THE BEE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY PROSPER FAVON.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY

"THE UNION must be preserved."

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1835.

To our country subscribers.—We beg leave to inform our country subscribers who are indebted to the office of the Bee, that we have authorized Mr P. S. Bruce to collect for our account. The same gentleman is also authorized to receive new subscribers conforming themselves to the terms of the paper; that is paying one year in advance, or giving the security of an agent in town.

A meeting of the N A Association has been convoked for this evening. We beg that the public will seriously consider the object of the society, which has avowedly in view the conventional disfranchisement of a large portion of our most useful citizens; and we trust that those who have unconsciously been led into the snare prepared for them, will do themselves and the public an act of justice by withdrawing altogether from it.

This we learn has already been the case with Judge Shamburg and others, who had mistaken the objects of this unconstitutional and illegal society. But we regret to find that Drs McFarlane and Pearlee still continue their allegiance to the dictates of those whose sinister schemes of pecuniary and electioneering tactics may lead to the greatest enormities of offence. They cannot suppose that naturalized citizens are more indifferent to their constitutional privilege than they themselves; and that those will tamely or placidly submit to any violation of them in the conventional manner proposed by that association. Nor can they believe that the hostile appearance evinced by themselves against naturalized citizens, can produce any influence on the national legislature in procuring a repeal of the present terms of naturalization in our laws; and if not, they must be aware that they gratuitously subject themselves to the odium of the intelligent of native Americans who understand the principles of our constitutional government; and to the hatred or suspicion of those whose privileges as naturalized citizens they would arbitrarily violate. A domineering oppression of this kind cannot lightly be regarded.

We may remonstrate for the present with Dr McFarlane. He is a native of South Carolina; and can scarcely be ignorant of the noble conduct of Carolinians during the contest concerning the alien and sedition laws—which he is now solicitous to enforce. He cannot but be aware of the friendly feeling always evinced by South Carolinians to naturalized citizens—some of whom, like Dr Thomas Cooper, occupy distinguished stations in that state; and he can scarcely be ignorant that the last war with England was greatly in protection of the naturalized citizens of this country. Nor can he forget that the negociation with that country since that period on the part of the American minister at the court of St James, has been principally on the rights of naturalized citizens in our naval service. Surely then he cannot be ignorant that the rights and privileges of naturalized citizens form a subject of the utmost importance to the nation; and he cannot suppose that any efforts of a petty association here can invalidate such claims on the public.

And we believe the doctor is a democratic republican. If so, does he not know that the democracy of the nation has invariably been in favor of the privileges of naturalized citizens?

The doctor was lately a candidate for the state legislature; and he may think that the machinery of such an association as the present would have then forwarded his efforts, and may be enabled to do so hereafter under similar circumstances. Even in this supposition, he may find himself egregiously mistaken. He is probably better aware than we are that the Mr Christy is one of what is termed the American party in this city in opposition to the Creoles, the said nominee would not on the principles of that party give his vote to Mr Marigny, yet refused to vote for him: at least so we were informed at the time, when it was not considered secret.

Very well; but still the doctor will support the association, because it will support the American sectional part of the city, having Caldwell for its candidate. Be it so: he will find that he cannot succeed in the attempt; and that he will render himself obnoxious to the Creoles, without being serviceable to any person or party.

The doctor is a physician; and has many naturalized citizens as patients. If his political prospects cannot be promoted by a connection with the exclusive association, shall his professional?

Yet further—the doctor (we were sometime since informed) is a newspaper writer; and penned the articles in the True American, signed 'A native American, son of a foreign parent.' This we would not credit, when first rumored: for we knew that he had positively and unequivocally asserted in the city council in May last that he is an American, and the son of an American. But when we lately learned that he openly avowed his having written said communications, we were certainly nonplust.

Yet as the doctor may mean well, and but permits the machinations of others to have the ascendancy over him it is earnestly to be hoped that he will renounce hereafter all connection with the association. His character, his profession, his relations with naturalized citizens, his political principles, his claims to Carolinianism in particular and Americanism in general, alike forbid his adherence to such a society; and should prompt him to act with honor in retracing his steps. It is preferable and more creditable to abandon an improper course than persevere.

In the Courier of yesterday is a communication signed 'Several Citizens' commenting on a notice of ours that there was an abolitionist at present in the convent, in the guise of a priest. We had received our information from what we conceived an authentic source.

The correspondent does us no more than justice in believing that we would be among the last to countenance the violence of mobocracies in any respect on any occasion. We are for the supremacy and maintenance of the laws; and believe the laws of the state adapted for every emergency.

In our notice we did not mean to impugn any religion or any profession. None are more delicate on that topic than we; none more determined for the toleration and freedom of all sects and creeds. In saying that the accused person assumed the garb of a priest, we had not the remotest idea of impugning the Catholic religion or clergy. This we think cannot even be surmised against us: for we have frequently made extracts of articles setting their claims in a proper position before the public, against the intolerant attacks of some of the eastern fanatics. We respect all classes of Christians; and reverence all their professors. Even when insinuations were made against the Catholic clergy here by a contemporary print concerning joining the 4th of July procession, were we silent in their behalf?

When therefore we pointed out a particular person in a particular place, it was evident that we believed our information authentic; and we may now add that we gave currency to the rumor, as it was becoming prevalent, in order that the truth might be ascertained, and that our local clergy and the catholic religion might not be stigmatized by the rumor if permitted to circulate unrefuted. It is too bad that the catholics of the United States shall have imputed to them sentiments inimical to freedom; and worse that they should be suspected of favoring the cause of the abolitionists. We believe neither assumption or assertion. The catholic religion is as consistent with the greatest liberty in political institutions, as it is consonant with the greatest liberality in social relations. This we have always professed and believed: for in our varied experience and vicissitudes of life, we have found that the catholic clergy and laity are as sensibly honorable in all that relates to life and liberty, privilege and property as any man can be. None have been better subjects; none are better citizens.

But this knowledge and our consequent regard for them make us anxious that they should not be even suspected of any proximate or remote connection with the abolitionists. If therefore we were wrong in assigning the temporary residence of the person pointed out, we may safely assert that he has arrived in this city. But if he assumes the garb, or arrogates the profession of a clergyman,—if he appears a wolf in sheep's clothing, it does not follow that clergymen are therefore censured, or to be censured. Hypocrisy in the homage vice pays to virtue; the devil transformed himself into an angel of light; and an abolitionist might fancy himself screened and his designs secured by appearing in the sacred profession. We shall give his name to any who require it: for neither it nor his arrival is a matter of secrecy. Both have been stated to the executive authority of the city.

It is indeed a delicate matter at the present period to designate any citizen as an abolitionist, or to point out any person to popular hostility—which could unfortunately be done by a villain against a respectable person considered or made an enemy. But we merely referred to a foreigner, and his conduct in Mexico and Havana, which has been a

matter of notoriety. What he has there done, he might attempt here. Is it not well to prevent such attempts? Was it wrong in us to endeavor in such a peculiar instance?

The North American Review, for July Boston, Charles Bowen.

This is the 30th number of this excellent periodical, which is a noble ornament or boast of American literature; and is generally hailed with delight, and read with satisfaction by the citizens of every state—although its occasional political articles are tinctured with Federalism. But recently even they have been of the most liberal quality and tendency.

The present number contains 10 articles, on Irving's Tour on the Prairies; the American Almanac; Memoirs of Casanova; Macchiavelli; Life and character of Roscoe; Mrs Butler's Journal; Dunlap's History of the arts in America; Slavery; Audubon's biography of birds; and Webster's speeches.

'Voluntary by compulsion' or rather conviction we agree with the reviewer that Washington Irving is the first living writer of English prose, so far as expressive elegance of diction extends; but we think that gentle justice has been done Irving in the British reviews, than by the reviewer of the present work. Jeffrey in his eloquent notice of him in the Edinburg has not been equalled; and unfortunately Irving's countrymen seem disposed to give him credit merely for an Addisonian elegance and parity of style; although his diction is often even poetical: for instance in his Sketchbook, he hails us of the English lark winging its musical flight into the morning sky—which is poetry in rhytm.

The article on Slavery may be considered as possessing paramount interest at the present time. It is an admirable history of slavery from the earliest ages of the world; and contains a brief but correct and sensible sketch of it as existing in the United States. Some singular accounts are given in a clear and easy style, which add an interest to the subject. We believe the article was written by Mr Harrison, an attorney of this city. If so, it is highly creditable to his industry and intelligence.

We had intended to remark in full on the respective articles of this number; but time forbids. Fanny Kemble Butler is gently handled. The articles on Casanova and Macchiavelli are elaborate; but not very interesting to an American reader.

The work may be had at the bookstore of Benjamin Levy, who will receive orders for it.

There are only 27 newspapers in Mexico, all of which are in subservience to the present government. There had been two others, the Opposition and Atlantic Courier—which have been stopt; the editor of the former being banished to California; and of the latter, being permitted to exile himself to this country.

The number of schools is about the same as of periodicals: so that generally speaking the Mexicans have no means of knowledge by education or periodical literature.

When we compare this condition of a whole people inhabiting so vast an extent of country with that of one of the union, we have reason to rejoice. In the state of New York, 40 political newspapers are regularly published; and even in Louisiana—young as it is—there are 27; and in 2 months there will be 29.

The foundation of the edince for the branch of U.S. Mint will be laid before the 1st of September; and the erection will have been completed by the 1st May next.

The following communication being from one of our intelligent and respectable subscribers, we are bound to give it publicity; even if we did not accord in sentiments with him. He is better capable of forming an opinion on the subject than we are; and an editor must tolerate and secure the freedom of the press, and of discussion on all matters affecting the public interests.

The heirs or Deslondes.—But a few weeks have elapsed since the supreme court of this state marked with strong disapprobation the claims of the heirs of Poultney; and assured the public that it would never countenance the claims of individuals to property, whose only foundation for their claims rested upon the increased value which it has recently obtained. To use the language of judge Bullard, fifteen years have indeed produced great changes; a plantation has risen into a city; but time while it enhances the value of property, does not affect the immutable principles of justice.

It was on this occasion that the learned counsel Etienne Mazureau, Esq, exclaimed that 'nothing but a total error as to the laws by which we are to be guided, could for a moment lead any disinterested and well informed lawyer into the belief that the plaintiff had any reasonable chance of success.'

It was a reference to this claim that gave rise to eloquent declamations from Messrs Peters and other front proprietors on the levee, as to the horrible iniquity of the claim of Poultneys—in attempting under frivolous pretences or want of the proper legal forms—to take from the industrious that which had been acquired in good faith.

It is only as yesterday that the town of Lafayette was visited by distinguished advocates and fr h' proprietors, raising the shout of triumph at the defeat which had so justly happened to the heirs of Poultney. It is strange how 'circumstances alter cases.' The eloquent advocate, the angry front proprietors, have changed their opinions. They have now deep faith in old titles and pretended wills. Illegal transfers for want of proper forms, appear to their eyes as deserving immediate attention. Yes! we admit the heirs of Deslondes are entitled to our property. Good Messrs M——— and De A———, you have done us great service in ferreting out our bad titles, and proclaiming to the world that we hold our lands by the forbearance of your clients.

There can be no doubt that some solid and substantial reasons must have been adduced to cause these front proprietors to change their tone from that of censure to congratulation, at our city being honored with legal gentlemen, who devote their time to hunting out bad titles. If however this change of sentiment had been confined in its results to the proprietors of land on the new levee and the heirs of Deslondes, the citizens of New Orleans would have no right to interfere; a though they might despise those who change their opinions to suit their interests. But as the city council is called upon to admit the claim of the Deslondes, and to enter into what is politely called a compromise; and thus waive the rights of the public to a large and valuable portion of lands devoted to public purposes—lands which if in market would be worth $3,000,000—it is becoming that a free and open discussion should take place. And with your permission Mr Editor, as the affair has been proceeding for some months in a mysterious manner—I shall take the liberty to place upon your columns some facts connected with this transaction which may open the eyes of our fellow citizens (to use an expression of Mr Mazureau) to this mammoth speculation.

A CITIZEN.

Murder.—A most audacious and horrid crime has just been committed in the parish of St Mary.

On Saturday last, at about 9 o'clock, P. M. Dr Solanges, who had passed the evening with his brother, Mr Martial Solanges, whilst he was returning home and as he reached the limits of his own plantation, received the contents of a gun which was fired at him almost within striking distance.

Altho' he was shot through and through with five slugs or pieces of cut lead, the unfortunate man had sufficient strength to crawl on his knees a few yards and to utter piercing cries. A female servant, recognising the voice of her master, called the overseer and the driver, who started immediately to his relief and found him expiring.

Dr Solanges died one hour and a quarter after being shot; he had not been able to distinguish or recognize any one and thought he had been struck by lightning. He knew not that he had a mortal enemy and pardoned his assassin.

A reward of $2,000 it is said has been offered to any free person, and $1,000 and his freedom to any slave, who will discover the author of this crime.

On Sunday last, a mulatto blacksmith belonging to the plantation of Mrs Pellerin, after having been brought and interrogated in presence of the corpse, was taken to the Franklin jail. On Monday, he expressed a wish to see Mr L Fuselier to whom, he said, he would make some disclosures.

Let us hope that the searches made by the authorities of that parish will not be fruitless, and that the perpetrators of this abominable and cowardly act, will be brought to condign punishment.—[Attakapas Gaz.

The publication of the following extract from an address circulated by the naturalized citizens of New York in 1809, may not be considered inopportune at the present time in this city.

'Fellow Citizens:—A long train of disagreeable circumstances has called us together, and induced us to address you upon a subject, which, for years, we have acutely felt and deeply deplored. Some of you, groaning under oppression in your native land, have voluntarily emigrated from it; whilst others, more afflicted by despotism and less favored by propitious events, find yourselves in the condition of voluntary exile. All however have chosen as a resting place to the journey through life, this "asylum for the oppressed of all nations." Here, perhaps mistaking the character of human nature, we pleasingly anticipated from those who show themselves the friends of freedom, exemption from that religious persecution and civil tyranny, whose inexorable reign long were we mistaken! have egregiously have we been disappointed! our constitutions and governments are indeed free; but between these admirable institutions and ourselves a tyranny is intervened, much less tolerable than that from which we fled. We are denominated foreigners and treated as slaves.

On this odious subject, we beseech you fellow citizens to listen to us.

The land in which we live, discovered by an illustrious Spaniard, was settled by our free, enterprising and hardy countrymen. Oppression in church and state, to which they were too proud and enlightened to submit, forced them, as it has compelled you, to leave their native homes, and to seek in the wilds of America freedom and repose. Here, where the panther, and man not less ferocious than the panther held dominion, they settled, resting their weary limbs and piously thanking God for their deliverance from the intolerance of the church and despotism of the state; here our noble and high minded ancestors introducing our principles, our language, our laws and our habits, laid the foundation of this vast empire; for themselves, for their decendants and for their country. Why then are we persecuted? Why are invidious distinctions malignantly disseminated and industriously maintained? Why are we branded with the offensive epithet of foreigners?

Fellow citizens, we are thirty three years old as a nation. The moment before the Declaration of Independence was promulgated by congress and confirmed by the Provincial Legislatures, every man in the colonies was a subject of the King of England. Then, the Irish, the English, the Scotch, and the native descendants of our countrymen owed the same allegiance and received the same protection. All with few exceptions revolted, and of those exceptions the native decendants of our ancestors were the most numerous. In the memorable war for independence, (freedom was afterwards to be established and maintained) the Europeans who constituted a full moiety of our efficient force, were distinguished for fidelity to the country, zeal in its cause, wisdom in its councils, and intrepidity in the field. Upon the illustrious names of Montgomery, of Gates, and of Mercer, we reflect with proud satisfaction.

Irishmen! the gallant Montgomery who nobly fell in defence of our independence, drew his first breath in the land, exuberant in poets and in orators, whose green fields have for ages been drenched in the blood of her children, for having made generous efforts to obtain national independence and republican freedom. Englishmen! that accomplished soldier Gates, the conqueror of Burgoyne, the achiever of a military event most splendid in our history, and upon which in a great measure the success of the revolution depended, was born in that island which gave birth to Shakespeare and to Milton, to Newton and to Locke, to Sydney and to Russel; to many sages and martyrs of freedom, and from which all our correct notions of civil liberty are drawn. Scotchmen! descendants of a learned and gallant ancestry, Mercer, who bravely seaded with his blood the independence of the United States, was the countryman of Bruce and Wallace, of Home and Burns, of Hume and Robertson. All at the brilliant period of our history to which we refer were undistinguished but by merit. All in case of failure in our revolutionary struggles, had committed the same offence and incurred the same punishment, for all were subjects of the same monarch. Then, animated with a noble ardor in a glorious cause, and united by common danger and common advantages, envious distinctions between citizens of native and foreign birth, the effect of ignorance or the dictate of personal aggrandizement, were unknown. Fayette was eulogised—Hamilton caressed—Pulaski lamented and Steuben revered. Congress following the sage example of Peter the Great; cherishing a liberal and enlightened policy; knowing that national population is national strength, and that literature and the sciences constitute the solid foundations of national greatness, invited and encouraged emigration. In one of the many expressive and eloquent appeals to reason and to the passions which were issued to an admiring world by that augacious and illustrious body, more than native immunities were held forth as incentive to emigrants.

Is the endearing address of congress to the people of Ireland forgotten? Has faction absorbed—has clamour banished revolutionary opinions, and violence stunned revolutionary feelings? Are we a degenerate race, unworthy of the renown, incapable of appreciating, and unable justly to estimate the virtues of those times? In that address the people of Ireland were saluted as brethren of the same principles—victims of the same oppression—involved in the same economy, and co inheritors of the same benefits, with which the efforts of congress might or might not be crowned. They were represented as identified with revolutionary Americans in consanguinity in case, a feeling, and in interest, and they were cordially invited to come and equally partake of the new world. We cheerfully availed ourselves of the invitation; we came; we have made permanent settlements in the land of our forefathers; we acquired and were attached to our republican institutions; we have complied with the injunctions of the constitutions and the laws, and we will support them, upon equal terms, with our lives and our fortunes. But how are we treated? What has been our reception? Has good faith been observed? Have the promises been performed? Are not we, who are citizens by a compact and obligations of law, treated as a race stigmatised as foreigners—made use of for political and party purposes, but carefully excluded even from choice in the selections of our rulers? Can any other definition of slavery be given? Can human ingenuity devise offence more galling and complete, more humiliating and degrading? We complain not of the constitutions and the laws; they are liberal in principle and benign in operation. They enjoin an abjuration of former allegiance; have we not with alacrity complied with the injunction? They require an oath of fidelity to the union and to the states; devoted in spirit and in truth to both, we have eagerly taken it. What more is required? What more can be expected? They laws require no more. Shall an under-plot, a counter operation, invidious jealousy, and pale-faced cabal, frowned upon by the very elements of the state, subvert the law—put it at defiance—trample it under foot? The law places upon the same distinguished level, the citizen of native and the citizen of foreign birth. Are we to be told in this enlightened age that the law is not to govern; that the essence of well ordered society is not a government of laws, but a government of the worst passions? Go back then to a state of anarchy; tear out the bowels of society; revert to the rude condition of unlettered nature, and let the strongest govern. We have never ceased to cherish and to inculcate those opinions which are most consonant to the civil and social state. We have remonstrated against distinctions, at once impolite and unjust, between native and adopted citizens; but have not our remonstrances and efforts been in vain? No zeal, no exertions, no services, however disinterested, unremitted, or great, have been sufficient to shield us from an epithet which, while it poisons the social and impairs the enjoyment of political life, must ultimately terminate in the ruin of the republican party in this city. We have been incessantly calumniated for having been born in the land which gave birth to the fathers of this country. After long and patient suffering under accumulated abuse, from many of the very party which we have zealously and at great expense of labour and money supported, a line demarkation is at length drawn, too legible to be mistaken, and too offensive not to rouse your feelings."—Globe.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

The public cannot but have observed, that the malcontent minority, periodically, before every Presidential election,—when every other topic of agitation fails them—when every other means of dividing the northern and southern democracy becomes desperate,—resort to the Slave Question, to accomplish this purpose. It will be remembered that Mr Clay, while acting as Mr Adams's Secretary and Travelling Orator, to secure a re election of his confederate, first broached this subject for political effect, at Lewistown, Va. He warned his southern auditory that they were in a fearful minority on the subject of slavery, and tried to strike a panic in the Virginia republicans, in regard to the safety of their property. After throwing out the startling idea, he left the Virginians to make the application he desired, in casting about for a remedy for the threatened mischief.—That remedy he imagined they would discover to be the support of his coalition with Mr. Adams. He, as a slave holder and Mr. Adams's prime minister, would, he supposed, be considered a sufficient guarantee, (if the South support them,) that their northern power would not be used to endanger southern rights. Mr. Clay's scheme of operating upon the fears of the slaveholding States, and of driving them into an abandonment of their great political principles, to secure their private interests, then miscarried.

After the defeat of Messrs. Clay and Adams, the project of the new coalition of Clay, Calhoun, and Company, looked to the same exciting sectional question to get up strife between the northern and southern democracy, which would unsettle the parties formed upon the great leading principles of general politics, and make it necessary to call their leaders in, as the great representatives of the adverse factions, to compromise the national difficulties. They played this game first in the tariff controversy; but Mr. Calhoun, not being able to get the other southern States to unite with South Carolina in the nullification plot, and the northern democracy having elected to the succeeding congress a sufficient strength to reduce the tariff to the wants of the government in despite of the attempts of the opposite factions of Clay and Calhoun to baffle the measure, the confederates in mischief were compelled to come to a compromise on a plan of reduction falling short of that proposed by the President, without being able to embody in their respective factions a force sufficient to effect any thing but with the consent of the friends of the administration. The "great western ally of Messrs. Calhoun and McDuffie" (as Mr Clay was called by the latter) stipulated some advantages for his northern manufacturers, which he could not have obtained, but from the circumstance of the millions having advanced so far towards an overt act of treason that his aid was necessary to relieve them and cover the retreat.

They however, made preparations to press their ground of sectional division, which they trusted would extend the excitement begun under the tariff, and embrace greater multitudes under the sway of their factious partisans, north and south. This is the Slave Question. Mr. Clay on his side, has, in his colonization speech, identified himself and all his can influence in the abolition feeling, which has its origin with the enemies of the democratic party in the north; and Mr. Calhoun has brought the bugbear thus created, in aid of his designs in the south, to beat up recruits to the nullification. A dissolution of the union is to be held up by him and his friends, under the guise of peaceful secession, as the only means of securing the repose and prosperity of the south—under this disguise, he and his banditti of Nullifiers are to come forward as the champions of Southern rights, are to blow up the feud with northern incendiaries, and if between them a panic can be generated which will subdue a majority in the Southern States, under Calhoun's banner, (some dupe to their intrigue, once of the democratic party, being made standard bearer, to conceal the principal conspirators,) then we are to have another compromise and coalition and bargain, in which the political power of the whole Union will be divided between Clay and Calhoun, or the Union itself be divided and partitioned between them—the other Triumvir, Webster, like another Lepidus, being put off with something merely nominal.

We shall, at our leisure, expose the schemes of these malcontents. We shall point to the various indications given by their presses and partisans, north and south, for some years back, to unveil their design in its embryo state, and shall mark its progress now, when it has received its birth, to become an efficient agent in an ingredient of strife in the approaching presidential election.—Globe.

English Language.—Our language is spoken by upwards of 15,000,000 of people, who occupy 1,326,000 square miles of territory. What a market for books and newspapers in the English language!!

A detachment of fifty United States dragoons, passed through Wheeling, Va. from Pittsburg, on the 28th July, bound to Fort Leavenworth. Sixty more were expected to pass the next day.

The receipts of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, for ten and a third months, from September 1st, 1834, to July 10th, 1835, amounted in donations and legacies to $144,178 31.

Improper Invention.—There is in use upon the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad a contrivance already patented, which puts an end to the very great inconvenience resulting from the sparks of locomotives. An extra flue is so planed as to turn all the sparks into a reservoir.

Charm for Cramp.—When I was a little boy at the blue coat school, there was a charm for one's foot when asleep; and I believe it had been in school since its foundation, in the time of Edward VI. The march of intellect has probably now exploded it. It ran thus:

Foot! foot! foot! is fast asleep!
Thumb! thumb! thumb! in spite we creep:
Crosses three we make to safe us,
Two for the thieves and one for Christ Jesus!

And the little charm served for a cramp in the leg, with the following substitute:

The devil is tying a knot in my leg,
Mark, Luke and John, chaste it, I beg!
Crosses three, &c.

And really upon getting out of bed, where the cramp most frequently occurred, pressing the sole on the cold floor, and then repeating the charm, with the acts configurative thereupon described, I can safely affirm that I do not remember an instance in which the cramp did not go away in a few seconds. I should not wonder if it were equally good for a stitch in the side—but I cannot say that I ever tried it for that.—Coleridge's Table Talk.

A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette earnestly urges upon physicians to give up a considerable portion of their practice to females, and he as warmly urges with heads of families to dispense with the service of male physicians.

It was truly and beautifully remarked by an orator on the last anniversary of our national independence, that 'Our best rights and privileges have no protection but the broad shield of public opinion—if that be broken, Liberty will fall upon her own sword.—Sad indeed will be our lot, if good sense, intelligence, and weight of character, lend a more systematic energy to the lawless violence of a mob, and increase its wild rage by the infusion of a deeper, darker, more sustained excitement—if the walls and barriers of our defence swell; with their own burning materials, the terrors of that conflagration whose progress they were erected to stay. He who, on any pretence, directly or indirectly aids and abets a body of reckless and unthinking men in their attempts to trample on the majesty of the law, is false to his trust as a citizen of the Republic, and stands convicted either of gross want of principle or gross want of reflection.'

A layman in Providence, who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of a Deity:—

'Brethren,—I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being as I am that there is flour in Alexandria; and that I know for a certainty, as I yesterday received from there a lot of 300 barrels fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any man for cash.'

COCKNEY EFFUSION.

To Miss Sophia Hamelia S. Lobsterjaw, from her devoted hadmirer.

Who that sees, but must hadmire
The hyes of my sweet Sophia,
Like sun ven day his dawning,
To light the yorld in the mawing.

Ven I vakes, I shakes my 'ed,
A wishing that I now was ded;
O, backing within the sheyses,
Of my sweet Sophia's eyses.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Sales of Yesterday.

STOCKS.—2 shares City Bank, 112 1-2. Some other sales too trifling to report.

COTTON.—53 bales Texas were sold at 19 cts, and 392 do Alabama at 17 1-4. Some in transit, sales not closed.

TOBACCO.—106 hhds sold at $6 50 a $8 50

FLOUR.—Sales effected at $6 50 a $6 75 per bbl.

WHISKEY.—42 a 46cts per gallon—bbl.

BEEF, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Lead, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, etc have sustained no variation in price or demand.

The market is dull, and no energy in trade, for this season.

PRODUCE.

SUGAR—$5 50 a 6 50	HIDES—Coast 08
—prime 8 50 per cwt	—Mexican 10c a 11
HAVANA—8@3-4 a 9	PELTRIES—10 a 12c
—white 12 a 13	SOLE LEATHER—23 a 26
MOLASSES—32 a 36 per gl	CALF SKIN—27 a 30c
COFFEE—13 a 15	—Best Pauillac 28 a 30
—Havana, 13 a 14 1.2 cts	HARNESS do —27 a 30c
—Rio 13c 1 2	BAGGING—40c per yard
—Old Monongahela 70 a 75	BALE ROPE—14 a 15c
BUTTER—Western 20c	LEAD—pig 6c
—Goshen, 27c	—Bar 7
LARD—6 1 2 a 9 cts per lb	—Shot 9 a 10
PORK—$17 a 18 per bbl	TAR—$3 50 per bbl
—Mess do 18 a 18 50 do	PITCH—$3 50 do
—Prime, 15 50 do	ROSIN—$3 do
BACON—7 a 9 per lb	DEAR SKINS—24c
—Hams, 8 1.2 a 10	BEAR do —75c each
—Middlings, 8c do	RACOON & FOX—6c per lb
—Shoulders, 5c 1-2 a 7	BEES WAX—22c per do
—Hogwead 7c a 8	TANNERS OIL—9 a 9

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Carro de Tampico, Chamave, Campeachy, F Tio

ARRIVED.

Schr Eclipse, Delavaille, 7 days fm Havana to Cucullu, Laperre & co.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

August 19 & 19.

Schr Santippe from Fort Wood, ballast to owner.
Schr Emily from Horne Island, sand to Dansac.
Schr Fanny, from Barfanca, bricks to E Blanc.
Schr Hamlet from Madisonville, shells to Guesnard.
Schr Fame from Barfanca, pine wood to do.
Schr La Canchoise from Barfanca, bricks do
Schr Eliza from Barfanca, bricks to Laurant & fils.
Schr Coralie from San Lacombe, sand to owner.
Schr Esperance from Barfanca, bricks to N Gurlie.
Schr Thadeus from Tickfah, wood to Guesnard.
Schr Damaris from Pearlington, ash wood to Gurlie.
Schr Emily from Barfanca, bricks to E Blanc
Schr James Nye from Barfanca, bricks to Laurant & fils
Schr Desirée " " "
Schr Delphine, " " "
Schr Magnolia, " " "
Schr Trois Freres, " " "
Schr Antruche from Biloxi, coal to Murphy.
Schr Rattle Snake from Horne Island, sand to owner.
Sloop Margaret from Covington, lumber to T R Hyde.
Barge No. 3 from Covington, bricks to Webber, Jr.
Barge Trout from Pine Grove, lumber to owner

IMPORTS.

Per schr Eclipse—Sweetmeats, wine, assorted liquors, fruit, segars, vinegar, wax, &c.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Eclipse—A Miranda; C Warsley; J Prats & son; F Tio; M de Linardi & co; J Robert y Gorrido; M S Cucullu, Laperre & co; Hatrel; and order.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Merchant, from Pensacola, Mobile, &c.—Dr Hewes, Messrs Vegue, Mercier, Greaves; Curell and family, Perlee, Baun, Egan, C Moore, Thomasson, Turner, Alderson, Abbé Mainhault Kernjes, Bailigny, Gasquet, Olivier, Cnycault, Dr Cabarrus and fam. Messrs R Hill, Lavenu, Lebreton, O Leblanc, Deblanc, Roiz, Suarez, Lieut. Wilkinson, Capt. Hawkins, Messrs Pascalet, Pincan and family, J W Collins and family and 20 deck passengers.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW—Contents of No 30.

A TOUR ON THE PRAIRIES.—The Crayon Miscellany, by the author of the Sketch Book. No 1.—A Tour on the Prairies.

II. The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1835.

III. Memoire de Jacques Casthova de Seingalt, écrits par lui-même.

IV. Machiavelli.—1. Opere di Niccolò Machiavelli, Cittadino e Segretario Fiorentino. 2. Vol.

2. Machiavel, son génie et ses Erreurs. XI Tom. Par A F Artaud.

V. Life and Character of William Roscoe. By his Son, Henry Roscoe.

VI. Mrs Butler's Journal.—Journal of Frances Anne Butler.

VII. Dunlap's History of the Arts.—History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States. By William Dunlap.

VIII. Slavery.—An Appeal in Favor of that Class of Americans called Africans. By Mrs Child.

IX. Audubon's Biography of Birds.—Ornithological Biography. Vol II. By John James Audubon.

X. Webster's Speeches.—Speeches and Forensic Arguments. By Daniel Webster.

Just received, and for sale by

august 20 BENJAMIN LEVY.

RECEIVED per schooner Creole, from Havana, and for sale by the subscribers,

12 cases Havana sweet meats of Conchoix, all made out of fresh fruits and well assorted.

ALSO 48 doz boxes Guinay and Gouyares jelly.

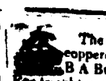
P ARCALET & MICHON,

august 20 corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by

jy 10 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co

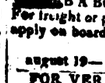
FOR HAVANA.



The remarkably fast sailing, copper fastened and coppered, A 1, Baltimore built schooner CREOLE, B A Bukup, master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having extensive accommodations, apply on board, opposite Conti street, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & CO,
august 19— 117, Royal street.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—To sail positively on the 19th



The well known Merican brig GEN SANTA ANNA, having most of her cargo on board, will sail for the above port on Wednesday. For balance of freight or passage apply to

Aug 17 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

The substantial, fast sailing schooner MARY, Richmond, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board or to

WILLIAM BRYAN,
august 13. 36, Old Levee.

To be let or leased on the 1st September next, the elegant story House, 123 Chartres street, between St Louis and Conti, adjoining the property of Mr Bernard Marigny, and the house at the corner of St Louis street. Apply to L G Pilie, or to

JOAQUIN VIOSCA,
aug 20—11t Corner of St Philippe and Levee sts.

WANTED.—A wet nurse with a child from 3 to 6 months old, or without a child. Apply to R Sahlaus, broker, 111, Hospital street, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts.
august 20—6

NOTICE TO DIGGERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Gas office, Bank Alley, for digging a well at the Gas works station, fifty feet diameter by fifteen deep.

august 20 JAS H CALDWELL, chairman.

TO CONFECTIONERS.

CONSTANT employment and liberal wages will be given to one or two competent journeymen Confectioners, if immediate application be made at No 195, Condolet street.
august 20—1

TAR and COAL.—A large lot of tar and charcoal, with 200 bbls of pitch, received and for sale low by

W E & R MURPHY,
august 20—15 132, Basin.

MULES.—Wanted by the subscribers, 15 Kentucky Mules well trained, for which a liberal price will be paid.

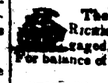
W E & R MURPHY,
august 20—15 132, Basin.

Detained in the jail of the parish of Jefferson, the negro called TONY, who says he belongs to Mr James Zacharie of Lafourche.

The owner is requested to claim said slave according to law.

J CHARBONNET,
aug 20 sheriff.

BIG REWARD.



Runaway from the possession of J M Raulston, superintendant of public works in Bayou Boeuf, parish of Rapides, on Sunday, 26th July last, the following described slaves, viz:

THOMAS BROWN, a mulatto, aged about 25 or 30 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, heavy eye brows, prominent cheek bones, smart and quick spoken; he has been some time at sea as a sailor and may try to get on a vessel.

GEORGE FISHER, a black man, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, round full face, when spoken to holds his head a little down.

LEWIS HAIR, a black man, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, round full face, easy spoken and has a small scar on the left side of his neck.

The above negroes have with them a double barelled shot gun and a cutting axe. Each one had when they left, a pair of striped cotton and Russia duck pantaloons, one Russia duck and cotton white shirts, black fur hats half worn, new brogan shoes; they may have a pass procured from one of them who can write a fair hand. It is probable they will have made for New Orleans.

The above reward will be given to whoever will apprehend or lodge them in any jail of the state, or $25 for the apprehension of any one of them. Apply to

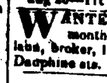
E ROUSSEAU,
secretary of the board of public works.
august 20—8,pe 27, Toulouse street.

FOR MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.

BARGE No. 3, will take in freight on the 19th inst, in the afternoon. It will leave the Basin on Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock. For freight apply on board, or to

WILLIAM BOMANS,
august 19 at the Basin.

TO LEASE FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE.



The HOUSE and LOT situated on Jackson street, and forming the corner of Prytanee, in the city of Lafayette, and fronting the New Orleans and Carrollton railroad. The house is nearly new, commodious and well calculated for a private residence. To a good tenant the terms and conditions will be very moderate. Apply to

P G BERTRAND,
august 19—8 8,pe at the Custom House.

NEGROES for sale, at No 18, Moreau street, which is a continuation of Conde street. Among them there is an excellent blacksmith.
august 19

THE schooner Creole, from Havana, is discharging opposite Conti street. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
august 19

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Jane Palmer, has left my bed and board, I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt contracted by her.

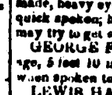
WILLIAM DYE.
august 19—3 3,pe

CASTOR OIL—15 bbls first quality, in store and for sale by

GRAY, DURRIVE & CO,
august 19 42 & 43, New Levee street.

COTTON BAGGING.—A few hundred pieces very stout and heavy Dundee bagging, will be sold at a reduced price in quantities to suit purchasers, by

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
august 19 19, Chartres street.



Detained in the jail of the Parish of St John the Baptist, the American negress called BETSY, who says she belongs to Mr Jonard of New Orleans.

The owner is requested to claim her according to law, and pay charges.

OVIDE TROUARD,
for A Luminais, sheriff.
august 19

NEW ORLEANS DRAINING COMPANY.

SUB