THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON,
STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1833.

Days of Publication:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY

FOR GOVERNOR:
D. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

Baptisms in the Catholic and Protestant Cemeteries.

	Catholic.	Protestant.
Sept. 27	9	4
" 28	7	4
" 29	12	7
From the 1st to the 26th,	320	348

Is Mr. Prieur, or is he not, a candidate for the office of mayor?

We feel a lively interest in this question, but it gives us no anxiety; at least the certainty which we feel of realizing our views, ought to permit no inquietude.

No! the people cannot be deceived, and it is precisely because we are fully convinced of this truth, that, far from opprobriating Mr. Prieur as a candidate for the mayoralty, it will fill the measure of our wishes that he should be a candidate for re-election as mayor, and continue to be a candidate for governor, because then, whatever may be the motive and means of influence, which Mr. Prieur may possess, whatever may compose the coterie which carries him on its shoulders, the people will not be so grossly deceived as to fall into the trap which has been laid for them. Before all the people, whom the friends of Prieur on this occasion think they can blind at their will, cannot be duped to go twistedly the path to honor by a double triumph the man who does them the double injury of sporting with them and with their good faith—their approbation and their suffrages. No! the people will not permit themselves to be made the play thing of a short sighted ambition like that of this triple candidate.

The trial which has been made of the administration of Mr. Prieur has converted no one, and the Argus knows it better than any body else, although it wanted to frighten us by dinding to the possibility of Mr. Prieur's becoming a candidate, because the announcement of Mr. Holland's name caused such trepidation in the ranks of the opposition. This trepidation of the Prieur party arose from the knowledge they have, that besides a popularity and an acquaintance with the affairs of the city, far superior to those of Mr. Prieur, Mr. Holland will be supported by that last influence which he alone wielded at the last election. These are the a swarm of bitter terrors which have robbed them of sleep, from the first day that Mr. Holland was announced as a candidate. We grant these terrors are not unfounded: for whatever may be said by his newspapers, Mr. Prieur counts more upon the influence of the police than upon his own:—This time that influence will not be exercised entirely in his favor.

Kindness for kindness—the Argus has made us a sort of half account, and we wish to show him that we are not behind him. we have frankly explained the motive which induced us to ask whether or not Mr. Prieur is a candidate and inspires us with confidence that Mr Holland will be elected, even in opposition to that redoubtable champion whose magical influence has turned black into white, and in a few short years changed all the old opinions of the Argus.

In reply to the *Olive Branch* of Clinton, the *Argus* of Saturday morning has attempted to draw a kind of parallel between Messrs. Dawson and Prieur. We will examine some of his arguments.

Though vessels of Mr. Prieur are busy in pointing out a wide difference between these two gentlemen, in this particular, that it is by a special meeting in due form the Mr. Prieur has been nominated as a candidate, while Mr. Dawson has offered himself without the support of any party. This argument, the Argus has not perceived, turns out to be entirely in favor of our candidate. What does that meeting prove, but that the partizans of Mr. Prieur have ostensibly united for one particular purpose, and that being conscious of their own weakness, they have perceived the necessity of uniting in order to present to the public some appearance of strength. That meeting again proves that Mr. Prieur has mustered a few friends who endeavor to dazzle the eyes of the people, and early to organize their electioneering batteries. How different is the course adopted by Mr. Dawson! by placing his name before the public without having previously secured the aid of any foreign influence—without having urged his friends to act or speak in his behalf, he shows what confidence he places in his own popularity, and that it was not ambition, but a consciousness of his own worth, which induced him to come forward as a candidate. Is not that self-acting influence more honorable in its views and more powerful in its effects, than all the exertions of a party and the bustle of meetings and out-door speeches.

"When did Mr. Dawson give any proof of superior talents and capacity?" What does that argument amount to, and which we can easily retort upon Mr. Prieur? Talents remain unknown generally until they are called into action. Mr. Dawson was a member of the Legislature; it is true he has not daily afflicted fonts of eloquence—he has not daily brought forward legislative measures and projects of laws—he has not endeavored to attract public attention as a fine orator, and to secure himself such precedents as would in the future serve any ambitious views. At that time Mr. Dawson was young; he had hardly begun his political career, and prudence made it a duty for him to study and discuss the theory and propositions of his colleagues, before he should venture into the bolder and more ambitious path of a leader. This course was wise, and deserves the approbation of every man of sense.

We find a wide difference between these two candidates as well as the Argus. Mr. Dawson has long held a public situation, and there never was one single complaint bro't against him; while the administration of the Mayor has created thousands of malcontents. The former as a lawyer and a magistrate, has in the interpretation of laws, evinced a perfect and thorough knowledge of our institutions, and an unbeviating impartiality which have secured him even the esteem of his opponents: the latter as a magistrate and a police officer has given daily and undeniable proofs of a profound ignorance of the laws which should have guided him in his administration, and of the interests committed to his care. His incapacity has been such as to sever his best friends from him. The one is enlightened, impartial, and irreproachable in his public career—free from those petty passions which indicate a narrow and vindictive mind; he has long meditated useful improvements in our civil and military laws; the other can but boast of an imperfect education; has not been able to profit by the lessons of experience; he is partial and more disposed to pleasure than study. The six years of his administration have alienated from him the opinion of the most influential men; he has often given proofs of that irritability of temper to which the mind of a magistrate should give no quarter. All things which strongly militate against his pretended capacity properly to conduct an administration so important as that of the state.

These are facts which every body is conversant with, and that, perhaps, no one denies but his most blind and stubborn friends: in spite of their continual and extravagant praises, it is acknowledged by all that Mr. Prieur cannot reasonably pretend to a higher post; while Mr. Dawson is endowed with the qualities which ensure him a decided superiority over his competitor, and which have no doubt that he will obtain the situation of first magistrate, with as much honor to himself as advantage to the state.

The *Mercantile Advertiser* says, that the article signed *A Citizen*, published in our last number, was translated for the Bee. If the editor of the Mercantile had taken the trouble to cast his eyes over the French side of the Nouvelliste de Thibodeauville, the paper from which we borrowed that article in English, he would have perceived that his assertions are totally unfounded.

Perhaps, if we have made no comments upon the article in question, as the Mercantile desires us to do, it is from a very simple reason, that we have found too little to say on it, to make the subject of a single line. The author of the allegations of *A Citizen* against Mr. Dawson, of Orleanience has long since found to be true. It is for impartiality to pronounce judgment on those the truth of which we could not perceive.

The announcation of Mr. HOLLAND as a candidate for Mayor has astonished and confounded the opposite party, and their leaders being dispersed at this moment, they have not yet been able to agree upon a candidate.—Perhaps there is not the most complete concord among the leaders themselves, and they may be prevented by this circumstance from positively deciding on the person who shall have the honor of being supported by the party as their candidate. In announcing the name of Mr. Holland, we foresaw this result, nor are we at least surprised at the ambiguities and contradictions, with which, after mature reflection too, the Argus has stuffed his article in reply to that which we published on Monday last.

"The custom-house people and their coterie," says the Argus, "has tried to play a new trick on the public." The trick which we meditate, (since a trick these is) is a mystery to no one—it is a plain, open, undisguised attempt to defeat the election of D. Prieur. Besides that we have yet to learn what is meant by the *coterie of the custom-house*, in which we have been so charitably included, we feel the greatest embarrassment to discover what other trick is meditated, and many persons participate in our embarrassment. Is it not indeed a wonderful trick upon the public, to announce a highly respectable candidate in sufficient time before the election for his qualifications to be examined! The Argus perhaps will do us the favor to explain to us his meaning, which in the above sentence, *is so much* concealed as the candidate he prefers (without knowing who he is) to him whom we have announced. Is the mean time we would inform him that these crime play tricks upon the public, whose deeds are done in the dark, and who submissively wait the nod of their master to unmask their designs.

But why this irritability of the Argus? Is it not ridiculous to say as that paper does, that although Mr. Holland is a very intelligent man, of great experience, and possessing great popularity, yet he never can succeed in opposition to Mr. Prieur; and afterwards, in the same paragraph, to tell us, that in case Mr. Prieur should not be a candidate for re-election, there is no doubt other candidates besides Mr. Holland would present themselves, *in all respects honest and capable*. What signifies this verbiage? What does it mean that the intelligence, the experience and popularity of Mr. Prieur are superior to those of all others, simply because the Argus says so; or does it mean that the office of Mayor is not to be touched while in the hands of its idol, and that it is an unpardonable crime in Mr. Holland to attempt it? In a word, we wish to know definitively and positively whether Mr. Prieur is or is not a candidate. If he is not, as some of his friends say, what is the use of this ridiculous comparison? If he is, why play the trick upon the public of keeping it in ignorance? Why not dare to announce him? Behold the instinctive preference which the infatuated Argus grants before hand to the *candidates to all respects honest and capable*, who shall present themselves in opposition to Mr. Holland! Is it not really wonderful! Behold the difficulty in which the confusion of the party and the absence of a certain *militia general*, whose name will hereafter figure in the Argus, have placed our cotemporary!

This paroxism of logic is not the only taste disclosed by the article in question: there is another which merits attention. "It is seven months, says the Argus, from now till the election of mayor—we think the subject is agitated prematurely." The Argus thinks probably that the interests of the city are as dear to the inhabitants of the city, as the interests of the state to the inhabitants of the state, and a that paper long since began to discuss the election for governor, its argument, if we are not deceived, amounts to this. "The election of mayor will take place in seven months, that of governor in ten months—we have already begun to discuss the last question, while it is too soon to discuss the first." *Sent of St. Denis!* If the qualifications of Mr. Prieur are to be defended by arguments like this, he must be in a woful condition indeed.

When the Argus said that we were trying to play a trick upon the public, it deceived itself, or its tongue has uttered a different meaning. In fact it is not upon the public, but upon the party of the Argus that we have played a trick, if this phrase can be applied to us at all. Taken unaware, and at a moment when it had not fixed upon its hero, that party could not but tremble to its center, when a candidate announced, who by his great experience in the affairs of the city, as well as by the excellence of his judgment, which is clouded by no prejudices, the rectitude of his principles and conduct, and the high esteem which is universally accorded him by his fellow-citizens, will render useless and unavailing the efforts of those who wish to oppose to him a candidate, whose principal dependence will be upon intrigue and local prejudices. The uneasiness of the party went on increasing for some days, and it was in the midst of this uneasiness that the Argus blabbed the paragraph on which we have been commenting; we are not surprised, therefore, at its incoherence and ambiguity. But the party is not tricked, and if we may judge from the effect which the mere announcation of Mr. Holland's name has produced, those worthy gentlemen who are gawing their nails, will finish by biting their fingers.—There is every prospect of his receiving nearly the whole of the votes, and we feel pretty confident that the nearly unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens will proclaim that they are tired of Dennis Prieur as mayor, that they reject him for governor, and that they wish him to remain forever in the private station whence he ought never to have been permitted to emerge.

IMPROVED STEAMBOAT.

Mr Burden, of this city, already favorably known to the public, as a most ingenious mechanic, and the author of an important invention, whereby he has secured a fortune to himself, and conferred a great benefit upon the country—we mean his patent wrought spike machine—has undertaken no less a task than that of effecting an entire overturn in the construction of steam boats and steam navigation. He is now constructing a steam boat upon a plan peculiarly his own, to run 25 miles per hour, and to make a trip from Albany to New York and back, by daylight.

Twenty-five miles an hour! a trip to New York and back by day-light! six hours out and six hours in,—seems incredible, visionary, Quixotic! But, for all that, the inventor relies upon such a result, with the confidence of mathematical demonstration. And Mr Burden is a man whose soundness of judgment and mechanical skill have been triumphantly and practically established, both in this country and in Great Britain. If, independent of his abilities by actual and successful experiment, that he is of any thing is entitled to respect, most assuredly he is deserving of it.

It is not, however, in respect to speed, only which is to constitute the chief excellence of Mr Burden's boat—but in a regard to its materials, weight, cheapness of construction, and the power necessary to propel it, it is designed to effect a saving of 50 per cent. over the most approved models now in use.

The plan is this:—Mr Burden has constructed two trunks; which for want of a better simile, we shall call two huge sea serpents. They are [illegible] except, instead of hoops on the outside, they are drawn together on the inside by iron rods having a head at one end, and screws cut on the other. These, as regular intervals, pass from the outside of the trunk, through the stave and through a stout iron in the centre, where they are drawn up and secured fast by a nut. The trunks are [illegible] number, four inches thick, and feet [illegible] length.—These two trunks are to be placed [illegible] sixteen feet apart at the centre, and suitably and sufficiently connected together by traverse timbers, upon which the deck is to be laid, and the machinery placed. It is designed to propel the boat with one wheel only, which is to be placed between the trunks at the centre. The buckets will be sixteen feet long, and the diameter of the wheel considerably greater than that of the Novelty; as it is designed ordinarily to exert a seventy-five horse power, but is so constructed that greater may be [illegible] if necessary. Mr B. however, does not calculate that more will be required.

The trunks were constructed at Merritt's Mills, below [illegible], and were launched, or rather rolled into the Hudson yesterday. We had the pleasure of seeing one of the trunks deposited on the watery element. The other was launched before we arrived. It is designed immediately to fasten them together and lay the deck. This done, the machinery will be applied, and the invention tested by actual experiment. It is proper, however, to say, that an experiment has already been made with a boat of similar dimensions, and trunks eighty feet long; the success of which in the opinion of Mr. B. justifies the present undertaking, and is the basis of his entire confidence in its final success.

It is difficult to convey, through the medium of a newspaper merely, a distinct idea of such a novel design as this—not only with regard to the form and fashion of the boat—but to explain intelligibly, the principles of the science of mechanics and hydrostatics which it is designed to take advantage of, in order to obtain success. The reader who is conscious of this difficulty, will bear it in mind, in justice to Mr Burden.

It must be evident that the trunks constructed of pine plank [illegible], four inches thick, having no timbers, and fastened and drawn together, by the power of the screw, if can within, must be exceedingly light and buoyant; and it is considered that acting upon the principle of the arch, they possess adequate strength. The actual power of the trunks to overcome the resistance that will be presented, can, perhaps, only be determined by experiment—but in regard to buoyancy, that point is ascertained. We apprehend that they do not exceed in draught, the number of inches anticipated.

Mr Burden has undertaken a great enterprise—The succeeds he will have his reward—but experiment alone can determine that point. His boat, three hundred feet in length, with an average breadth of about forty feet, will look more like a floating, perhaps we should say flying island, than any thing that has yet been witnessed in the line of water craft. *Troy Press.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.

The late rains have produced a partial rise of the Ohio at Pittsburg and Wheeling, which, it will be seen, has not been permitted to pass without improvement.

From the Wheeling Times, Sept. 11.

On Saturday last there was a copious rain which has produced about three feet of water in the river. Monday the steamboat Lady Washington left this port for Cincinnatti, with sixty odd cabin passengers and a large number of deck passengers. Two other boats will, it is expected, depart to-day.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Sept. 9.

The river has risen about ten inches, in consequence of the rain on Saturday and Sunday. It was at a stand, today at noon; but the full effect of the rain will not be felt here before to-morrow morning. We expect a rise of three or four feet more. The present rise will let out full loaded keel boats, and has reduced freights to Louisville from 106¼ to 62½ cents per cwt.

PIRATE CAPTURED.

Our readers of course, recollect that the brig Mexican of this port, was boarded by a pirate in September last,—and robbed of twenty thousand dollars in specie, besides the property of the officers and crew who were shamefully maltreated, and narrowly escaped a horrible death. We have now the satisfaction to be able to state the capture of the piratical vessel, with a portion of her crew, although it is feared, that none of the perpetrators of the outrage are among them.

Several months ago, the officers of an American vessel, being at the Island of St. Thomas, near the coast of Africa, saw a schooner lying there, which he knew, from the description given in the Salem Gazette, which he happened to have with him, to be the pirate which had robbed the Mexican. He showed the paper to the Governor of the Island; who was also satisfied as to the identity of the pirate which had robbed the Mexican. But before any measures could be taken for his detection he had sailed on a slaving expedition.

The brig Favorite, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing intelligence that some time after, while the British brig of war Curlew, was lying at St Thomas, a trading vessel arrived there, from the coast of Africa, bringing information that the pirate was then in the river Nazareth. The Curlew immediately sailed in pursuit. Her boats of the Curlew were sent up the river to capture him; but the crew, with the exception of three, who were shipped at St Thomas, and were not on board when the Mexican was robbed, succeeded in escaping to the shore, where they were protected by the natives. When the Curlew's boats boarded the pirates, they found a fire kindled around a barrel of powder, and a train laid to the magazine, but they succeeded in extinguishing it without damage. They then set out to tow the pirate vessel down the river, but some carelessness she was accidentally blown up on the third day, and the Purser of the Curlew, and one man, lost their lives. These particulars were communicated to Mr Wilkins, first officer of the Favorite, by the sailing master of the Curlew, who came on board the Favorite at Annamaroe, about the 10th of July, and stated that the affair took place about three weeks before. It was then possible that the remainder of the pirate crew might be captured. *Boston Patriot.*

We have it from unbounded authority that the government has determined to erect the custom house forthwith on the site purchased, that three commissioners, namely, Messrs. Walter Bowne, Saul Alley, and the collector of the customs, ex-officio, are appointed to superintend the building. Mr. Town, the architect, has been called upon for his specifications, and that the secretary of the treasury has been directed by the president to notify the mayor and common council of this city of the intention of the government. *Morning Post.*

[illegible], Sept. 18.

MADAME BOUPLAND.—A[illegible] passenger in the packet ship Orbit, which arrived yesterday from Jamaica, is Madame Boupland, now on her return to France, after a long absence, to join her relatives and friends. A Jamaica paper received by the same vessel, in announcing her proposed departure, says: "Few women have undergone greater trials than this lady, and all must appreciate her motives, when they learn it was the exertions of a fond husband who was imprisoned by the arbitrary Francia in the dungeons of Paraguay. When she heard of his release, though debilitated and worn by fatigue and anxiety, her heart expanded with joy her frame soon recovered its wonted vigor, and after many months spent in a fruitless endeavor to join him, she resolved on returning to France, with the hope of an early junction with the object of her affection. Madame Boupland has kept a diary of the various incidents that have happened to her during her travels in the last six years, and we look forward to the publication of a work from her, which will faithfully delineate the character and habits of the various countries she has visited.

Antimasonic Nomination.—The Antimasonic Committee yesterday nominated John Q. Adams to be the candidate of the party for Governor, at the ensuing election. There were 229 ballots given, of which Mr. Adams received 219—Mr. Grosvenor 63, and 6 scattering.—*Boston Atlas.*

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.

[illegible] gentleman brought to our office [illegible] which exhibit a most singular [illegible] completely united at the neck. The bodies, [illegible] smaller than the other, are perfect, and are not joined, except at the neck, and the adjoining portion of the lower [illegible] appear branching from the same neck. They are alive, and appear healthy. This curiosity has been presented to Dr. Holbrook.

Loss of the Br. Ship Dorothea.

We have a long extract from the log-book of this ship giving a detailed account of her loss. She left Liverpool April 30. June 17th, in [illegible] began to leak. The leak increased [illegible] possible to keep the ship afloat, and on the morning of the 5th, the crew left to the boats, after having provided themselves as well as they could, with necessaries. At 4 o'clock, in latitude 28.21, South, longitude 21 West the ship went down. In the long boat were captain Gormock the mate, and 17 others; in the jolly boat, the second, and 5 hands—25 in all. The boats kept company, and on the 21st July reached the Island of Trinidad, where they made every effort to find, but were unable to do so, on account of the violence of the surf.

On the 24th of July, they were picked up by the American whale ship Charles Adams, captain Palmer, as before stated. *New York Jour. of Com.*

BRAT THIS.—Within the last four weeks, the Tremont line of stages between this city and Providence, has met with a variety of accidents, such as upsetting, breaking axletrees, [illegible] lives lost.

[illegible] however, has gone ahead of the Tremont line, of which we know any thing, [illegible] not only [illegible] lost a life, but—what is quite remarkable, in any line of stages—it has positively added to the number of the human family. On last Friday, the wife of an Irishman was delivered of twins in the stage between Providence and Dedham, which were alive by the last accounts, and likely to do well. When any other line of stages can show any thing to equal this, we shall be happy to announce it. *Boston Atlas.*

The Elkton [Md.] Republican, of August 21, says: A friend has politely handed us a piece of petrified wood, resembling at first sight, charcoal, but on examination it is easily perceived to be carbonized, and it is heavier than charcoal, and of a much brighter black. But the greatest mystery attached to this petrefaction, is that it is at least seventy-five feet below the surface of Prospect Hill. This Hill is near Gorley Town, in this county, a few miles below Port Deposit, and about 250 feet above the river Susquehanna.

Our citizens will be pleased to learn that Mr. Durant is in this city, busily engaged in completing the arrangement for his approaching ascension. His balloon has arrived, and the rest of the apparatus has been shipped at New York, and will be here in a day or two. The extent of the preparations necessary to get up a spectacle of this kind, in the best style would surprise those who are not acquainted with the science of Ærostatics. Among other articles, Mr Durant has procured, or is about to procure, a ton and a half of vitriol, from a Chemical Laboratory in this city. He has requested us to state, that he is in want of convenient room sufficiently large to contain his materials and apparatus, and will receive proposals for the rent of such a one at his lodgings at Barnum's. *Nat. Gaz.*

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed both the establishments to the Store No. 87, Chartres street between Conti and Bienville streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Andrews & Brothers, where they keep constantly on hand and have for sale, wholesale or retail, a fine and extensive assortment of blank and printed books, papers, fancy stationary, British and French fancy goods, quills of superior qualities, and all other kinds of articles in the stationary line—also, first rate English, French and German pianofortes of all descriptions and shapes; musical instruments of all kinds; French, Italian, German and English Music, &c. &c.

A large and perfectly assorted printing office being attached to this establishment, all sorts and descriptions of blanks will be executed in the neatest and handsomest manner to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from abroad and the interior will be attended to with promptitude and faithfulness.

E. JOHNS & CO.
sept 30 Chartres street No. 87.

Commercial.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, SEPT. 14.

50 shares U. S. Bank 110
50 do do. 6 mos. 6 per cent. 110½
[illegible] New-Orleans Canal Bank, 1st Oct 6 pr ct 114½
300 do N. O. City Bank, 15 to 6 pr ct 115

NEW YORK MARKET.

September 14.

COTTON—Prices in the ordinary and middling qualities are rather lower, but in the fair to good, we have no change—The bulk of the transactions have been for export—We quote Uplands at 14½ a 17 cents; Orleans 15½ a 18½; Alabama 15 to 18 cents; and Tennessee 14½ a 15½ cents.—The sales of the week amount to 3000 bales, consisting of 1500 bales [illegible] at .....14½ to 17 cts.
[illegible] Alabama, at 15 to 17 cts.
[illegible] Tennessee & N. Orl. at 15 to 18 cts.
The receipts of the week has been 2153 bales.

LEAD—Sales have been made of New Orleans, amounting to 2300 pigs at 6 cents on time, and some old at five cents.

MOLASSES—In the beginning of the week, sales were made of about 150 hhds. Porto Rico, at 37 to 40 cents; 100 hhds. Eng. Isl. and St. Croix at 39½ a 40½ cents; and some New Orleans, the price for which we did not learn. The rates for the best retailing qualities are improved a little.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

COTTON.—There has been but little inquiry for the article, spinners taking but sufficient to supply their immediate wants. The sales reported do not amount to 100 bales, which have been principally New-Orleans at 16½ cents, and a small lot of Louisiana at 17 cents.

SUGAR.—The only sales reported have been of box sugars, and embrace 124 boxes brown Havana at $8,75 a $8,87½, 4 and 6 mos., 40 boxes brown Matanzas at $9,12½, 6 mos., and one or two lots brown Havana at the above rates. At auction on Tuesday 108 boxes brown Havana sold at $8,75 a $8,90, 4 mos., and 27 boxes white at $9,85 a $9,87; 4 mos.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

Extract of a letter from a respectable northern merchant.

"Our cotton manufacturers are said to be stopping their works until prices fall as they will not work at a *loss*, however *temporary*. They turn off their operatives, to beg or starve in the mean time. Pretty competitors, forsooth, with the manufacturers of Europe, who keep their workmen together and afford them employment and the means of living, when they lose as well as when they make money.—But our American system, understands the matter differently: it must *make money always*, and *by all means*; and will not struggle to bear up against adverse events, like the manufacturers of "rotten Europe." It must be *protected*, and made rich and flourishing, by a heavy tax on the people, or it must wither and perish, with the first temporary sacrifice, it is called upon to make.

Should the entire crop of rice or cotton be lost, or the prices fall beneath the charges of production, the slave-holding planter must, nevertheless, take care of his operatives, and see that they and their families be duly clothed, fed, and provided for, as under the most prosperous circumstances; whilst our privileged manufacturers shut their purses when they cannot make money out of their operatives, to starve the most they can, without one atom of compunction. Are these the sort of men that hold slave owners in [illegible]

DIED—Of the [illegible] fever, on the 28th instant, Mr. DANIEL GILBERT, formerly of Portland, [Me.] aged about 26—The deceased has left a numerous circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself by the upright and disinterested [illegible] which marked his character.

The Portland papers will please insert the above.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Ship Louisiana, Kimball, N York, Foster & Hutton
Ship Chastenphilton, Havre, Whitall & Jaudon
Brig Sarah, Boston, N. York, Gordon, Forstall & co
Schr Hannah & Elizabeth, Chain, Apalachicola, Wilcox & Fearn
Schr Empressa, Lafitte, Tampico, Nartigue & Dorbon
Ship Edward, Gerard, Marseilles, J Le Blanc
Schr Anice, Reed, Rio Grande, A Baron

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamer Shooting Lewis—having taken her downward tow tugs—brought up Packet ships Nashville and Ohio, —ates, Spanish brig Maria—Left the bar on Saturday, at 8, A M—in the offing, ship with 'R B' in her topsail, and a brig name unknown.

Packet ship Nashville, Jackson, 17 days from New York—Foster & Hutton, with a full assorted cargo, to Wilcox & Fearn; Williams & Lee; Wolfe co; Lambert & Pope; Vance & Dick; J Vairin & co; Thomas & Boulton; J Foster; J Hagan & co, Vance & Miller; Crane & Mandeville; Whitlock & co; J Linton; Reynolds, Byrne & co. W Hearsey & co; Gordon & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; Maddox & Wood; L Tracy, W Topham; M White; Rogers & Slocomb; J C Wagner & co; Turner & Woodruff; C Stockton; J H Grathham; J Lally; J Forest; J Chastenet; G Pritchard & co; Law & Austin; N & J Dick & co; J Tassiné; Carriere & Bordes at; Peters & Millard; Gray, Dennis & co; Levillebeurre & Walton; Babcock, Gardiner and co; Blakwell & M'Garth; H R Lee & co; Rhodes & Peters; S W Oakey & co; Palmer & Southmayd; M Pleasants & co; L Arnaud; A T Wood; W M'Kean; G Cutting; N Pollard & co; Foster & Hutton; J Gallagher; Eyre and Goodrich, J W Meeks & co; H H Jones & co; J [illegible] M Probyn; Harris, Wright & co; M Patterson; Sellers & Goodman, Byrne, Ryon & co; Tourné & Beckwith; Cavaroc; Parish & co; Morgan & co; Gordon, Forstall & co; L H Gale; J B Hyde; Brander, M'Keana & Lee; J and J Dartmouth; R Evans & co; J A Merle & co; G Brusle; J M Field & co; Rees & Everley; W H Perrett; Dart and co; F Laralde; W F & E B Hyde & co; Harlow & Jackson; Hall & Runyon; J J Hall; P Tulane & co; F Fassin; C Garthwaite & co; J Below; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Yates & Macalester & co; J Guilbine; Bell & Buchanan; G [illegible]son; Furst, Winter & co; J Colles; Edgar & Smith; Bordere Freres; J Wilcox; G Wilbor; N M Riker; M & B [illegible]llen; B Levy; M Walton; J Levy; Newton & co; E Lacoste; Adams & Buckner; Southworth & McGreal; Hoffman; Waterman; W T Thompson & co; J Rathbone; [illegible]ing, Slark and co, Bigelow, Green & co; A Oliver; [illegible] & Bien; Levee Steam Cotton Press; H M Hart & co; Locke; Miramond O'Duhigg & co; Malcom & Woodruff; [illegible] & Whittemore, and order. *Memoranda*—Sept. [illegible] the Isaac, spoke ship Newport, 17 days out from New York, bound for this port.

Passengers, per packet ship Nashville, Jackson, seventeen days from New York—Messrs. Patterson, lady and children; Wright, lady and daughters; Whitemore and lady; Tanny, lady & child; Wade, Lathrop; Thomas; Latham; Burbank; Daumer, and twenty-five in the steerage.

Packet ship Ohio, Fisher, from Boston—to Stetson and Avery—with full assorted cargo, to Thomson and Grant; E L Tracy; H M Hart & co; Carlin and Babcock, John A Merle & co; H B Lee & co; E Johns and co; J S Randlett; W T Mayo; Lincoln and Green; J Vairin & co; Allen & Deblois; A Fisk, Watt and co; Bridge & Vose; Harris, Wright and co; Hyde and Goodrich; Flint and Carnes; Sloo and Byrne; Stetson & Avery; V David; Kirkman Maxfield and co; Rogers and Slocomb; Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; F Fassin; Gasquet; Parish & co; Newkirk and Odlen; Bridge and Vose, A Quertier and Boutin; Captain Parker; G Wilbor; J Litchfield and co; J A Chenery; Lincoln and Green; J H Graham; R & J Caldwell; Williams and Lee; H N Pollard & co; and order—Passengers;—Messrs Charles B Bannister, and C C Farra.

Brig Maria, Porpen, 10 days from Havana—cargo, 900 bags coffee, fruit, etc. 5 passengers.

Steamer Rapide, Wright, from Alexandria; cargo, 278 bales cotton J Linton; 159 do J Hagan & co; 1 do Rhodes & Peters; 6 Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 76 R P Gaillard & co; 8 N & J Dick & co; 12 P Dubertrand; 4 bales hides, 77 carrotts tobacco; 1 bale wax, Clapier & Michaud; 5 bbls 1 hhd mdze Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; 3 bales mdze Rogers & Sclocomb; 1 do do A Ledoux—17 cabin and deck passengers.

Steamer Freedom, Richardson, from the Mouth of Ohio; cargo, 360 bbls apples, 23 bbls green apples, 100 do onions, Champonnier & Giraud; 107 bbls flour Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 100 do Harris, Wright & co; 200 do do N & J Dick & co; 500 do do to order; 6 kegs butter Barnes & Baker; 470 bbls apples and potatoes, 190 bbls oats, 350 sacks do to owners on board—30 cabin and decks passengers.

Steamer Halcyon, Lefore, from Cincinnati—cargo assorted produce, mdze and 44 bales cotton—38 passengers.

Steamer Highlander, Hunter, from Louisville; cargo, 130 bbls flour A L M Damarin; 125 do do R & P Maher; 298 do do Adams & Buckner; 377 sacks corn T H Hearsey; 5 bales cotton, Martin, Pleasants & co; 33 do do A Fisk, Watt & co; 374 bbls way freight—35 passengers.

Steamer Black Hawk, Sheidan from Bayou Sarah; cargo, 171 bales cotton Blanc & Brugier, A Ledoux; M White; Vaudricourt & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; Miramond & O'Duhigg; N & J Dick & co; Whitall, Jaudon & co; Toledano; J B Plauche & co: 15 cabin and deck passengers.

Steamer Arab, Myers, from Vicksburg; cargo, 45 bales cotton J Hagan & co; 108 Harris, Wright & co; 71 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 61 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 176 A Fisk, Watt & co; 13 Martin, Pleasants & co; 138 Wilkinson, McNeil & co, 279 J Linton; 60 A Reed; 43 Williams & Lee.

Steamer Transport, Page, from Louisville; cargo, 22 bales cotton, Wilkinson, McNeil & co; 39 A Fisk, Watt & co; 43 Wilcox & Fearn; 36 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 28 Harris, Wright & co; 27 bales hemp R Layton; 258 pieces bagging Adams & Buckner; 380 bbls flour owner on board; 59 do G W Pritchard & co; 241 do do, 80 bbls potatoes, 10 do onions Champonnier & Geraud.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Towboat Natchez, Morrissen, from the Passes, brought up nothing—reports nothing at the Passes but the Mary & Harriet; the Pilot along side; in the schr Village below Fort Jackson, the captain and hands sick.

U. S. Revenue cutter Ingham, Capt ——, had arrived at the Balize on Friday last, from a cruize; all hands well.

Steamer Pilot, Riddle, towed to sea ships Saratoga and Orleans, brig J Q Adams and schr Eclipse. Brought up ship Mary & Harriet. Left the Bar on Thursday at noon. Reports one ship in the offing. [illegible] The Pilot left for sea on Saturday evening, with ship Lucy Ann and the schr Anice.

Ship Mary & Harriet, Eldridge, 22 days from New-York, with assorted cargo, to M Cannon; Martin, Pleasants & co, Osborne & Dickinson; M John; L C Bacon; J Linton; Lincoln & Green; J Gallagher; Reynolds; T Mossy; V David; Bullitt, Shipp & co; J H Field & co, Gasquet, Parish & co; Thomas & Boulet; Borderes, Brothers; Harris, Wright & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; W Brand; Wilcox & Fearn; J Dunbar; G P & W C Bowers; Peychaud & Du[illegible]; Rogers & Sclocomb; J W Breedlove & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; G & Wicks; S K Baron; J C Garthwaite & co; S Gibney; Rhodes & Peters; Bogert & Hawthorn.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared from New-York for this port, ship Tennessee, Heady, 18th Sept.

THE price of fresh beef being this day $6 50 per bbl. according to the tariff the Bakers must give, during the present week, 41 ounces of bread for a bit. sept 30

Office Lewis Steam Cotton Press Company, New-Orleans, Sept. 30, 1833.

THE stockholders are hereby notified that an election for directors will take place on Monday next, the 7th instant, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock P. M. at the Press. By order of the Board,
sept 30 H. DESCHTEL, secretary

WANTED TO HIRE.

TEN BOYS from 12 to 15 years of age, as laborers, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Levee Steam Cotton Press, in the lower part of the city.
sept 30 H. DESCHTEL, Sec.

LEECHES!—Just received a fresh lot of choiced Leeches, for sale at the Drug store of
DUCONGE & BEYCHAUD,
sept 30 32, Chartres street

COMPOSITION SPIKES AND SHEATHING NAILS.—4,000 lbs. of the best quality, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
sept 30 117 Royal st.

SOAP.—600 boxes Baltimore Nos. 1 and 2, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
sept 30 117 Royal st.

HAY.—300 bales landing from ship Mary & Harriet, and for sale by LINCOLN & GREEN.
sept 30

NOTICE.

WHEREAS L. Shippers has applied to me for the cancelling of a bond of ten thousand dollars subscribed by him on the 31st day of March, 1827, as Register of Mortgages for the Parish of East Baton-Rouge, jointly with J. P. Kimball and James Neilson his securities.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bond should not be cancelled and annulled as also the mortgages resulting therefrom.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New-Orleans, on this 23d day of September, 1833, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

A. B. ROMAN.
By the Governor.
GEORGE EUSTIS, Secretary of State. sept 30

PARISH OF ORLEANS.—*COURT OF PROBATES.*
Sale by the Register of Wills:

ON Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the partnership formerly existing between Charles Gabriel, f. m. c., deceased, and [illegible], f. m. c.

Two SHARES of the capital Stock of the City Bank of New Orleans.

Terms of sale—cash.

By order of the Court,
W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.
sept 30

Isaac Philipsen, Orton Haimer.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. Wm. Grivet, assistant judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 12th October, at 4 o'clock, at the Marshal's Office, St. Ann street, 33 assorted coats; 13 roundabouts; 14 assorted pantaloons; 46 do. 32 assorted vests, shirts, cotton roundabouts; four trunks containing sundry articles, viz: hair brush, check cloth, vests, pantaloons, roundabouts, sewing silk, buttons, old stockings, one guitar, &c. &c.; seized in the above suit.
sept 30 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD,

Will be given to whoever will bring back to the subscriber, or will lodge in the parish jail the griffoon THERESE, with her child. She is aged about 24 years, of tolerably fat complexion, five fe