LATEST DATES.

New-York	sept 28	Boston	sept 2
Philadelphia	" 29	Baltimore	sept 2
Charleston	oct 4	Washington	" 2
Paris	sept 16	Liverpool	aug
Havre	" 6	Kentucky	" 9
Havana	Oct 1	Mobile	sept 2
Mexico	aug 29	New-Orleans	sept 1
Bordeaux	" 14		

COMMERCIAL.

EXTRACT FROM CURRENT, Oct. 1.

IMPORTS.

Beef—No 1, 2, prime and mess 27 a 11; jerked Brazil and Mess 10 1-2 reals; do New York and Boston 22; smoked of 16 a 13 rs; Bread pilot bbl 5 4 a 6 4; Butter American yellow of 20 a 22; European do 17 a 20; Candles mould do 17 4 a 18 60 rs; Spermaceti do; Cheese American do 14 a 9d; Codfish 50 lbs box 2 4; in hhds of 4 8 a 5 4; Corn Indian shelled bbl 4 a 4; Flour Philad & Baltimore do 19 a 20; New Orleans do 18 4 a 19 4; Spanish do 14 4 a 15 6; Mess European of 16 a 17; American Eastern do 15 a 15 4; New Orleans do 15 4 a 16; Herrings smoked 1st and 2d box 0 4 a 1 1; Lard European of 22; American Eastern do 19 a 21; New Orleans do 18 4 a 20 6; Mackerel No 3 bbl 4 4 a 5 6; Pork Cargo Eastern and mess bbl 18 a 20; do New Orleans 18 a 22; clear do 22 a 23; do in boxes of 18 a 20; Tobacco Kentucky in hhds do 9 4 a 11 9

Remarks—Large sales have generally been made during the week in all the articles above specified.

EXPORTS

Aguardiente or Tafia pipe 30 dollars; Cochineal in deposit at 42 a 46; Coffee 1st quality of 16 a 12 2 rs; 2d and 3d do 9 a 11 4; triage do 7 a 8; Honey gal; Indigo in deposit [illegible]; Logwood Campeachy in dep. of 1 1 a 1 2; Mahogany in logs 24 gallons keg 7 a 8 rs; Sugars sacred white, brown, ar 10 14 a 12 17; white alone do 14 12 a 16 1-2; yellow Sugars mil 8 a 9; Tobacco wind[illegible] of 22 a 24; Wax white or 10; yellow do 7 4 a 7 6; Jacaranda, Wolmuk, in Dep. of 30 a 37.

Remarks—There has been but little demand for coffee during the week, the stock of Cochineal is small but naked; there is but a small stock of molasses in market: the sugar market is dull, and the stock on hand amount to 60 a 70 m boxes.

Exchanges—On London, 11 a 11 1-2 prem. United States par a 1 per cent N O 1-2 disct, Spain 7 a 8 prem France 3 a 4 disct. Span Dollars 5 premium per par.

Par—With England 444 dollars per £100.—With France 5 Francs per dollar.

Ton Duties—Spanish vessels 5 rix per ton. Other nations 12 do do. None in case of arrival and departure in ballast, do if in distress bringing of their cargoes—which goods must be deposited in the Royal stores 2 per cent dep duty. Mud-[illegible] dues 1 1-4 rs per ton additional. Wharf dues 5p. vessels 6 rs per day—Other Nations 10 rs per day for each 100 tons of their register measurement.

Freights—United States, 9 1 1-4 per box sugar, 3-8 per lb coffee 3 1-2 a 4 per hhd Molasses.

Premium of Insurance—United States 1 a 2.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The fine, fast running steamer SIAM, Massey, master, will positively leave this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

oct 14 R. GRORING & CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The Danish Brig Charlotte of 209 tons burden, commanded by Capt. Wippel, will take cargo for any part of the south of Europe.

oct 14 apply to M DE LIZARDI & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The ship John Sergeant having been detained, can take the bulk of 100 bales cotton, if immediate application is made, and can accommodate passengers. Apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to JAMES REED & CO.

oct 13 35 Royal street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

The A 1 first class Ship Choctaw, Foster Master, burthern 430 tons, is in fine order to receive a cargo and will remove to any part of the Lower, apply on board, or to

HARROD & QUARLES.

oct 12 24 Custom House St.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A. L very fast sailing Packet Ship Chatham, J Gorham, commander, will be despatched for the above port on Tuesday 18th instant, (if not previous) For freight of 350 bales or passage having fine accommodations apply to

oct 11 BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

FOR BOSTON.—The ship NEWPORT, Lell master, has still room for the bulk of 300 bales cotton; for freight of which apply to

oct 10 R. GROMING & CO.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The regular packet ship Edward Bonaffee, S. Gallagher master, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accomodations for passengers. Apply on board first wharf above Poydras street, or to JAMES REED & CO.

oct 10 35 Royal street.

FOR LIVERPOOL (FIRST VESSEL)

The A 1 new very fast sailing Packet ship Trenton, Pratt commander require 250 bales to complete her loading. For freight of which or passage, having large and finely furnished accommodations apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT,

oct 10 No 14 Bienville.

WANTED—Six cigar makers, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given—also two or three slaves knowing the trade will also be employed, by applying immediately to the subscriber. J N GLAUDIN.

oct 12 St No 195 Tchoupitoulas st.

LOST YESTERDAY.—The front part of a Gold Breast Pin set on top with one Diamond and a small Emerald below. The finder will meet the thanks of the owner and a liberal reward by returning the same to ISAAC HART,

oct 12 Corner of Toulouse & Old Levee sts.

WANTED—A man of middle age is desirous of procuring a situation where he will be actively employed. Please apply to the editor of this Journal. oct 12-3

SPERM OIL—30 casks superior Sperm Oil, winter strained, 11 casks do do summer do, for sale by HARROD & QUARLES,

oct 12 24, Custom House st.

SALT PETRE—50 kegs refined and 30 bags crude Salt Petre, landing and for sale by HARROD & QUARLES,

oct 12 24, Custom House st.

FOR RENT.

THE fire proof shed Warehouse situated in Tchoupitoulas near Julia st. 64 feet front and 133 deep, now occupied by Mr. R. T. Downey, for terms apply to COIT & CO. 20 Custom House st oct 12

OIL—50 casks 60 a 120 gallons each, fall and winter strained oil, Liquors, Wines, and Teas.

oct 12 COIT & CO, 20 Custom House st

WOOLEN SOCKS—100 dozen, received per ship Chatham, and for sale by FROST & Co,

oct 12 68 Custom House st.

NEW CHEESE—25 casks landing and for sale by CARRIERE, DARAN & Co.

oct 12 No 11 and 15 St Louis street.

LISTONES, Rebecillues Black Hank Gallo one & Satin Ribbons Ribbons by the case for sale by J LE BLANC,

oct 11 No 103 Royal street.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of different qualities and marks for sale by EASTMAN & BROTHERS,

oct 12 30 Old Levee.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having lost the following certificates the public is hereby notified that three months after date we will make application for their renewal.

Certificate No 10, for 206 shares of the N O Exchange & Banking company stock. No 708, for 100 shares of the N O. Commercial Bank stock. No 639 for 15 shares Mechanics & Traders Bank stock. No 76 for 10 shares Exchange Company N O. No 24 for 25 shares commercial Insurance

oct 8—6w J. BARNES.

CHARLES H. GRANT & CO.

No. 46 Chartres Street.

Keep constantly on hand, a Large Assortment of ELEGANT & USEFUL FURNITURE; Mahogany, Maple, Fancy & Common Chairs

LOOKING GLASSES,

HAIR, MOSS, & HUSK MATTRESSES, &c. &c.

A GOOD Barber will find employment by applying at the establishment corner of Canal and Exchange streets. oct 8

DUNDEE BAGGING—10 pieces inferior Kentucky Bagging, a superior article for sale by

oct 6 THOMAS BARRETT & CO.

WANTED TO HIRE ON A FOOT—A middle aged mulatto or black woman, who is accustomed to nurse negroes and can speak English and French. A liberal rent or price will be given. Apply at the Lower Press. oct 10

GAS DEPARTMENT.

GAS LIGHT & BANKING CO.—A temporary appointment of Book-keeper and Assistant Secretary will be made on Monday the 16th instant.

Applicants will please address the Gas Light Committee at the Gas Office, Bank Alley, present date.

oct 12

CARROLLTON BANK.

THE several Branches of this Institution being now in operation, notice is hereby given that collections will be made at the respective Branches established at the City of Lafayette, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Iberville and Pontchartrain.

oct 13 JNO. NEHRBASS, Cashier.

LANDING from barque Fanny, from New York 1 Manilla and tarred cordage, assorted from 6 to 15 thread; Russia packing yarn; matrix of composition.

LAGAINE & LACOULEIX,

oct 12 Bienville street.

EARTHENWARE.—A few cases of a broken invoice of Liverpool very low to close a consignment. Apply to WILLIAM VANCE,

oct 12 85 Commonstreet.

WANTED—A man of middle age, is desirous of obtaining employment on a sugar plantation as overseer, in this state, the best recommendations will be given, apply at this office. oct 13 3.

NOTICE—The consignees of eighty bales Gunny bags from ship Constitution from Boston, (address per B lading) to Perry, Kellogg & Co, will please call at the office of

BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A young man named John Lobes, who resided in this city about six months ago, but was engaged as store keeper, any information of his present residence will be thankfully received. Please address Philadelphia Hotel, Levee.

FREE BEE.

PRINTED BY S. RAYON.

Editor Bee, Member of the General Council, and to the First Municipal and Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I trust that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them who are favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must carry to the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states, where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

1st district, J. B. PLAUCHE
2d district, T. W. SCOTT
3rd district, A. LANDRY
4th district, A. CROUTON
Granddistrict, P. E. BOSSIER.

☞ [illegible] in upon us from all quarters What is to become of the panic makers?

The elections which have come in from Georgia are from districts opposed to the administration. Those in its favor have not yet been heard from. That State is safe to Van Buren and Johnson.

HAVANNA.—The Sloop Harmony, arrived yesterday morning from Havanna, and furnishes us with papers from that city to the 1st inst. We find nothing relative to the affairs of Spain; the dates from Madrid being only to the 12th August.

Our Commercial advices show a rise in produce.—See commercial head.

The slave who struck some citizens in Canal st. some weeks since, has been tried and found guilty; and is sentenced to be hung on the 24th.

We do not think that England will ever be resive upon the boundary between this country and her possessions. It is said that a stipulation exists by which both parties bind themselves not to occupy the Western country as far as the Pacific ocean, until the year 1840. We were not aware of such an understanding, altho' it may exist. Be that, however, as it may, it is highly probable that England will not have an acre of land in this continent by that time, The Canadas are fast becoming sensible of the benefits of local liberty, and are almost prepared to throw off the yoke of the parent country.

The lesson which Old Hickory read Peckenham and his host on the plains of Chalmette has made too great an impression upon John Bull for him to seek a quarrel with us for claiming what is *our own*, for he well knows, that we claim nothing which is not right, and that we submit to nothing that is wrong—and therefore it would be folly in him to prescribe our boundaries, or make them "*a sine qua non*" to peace.

The Presicential election is near at hand, and the democracy of Louisiana have again to contend against federalism, abolitionism and apostacy. A few short weeks will terminate one of the most important contests in our annals; one which will determine whether Louisiana is true to those principles upon which depend her political salvation. The true issue is between Martin Van Buren and Gen. Harrison: White is but a mere decoy to get southern votes: it was never intended by the whig party that he should be seriously supported. He was originally taken up by a combination of the whigs, and a factious, dissatisfied, and deluded few of the Jackson party, who were determined to defeat at all hazards the election of Mar in Van Buren, if they could. The whig wing of the coalition having the strength were secretly determined when they had secured it, to throw the weight of the White faction with their own heavier power into the scale of Henry Clay; who was thus although behind the curtain, the candidate in fact of the federal bank whigs. Domestic afflictions combined with his clear perception of the developement of popular opinion in favor of Mr. Van Buren induced Mr. Clay to announce authoritively that "under no circumstances would he consent to be considered a candidate for the Presidency." Between the period of Mr. Clay's determination to have his name withdrawn and the annunciation of his withdrawal, the whig leaders were on the look out for "an available candidate;" and as some popular movements had been made in favor of Gen Harrison it was at once decided he should be the man, although a *military chieftan*. Accordingly, the machinery of party was set in motion, receiving its impulse from the double headed junta at Washington. Conventions were gotten up, and in the non-slave holding states Harrison as President and Granger as Vice President were duly nominated, while in the Southern states local prejudices were tickled with the ticket of White and Tyler. This is the plan by which it was presumed Louisiana would be seduced into the support of a man whose principles are no: only entirely irreconcileable with her own, but who is favorable, it is believed, to abolitionism. This man is Wm. Henry Harrison.—The managers who purchased out the *Louisiana Advertiser* were parties to this scheme. Senator Porter had undertaken to superintend and direct it.

Under no circumstances we have said can Hugh L White be elected to the Presidency of the United States. This we contend is manifest. But if there be any doubt upon that point, the following article from the Nashville Union, published in the capital of Judge White's own state, would dissipate it:

"We have shown in a former article that there is no possibility of Judge White's election to the Presidency by the people of the United States—and we affirmed that his chance in the House of Representatives, should the election go there, would be far worse.—This, we doubt not, is well known to Judge White's intelligent, well informed friends, but they are unwilling that the people of Tennessee should know it. Hence their constant efforts to mislead them upon this subject. In the eleven States where he is a candidate, for he is only a candidate in eleven states out of twenty six, the members of Congress who are to vote on the Presidential question are elected, and their sentiments ascertained and publicly known. In Virginia, a majority of the delegation is for Van Buren; in Georgia all for Van Buren: Illinois, for Van Buren, Arkansas, same. In Missouri, two members divided. Gen Ashley, who is himself in favor of White, has pledged himself to go with the sentiments of his State; and the late election has shown that to be in favor of Van Buren. In Mississippi, the two members were divided: Gen. Dixon, Judge White's friend, has died, and a new election is to take place, by which the probability is, Van Buren will get the vote of that State. In Alabama, there are five votes; they are divided, two and two between Van Buren and White; the fifth member doubtful; public opinion in his district will probably decide his vote. The delegation of Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana will vote for White; and S. Carolina will certainly vote for him or Harrison or any body else against Van Buren; but Judge White's friends should not calculate with much confidence on that State, if Gen. Harrison, who did not vote for the Force Bill, should be before the House. In the other fifteen States, Judge White has not been thought of for the office, nor has he an electoral ticket in any of them. It cannot, therefore, be expected that the members of Congress from those States will vote for him: no representative of the people would for a moment think of voting for a man for President, who had so little popularity in his State, that an electoral ticket was not run for him.

What then, we would ask, are Judge White's prospects should the election be carried to the House of Representatives? The true answer is, he would get Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana; have a fair chance than half a chance for South Carolina—and a little less than no chance for one or two other States—and with these facts known to the leading friends in this State, the people are constantly told that his prospects are flattering, and they are encouraged to stand by him, with a view to elect him. There are 294 electoral votes; a majority is 148; Judge White gets votes for 103. If he loses, as he certainly will Virginia, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, he can only receive 57 votes, even if conceding him the votes of several States which he will never get.—There will then be 237 votes to divide among the other candidates. Van Buren, Harrison and Webster. If equally divided, or nearly so, Judge White will not be chosen the House, because he will not be one of the highest votes. Suppose, as will probably be the case, the opposition should generally unite upon Harrison or Webster; the one or the other would have 190 votes, or Van Buren will be chosen by the electoral colleges; and can it be believed by any one, that the friends of either of those have no high a vote as they held to Judge White's name, claims? It is impossible. Therefore, in any aspect in which the subject can be presented, Judge White is not run to take the Presidency either by the people or the house of Representatives."

Is it to be palatable that Hugh L. White can ever be elected unless the people or future Congress, by be d gary to a desperate scheme to foist upon us a candidate who is utterly opposed to the interests, and who may affect the rights they have to a portion of their property. We put the question to every honest and sincere man, with the hope that it may induce him to reflect seriously upon the subject, and deter him from commiting inadvertently an act which threatens serious consequences.

COUNCIL OF THIRD MUNICIPALITY

Sitting of Wednesday October 12th.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.

A call of the members being made, were present Messers. Marigny, Duvignaud, Ferand, Lessepe, Lara & Percy—6 members. Mr Kilshaw absent on account of ill health.

The journal of the last sitting was read and approved.

The secretary read a letter from the Mayor dated—returning to the council a resolution adopted at the last sitting, having for object the incorporation of the whole of the 3rd Municipality, as the limits have been decreased by the act of the Legislature, which divides the city in three Municipalities, approved the 8th March; with the exception of a certain portion of the 4th district. The Mayor alleged as his reason for disapproving of the resolution, that the Municipality would burthen itself with heavy expenses, and that the expenses would greatly exceed the receipts—On motion the Council persisted—nowithstanding the Mayors veto.

The Secretary read a letter from Messrs. J G. Boyd and Co. requesting permission to cut a passage on the Levee to the river opposite Audry's plantation, so as to procure with facility earth from the river, and also to receive other building materials for the construction of the Tobacco Warehouse; binding themselves to repair the Levee in its first condition as soon as the buildings will be finished.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud, the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, that the privilege asked by Messrs J G. Boyd and Co. for the opening of the *Levee* shall be granted.

The council took cognisance of a letter from Messrs E. Barthe and Thomas Duplessis, also a plan of division of a property belonging to them, who in submitting their plan offer to give unto the Municipality the portion of ground necessary for the opening of Barthe lotown, at the rate of 25 Arpents in depth unto Bons Enfans street, and also the ground necessary for the opening of all the cross streets, comprised within the limits of their property.

On motion of Mr. Ferand, the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved that the plan presented by Messrs Barthet and Duplessis is approved and accepted, in as much as the surveyor will acknowledge it conformably to the general plan, for the opening and prolongation of streets. That the plan presented will be deposited in the archives of the Municipality.

The Secretary read a letter from the Surveyor of the Municipality, accompanying a plan of a portion of ground situated and fronting Suburb Marigny between Champs Elysees and Mandeville streets—On motion referred to the Committee on improvements.

A letter was read from a committee of the fire Engine Company No. 8, praying the Council to permit them to place their engine in one of the spots of the Building Frescati.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud, the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved that a room be given, and repaired in the above building for placing the Engine of said Company.

Resolved, that it will be the duty of the Surveyor to make known to the Council, the cost of the above work.

The council took cognisance of the receipts and expenses of the Municipality, from the 5th to 12th October as rendered this day by the treasury, and balanced by the sum of $1707,36 in the treasury.

The Recorder called over the committee—

Mr. Ferand as chairman of the committee on finances, observed to the council that the surveyor had not presented, as was required of him by a resolution adopted at the last sitting, an account of the cost of the works ordained and already executed in this municipality, and specifications of those ordained and which are yet to be made.

Report of the Committe on improvements to whom had been referred a petition of Messrs. Shepherd & Miller.

On motion being made to refer the said petition of Messrs Shepherd & Miller to the committee on improvements.

"The said committee having met, have resolved, that the petition of the above gentlemen be rejected, and that the suit instituted against them by the plaintiffs be continued and that no attention be taken of their requests or propositions of the petitioners in the last sitting.

B. MARIGNY,
A. LESSEPS.
DUVIGNEAUD.

New Orleans, 12th October, 1836.

The rules having been dispensed with,

A call for the adoption of the above report, resulted as follows:—

In the affirmative, Messrs. Duvignaud, Lessepe, Lara, and Marigny, 4 ayes—In the negative, Messrs. Ferand, & Percy, 2 nays. Consequently the question was carried.

The special committee, to whom had been referred Mr. Petitpain's letter offering to sell unto the municipality a certain lot of ground situated at the prolongation of Cascalvo street, made the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred the offer made by Mr. Petitpain, of a portion of ground situated at the prolongation of Cascalvo street; report, that having duly examined with due care the localities, feel convinced that it is indispensably necessary to acquire the said ground for the opening of said street and facilitate thereby communication to the adjoining street, where improvements are daily increasing.

With respect to the price, though it appears at first rather high, the committee took into consideration that, though the municipality had acquired a portion of ground of nearly the same dimensions at a less price, it must be considered that on the portion of ground now in question, there is erected a brick house and a house built with brick between posts, that unless the municipality take advantage of the present offer, Mr Petitpain having contracted for the repairs of said house which has been damaged by fire, the carrying or continuation of the streets consequently cost much more, moreover that the municipality may be indemnified for a portion of the price by the sale of a part of the said property which is not necessary for the street.

Consequently the committee recommend to the council the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Third Municipality accept the offer made it by Mr Petitpain of a lot of ground measuring — feet by a depth of — — — arising the street unto — street where it also measure — feet, together with the buildings thereon erected for the price of ten thousand dollars, payable at one and two years credit. That the Mayor is requested to pass and sign the act of sale of said lot and buildings, and to subscribe in the name of the 3d municipality the notes for the amount of the price at said terms.

AUGUSTIN LARA, } Special
FERRAUD, } Committee.

On motion of Mr. Lara,

The rules being dispensed with,

Whereas the Levee fronting a part of the Promenade of Champ, Elysees, is encumbered with spars and other wood in such manner as to be almost impassable.

Resolved that it will be the duty of the wharfinger to request the proprietors of these objects, to remove the same within eight days, and in case of neglect on their part, he is authorised to employ men and means to transfer the said incumbrance to the depot of the 3d municipality.

On motion of Mr. Lessepe,

The rules being dispensed with,

Whereas the Levee and Levee street, in several parts of the lower part of the municipality, require repairs.

Resolved, That the Surveyor is authorised to employ for one month twenty men to repair the Levee and road, and to dig and clear ditches, in the lower part of the municipality.

On motion of Mr. Lara,

The rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the captain of the guard of this municipality will furnish unto the different guard houses the necessary paper, ink, brooms and light, and the Mayor is authorised to pay unto him one hundred dollars annually, payable quarterly for the payment of said articles.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud,

The rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the committee on improvements of this municipality, is requested to confer with the committee of the third municipality, it may please the 1st municipality upon the same, for the object of decreasing the passage of Rail Road through the middle of Esplanade street from the river unto Bayou St. John.

Resolved, That it will be the duty of the Secretary of this council to transmit unto the council of the 1st municipality an official copy of the above resolution.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud,

The Council sat with closed doors.

The doors being opened,

On motion, the council adjourned to Wednesday next, 19th inst.

(True Copy,) J. B. S. AMAND, Sec.

☞ Mr. Dallas of Pennsylvania, has thrown a firebrand into the ranks of the Whigs, by his late letter, declaring that in his opinion the powers of the State Convention, which will shortly be convened in the key stone State, are illimitable, and amply sufficient to annul the charter of the United States Bank. We predict almost glorious revolution of "public sentiment" in Pennsylvania. The republicans are up and doing. Nicholas Biddle will not much longer set in his lofty chair, "as calm as a summer's morning."—*Baltimore Advertiser.*

Mr Dallas says—

"Abolvention is the provided machinery of peaceful revolution. It is the civilized substitute for intestine war; the American method of carrying out the will of the majority, "the unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper." When our old shall assemble, it will possess within the territory of Pennsylvania, every attribute of absolute sovereignty, subject such as may have been yielded and are embodied in the constitution of the United States. What may it not do? It may reorganize our entire system of social existence, terminating and preventing what is deemed injurious and establishing what is preferred. It might restore the institution of slavery among us; it might make our penal code as bloody as Dracs; it might withdraw the charters of the cities; it might supersede a standing judiciary by scheme of occasional arbitration and umpirage; it might prohibit in particular professions; it might permanently suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and take from us (as our late General Assembly made an entering wedge to do) the trial by jury. These are fearful matters, of which intelligent and virtuous freemen can never be guilty; I mention them merely as illustration of the inherent and almost boundless power of a Convention. The only effective limits to its authority are the broad and unchangeable rules of justice and truth, and these, I have already shown, do not hedge around the charter."

The foregoing are Mr. Dallas' views in regard to the powers of a Convention, as coming immediately from the people, and about which the Bank Whigs have endeavored to raise a tremendous hue and cry.

Baltimore, September 28.

We are much gratified to learn that the subscription of three millions of dollars on the part of the city of Baltimore, by the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and of a like amount on the part of the State of Maryland, have both been made pursuant to the provisions of the laws passed at the last annual and adjourned sessions of the Legislature—preparatory to the last mentioned subscription, it was duly certified to the State Treasurer that the several conditions of the law authorizing the subscription on the part of the State had been complied with. The whole amount of funds estimated to be necessary to extend the railroad to the Ohio river has, therefore, now been subscribed, and the undoubted ability of the subscribers renders it certain that the means will be furnished to construct the road as rapidly as they may be required. Three or four parties of engineers are actually engaged in making reconnoissances and surveys in every direction within a reasonable distance from the Potomac on this side of Cumberland, and on the other side on all such routes as afford a reasonable prospect of admitting a practicable route.—*Gazette.*

The maxim that office is neither to be sought nor avoided does not seem to be acted on in both branches, among the militia of Massachusetts; for the Greenfield infantry met some days since, and elected 25 Captains, every one of whom refused to accept the honor, and the company was obliged to adjourn, in the language of one of the newspapers "*sine die sine decor*," which, we believe, means, in Anglo Saxon, that the candidates all concluded to die, rather than to get into such a dense of a scrape.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

EXCHANGES.—In regard to the exchanges, Mr. Van Buren expresses himself not only like an enlightened statesman, but like a sagacious merchant; one who knows the resources of trade and the capacities of his country, and who sees in the exportable produce of every State the national and solid fund on which bills of exchange should be drawn, which is more than sufficient to absorb all the exchange for which remittances will ever be applicant, and which can be better done without the monopoly of a Bank of the United States than with it. Listen to him:

In regard to domestic exchanges, the following facts are also established by the same authentic source, viz: that the amount of domestic exchanges performed at the last returns by the deposite banks, exceeded thirty five millions of dollars and at no return for many months has it been less than twenty five millions—which, at an average of thirty millions of each return, would be in a year one hundred and eighty millions, if each bill of exchange run on an average sixty days. On the contrary, the amount of domestic exchanges performed by the United States Bank, did not for many years equal twenty millions at any one return, and seldom exceeded; being quite one third less than what is now done by the deposite banks. It further appears that these exchanges have in many cases been effected at lower rates by the deposite banks than by the United States Bank. Indeed, can it be doubted, that even if there was not a single bank, State or national, in the country, it would nevertheless be quite easy to place in distant exchanges upon the advantageous and safe footing, so long as there is a sufficiency of solid capital to be employed in the business? From the nature of the thing itself, and from the experience of Europe we may be assured that the profits and necessities of trade would invite and obtain ample facilities for the business of exchange from other sources, so long as the general community with one accord desires to see it successfully carried on, and seeks in good faith its effecting it.

Added to which, we may say that gold is the most powerful agent in regulating exchange. Commerce creates a necessity for exchange; agriculture furnishes the means of it; and gold is its regulator. He that has gold, commands exchange. A man that has gold can get a bill of exchange for it at par, or at a more fraction of one per cent. all over the world, while he that has silver, or local money, must pay a substantive premium. The cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, hemp, provisions, live stock, &c. are the proper fund on which to draw bills of exchange, and if the buyer has gold, he will get the bills at par.

LET THE LAW INTERPOSE.

A letter published on Thursday evening in the Commercial Advertiser, from a correspondent in London, reveals a fact that we are very much in hopes will lead to immediate legal steps, for the pecuniary punishment of a leading abolitionist—even if there be no mode of punishing him criminally. We vouch not for the accuracy of the letter writer's statement, though we certainly do not doubt it.

He says, a religious and political paper published in London, called the Patriot, contained in December last, a letter from Dr. *Abraham L Cox*, of New York to the Rev. John Morrison, D D., of London, in which the following statement appears:

"A young colored man of one of the Southern States (I think it was one of the Carolinas) was told by his master to a man who carried him to Louisiana, or was about to do so—which, I do not now remember. The young slave dreading his future condition in that part of our country, ran away from his master and got into the North. During the winter of 1834—35, he lived in secrecy in the State of Vermont, where he is said to have become a Christian. But finding that his retreat had become known to his master, and that he was, therefore, no longer safe, he repared to the city of New York, and put himself under the protection of Dr. Abraham L Cox, who is I think, one of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Doctor, after having sheltered him a few weeks for the purpose of forwarding him at a greater distance from his master, [illegible] other, but subordinate objects, supplied him with a letter in hand to Dr. Morrison [illegible] which I have stated in his words, and [illegible] Dr. M to set the part of [illegible] Dr. Morrison [illegible] with some remarks [illegible] the christian duty of Great Britain [illegible] determined to send the young man back to England in order that he might hold [illegible] the Southern citizen of his property, in an [illegible] able at law for its recovery, and [illegible] securing the claim. He [illegible] his own turpitude—now let the owner of the slave [illegible] remedy—*N N Cour & Enq.*

Mr. Van Buren and the Currency,

THE PAPER SYSTEM

With respect to the PAPER SYSTEM generally, and the clear expressed design of our CONSTITUTION to exclude that system totally and absolutely from the FEDERAL Government, he speaks in the most unequivocal terms; and, without denying to the States the privilege of incorporating banks, yet he expressly claims for the FEDERAL Government the right of protecting the HARD MONEY of the country, in opposition against that mortifying and disastrous competition with the PAPER MONEY of the States, in which the principle of victory, and the rule of success, is not only overruled but reversed! and the meanest and weakest comes off conqueror! for paper expels gold! and the smaller and meaner it is, the quicker it can do it! Here are his sentiments.

The constitution gave to congress express power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and it as expressly prohibits the exercise of a similar power by the States. It was to the Federal Government therefore, and to that only, that the framers of the constitution looked for whatever of adequate metallic currency the interests of the people of the United States, and the security of property within the same, should be found to require; and as they also refused to Congress the power to create corporations, and expressly prohibited the States from entering bills of credit, and from making any thing but gold and silver coin a tender to payment of debts, it is equally obvious that they intended as a general rule that the currency of the country should be a metallic and not a paper currency. Whether they also designed to divest the States of their antecedent right to incorporate banks, it would now be more curious than useful to inquire. That matter so far as it relates to the mere question of power, must be regarded as settled in favor of the continued authority of the States. Assuming that this was contemplated by the framers of the federal constitution, it is then most evident that their hopes of a sound currency must have been based upon their expectation, that the respective governments would faithfully discharge their peculiar duties, and so faithfully confine themselves to their respective sphere; that the Federal Government would exert all her constitutional powers, not only by creating and diffusing a metallic currency, but by protecting against a paper circulation of the same nominal value, whilst the States, supplied such emissions of paper as might be actually demanded by the necessities of commerce, and not at variance either in denomination or amount with the existence of an adequate specie currency. Had such a policy been pursued, there is the best reason for believing that a just proportion between paper money and specie might have been preserved, and a sound currency uniformly maintained. But instead of pursuing this course, the Federal Government at an early period authorized the issuing of paper money, and with the intermission of a very few years, continued to do so until the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, and as if anxious to contribute their share to this inroad upon the safety of the federal constitution, the State Governments have not only created swarms of banking institutions, but, and recently, boast of chartered institutions authorized to issue notes of as low a denomination as a single dollar.

The consequences of this departure from the wise policy of the framers of the constitution, and from the appropriate functions of the federal and State Governments, have been extensively injurious. We have seen them in the almost total exclusion of gold, and to a great extent of silver also, from the circulation of the country; in the enormous issues of paper which have been made whenever business was inviting and public confidence strong; the contractions which have followed an adverse state of thing, and the mischiefs which these fluctuations have occasioned; in the frequent depreciation, and in numerous instances, the utter worthlessness of bank paper, in the temptations held out to the crime of forgery and the general prevalence of that crime; in the injurious collisions which have occured between the State banks the bank established by federal authority; & above all, in the daring attempt of the latter, first to control the public will through the medium of elections, and after this effort had been rebuked by the intelligence and virtue of the people, to extort a reversal of that decision by a reckless warfare on the business of the country.

Coquetry.

In No. 128 of the Spectator, there is a remarkable good paper by Addison, on the dangers of coquetry, and levity. He commences by saying:—"There is a species of woman whom I shall distinguish by the name of Salamanders. Now, a Salamander is a kind of heathen in charity, that sends upon fire, and lives in the midst of flames without being hurt. A Salamander knows no distinction of sex in those she converses with, grows familiar with a stranger at first sight, and is not so narrow spirited as to observe whether the person she talks to be in a male or female attire. She plays a whole evening at piquet with a gentleman, walks with him two or three hours by moonlight, and is extremely complimented at the unreasonable honour of a partner, that would debar [illegible] of the company [illegible] a parent, that would debar [illegible] of the company [illegible]

There is no [illegible] more prevalent in the present day than that of the Salamander, though it is perhaps better known by the name of coquette, and none more injurious to society. It may be questioned whether the woman who, in private sacrifices her honor, but in public wears the semblance of virtue, is not less dangerous to society, and whether there be no greater hope of amendment. Her sin enormous as it is, being concealed from the world, and accompanied by all the outward appearances of propriety, has not the same pernicious effect of bad example. Conscious of her own crimes, she pays the deference to Virtue of assuming its mask; and it is to be hoped that she may see the error of her own ways and amend: but the Salamander goes on priding herself on the consciousness of having preserved her chastity, while her conduct is so full of levity, that the generality of mankind believe that so much public impropriety must be accompanied by actual guilt; and the example cannot fail of being injurious to the young and thoughtless.—There is but little prospect of her amendment; for though suffering under a loss of character, she is unconscious of her faults, and fancies herself the victim of unjust slander. She is insensible of the necessity of exercising virtues, as well as shunning sin, and the happiness to be now enjoyed renders her angry feel at what she considers the injustice of the world, which leaves the mind ill prepared for reflection and repentance. Another danger attached to the Salamander is, that by her levity she encourages freedoms which often go far exceeds the bounds of propriety, that even she feels indignant; and, instead of reflecting on her own want of conduct, which [illegible] Thereby, and resolving never again to be [illegible] vity, she vents the insult with all the warmth and [illegible] nation of outrage; and [illegible] the person who has thus [illegible] down the [illegible] which gives his property, and is then surprised [illegible] to trespass on it.

In nothing is a reform more needed than in the present system of social intercourse. It is humiliating to reflect upon the utter silliness of much of what is called by the name of conversation, and which is as very interesting in mixed companies. It is wasting of time in idle words as much of it is to find to the charge of woman.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Ship Forum, Carter, Boston, Stetson & Avery.
Schr Charlotte, Mack, St Marks, master
Steamer Florida, Eckhart, Apalachicola, master

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Towboat Shark, Thomas, Tom the Passes—brought up ship Elizabeth, brig Tribune, and sloop Harmony. Left the Pass on the 11th, at noon—reports in the offing, bound in, 4 ships and a brig.

Towboat Pacific, Martin, from the S W Pass—towed to sea ship Archer—brought up ship Alabama. Left the Pass on the 12th, at 6 P.M Reports ships Ambassador, Rockingham and Robert Morris coming up in tow—at anchor inside the Bar, brig Damon and schr Emperor, bound up—nothing in the river.

Ship Elizabeth, Thayer, 24 days from Boston, to master.

Ship Alabama, Berry, 15 days from New York, to Bogart & Hawthorn.

Ship Montezuma, Davis, from Grand Gulf.

Ship Georgian, Eldridge, from Natchez.

Brig Trusty, Dunton, from Vicksburg.

Brig Tribune, Booth, 13 days from Norfolk, to J W Zacharie & co.

Brig America, Williams, 18 days from Charleston, to J A Sarelli & co.

Sloop Harmony, Alden, 8 days from Havana, to C Woorsley.

Steamboat Time, Crane, from Manchester.

Steamboat Free Trader, Smith, from Louisville.

Steamboat Chickasaw, Culver, from Louisville.

Steamboat Algonquin, Cadwallader, from Louisville.

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship Forum: 102 hhds tobacco, 348 bls cotton, 208 bbls pork, 601 sacks corn, 623 boxes brown sugar.

ST MARKS, (Florida)—Per schr Charlotte: 370 bags corn, 130 do oats, 21 hhds bacon, 20 bbls whiskey, 20 do pork.

APALACHICOLA—Per steamer Floridian: