THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.

Days of publication during the summer:
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS
OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

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

GOVERNOR.
J. B. DAWSON.

☞ The first number of a series of essays, on the subject of the United States bank, is in type, but omitted for want of room.

The communication of "*A Creole,*" in rejoinder to the *Argus,* on the subject of a "canal from the bend above the city to the English turn," will have to lie over until some political matters that have the precedence, are disposed of. Meanwhile we will remark, that we have heard many sensible gentlemen express the opinion that the efforts of "*A Creole*" are entirely superogatory, the proposition which he labours to refute being so palpably absurd, as to forbid the idea of danger from gaining proselytes, if left unrefuted.

The New York papers by yesterday's northern mail, are to the evening of the 29th. From the other northern cities the dates are correspondent. There is no news—even the cholera details furnish nothing to interest the reader.

The public will be glad to learn that a daily mail between this city and Mobile will be resumed after this day; the department no doubt intends to secure the vote of Louisiana, in the next presidential election, by this measure!!!

The sugar planters of Louisiana will understand that a Clayist imported the dissolved sugar; that Clayists alone ensure the conduct of Mr. Gordon; and that these same Clayists are the loudest champions of a high tariff! The planters will readily enough discern from this who are their *real* friends.

We have received throgh the hands of Mr. G. P. Manouvrier (of the house of E. Johns & co.) a beautiful full length portrait of president JACKSON, from a painting by Earl, lithographed by Pendleton. Being familiar with the features of the patriot and sage, we can bear testimony to the fidelity of the portraiture. A limited number has been received for sale by Messrs. E. Johns & co.

To the editor of the New Orleans Bee:

Sir—Well aware that your journal is efficiently devoted to the re-election of general Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States, it affords me sincere pleasure to present you, from Mr. R. E. W. Earl, a full length portrait of that illustrious individual, painted by himself and lithographed by Mr. Pendleton.

As a specimen of the progress of the arts in this infant country, I am sure that you will prize the portrait in question, aside from the important services rendered by the great and good man whom it represents, both in the field and in the cabinet.

With respect, I am, your obd't. serv't.
G. P. MANOUVRIER.

Mr. Breathitt, the Jackson governor elect of Kentucky, received 600 more votes than were given to Mr Moorhead, the lieutenant governor elect, who is a Clayist, and 1260 more than Mr. Buckner, the defeated candidate for governor. This is conclusive that the Jacksonists have a majority of at least 600 in that state.

The opposition papers seem to be determined that the public shall not rightly understand the circumstances attending the seizure of two cargoes of *dissolved sugar,* which were imported into this port and attempted to be entered as *syrop,* in the months of August and September of last year, if, by a multiplicity of misstatements, blended with every variation of falsehood which ingenuity can invent, they can confound the public understanding; whereby they hope to direct the odium which should attach to a palpable attempt to circumvent the revenue laws from themselves, and fasten it upon the independent collector, who detected and prevented their scheme of enriching themselves at the expense of the agriculture of this state. This is like, very like the cunning rogue in the crowd, who cried "*stop thief,*" and in the confusion effected his own escape. But the expedient will not answer them: it is all in vain that the Emporium comes forward with the statement of the specimen vial of syrop being first carried to the collector; of his inspecting the article and pronouncing it liable only to a duty of *fifteen per cent. ad valorem;* of part of the fourth cargo being landed and the verdict of the jury releasing it; of the balance which had not been landed, and which fell within admiralty jurisdiction, being condemned: it is equally in vain that Mr. Goodale comes forward and testifies that he carried to the custom house an invoice (not a specimen vial!) of hogsheads of real syrop, and explained how it was made; that Mr. Gordon remarked that the article was not a new one, but had been imported before; and that subsequently, when he determined to seize it, he gave an assurance that the matter should be so represented to the secretary of the treasury as to leave no impression of fraud or intention of fraud: it is worse than in vain that the *Argus* takes up the strain and rings a new set of changes upon it, or that an irresponsible and secret club, whose occupation is slander, should repeat the story, with some additional fictions, the coinage of their own prurient brains—all these efforts are vain, and disappear before a few stubborn facts, just as the mists, at the approach of the rising sun, disappear from the bosom of the Mississippi, and roll far away in the distant horizon.

When Mr. Gordon told Mr. Goodale, on the first importation of what we said to be *syrop,* that the article had been imported before, it is evident that he alluded to the article known to planters here as *sirop de batterie;* but, after the arrival of the fourth cargo, Mr Gordon, having received an intimation that all was not "fair and above board," immediately took measures to ascertain the quality of the pretended *syrop.* To this end, the following note was addressed by the collector to each of the gentlemen indicated in the address, every one of whom is politically opposed to Mr. Gordon:

Collector's Office,
New Orleans, 17th September, 1831.

Gentlemen: It is my intention to cause to be examined on board of the schooner Rising States, recently arrived from Matanzas, one hundred and twelve casks represented to contain "syrop." As I have reason to believe that a proper examination of all the circumstances of this importation may lead to results materially affecting the revenue of the United States, and as your experience in the culture of the cane will enable you to judge of the correctness of the entry which has been made at the custom house of the cargo of the said schooner, I would be much obliged by your calling at the custom house, on Monday morning at nine o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the examination of the syrup in question.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
MARTIN GORDON, Collector.

To Messrs Simon Cucullu, W. W. Montgomery. J. H. Shepherd, L Millaudon, J. Saul, D. Urquhart, Z. Cavelier, F. Dorville, F. Bienvenu, P. Baron Boisfontaine, W. Lavergne, F. L. N. Labarre, G. B. Milligan, C. Zeringue T. Fazende, M. Andry.

The gentlemen attended agreably to the above invitation; and, after due examination, they signed the annexed certificate, which is "the paper" spoken of by Mr. Goodale as having been drawn up by the district attorney:

The subscribers, having been called upon by Martin Gordon, collector of the customs, to examine a quantity of casks represented to contain syrop, on board the schooner Rising States, from Matanzas, lying in the port of New Orleans, have carefully examined the contents of five casks, which are now on the deck of said vessel, declare that they consider the said casks to contain sugar, which has been dissolved in water, and apparently holding in solution a very large portion of sugar. And they are also informed by S. Sargeant, the master of the said vessel, and N. Goodale, that the remainder of the cargo of the said vessel is of the same character. (Signed.)

W. W. Montgomery,	*M. S. Cucullu,*
G. Villere,	*D. Urquhart*
L. Millaudon,	*J. H. Shepherd,*
C. Zeringue,	*T. Dorville,*
G. B. Milligan,	*T. Bienvenu,*
Z. Cavelier,	*P. Baron Boisfontaine,*
T. Fazende,	*W. Lavergne,*
M. Andry,	*F. L. N. Labarre.*

Upon this Mr. Gordon made the seizure, under the advice of the attorney of the government; but if this were done with a view to screen the granulated sugar, which still at the custom house, is a perpetual evidence against the importer. Having made the seizure upon this evidence, it may be asked, if it be reasonable that Mr. Gordon should have given the assurance to Mr. Goodale, which it is alleged he did, that he would make a favorable representation of the case at the treasury department?' Believe it who can! But if any one is still disposed to believe it, he must believe an interested merchant, detected in an attempt to circumvent the revenue laws, in preference to a gentleman of the highest character for veracity, and who has no other earthly interest in the matter, than the fulfilment of the duties of his office. We now ask attention to the following note, which we received from Mr. Gordon, yesterday:

To the editor of the New Orleans Bee:

Sir: I had observed, in the Argus and Emporium, various articles on the subject of the seizure of three cargoes of syrop, imported into this district, in the months of August and September, of the past year, by Mr. N. Goodale; but as the statements contained in them were sanctioned by no responsible name, I allowed them to pass unnoticed, knowing that the impure character of the source from which they sprang was too well estimated in this community, to require, or even to justify comment, from any one, who had a proper sense of self respect. The affair has however assumed a different aspect, since Mr. Goodale has thought proper to endorse the fictions of the anonymous contributors to the polluted columns of the journals above referred to. It is with great and unfeigned reluctance that I enter upon the arena of newspaper controversy; but I owe it to myself and to the public to give an unqualified and peremptory contradiction to the statements of Mr Goodale. It is not true that Mr. Goodale ever informed me of the manner in which the article imported by him as syrop was prepared; on the contrary, I was, when the first importations were made, under the impression, derived from his own representations, that the article entered by him as syrop, was that called by our planters *sirop de batterie;* that is, the juice of the cane reduced by boiling to the state in which it is poured into huts, for the purpose of granulation and draining.

Had I known the true state of the case, I should have violated my oath and every obligation of office, had I not taken immediate steps to repress so gross and fraudulent a violation of the revenue laws. When the first importations were made, I was fully sensible of the injurious effects which even the introduction of cane juice would have upon the revenue, and upon the interests of the sugar planters of Louisiana. I then consulted with Mr. Skidell, the district attorney of the United States, who was of opinion that although the importation of *sirop de batterie* was a violation of the law, the abuse could only be remedied by legislative enactment. That gentleman however having afterwards accidentally discovered the manner in which the article introduced by Mr. Goodale was prepared, advised that I should seize any future importations. This responsibility I did not hesitate to assume; the consequence has been the breaking up of the gigantic schemes of fraud of the honest and conscientious Mr. Goodale, who had, as he himself avowed made preparations to import the article at the rate of five hundred hogsheads per week, and who would thus have realised in a very short space of time, by the mere saving of duties, a colossal fortune, at the expense of great injury of the agricultural interest of this state. It is not surprising that the dissipation of those golden visions should have created a feeling of bitterness which he now seeks to indulge by the invention and publication of the vilest falsehoods.

It is not true that I ever expressed my belief that no fraud was intended by him, or that I ever declared an intention of making a favorable representation of his case to the secretary of the treasury; on the contrary the transaction carried on its face such palpable evidence of premeditated fraud, that it was impossible, for me as a public officer to overlook it.

The issue is now made up between Mr. Goodale and myself, the public who know us both will judge which of us is the more worthy of credit.

I am, sir, with great respect
Your most obedient servant.
MARTIN GORDON.

To use a homely phrase, the opposition will find the foregoing communication "a stump that is neither to be diven over nor ploughed round." It suggests a variety of reflexions; but we are not in the mood to make them to day. Hereafter we shall resume the subject,—our text will be from Mr Goodale. "*I had made arrangments to import largely—five hundred hogsheads per week!*" Think of that, planters of Louisiana, in the meanwhile.

Owing to some unaccountable delusion, a number of the citizens of Louisiana honestly believe that the protecting system, as it is artfully called, is favourable to their interests, and that the system ought to be maintained. Will Louisiana ever become a manufacturing state? If so, when? Do the manufacturers consider agriculture as a part of their system? What branches of agriculture have been protected in the different states? Has the article of sugar been protected in this state as a part of the system? The truth is; that it has not been protected farther than a revenue protection, with a trivial exception. In the New England states, molasses has become a necessary of life. It constitutes a principal part of the sustenance of the poor in many of the states, and particularly in the manufacturing establishments. They consequently want the article as cheap as possible; and if the manufacturers ever procure a complete ascendency in congress, they will reduce, if not annihilate, even revenue protection. Yes, Louisiana, whose members have been sustaining this system will then be stripped of all protection. What peculiar affection have the New-Englanders for the Louisianians?—None, except when interest brings them together; and as soon as their interest shall be opposed to those of Louisiana, their affections will vanish. The small proctection extended to the products of the sugar cane as a part of that system, was violently opposed by a majority of the New England states, if our recollection be correct; and we think it is. If we remember correctly, Mr. Tristam Burges made one of his most violent speeches against this small protection, chiefly on the ground that molasses had become a necessary of life in some of the N. England states, and the protection would operate cruelly and oppressively upon the poorer classes. He was replied to by a member from Kentucky, who facetiously said that there was but one remedy which Mr. B. would have to recommend to his constituents, and that was, "to sop their bread with molasses upon one side only." The members opposed to the system were the members who procured this protection, aided by the members from Louisiana.—When the bill finally passed, the vote was not taken upon sections, but upon the whole bill and the members who were in favour of the system, of course, voted for the bill. They then really voted for this small protection; but it was from necessity, and against their wills.

Are the growers of cotton protected? The inhabitants of this state consume manufactured goods to a larger amount, probably, than any state in the union, of the same population. Upon all the articles, or the greater part of them, they pay a duty indirectly, under the protecting system. And the sums which they pay, no doubt will amount to four times the amount of protection extended to the sugar planters. Since the late reduction of duties on sugars, Louisiana is again reduced nearly to a revenue protection. This system has been protecting us with a vengeance. 'For every dollar which the sugar planter received as a protection, the other interests in the state paid at least four; and under the late tariff will pay in a ratio some what greater. It is a strange abuse of names to call a system protecting, which, whilst it puts into one man's pocket a dollar, filches four dollars from the pockets of his neighbours. But the paramount objection is the assumption of a power of so great a magnitude by congress without any constitutional authority. If congress, under the pretence of protecting labour, assumes a complete control and direction over agriculture, commerce, & manufactures, and the citizens of the United States suffer it to be done, it would not require a great degree of prophetic inspiration to date the dissolution of the union. Such powers can be exercised in no government which does not sustain itself with military force; and when the laws of the federal government are to be enforced by the terror of arms, or the actual use of arms, farewell to the liberty of the country!

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, announced in the country Courier and Enquirer in the summer of 1831, as one of the proprietors of that concern, and for some time previously and since, one of the editors of the Daily Courier and Enquire, has withdrawn from that establishment, and until the return of Mr. M. L. D. from Homer, the senior editor may say,

"I am myself—alone,"

yet when people are not beside or beyond themselves, they do not get their heads shaved.—*N. Y. Standard.*

The Heidensmauer; or, the Benedictines,—by Cooper, author of the "Prairie," the "Bravo," &c. 3 vols. 12 mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bently.

We have not these volumes in a sufficiently perfect state (say the London Literry Gazette) to pronounce a decided opinion on their merits, but this we must say, that we are exceedingly pleased with what we have read, and think that the *Heidenmauer* (the "Heathen Wall"—not to suffer this name to be a puzzle to the circulating libraries) is a spirited picture of those feudal times in Germany, when the burghers were beginning to feel rather than to know their influence, when the usurpations of Rome began to tremble to their fall, and the doctrines of Luther first to awaken the minds of men. A very pleasant introduction is prefixed. Take one day for a sample.

"It was a bright autumnal day when we returned to the left bank of the Rhine, on the way to Paris. The wishes of the invalid had taken the appearance of strength, and we hoped to penetrate the mountains which bound the Palatinate on its south western side, and to reach Kaiserslaute, on the great Napoleon road, before the hour of rest. The main object has been accomplished, and as with all who have effected their purpose, the principal desire was to be at home. A few posts convinced us that repose was still necessary to the invalid. This conviction, unhappily as I then believed, came too late, for we had already crossed the plain of the Palatinate, and were drawing near to the chain of mountains just mentioned which are a branch of the Vosges, and are known in the country as the Hart. We had made no calculations for such an event, and former experience had caused us to distrust the inns of this isolated portion of the kingdom of Bavaria.——I was just bitterly regretting our precipitation, when the church tower of Duercheim peered above the vineyards; for on getting nearer to the base of the hills, the land became slightly undulating, and the vine abundant. As we approached, the village or borough proclaimed little, but we had the word of the postillion that the post-house was an inn fit for a king, and as to the wine, he could give no higher eulogium than a flourish of the whip, an eloquent expression of pleasure for a German of his class.—We debated the question of proceding, or of stoping, in a good deal of doubt, in the moment when the carriage drew up to the sign of the Ox. A substantial looking burgher came forth to receive us. There was the pledge of good cheer in the ample development of his person which was not badly typified by the sign; and the hale, hearty character of his hospitality removed all suspicion of the of reckoning.—If he who travels much is a gainer in knowledge of mankind, he is sure to be a loser in the charities that sweeten life. Constant intercourse with men who are in the habit of seeing strange faces, who only dispose of their services to those that are likely never to need them again, and who, of necessity, are removed from most of the responsibilities and affinities of a more permanent intercourse, exhibits the selfishness of our nature in its less attractive form. Policy may suggest a specious blandishment of air, to conceal the ordinary design on the pocket of the stranger; but it is in the nature of things that the design should exist. The passion of gain, like all other passions, increases with indulgence, and thus do we find those who dwell on beaten roads more rapacious than those in whom the desire is latent, for want of use. Our host of Duercheim offered a pledge, in his honest countenance, independent air, and frank manner, of his also being above the usual mercenary scheme of another portion of the craft, who, dwelling in places of little resort, endeavoured to take their revenge of fortune, by shewing that they look upon every post-carriage as an especial godsend. He had a garden, too, into which he invited us to enter, while the horses were changing, in a way that shewed he was simply desirous of being benevolent, and that he cared little whether we stayed an hour or a week. In short, his manner was of an artless, kind, natural, and winning character, that strongly reminded us of home, and which at once established an agreeable confidence that is of an invaluable moral effect. Though too experienced blindly to confide in national characteristics, we liked, too, his appearance of German faith, and more than all were we pleased with the German neatness and comfort, of which there were abundance, unalloyed by the swaggering pretension that neutralizes the same qualities among people more artificial.—The house was not a beer drinking, smoking carousing, like many hotels in that quarter of the world; but it had detached pavilions in the gardens, in which the wearied traveller might, in sooth, take his rest. With such inducements before our eyes, we determined to remain, and we were not long in instructing the honest burgher to that effect. The decision was received with great civility; and, unlike the immortal Falstaff, I began to see the prospects of taking 'mine ease in mine inn, without having a pocket picked. The carriage was soon housed, and the baggage in the chambers. Notwithstanding the people of the house spoke confidently, but with sufficient modesty, of the state of the larder, it wanted several hours, agreeably to our habits, to the time of dinner, though we had enjoyed frequent opportunities of remarking that in Germany a meal is never unreasonable. Disregarding hints, which appear more suggested by humanity than the love of gain, our usual hour for eating was named, and, by way of changing the subject, I asked, 'Did I not see some ruins, on the adjoining mountain, as we entered the village?' 'We called Duecheim a city, mein Her,' rejoined our host of the Ox; 'though none of the largest, the time has been when it was a capital!'" It is the history of this site which originates the ensuing story.

The following scene of penance, for an attack upon a powerful monastery, appears to us best calculated for separate extract; it is a most graphic picture of the manners of the age.

"The ancient church of Einsiedlen (for the building has since been replaced by another still larger and more magnificent) had been raised around the spot where the cell of Saint Meinard originally stood. The chapel, reputed to have been consecrated by angels, was in this reverend cell, and the whole stood in the centre of the more modern edifice. It was small in comparison with the pile which held it, but of sufficient size to admit of an officiating priest, and to contain many rich offerings of the pious. The whole was encased in marble, blackened by time and the exhalations of lamps; while the front, and part of the sides, permitted a view of the interior through openings that were protected by gratings curiously and elaborately wrought. In the farther and dark extremity of this sacred chapel were the images of the mother and child. Their dresses, as is usual at all much worshipped shrines, were loaded with precious stones and plates of gold. The face of each had a dark and bronzed colour resembling the complexion of the far east, but which, probably, is a usage connected with the association of an origin and destiny that are superhuman. The whole was illuminated by strong lights, in lamps of silver light; and the effect, to a mind indisposed to doubt, was impressive, and of a singularly mysterious influence.

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"The sacristy was empty, and they awaited still in silence, while the music of the organ announced the returning procession of the monks. After some delay, a door opened, and the Abbot of Einsedlen, accompanied by Bonifacius, appeared. They were alone, with the exception of the treasurer of the abbey; and as the place was closed, the interview that now took place was no longer subject to the vulgar gaze. 'Thou art Emich, count of Hartenburg-Leiningen, said the prelate, distinguishing the noble, spite of his mean attire, by a single glance of an eye accustomed to scan its equals; 'a penitent at our shrine for wrongs done the church, and for dishonour to God!' 'I am Emich of Leiningen, holy Abbot!' 'Dost thou disclaim the obligation to be here?' 'And a penitent;' the words 'for being here' being bitterly added in a mental reservation. The abbot regarded him sternly, for he disliked the reluctance of his tongue. Taking Bonifacius apart, they consulted together a few minutes; then returning to the group of pilgrims, he resumed: 'Thou art now in a land that listeneth to no heresies. Herr von Hartenburg, and it would be well to remember thy vow and thy object.—'Hast thou ought to say?' Emich slowly undid his scrip, and sought his offerings among its scanty contents.—'This crucifix was obtained by a noble of my house, when a crusader. It is of jasper, as thou seest, reverend abbot, and is not otherwise wanting in valuable additions. The abbot bowed in the manner of one indifferent to the richness of the boon, signing to the treasurer to accept the gift. There was then a brief pause. 'This censer was the gift of a noble far less possessed than thee!' said he who kept the treasures of the abbey, with an emphasis that could not easily be mistaken. 'Thy zeal outstrippeth the limbs of a weary man, brother. Here is a diamond that hath been heirloom of my house a century. 'Twas an emperors gift; it is well bestowed on our lady of the hermits; though she can boast of far richer offerings from names less known than mine.' Emich now hesitated, but only for an instant, and then laid down another gift. 'This vessel is suited to thy offices,' he said, 'being formed for the altar's services.' 'Lay the cup aside,' sternly and severely interrupted Bonifacius; 'it cometh of Limburg!' Emich colored, more in anger than in shame, however, for in that age plunder was one of the speediest and most used means of acquiring wealth. He eyed the merciless abbot fiercely, but without speaking.—'I have no more,' he said; 'the wars, the charges of my house, and gold given the routed brotherhood, have left me poor!'

The treasurer turned to Heinrich with an eloquent expression of countenance.—'Thou wilt remember, master treasurer, that there is no longer any question of a powerful baron,' said the burgomaster; 'but that the little I have to give, cometh of a poor and saddled town. First, we offer our wishes and our prayers; secondly, we present, in all humility, and with the wish they may prove acceptable, these spoons, which may be of use in some of thy many ceremonies; thirdly, this candlestick, which, though small, warranted to be of pure gold by jewellers of Frankfort; and, lastly, this cord with which seven of our chief men have grievously and loyally scourged themselves, in reparation of the wrong done thy brethern.' All these offerings were graciously received, and the monk turned to the others. It is unnecessary to repeat the different donations that were made by the inferiors who came from the castle and the town. That of Fottbb was, or pr tended to be, the offending horn which had so irreverently been sounded near the alter of Limburg, and a piece of gold. The latter was the identical coin he had obtained from Bonifacius in the interview, which led to his arrest, and the other was a cracked instrument that the roguish cowherd had often essayed among his native hills without the least success. In after-life, when the spirit of religious party grew bolder, he often boasted of the manner in which he had tricked the benedictines by bestowing an instrument so useless. Ulrike made the offering with sincere and meek penitence.—It consisted of a garment for the image of the Virgin, which had been chiefly wrought by her own fair hands, and on which the united tributes of her townswomen had been expended in the way of ornaments and in stones of an inferior price. The gift was graciously received, for the community had been well instructed in the different characters of the various penitents. 'Hast thou aught in honor of Maria?' demanded the treasurer of Lottchen. The widowed and childless woman endeavoured to speak, but her power failed her. She laid upon the table, however, a neatly bound and illuminated missel; a cap, that seemed to have no particular value, except its tassel of gold and green, and a hunting horn; all of which, with many others of the articles named, had made part of the load borne on the furniture of the ass. 'These are unusual gifts at our shrine!' muttered the monk. 'Revered benedictine,' interrupted Ulrike, nearly breathless in the generous desire to avert pain from her friend, 'they are extorted from her, who gives like drops of blood from the heart. This is Lottchen Hintermayer, of whom thou hast doubtless heard.' The name of Lottchen Hintermayer had never reached the treasurer's ear, but the sweet and persuasive manner of Ulrike prevailed. The monk bowed, and seemed satisfied. The next that advanced was Meta. The benedictines appeared struck by the pallid colour of her cheek, and the vacant, hopeless expression of an eye that had lately been so joyous. 'The journey hath been hard upon our daughter,' said the princely Abbot with gentleness and concern. 'She is young, reverend father,' answered Ulrike, 'but God will temper the wind to the shorn lamb. The abbot looked surprised, for the tones of the mother met his ear with an appeal as touching as that of the worn countenance of the girl. 'Is she thy child, good pilgrim?'—'Father she is, Heaven make me grateful for its blessed gift!' Another gaze from the wandering priest, and he gave place to the treasurer, who advanced to receive the offering. The frame of Meta trembled violently, and she placed a hand to her bosom. Drawing forth a paper, she laid it simply before the monk, who gazed at it in wonder. 'What is this!' he asked. 'It is the image of a youth rudely sketched.' 'It meaneth, father,' half whispered Ulrike, 'that the heart which loved him now belongs to God!' The abbot bowed, hastily signing to the inferior to accept the offering! and he walked aside to conceal a tear that stated to his eye.—Meta at that moment fell upon her mother's breast, and was borne silently from the sacristy."

THIS IS TOO GOOD.

Mr. Agg, from Piccadilly, London, England, calls upon the people of Pennsylvania not to falter.

STILL BETTER.

Zachariah Poulson calls upon the Whigs to come on and defeat the Tories.

Compose yourselves, gentlemen, your wishes shall be gratified. The people of Pennsylvania will not falter; in the support of Jackson they are immoveable as their eternal hills. And it shall go hard, friend Zachariah, but we will defeat the Tories too, as we have defeated them more than once, with *thee* in their ranks, friend Poulson, before thou gottest the Kickapoo chieftain to endite articles for thy christian sheet.

Phil. Pennsylvanian.

The Inquirer of this city thinks the Enquirer of N. York as white as milk, and as pure as snow.

Caw——caw!
Said the carrion crow,
As he sat upon a Bank. *B.*

Black Hawk.—This "injured innocent" has, it seems profited by the example of Mr. Burrows, of Bank investigation memory, and absconded, leaving the certificates of his good character behind him.—*Ib.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York Market, August 29.

Cotton—The transactions, since our last report, have been rather limited; the stock indeed is too small to admit of extensive operations. The sales, from 25th to 28th, inclusive, amount to about 850 bales—of which 300 were Uplands, at 10¼ a 12 cents; 420 Florida, 9¼ a 11¼; and 130 Orleans, 10½ a 11 cents. The stock continues fast decreasing.

Molasses—The price of good quality is fully maintained. Upwards of 100 hhds New Iberia have been sold, since our last, at 32 cents, 4 mos.

Sugar—A public sale was made, yesterday, of 130 hhds New Orleans, at $6.87½ a $6.94 per 100 lbs., 3 and 4 mos. At private sale, we have heard of no transaction of moment.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Henry Thompson, Woodbury, Boston, Callender & Deblois
Brig Lucy, Seaward, Hamburg, White & co
Brig Josephine, Granados, Havana, S. Cucullu
☞ Towboat Wheatland leaves for sea this evening with brigs Trazas, Josefina, Socorro, and Ella, and schr Josefa.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, having towed to sea ship Talma, brig Leon, and schrs Tepeyac and Wetree—towed up barque Philetus, brig Comet, schr Oscar, and sloop Emery. Nothing in sight on Monday morning

Towboat Pilot, Riddle, from the Passes—towed up ship Edward Bonaffe and schr Carmen. Brig Lightfoot at S. W. Pass; buried four of her crew; captain and carpenter sick. Nothing new in the river. ☞ The Pilot departed again for sea last evening, having in tow ship Hy. Thompson, and brigs Venture, Lucy, and Josephine.

Packet ship Edward Bonaffe, Campbell, 17 days from Philadelphia, to S C Bell; with full and assorted cargo to sundry consignees. *Extract from Log Book*—August 28, spoke schr New Packet, of this port, 11 days out from Curacoa bound to New York, lat 30 N, long 74 05 W.—1st September, at 1 o'clock p m, the ship Tennessee grounded in crossing the Bahama Banks, and continued in that situation when last seen from our ship.

Barque Philetus, Cook, from New York, to Foster and Hutton—cargo to J H Field & co; Gordon, Forstall & co; P Romain; Thomsoe & Grant; V David; Foster & Hutton; Peuch & Bein, J Lubadie; Morgan & co; F Gillet & co; F Frey & co; and to several others.—1 cabin and 18 steerage passengers.

Brig Comet, Stockton, from Liverpool, (18th July.)
Schooner Oscar, Dupeire, from Vera Cruz.
Schr Carmen, Germain, fm Matanzas; cargo, sugar, etc.
Steamer Beaver, Myers, from Natchez; cargo of sundries and 50 passengers.
Steamer Monticello, Patterson, from Plaquemine; cargo of sundries—several passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York for this port, August 28, packet ship Cincinnati, Taylor.

Sailed from Charleston for this port, September 3d, schr Wild Cat.

Up at New York for this port, ship Kentucky and brig Emery, to sail on the 8th September.

Cleared at Boston for this port, August 28, ship Shepherdess; hence at do. brig Rufus, Jordan.

Brig Beaver was run foul of and sunk on the 4th July—crew taken off and carrried to Dublin.

Ship Hermann, Leslie, of Baltimore, was spoken in lat 43 43, long 42 30, hence for Liverpool—25 days out.

☞ The steamer LAFOUCHE, H. N Sands, master, for Louisville, will depart this day at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers will please be on board at said hour. sept 13.

STEAM ENGINE AND SUGAR MILL.—A 16 horse power high pressure horizontal steam engine, with 2 wrought iron boilers, 32 inches diameter and 22 feet long, with sugar mill complete, rollers 24 inches diameter, by 4 feet long, made upon the most approved construction, at the West Point Foundry, at New York; expected to arrive by the packet ship Cincinatti. Apply to I. OGDEN & CO.
sept. 13 No. 59 Canal street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his auction store to No. 20 St Louis street, and has appointed for his general sale days of merchandise, Monday, Wednesday and Friday to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
sept. 13 JACOB LEVY.

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

SALSESARILLA.—10,000 pounds Salsepariln, very fresh, for sale by the subscriber at a moderate price.
sept 8 FORESTIER.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR TAMPICO, (a regular trader.)

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

FOR HAVANA.

The fine fast sailing schr ELIZABETH, having been rebuilt and newly coppered, and having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch for the above port. For the balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
BARAU, FERIET & CO.
sept 12 No. 7, on the Rail Road.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

The house and lot, corner of Magazine and Suzette streets; the house is nearly new, and has twelve rooms, galleries, pantries, kitchen, &c. and is well calculated for two large or four small families. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to
sept 13 M. WALTON, 14 Customhouse st.

DRY GOODS.—The subscribers have received by late arrivals an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms viz:—splendid 3.4, 5.4 & 6.4 Hernani shawls, Crape Zephyr hdkfs.; heavy Bandanas; rich damask Muslins for curtains; imitation Merino; color'd Circassians; black Bombazetts; curtain fringes; emb'd and plain silk hose; cotton ditto; white and unbleach'd cotton socks; silk and cotton suspenders; cotton and linen ticking; half mourning prints; col'd ditto; emb'd robes; black, pink and blue Cambrics; superfine French diaper; Russia ditto; Irish ditto; Longlawn; plain & emb'roid'd linen cambric hdkfs.; Irish linens; ladies and misses corsets; cords & tassels for mosquito bars; hooks and eyes, assorted sizes; Canton and Nankin Crapes; French ditto; black silk Velvet; color'd Satins; rich fig'd Ribbons, white and black Bobinet shawls and veils, Lace capes; black Crape veils; white and green Gauze ditto; plain Swiss Muslin; Jaconnet ditto; fine corded Dimity furniture ditto; counterpanes; gloves; Prussian shawls; superfine Cloths; blk silk serges; superior blk silk cravats; belt ribbons; Bobbinet laces; linen pocket hdkfs; rich carv'd combs; shell side ditto; Foundation muslin; several cases ladies and childrens blue cotton hose; Pearl buttons; suspender ditto; white, green, and yellow Flannels; fig'd Baize; Hemming & son's needles; black sewing silk; assorted ditto; sewing cotton; patent thread; cotton cord; tapes; umbrellas; 3 point and 10 point French blankets; sattinets; negro cloth; Linsey kersey; red padding; linen buckram; 3.4, 7.8, and 4.1 bleached cotton; ditto unbleached; ditto twill'd; 5.4 brown domestic; 7.8 and 4.4 extra stout do; heavy blue cottonade; marbl'd ditto; chambrays; blue calicoes; blue hdkfs; imitation Madras ditto; &c, &c.

ALSO, ENTITLED TO DEBENTURE.

5 cases sewing silk; 5 ditto crape shawls; 1 ditto patent white silk hose; 2 ditto imitation Madras hdkfs.; 4 ditto cotton balls; 1 ditto emb'd robes; 1 do Listons,
sept 13 F. GILLET & Co. 57 Chartres st.

Ramirez Gonzalez vs Juan Pach.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable B. Bouregard, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 22d of September, at 5 o'clock, at the marshal's office St. Ann street, 4 Jack-screws, seized in the above suit.
L. DAUNOY,
sept. 13. Marshal.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. Chs. Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday, the 1st of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets; lot of ground, situated on the left side of the bayou road, designated by No. 18, measuring 30 feet in depth. Seized at the suit of Abner Robinson and L. A. Lemoyne.

The same being the second and last auction, it will be sold to the highest bidder for what it will bring, on a credit of twelve months, with 5 per cent. interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security on the property sold, until final payment, agreeably to the act to amend the several acts enacted to organize the courts of this state, and for other purposes. (sept 13) L. DAUNOY, marshal.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Monday, the 24th September, instant, will be sold at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets, for account of the estate of the late Atherton T. Penniman, 2 printing presses and a quantity of types and materials to be divided in lots, agreeably to a catalogue, which will be exhibited at the sale. Also, some house furniture, 1 horse; and the lease of the 2d and 3d floors of the house at the corner of Bienville and Chartres streets, at the rate of $500 a year, ending on the 1st July, 1834.

Terms—The presses, types, &c. for all sums under $100, cash; for $100, 2 mont's credit; and over $100 4 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed. The furniture, horse, and lease, payable cash.

By order of the court.
sept 13 MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

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

MANILLA CORDAGE 3.c,—3 1-2 3 3-4, 4, 4 1.4 and 4 1-2 inch white hemp rope; London E. J. particular Madeira, red and white Hermitage and Sauterne wines; Havana and Melie segars; Dutch and French madders; bale rope, and Crook's cotton sail Duck, just received and for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
sept 1st 11 Royal street

TO RENT.—The spacious dwelling house No. 20 St Louis street, in complete repair and possession to be given on the 15th proximo. Rent moderate. For terms etc.
JACOB LEVY.
aug 11 11 Conti street.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE FOR TAXES IN ARREARS.—All persons whose recipts have been placed in the Sheriff's hands by the Treasurer, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of taxes uncollected in the parish at the close of the last year, and who have neglected to attend to the respected notices they have received, are hereby informed that seizure will positively take place for the amount of every such receipt, which shall not have been withdrawn previous to the 30th inst. [sept 4] G. W. MORGAN, Sheriff.

SNUFF BOX LOST.

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

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Kentucky bagging and bale rope for sale by
FOSTER & HUTTON.
sept 4, No. 77 Canal street.

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

BOUTELOUP, Coiffeur, a l'honneur de prévenir le public qu'il a transporté son domicile rue Condé, au coin de la rue Madison. 30 août

LUMBER.—All