# THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1833.

*Days of Publication:*
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.


FOR GOVERNOR:

## J. B. DAWSON.

*Interments in the Catholic and Protestant Cemeteries.*

| | Catholic. | Protestant. |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. 16 | 26 | 14 |
| " 17 | 27 | 13 |

Not conceiving the meaning of the expression in the reply of the editor of the Argus to *our* article, "that the Bee knew better than any one that he possessed both moral and physical courage," we thought it necessary to demand an explanation: being perfectly satisfied with his reply, we state with pleasure that from to-day all personal discussions between us and him are terminated.

We anticipated that our article, of Friday last, in answer to the Louisiana would close as far as we were concerned all those unpalatable discussion that we had been forced to engage in. Vain hope! The Louisiana with a pertinacious and perfidy truly disgusting again drives away shame, and compels us to notice another of its false and malignant effusions which is, as usual, characterized by misrepresentation and invective. It asserts with reckless impudence that we called those persons who signed the certificate against Mr. Gordon "DASTARDLY LIARS," yes gentle reader, we called them *dastardly liars!* To put down such a malignant falsehood with the more certainty, we republish below our article, so that all may see the baseness of such a charge and the folly of the *"dastardly liar"* who has had the presumption to suppose that an intelligent community would believe that we would be guilty of such impropriety of conduct. With a few of the gentlemen who compose the list we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and we should be the last to say any thing derogatory of them, and those with whom we are unacquainted we are unwilling to listen to any thing ill.

It must be a bad cause that requires such a desperate trick as the Louisiana has seen fit to resort to. Without meeting the matters under discussion, it has invariably gone on from assertion to assertion till at length it has resorted to a positive wilful LIE. The public in general cannot longer fail to see the miserable subterfuge upon which it would place its highly indecent attack, and the pitiful object it has in view in its last article. Let them peruse it attentively, and then compare it with the one below, to which it purports to be an answer, and they cannot but perceive how weak our antagonist must be in many resources. For it consists only in a reiteration of exploded notions, without attention to the refutation we have given them, with a fresh addition of absurdities of the same kind, and some assertions of which the assumed facts are totally destitute of foundation, and *another* marshalling out of the EIGHTY-SEVEN who are again made to undergo rather a dubious and excruciating kind of distinction. Verily the writer for the Louisiana makes himself perfectly ridiculous and a proper object for merriment. We desire not, although he is our antagonist, to be severe upon him; if we did heaven knows he affords us opportunities enough. We would rather pass over in silence his manifest sins against truth sincerity, consistency, fairness, &c. &c. than to expose him But he must not abuse our lenity and mercy too far, as our forbearance may cease, and we may be obliged, however reluctantly, to remove the thin covering by which he is now partially concealed.

To conclude, we repeat again, again and again, that we are heartily sick of the discussion which the Louisiana has begun, and which it seems so pertinaciously inclined to prolong beyond all reasonable bounds: in fact we *hope* that it will no longer weary us with its illogical and blustering arguments based upon its own unfounded assertions, without a particle of proof.

One word moreover regards ourselves more immediately; we assure the Louisiana that our intimation of holding it liable if it again makes the flagrant assertion that we are under the control of Mr. Gordon, or any one else, is not a mere threat as it will find to its cost, if it persists in such an accusation. We give it fair warning, let it profit by it, or prepare to meet the consequences that must inevitably follow.

*From the Bee of Friday last.*

We are obliged, very reluctantly indeed, to notice *again* the matters between ourselves and the Louisiana Advertiser. Our patience has been entirely exhausted by the manner in which the Advertiser discusses, and the recklessness with which it makes the most barefaced and false assertions. We have endeavored (vain task) to make it regard *tout-soit-peu de système* in the discussion which it has gratuitously seen fit to engage us in. We have called its attention to the manifest impropriety of carrying on such an investigation at this time, and although it partially agrees with us, still most unaccountably, it resorts to the most exciting remarks to prolong it.

It has asserted, and reasserted the most gross untruths, without a particle of evidence to support them, and has evaded every proper issue that has been made between us. To such an unmanly antagonist well may we apply the terms "prejudice and ignorance" which seems to offend its false pride so much. Indeed, we repeat, indeed! we are disgusted, heartily disgusted with the illogical and blustering manner in which it has conducted and supported its cause.

The Advertiser carps at our remark "that it was highly indecorous to bring matters before the public that lie before the President for advisement," and thinks it strange that we should not have thought of that before we repeatedly urged it to publish the evidence against the collector. We did from the start, think of the impropriety of publishing such matters and determined, as we have before observed, on our part not to participate in doing so, but it was not our business to decide this for the Louisiana, & however improper we may have viewed its course we could not resist it on such a plea. It was only in connexion with the reason given by the Louisiana for closing its useless and unprofitable argument, that we mentioned another which to our mind was *still* more forcible and powerful. The certificates of good character, and praiseworthy official zeal furnished voluntarily to the collector, we did not regard as falling within the number of documents improper to be published, because from the public it emanated and there could be nothing objectionable urged against its exposure. True, it formed one of the documents that lie before the President, but it was counter document, not one of recrimination and abuse, but a plain, simple testimonial of truth, calculated to show the falsity of the accusation backed by 70 or 80 persons, that the collector was unpopular among the mercantile community.

The Advertiser states with its usual effrontery, that a number of individuals called upon Mr. Gordon for the purpose of having their names erased from his certificate, to which reasonable request he refused. We demand the names of these individuals, and challenge it to point them out.—Till it does so we brand it with falsehood. No individual on the list has manifested the least disposition to withdraw his name.

The Louisiana has it seems, come to the determination of refraining from publishing any other document as it expects every day to receive the determination of the President in the Collector's case. This proves our position of the unfair and unjustifiable double attack made against gentlemen, and the spirit of vindictiveness by which it has been directed. Not satisfied with dragging him to the President upon the most foul and dastardly charges, the Louisiana have assayed him through a paper suborned and published by themselves. The public cannot be at a loss to understand these low and vile attempts, nor will the democratic party fail to perceive the drift which the interested and insidious friends have in view. How improper would it have been to the President's judgment had an allusion been made to matters under his consideration, and how much more proper would it have been not to give publicity to documents that he had not passed his verdict upon. But the reason is obvious why the Collector has been thus attacked in this novel manner: his vindictive slanderers anticipate that their dastardly lie will not be detected by the President and that their malice will fail to effect its vile purposes. It is thus that they villify and abuse Mr. Gordon, hoping by their clamor to keep up an excitement to show their importance, and the great influence they possess.

We have entered more in detail than we intended, but we hope this will be the last time we shall be obliged to trouble our readers with a matter that must now be wearisome to them. One word however to the Louisiana ere we conclude ourselves before we shall bring. It has asserted and reiterated the assertion several times that our paper is under the control of Mr. Gordon, and that the editor of this paper is his plaint tool. We pronounce this to be a base and malignant falsehood, base as the mind that conceive it: and we state, in future, if any such assertion is made we shall hold the person making it personally liable. We have no idea of being traduced in this manner, and shall not put up with it any longer. We have no interest, nor do we expect any reward or recompense, more than that of doing our duty, in the part which we have taken, and we esteem Mr. Gordon

too much to suppose he harbors upon the base idea, that such intriguing means could be brought into a legitimate election.

We learn from a private source that the cholera has appeared at Bayataria, and that an entire family, living near the *Shooters Comrade* fell victims to it within a few hours.

We have hastily glanced over a new work issued from the press of Hotchkiss & Co., entitled, Trial of the Rev. Theodore Clapp, before the Mississippi Presbytery. Believing it improper for newspapers to meddle into religious discussions or squabbles we refrain from expressing any positive opinion as to the matter, but recommend the book to general perusal.

People seem anxious to know whether Mr. Prieur, our city gubernatorial candidate intends to solicit re-election as mayor. The future should be perfectly indifferent: that gentleman is qualified by his abilities, talents and industry to discharge the duties of *both* offices to the general *satisfaction* of his friends, and in the event of vacancies in the offices of Register of mortgages, and the cashiership of the Union Bank he could perform the duties of all these *four* places at the same time. What a thing it is to be a man of ability and industrious habits, and to be aware oneself of the fact!

We have understood since the above was in type, that *Prieur* is also a candidate for the place of BISHOP of this Diocese, to supply the place of the lamented De Neckere. In that case five offices may *possibly* devolve upon him.

## LATE FROM MEXICO.

The schooner *Benita* arrived yesterday morning from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 4th instant. We have not received our files of papers but the consignees have shown us a letter of the 3d which mentions that the yellow fever is subsiding at Tampico, & that the cholera was making great ravage in the interior, particularly in the city of Mexico, the deaths being estimated at about 1500 per day. That the internal commotions were at an end—the rebels having been repulsed in an attack against San-Luis-de-Potozi.—That business was in a state of stagnation, and that if was anticipated that the *conducts* of Zacatecas would be able shortly to proceed to Tampico.

Since the above was in type, we have been favored with files of papers to the 31st and letters to the 3d, from which we glean the few following additional particulars:

By a letter from Guadalahara of the 9th August, published in the Geceta de Tampico of the 28th ult. we learn that the cholera has made its appearance in the capital of the state of Jalisco since the 24th July, as well as at Zacatecas, and that it prevailed at the latter place more mildly. The following extracted from the above mentioned letter deserves particular attention.

"At Zepatilan every case of cholera that occurred was cured by the use only of the root of a plant called by the natives coquelicot sauvage* [*amapola Sylvestre*] and with which the country abounds. The juice is extracted and the patient takes it internally. It has invariably been found efficacious, and none have yet taken it but with the most decided success. The bulbe of this plant cannot be confounded with that of any other, because it is phosphoric; this can be tested by putting it into a transparent vase of clear water, to be placed in a dark room—if it be genuine in a quarter of an hour a brilliant light will be emitted out of the vase. This simple remedy has worked miracles."

It is no longer a question of war with the rebels: General Victoria in a sortie made out of Puebla with a force of 1,100 men and three pieces of artillery chastised 200 men commanded by Montano and Les Forrez, about the environs of Talancingo.

Colonel Gomez has left Peconto with 600 men for Zacapoatla where some Indians had hoisted the flag of the revolters.

The rebels, Perez, Palacios and Escalada were at the *hacienda* de San Gabriel with their soldiers, who had been put to the rout, and some men whom Moreno had himself brought from Chilapa. As they will not have the audacity to advance upon the division of Valencia, he will no doubt cut their *forces off in the rear.*

The *Democrate*, from which the above details are derived, adds that the hero of Talancingo, Nicholas Bravo, had manifested a disposition to engage in the cause of the rebels. This is not improbable.

The report of the entree of Arista into San Louis de Potosi which has been spread even as far as this place is formally contradicted by the Gaceta of the 31st, upon the testimony of a person arriving from Guanahuato by the way of San Luis.

The cholera, it is stated, has made more ravages among the constitutional army than among those of the insurgents. The latter had lost only one thousand men—while St. Anna, in his report to the ministry, to which we before alluded, places his loss at more than two thousand men.

*This plant, we believe, is known among us by the name of the wild poppy.

John Howard Payne, esq. has started a new weekly periodical paper in the city of New York, under the singular title of "Jam Jehan Nima." It is translated from the Persian as meaning in English "The goblet in which you may behold the universe." It is to be thoroughly "national in its character," and is designed to constitute a depository for the original productions of writers on both sides of the *Atlantic.* It is to be simultaneously published in London.

We agree with the Baltimore *American* that the title smacks too much of affectation, and we think a more intelligible one should have been chosen. Our language must be poor indeed if it can't furnish an appropriate name to one of its own periodicals. However, Mr. Payne may find his far fetched cognomen of advantage, to the popularity of his paper, in this age of bombast.

*Negro Insurrection in Cuba.*—Capt. Doughty, of the brig Brilliant, arrived at New-York, from Matanzas, 22d ult. informs that a serious insurrection of negroes in the interior of Cuba had recently occurred. News had, however, *just reached* Matanzas, that the insurgents had been overpowered by the troops. It was said that upwards of 500 troops had been shot.

☞ This news is confirmed by a letter received in this city, dated Havana, August 22, which further informs us, that the insurrection took place, at a village five leagues distant from Havana. Tranquility is represented as having been completely restored.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the United States Military and Naval Magazine for September. The present number is rather more interesting than its precursors, and evidences throughout better taste. The work is most certainly worthy of liberal and general support, and we do trust that it will receive it. Messrs. E. Johns & Co and Benjamin Levy are authorized to receive subscriptions.

A Miss *Crandall* has been endeavoring to gain immortal fame by violating a law of the state of Connecticut which prohibits the education of colored children brought from the other states. The editor of the Philadelphia *Intelligencer* shrewdly and wittily observes of the 'fair martyr' that she has fairly entitled herself to be considered—a heroine. Her open and bold [illegible] of the law—her firm and intrepid [illegible] of the colored "wee ones"—her [illegible] of her sex, and fully designate her [illegible] it in a state of single blessedness, to wear the [illegible]. Her name will, doubtless, be immortalized [illegible]. She will be cherished as the topsa of the [illegible] remembered as the fair champion of smutty faces, and immortalized and sainted as the martyr of the Abocedarians."

"This week will close our summer, and take it all in all, we have not had more pleasant and agreeable one for a quarter of a century. There have been but four extreme warm days during the whole season. The evenings and mornings have been cool, with a very few exceptions; the nights have been temperate and delightful for sleep, and the mornings just warm enough to produce a healthful perspiration. No mosquitoes, no pestilence, no famine, no destroying angel, no incendiaries to fire our dwellings, no riots to disturb our repose, but blooming health and cheerfulness, with peace and quiet, have blessed our family circles; and our markets and our houses have flowed with abundance of the good things of life. O for hearts of gratitude to the great Author of all our mercies!"

The foregoing is from the United States Gazette, and presents a striking contrast to the state of our sorely afflicted city for the last year.

## FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The London Examiner of July 21st, contains a short review of the acts of the French Chambers during the session which has just closed. We take from it the subjoined in order to keep the run of French politics. The direct communication between France and the United States is so limited, compared with that which comes through England, and so few French papers are taken even in our largest newspaper establishments, that intelligence from France generally comes through the medium of editorial notices or translations, in English papers. The former generally take the hue of the party politics of the press in which they appear, and are made to incline more or less towards Louis Philippe, the opposition, and the Carlists, as the writers are, in the English party sense, whigs, radicals, or tories. The Examiner is well known to be one of the most independent, fearless, and able papers in England, and thoroughly radical in its politics.

The editor sums up the productive labors of the late session as comprised in only three bills. The first in importance is the Education Bill, heretofore mentioned in this paper. By it, it is provided that hereafter, every parish in France will have an Elementary School, and every town containing 6000 inhabitants a school of higher order. The management of the schools is to be in the hands of social committees, of whom the Cure is ex-officio member. The second Bill, of the precise provisions of which we are uninformed, relates to the subject of Internal Improvement, by public works, such as, roads, canals, rail ways, &c. Its particular object is to facilitate the acquisition of the lands through which they pass.

The third Bill is that which relates to the choice of the Departmental Councils, or local administrations for raising and appropriating money for the local expenses of the departments. The new Bill fixes the persons entitled to vote in these elections, and in the Chamber of Deputies, it originally passed in such a shape as to make the number of electors about 400,000. It was so altered in the House of Peers, as to restrict the elective body to a much smaller number, not exceeding 180,000,—together with those who by the exercise of a liberal profession, are qualified to serve on juries. An addition so which, is so indefinite as to leave us no data for judging of the number of [illegible] which are embraced in the description.

This is a meagre number, indeed, to transact the affairs of 32,000,000 of people, but, as is well remarked, it settles the principles of elections by the people, and the management of their own taxation, and that is a great point gained.

The Examiner concludes with the following paragraph respecting the appropriations:—In France, as in England, the *juste milieu* system has done little for relieving the pecuniary burdens of the people, of which so much complaint was made before they came into power.—

"The Deputies hurried through their second Budget with the most indecent precipitation. In order to get through their business, and leave Paris, they consented to give up retrenchments which they had insisted upon in the two preceding years, and have been induced to their former standard, at a time when the expenditure of every year considerably exceed the revenues."

## THE PORT OF NATCHEZ.

Since the triumph of steam power on the waters of the Mississippi, it is proposed to make Natchez, three hundred miles above New Orleans, a principal port, having direct intercourse with the cities on the sea board. It is intended to establish a regular Line of Packets between Natchez and New York, and one ship has already sailed from the latter place. The last Natchez Journal contains also a copy of a correspondence between some merchants there and at Liverpool, in relation to the establishment of another Line of British merchant ships, between the two ports; and announcing the fact that one vessel would sail early in the spring, and another follow soon after, with assorted cargoes. This adventure has been spoken of as novel, and an opinion prevails that no vessel ever entered the port of Natchez from the sea; and that even now, with all the advantages of steam power, to overcome the force of the current, it is a hazardous and daring enterprise. Why then must it have been *thirty years ago?* The following letter from a veteran ship master is highly interesting, as proving that the *first* vessel that ever displayed the American flag at Natchez, hailed from *Boston, and was owned by Bostonians.*

*Boston Transcript.*

*Mr. Editor,—On my return from sea; within the last three or four weeks,* I noticed the following:—"The Ship St. Louis, Captain Story, for Natchez, *the first Ship that ever sailed for that port,* went to sea yesterday, with a cargo valued at nearly four hundred thousand dollars;"—which, with remarks in other papers, on the establishment of a Line of Packets from that city to Natchez, the facility of towing them up by steam boats, and the association that no vessels had ever before sailed to, or reached that place from sea, induces me to inform you as an historical fact, that may be worthy of record, for the honor of the city of Boston, that in the latter part of the fall of the year 1802, I think in November, the Ship Mary, Captain Darling, and the Schooner Bee, under my command, both belonging to Messrs Lynde and William Waiter, of this city arrived at New Orleans, from Jamaica, having been chartered to take each a full cargo of cotton from Natchez to Philadelphia—that both vessels were warped up the river in company, occasionally assisted by their sails, and arrived at Natchez in January, 1803, where they took on board full cargoes of cotton, under and on deck, and arrived at Philadelphia in March following, and delivered their cargoes, I believe to the address of Mr. Gratz, of that city.—The newspapers of the day, particularly that published at Natchez, mentioned the arrival of these two vessels, so high up the Mississippi river, as a remarkable event, and the delight that the citizens of that place, and all the way up the river, enjoyed, at seeing the American flag displayed at their most beautiful. I do not well remember the cause of our being chartered for Natchez, but I have some idea that New Orleans was then a port interdicted for the Americans to load at—of this, you have better means of information than I possess. The task of getting from New Orleans to Natchez, as you may well suppose, was not an easy one; but the freight was accordingly large; I think four cents a pound. Steam vessels were not then seen in the Mississippi.

Your obed't servant,

WILLIAM BRAGG.

*From the N. Y. Standard.*

We said a few days since that money was about to be very scarce, it has become so. There is a severe pressure on the money-market, and deep apprehensions are felt that it will be greatly increased. Why should this be so? it is not the season when pressure is usually found, there are no more payments to be made than is common at this season of the year. Specie is flowing in from abroad, business of every kind has been extremely prosperous, there have been no failures, no speculations. Why then should money be so scarce now? Why should it be so difficult, so nearly impossible, to get discounts on even the best paper in the city! Why do the Branch and the state banks, alike throw out almost every note that is offered! Why has every species of stock fallen so largely within three days! Why should gloom and anxiety pervade Wall street as it does now! The answer is simple, and its truth its certain—*the United States Bank is pressing the State Banks.* It is "putting on the screws," as its friends said it would.—The United States Bank makes money scarce by doing so, convulses the whole commerce of the country.—The Branch will not discount, and the State Banks dare not; if they do, the Branch sends back her notes and the State Banks dare not; if they do, the Branch sends back their notes and demands specie for them. They cannot therefore afford the wonted facilities to their customers, which custom has made indispensable. The Branch is ordered to cripple them, and the mode in which the order is executed, may be seen in the fact that it no longer gives notice, as heretofore, that at such a time it will demand specie for a balance, but it gathers $100,000 or $200,000 of the notes of a State Bank, and without warning presents them at the counter, requiring the officers to neglect their ordinary business, and count out those immense sums from their vault at once. If it continues the course so malignantly begun, for but a fortnight longer, New-York will exhibit such a scene of disaster and distress as our country has never known before; it will be utter prostration. The power to work these fearful evils is [illegible] from the possession of the public deposites; [illegible], and the remorseless oppressor is chained at [illegible] at the conduct of the United States becoming universal; a general outcry is arising, [illegible] are turned to the government for relief. Let its measures be accelerated, if it would protect an oppressed community, and if it would escape the execrations of those who know that it has the power, and can use it to defend them.

It is said to have been remarked lately by Lord Palmerston, in the British house of commons, that it is "the manifest necessity of England to remain in a state of peace at every coast, except that of national honor, and that there is no prospect of war so long as France and England shall continue in alliance."

It is obviously the policy of the reformers to prevent any rupture at present with foreign powers, in order that they may pursue their work of regeneration undisturbed by other considerations. A foreign war would interrupt their progress, and—besides adding to the national burdens, which form their chief ground of complaint—would necessarily strengthen the hands of government. In fact, they seem determined to remain in a state of peace, even at the cost of what would once have been deemed national honor. The whole system of policy upon which Great Britain has acted for centuries, all her schemes of national aggrandizement and supremacy, are now suspended.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine, remarks that England is now powerless, and, what is still worse, the European powers know it. Her government is so incessantly and exclusively occupied in maintaining its ground against the internal enemies whom the reform bill has raised up with appalling strength; the necessity of sacrificing something to the insatiable passions of the revolutionists is so apparent, that every other object is disregarded; the allies, by whose aid they overthrew the constitution, have turned so fiercely upon them, that they are forced to strain every nerve to resist those domestic enemies. Who can think of the occupation of Scutari, when the malt tax is threatened with repeal? Who cares for the thunders of Nicholas, when the threats of O'Connell are ringing in their ears?

The condition of France in this respect is similar. The newly established government sits so loosely upon the people, and is yet so weak and slightly cemented, that it would probably fall to pieces in the shock of a vigorous foreign war. Louis Philip has enough to occupy his whole attention in endeavoring to give strength and stability to the newly created dynasty, and in guarding against the assaults of democracy.—Both parties are unwilling to hazard a state of things in the confusion of which one or the other might unexpectedly acquire an ascendant and permanent supremacy.

The alliance, therefore, between France and England, is not a subject of much apprehension to the other powers of Europe, among whom the principle of legitimacy is yet comparatively secure and untouched. Even his Dutch majesty may continue to despise, as he has done, their united strength. Bell's Weekly Messenger, however, remarks that it is "such an alliance as in common prudence must lead, and almost compel, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to enter into a like confederacy for their mutual security and defence. "It must also lead to two other important results, viz.—the accession of the United States of America to the European, Russian and Prussian confederacy—and must also conduce to the utter extinction of Turkey in a very short period of time."

The idea of making our government a party to the Holy Alliance is truly an original one. Even if we possessed the power of entering into foreign alliances, such a connection would be as contrary to our interest as to our principles. We are in any degree interested in the balance of power in Europe, we have the same motive as others, for deprecating a course of events which may tend to give any nation an overwhelming preponderance—and Russia is now in a way to acquire this preponderance. She has, in fact, begun to act as the sole Arbitress of Europe; and she is so completely at peace within herself—so exempt from the apprehension of any serious internal disturbance—that she has no reason whatever to dread a general war; and if she has none for desiring it, it is because the situation of the other great powers of Europe is already as favorable to her views as she could wish it. They are, to use a common phrase, "playing into her hands." Unfortunately, if her object is universal empire, she has something to rejoice at even in the condition of our country. Whatever may be the success of reformers abroad, we occupy the strong hold of liberty; and our best interest policy would be to endeavor to render, it still stronger, by seizing every opportunity of national aggrandisement. But this cannot be done without union and harmony, and the prevalence of a national spirit, nor without a government at least strong enough to protect itself, and maintain its acknowledged rights, against faction and treasonable agitations among ourselves.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The Tory Press is publishing a series of letters from Mr. Ball, a gentleman who formed one of the party that crossed the continent a year or two since, for the purpose of settling on the shores of the Pacific. We make a few extracts:

*Face of the Country West of the Rocky Mountains.*

One immense prairie extends from the mountains, with the exception of scattering trees, of the pines genus, (mostly of the mountains,) to the Falls of Columbia. Along the streams are willows, and often rank grass, but as you recede from them, a thin crop of rank grass and shrubbery succeeds, and the soil generally becomes barren. At the Falls commences a growth of oak, and at tide water, a thick growth of lofty trees of different kinds; still the prevailing character of the country is prairie until you get nigh the coast, where the growth of vegetables of all kinds is enormous.

The Climate of Oregon.—Here the farmer has not to labor half the summer and all the winter to provide for his animals—he is not compelled to fence and plough and sow his seed in one or two short months—he ploughs, and his cattle graze graze the whole year. The settlers in this valley have already raised one crop, which succeeded well.—They have a few cattle, horses, and hogs, all of which are in good order, without any feeding throughout the winter. Although we are in the latitude of Montreal, the farmers have been ploughing since January, the vegetables in the garden have remained uninjured through the winter. In favorable situations the grass is already springing up.—On the Wallameth, I saw two weeks ago, alders and willows in blooms and leafing out. Strawberries and briar bushes had continued green through the winter. Crops that are put in ground as late as July, yield a plentiful harvest.

There is a vast difference in the temperature on the two sides of the Continent. Here the summers are long and fine, and every thing can be raised, that can be raised with you, or even in Virginia. I have already spoken of the vine and the peach: tobacco has also been tried and with success.

During November, Fahrenheit ranged at 49 to 56. One half of that month was bright weather as any I every saw, during the time there was usually a white frost every night. I am informed there fell in that month 4½ inches rain. In December 9 inches; frost but two or three times; thermometer in the morning at 40 at noon from 40 to 50, rain from S. and S. E. East and north winds always bring fair weather. Half the month of January the weather was as cold as has been known in this region, there being a constant frost.

At one time the thermometer ranged as low as 17; at noon from 30 to 40. The Colombia river froze over; but the Wallamedh did not. During the rest of January, the weather was as usual; there fell but one inch of rain.—This month [February] has been cloudy part of the time. There have been what you would call April showers, but the amount of rain that has fallen is not great. We have had frost a few times, though in the morning the thermometer has usually stood at 40, and at noon at 50.—Nigh the ocean, it is said, it never freezes.

Valley of Multnomah.—This week I have returned from an excursion up the river Multnomah or Wallamedh. It is far from the stream laid down on your maps, for the most distant source is not probably more than 200 miles in a direct course from its mouth. Its general course is South, and is fed by a number of branches from the Snow Mountains already spoken of, and a range running not far from the coast on the West. The river at one point approached within fifty or sixty miles of the sea.

The valley of the Multnomah may be two hundred miles in length and fifty in breadth, and a beautiful valley it appears from what I have seen of it. Extensive plains we clothed with grass, interspersed with oaks crowned with mistleton and lofty firs and pines, altogether presenting great facilities for settlers. The soil is generally fertile, though perhaps not equal to some on the Mississippi and Ohio. Its quality, however, I should think through the whole of it, will average with respect to fertility and the aspect of its surface, the lands of New-England.

Wherein then, do you ask, consists its advantages?—I answer in climate.

White Residents.—Fort Van Couver is the general depot of the Hudson's Bay Company, West of the mountains. An express arrives and departs from this place once a year, for Hudson's Bay, and also for Montreal. A ship arrives annually from England. Besides they have three smaller vessels employed in trading along the coast, and in carrying supplies to the posts.

To the north, along the coast, and also far inland, they have several posts. In short, their operations—trapping and trading for furs, are extended from California to the Pole. You are doubtless aware of the long standing of this Company—its great wealth and extended operations over a region of country but little known to any but themselves.

The gentlemen of the company appear generally intelligent, especially Mr. McLaughlin, who is the acting Governor. Governor Simpson himself is at present at Hudson's Bay. There is also residing here a Mr. Douglass a naturalist; but apprending they might be a little jealous in parting their hard earned intelligence about this region of country, I have not felt myself free to make many inquiries.

It is seven years since they commenced an establishment here, and having found it very expensive to furnish the number of persons they employ with provisions from England, or elsewhere, they have been induced to go quite extensively into agricultural pursuits. Mr. McLaughlin having obtained a few cattle from California, has increased them to about 400. He raised last year about 1200 bushels of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables. This year he is extending his operations. Fruit trees have been planted, among the rest the vine and the peach. They have sheep and hogs. Their horses they obtain from the Indians. The pursuit of agriculture seems to prosper well in their hands, though begun with difficulty. Mr. McLaughlin encouraged a few men (some of whom came out here with Mr. Astor's concern) to settle on the Multnomah, where, as I said, I intend also to settle. He has liberally engaged to lend me a plough, an axe, oxen, plough, &c.

## DIED,

In this city, on the 14th instant, Mr. Samuel C. Holms, of New-York, aged 30 years—Mr. Jos. T. Powers, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Philip Scribner, carpenter, of New-York, aged 29 years—Mr. Samuel Mason, Jr. of the firm of Millard & Mason, of Massachusetts, aged 27 years.

On the 13th inst. Mr. Thos. H. Higgenbotham, of Augusta, Ga., aged 23 years.

On the 15th inst. Mr. Wilson C. Smith, formerly of Petersburg, Va.


FOR MARSEILLES.

The fine ship EDWARD, Gariel, master, will positively sail on the 25th September. For freight or passage, apply to JULES LE BLANC, sept 9 No. 103, Royal street.

FOR BOSTON.

The A. 1. ship LUCY ANN, captain Aplon, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will meet with immediate despatch. For freight, apply to [s 9] LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR NEW-YORK

The remarkably fast sailing copper fastened and coppered brig HOPE, captain Galt, will positively sail on Tuesday next, the 10th inst. For passage, having extensive accommodations, apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co. sept 9 [17, Royal street.

THE subscriber has just received in 4 passage of 18 days from New York, per ship Orleans, 118 Cheshire Cheese, which he offers for sale at his store, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets.

s 11 MICOUD.

BANKING STOCKS WANTED.—On the Louisiana State Bank, and on the Commercial Bank. Apply to P. J. TRICOU, St.-Louis street

SALT.—720 sacks, landing from ship Tacitus, from Liverpool, and for sale by sept 13 LINCOLN & GREEN.

CANVASSED HAMS—A few casks of fine quality, put up for family use, in store and for sale. ARAY, DERRIVE & CO. sept 13 36 New Levee st.

85,000 feet of lumber for flooring and [illegible] sale by BLANC & BRUGIER. aug 2


# Marine Journal.

## PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Brig Dos Hermanos, Morillo, Coerral, Acobo & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Tow boat Shark, Lewis, 15 hours from the S W Pass, with brig Aquilla, and schrs Benita and Prueba. Reports nothing in sight and nothing in the river.

Brig Aquilla, Shaw, from Tampico, in distress, left at the sugar yard, in ballast, to the master.

Schr Benita, Baker, 7 days from Tampico, to A Baron; cargo, $1600 specie F Tio; 700 ℔ Jelly; 965 do F Frey & co—5 passengers. Memoranda—Sailed 8th instant; left at Tampico for this port, schrs Halcyon, Two Brothers and W A Tyson: schr Mary & Susan, Baker, from New-York, just arrived; schr Rob Roy, from New-York, and brig Thomas, from Gibraltar. Off Tampico Bar, British packet, Star, Jones, from Vera-Cruz—experienced very squally weather during the passage, and sustained considerable damage in her sails.

Schr Prueba, Torres, from Havana, to W L Hedge; cargo, 884 bags coffee, A Fisk; 22 bags coffee, and fruit W L Hedge; sweet meats A Gatierry.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN,

Schr Torpedo, Anderson, Thos Banks—cargo, oysters.

Schr Bee, Carriere, Bonfuca, with brick, to Couzain & Laurant.

Schr Esperance, Wesley, Bonfuca, with brick to Cousain & Laurant.

Schr Delphine, Celestin, Bonfuca, with brick to Cousain & Laurant.

Schr Mary Rose, Lepassier, from Bay of St Louis, with cattle.

Schr Pocahontas, Baccus, Blind River, with shells to N Gierlie.

Schr La Berle, Milton, Blind River, with shells, Gd & Alpuente.

Schr Splendid, Eldridge, Mobile, with hay to owner.

Schr Decidée, Nicaisse, Bay of St Louis, with cattle.

Schr Elizabeth, Watkins, Covington, with lumber to Lefebvre & Durel.

Schr Martha Ann, Clark, Covington, with cattle and brick to Couzain & Laurant.

Schr Bouphmatasha, Smith, Bay of St Louis, with cattle.

Schr Emily, Newton, Bonfuca, with brick, E Blanc.

Schr Rosalie, Carrille, Tangipahs, with wood to Gd & Alpuente.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Steamer Rapide, Wright, from Red River; cargo, 1 carriage, 130 bales cotton, J Hagan & co; 190 do Reynolds, Byrne & co; 20 do Lee & Williams; 25 do M White; 4 do N & J Dick & co; 20 do J Linton; 1 cask claret, Turner & Woodruff; 2 mill saws, Rogers & Selocomb; 13,500 dollars specie bullion, M Bassett & co.

Steamer Black Hawk, from Bayou Sarah; cargo, 166 bales cotton Quertier & Boutin; 22 do Black & Bangier; 16 do Williams & Lee; 55 do M White; 20 do John Linton; 30 do Reynolds, Byrne & co; 164 do J Fisk, Watt & co; 3 bbls merchandize to S Allain, chickens, &c to owners on board.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Boston, 30th, brig Colon, Parsons.

Hence at New-York, 31st, brig Paul Jones, Colesworthy.

Hence at Philadelphia, Sept. 2, brig Constitution, Sage, brig Ella, Johnson.

Brig Vernon, hence for Bordeaux, was spoken on the 17th Aug. off Cape Florida.

Brig Garafilia, Stevens, hence for Boston, was spoken on the 27th Aug. lat. 37, long. 72—being 22 days out.

Sailed from Marseilles for this port, July 20th, the Eliza Davidson; 23d, the Gen. Stark, Smith.


TO THE PUBLIC.

JAMES HYLAND, Vender of PORTER, &c., Main street, formerly the partner of Coleman, in the same business, hereby informs his friends, patrons and customers, that a Mr. Remy, who has purchased, and still does follow, the same business in which Hyland is engaged, has, out of grudge and envy, sued Hyland and his former partner, for fifty dollars, a balance due, out of a debt of $354; and that too, before said balance became due; because Hyland's business was, and still is, extending, and greatly increasing, to the no small displeasure and discomfiture of Remy; and because Hyland purchased from others on more moderate terms, goods of the same, or rather better quality, than he could obtain of Remy.

An advertisement appearing in the Bee, of the 16th Sept. 1833, for the sale of property taken at the suit of Remy vs. Coleman & Hyland, the suit being prematurely brought, as stated above, Hyland deems himself justified in making this publication; for the satisfaction of himself, his friends and patrons. It is clear the motives that induced Remy to sue premature ly, and to publish the sale, were not founded on any other ground than an attempt to lessen and depress; for he cannot injure Hyland, who owes him nothing. He has no claims on him; Hyland has claims, but only equitable and reciprocal claims on the public, his friends and patrons.

"A PLAIN DEALER," ALIAS

sept 18 JAMES HYLAND.

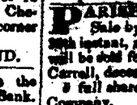
SITUATION WANTED—A person desires to get employment in a Commercial House, or in an Office;—he speaks French, English and Spanish; having been engaged in different employments, he can give good recommendations. Apply at this office. sept 13

WANTED—A situation in some respectable business by a young man lately from New-York, who has been in the Exchange business the last six years. The advertiser has no objections in going to any part of the country. Satisfactory references and credentials will be adduced. Please address J. C. through the post office. s 15

MR VOLQUIN, ARCHITECT OF PARIS, and Pupil of the French Royal Academy of Architecture, has the honor of offering his services to the citizens of New Orleans. The great works which he has conducted, both as Architect of the two principal Hospitals in Paris, and the constructions which he has himself made, among which may be named those houses in Rue de l'Université, of the value of $122,000, and of which he designed the drawing, makes him confident that he joins to a full theoretical knowledge of his business, a laborious practice.

The stagnation of business in France, induced him to expatriate himself, and he hopes that the inhabitants of this fine city, will repose in him their confidence, either for the plans of different kinds of business; Monuments, and every thing appertaining to Architecture, which he will himself do, or superintend the execution.

He will give lessons in the Linnean manner of Drawing; likewise in Geometry, Architecture, *La Carpe des Pierres*, Carpentership, Joinery, and Locksmithing, in all their departments. He will also give Private Lessons at his house, or in the City, having been a Professor for ten years, in Paris; he has more than five or six thousand Models to offer to those pupils who may wish to engage him. sept 18



Strayed or stolen from the subscriber's yard in Ursuline street, between St. Glode and Treme, on the night of the 9th inst., two horses: to-wit, an English horse of a bay color, having two white feet, a spot in the eye, and a star in his forehead; and the other a Spanish horse, aged about 10 years, having a Spanish brand on the buttocks.

Also—A black cow, English breed, having the star on the right buttock, R. S. strayed some time ago. A suitable reward will be given to whoever will bring these animals to their master

sept 18 FELIX GOURJON.

CLAPP'S TRIAL.

A REPORT of the Trial of the Rev. Theodore Clapp, before the Mississippi Presbytery, at their Sessions in May and December, 1832.

"Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus,
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat"

is this day published by

HOTCHKISS & CO., 24 Chartres st.,

And for sale, by the Booksellers in the City generally. sept