founded on compilation and [illegible] compromise disregarded. In [illegible] each state on the score of [illegible] rights. Its legislative powers [illegible] the popular branch, with the exception [illegible] No laws can pass without its concurrence; [illegible] most important proceedings of the executive [illegible] to its revision; all important appointments require its assent. There is the power to ratify treaties, and [illegible] all impeachments of the high officers of the government, executive and judicial! There the small state of Delaware, with a population of 75,000, has a representation equal to New York, with more than two millions! There four states, with a population of more than five millions, are only entitled to a representation equal to the four smallest, with a population of less than four hundred thousand! There one half of the nation, residing in four or five of the largest states, has a representation equal to about the thirtieth part, residing in the four smallest states! There one half of the whole American people, residing in four or five states, are represented by eight or ten votes only, whilst the others are represented by thirty-eight or forty! Would the convention have been willing, or would the people ever have consented to give such powers to one branch of the government, and that too constituted as the senate is, unless it had been intended to leave the others to the immediate action of the popular will, and especially one so important as that of electing the president? Besides, the constitution in its letter as well as its spirit, shews that this was the case, and that it was never intended to give congress any control over the election of president, save only where the people should fail to make a choice in their primary colleges, which it was then believed, would rarely if ever occur. Hence the only duty assigned to congress by the constitution was to count the votes in a convention of both houses and declare the result. The constitution moreover it will be recollected, contains only two disqualifications upon this subject: the first and most important of which is, that no senator or representative in congress should be appointed an elector of president or vice president of the United States. For what purpose was this disqualification but to exclude congress from any participation in the appointment, and to guard against the possibility of intrigue and corruption! The men of that day were too sagacious not to know that in deciding so important an election as that of president of such a nation, especially at periods of great political excitement, intrigue and ambition would have their influence, if they did not govern the decision; and that individual interest might prevail over the general good, especially as it would always be known, before the election took place, that a few individuals in congress would hold in their hands the power of deciding the question.

Besides the objections springing from ambition and intrigue, there was another and stronger still to an election by Congress; and that was that in this mode you strike a fatal blow at representative government itself, by giving the power to elect the most important officer of the republic to a minority of the people. Can there be an evil more threatening to the peace and integrity of the union and which ought to be more dreaded by every friend of free government? It has been justly remarked, and it cannot be too strongly and often repeated, that one of the greatest evils which can threaten public liberty and our happy system, next to revolution and disunion, is an election of president by the house of representatives! In this sentiment we are quite sure a large portion of the American people will concur, and it is therefore against the dangers and evils of such an election, that the liberal and enlightened of all parties should be most anxious to guard. Nor is this view weakened by the fact that such an election by Congress is authorized by the constitution! It may be asked we know, as it has been asked, why the sagacity of the wise framers of that instrument did not foresee these alarming consequences, and provide some other remedy? The answer is a plain one—they never imagined the occasion would arise when its exercise would be required. Indeed so remote was believed to be the possibility of an election of president by the house of representatives, that the celebrated triumvirate of '76 (with James Madison at their head) in defending the various provisions of the constitution and recommending it to their country, omitted to offer one reason in favor of this provision, or to defend such a mode of appointment. A negative argument to be sure, but one entitled to great consideration. But, fellow citizens, whatever may be the mode or means of concentration which the republican party shall adopt to avoid these evils, they must expect to be assailed by the enemies of their principles, with all the artifice of ambition and the ingenuity of party. Their motto is, '*Divide and conquer*.' They know that united the democracy of the country is, and ever will be, invincible. That to govern it, its opponents must distract and divide it. By destroying the means of union, they prevent that union by which only the democracy can conquer. The opposition is a smaller body and has more bonds of union. In their systems of corporations and exclusive privileges; in the partial legislation of the States, as well as of the United States, which enable the rich to become richer, and render the poor poorer, its members have a common interest, which will generally induce them to act together. If to the power of union of wealth and general intelligence, they are enabled to add the advantages of division among the democracy, they are certain to govern the country, to mould its laws, and direct their administration. It is against such division therefore that the democracy should ever guard with sleepless vigilance. All the means of preserving union should be cherished by them with almost the same tenacity, as those principles which, without such union, can never have practical effect. To these advantages, which our political enemies expect from our divisions, are to be ascribed all the attacks which have been made, and will continue to be made upon the republican party and the convention recently held by them in Baltimore. The objections to it are as various as the Proteus shapes which the opposition themselves assume, who having failed in their attempts to defeat the convention with the people, will now assail it and its proceedings with renewed vigor. It becomes then not only proper, but a matter of duty in us to examine some of the most prominent of these objections, and we shall proceed to do so in as brief a manner as possible.

The first is that against the character of the Convention itself. It is denounced in strong and unmeasured terms by the whole body of the opposition, not only as a mere instrument of party and a gross assumption of power, but as a system of dictation by self organized and irresponsible individuals, intended to control and bias the popular will, and in violation of the true principles of our Constitution. That it is the will of the individuals only who compose these assemblies, and not that of the people, which gives the fiat.

Without yielding up for a moment what we conceive to be among the soundest democratic doctrines that in relation to public affairs any number of citizens however assembled, have a right in a respectful manner to offer their opinions and express their wishes; and in so doing, are entitled to be respectfully heard, we insist that the late convention held in Baltimore, was no voluntary and unauthorized assemblage of individuals; but that upon any fair unprejudiced view, it consisted substantially of delegates from a very large portion of the Union in whose candor a fair expression of the choice of the democracy of their respectful portions of the country was made.—That its members were supposed to speak, not their individual sentiments alone, but the opinions and wishes of those whom they represent. That they did not permit themselves to indulge individual and local preferences and partialities, but were bound by a sense of duty to collect and compare the sentiments of the people every where, and recommend those who possessed the largest share of public confidence. They acted in this as in a high representative character, and if it be true, that an elector is bound to follow implicitly the will of his constituents, upon what ground can it be said that a convention, thus constituted, would have any latitude of discretion, in the nomination of individuals, without regard to the opinions and wishes of the people? What then are the safeguards against misconduct in all such conventions. Simply that care be taken that they emanate directly from the people, convene at some central point, and be separated as far as practicable from the influences of the existing administration. Would not such a mode of nomination be much more likely to imbody and give effect to the popular will, than any that has yet been adopted? Is it not preferable to the old mode of Congressional caucuses, sustained for more than twenty years by the established usages of the republican party, and which resulted in the election of Mr Jefferson, Mr Madison, and Mr Monroe. If that mode was justified in the language of the caucus of 1808—"From the necessity of the case, from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans throughout all parts of the United States, and as the best mode of consulting and representing the interests and wishes of all upon a subject so interesting to the whole people of the United States," how much more ought that of a 'National Convention' to be justified by the same considerations, at the present moment? But it was then proper to resort to a caucus as a means of promoting union among the Republicans, of arresting discord and preventing an election by the House of Representatives, why shall we not now resort to a less objectionable and better mode for the accomplishment of the same objects. If it was then necessary with only two opposing candidates, is it not now indispensable when we have so many aspirants? If a Congressional caucus recommended the approbation of such men as Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, (as it did, for they accepted formally their nominations,) why have we not a right to expect they would sanction that of a national convention? If they believed the cause of liberty and free government had been eminently promoted by union thus produced, why shall we not profit by their example? Nor is there any force in the objection that the Republican party itself has sometimes found to resort to caucuses and conventions without injury. Admit it! But because they may not always have been necessary, is it therefore true that they may not sometimes be so? Because the suffrages of the Republicans may heretofore without them have been concentrated upon eminent men, does it follow that they may not hereafter be benefited, to produce concert of opinion and prevent division? Are we prepared then to throw aside all experience, all history of the past, and refuse to profit by the wisdom of our political fathers? We hope not! But all such modes are said to be liable to serious objections. Granted. But what are the evils which must arise without them? This is the question. It matters not how strong the objections to a convention may be, the inquiry still must be, is there not less danger to be apprehended from them than a 'congressional election?' Is it not a thousand times better that the evils even of a convention, whatever they may be, should be borne, than that we should be exposed to the calamities of an election by the House of Representatives, the Pandora Box of our whole system? This is the only true issue. If however, any better mode can be devised, gladly, we doubt not, would the patriot, bless the amending hand. But until some amendment of the constitution shall be adopted to cut off the possibility of an election by the House of Representatives, and cause the will of the people to be respected in the choice of their Chief Magistrate, it should be the duty of the Republican party, either through national conventions or some other efficient mode, to concentrate their power, and produce harmony and union among their friends. It is in this way only, as experience will show, that they can ever hope to maintain their ascendency, secure the triumph of their principles, and give effect to the popular will. Whether any amendment on this subject, guarding against the evils of an election by the House of Representatives, will take place rests alone with the people! It is becoming however, daily a subject of increasing solicitude, and may send result in such an amendment as will remedy all existing defects in this vital part of our system, and secure an election to the people in every contingency!—When that shall be done, then will our argument in favor of nominating candidates for the highest offices of president and vice president, through the medium of a national convention be obviated, because then the sovereign right to choose these offices will be secured to the people themselves in that contingency. But until this shall be accomplished, either conventions, or some other more exceptionable mode, will continue to be resorted to, as the only means of preventing greater evils to public liberty. This is all that the democracy of the country can do, and this is what they ought, and are bound by the most solemn obligations of duty to do. It must be conceded too by all, that according to the true principles of our constitution, the president should be elected by the people of the United States. How can that great object be effected except by the adoption of some system by which they shall be enabled to unite together and concentrate their votes? It surely becomes those who object to conventions to point out some other mode of accomplishing that object—none other has been yet offered, and we feel fully justified in adhering to the usages of the Republican party. But who are the persons that object to conventions? Are they not the men who have been endeavoring for years past to collect and concentrate the members of their own party, and not only the members of their own party, but the scattered fragments of all parties; the apostates from every political faith, by means of caucuses and conventions? Are they not the men, who are openly combined together to defeat the will of the people, and carry the election to the House of Representatives, where the choice of that high officer, upon which in part rests the prosperity, the happiness, and the liberty of millions, may be made to depend on bargain and intrigue, among a few individuals, who may seek their own aggrandisement at the expense of the country.

[to be continued.]

THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

From London	July 8	New York,	Aug. 10
" Liverpool,	" 9	Washington,	" 12
" Paris,	" 6	Charleston,	" 16

☞Owing to a want of paper, and the difficulty of obtaining a supply at the present period, we are reluctantly compelled to issue a number of this gazette, only every other day till paper can be obtained. We had intended not to do so this season; but necessity has no law.

When the daily publication shall have been resumed, it is expected that this gazette will be enlarged in size and improved in appearance; and that it shall recommence under new auspices.

Our days of publication, will be on *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday*.

By the arrival of the northern mail yesterday, we received New York journals up to the 10th, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington 11th, and Charleston 18th inst. They contain no later news from Europe than that already published.

We are neither afraid nor ashamed of the representation which we made of the state of our municipal government, as copied from eastern papers into a morning journal of yesterday. 'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true.' Our remarks were designed to benefit the public; they were demanded, they were too true: and it is greatly preferable that one of ourselves should energetically require the efficient administration of justice in the state, and of police government in the city—than that our citizens should not only be subjected to the obloquy of visitors, but to the malfeasance of authority. It would be much better for others similarly situated to aid our efforts, than maligantly censure them to gratify private spleen.

We cannot participate in the dispute between the directors of the Cottonseed oil insurance company and their late president. They were justified in demanding his resignation; he was justified in a commercial point of view, in making the most of his means. If he required them to purchase 90 shares at $25 for 15 paid, and they chose to submit to the terms, that is their concern: they are surely qualified to judge for themselves. We have no private ill will towards Mr Calder well: and if we had, we would not gratify it by censuring him on the present occasion. We hope however that the affairs of the company will prosper under the presidency of Mr West.

General Wade H. Richardson of Feliciana in this state, lately a member of the house of representatives, has died: and at a meeting held in St Francisville, of which General J. B. Dawson was chairman, the members of the 3d brigade have resolved to wear crape on their left arm for 30 days, as a tribute of respect for his memory.

On the 18th instant, notice was given to the professional gamblers who had lately arrived in St Francisville, to decamp within 24 hours, or be arrested, and further deal with.

We have received per mail an Anti-slavery Almanac for 1836, published in Boston by Webster and Southard; and probably the same compliment has been generally extended to editors.

But a bee can extract honey from poisonous plants; and the Bee may extract useful matter from incendiary publications. We are better enabled to advise our fellow citizens, as to the extent of the means employed against them, as regards their property in slaves.

Webster and Southard are good names for such a publication—particularly as they familiarly quote the opinions of Henry Clay in advocacy of their own.

This almanac publishes a list of the anti-slavery societies existing in the northern states—with their presidents and secretaries; and the number of members, so far as ascertained. There are 263 societies. Of these 62 contain 12,021 members—being at an average of 194 each; which would give an average aggregate of about 50,000 persons.

Now let us ask a few simple questions—even if they should have the effect of making southern citizens reflect seriously on the subject—for what purpose are those societies? To emancipate slaves within the immediate jurisdiction of those societies? No—slavery does not there exist; and if it did, perhaps those societies would be more cautious in affecting the proportial interests of their own members. To abolish slavery where it does exist by the constitution ratified by the states maintaining those societies, and guaranteed by the laws of the nation, of which those societies from component members? Yes, this is too true. Those abolitionists have solemnly sanctioned the constitutional property in slaves as citizens of the federal republic; and now as individuals, they have combined to defeat or destroy the provisions of that constitutional charter which binds citizen to citizen, and state to state. If in this respect, they openly and avowedly break the tie of citizenship on their part, do they not set an example to have it disregarded in other respects if not entirely. If one link of the constitution that binds to each state shall have been directly broken, the whole chain is from that moment destroyed.

Thirty-two of these societies exist in the state of Ohio—where laws had been passed for the expatriation of the colored population. Now what would the citizens of that state, or of the other states where those abolition societies have been formed, think of the legislatures of the southern states passing laws to expatriate—and prevent hereafter the residence of—free colored persons within their legitimate jurisdiction; and that the executive authorities should energetically enforce such laws? Would they like an inundation of a population of negroes? Would they resort to amalgamation as an alternative to abolition?

They would? Oh, very well! Then the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, of Kentucky and Mississippi, of the Carolinas and Georgia, of Florida and Tennessee, of Alabama and Louisiana, of Missouri and Arkansas, may be induced to try the experiment; and give those hot-headed lovers of the dark race an opportunity of testing practically and powerfully their philanthropy for the negroes, by resolutely expelling from these states to the north, all colored persons not servants or slaves, who have not resided longer than one or two years within their jurisdiction. This may possibly bring the abolitionists to a sense of their duty to the slaveholding states.

A dispassionate spectator of events in the southern states—so far as they are connected with the excitement caused by the efforts of the north abolitionists and reckless incendiaries—must perceive that the alarm if not the danger is twofold. One arising from the antislavery societies in the north, whose object is the of forcible interference with slave property, or of local or general insurrection;—the other arising from reckless gamblers and their compeers, whose means are insurrectionary movements, and whose object is not so much the emancipation of slaves, but their transfer to different owners—who having nothing to lose by a civil or a servile war are reckless of means and careless of consequences.

We should not blend together the efforts of the abolitionists and the incendiaries—although the latter are taking advantage of the energies of the former; and we would then be better enabled to adopt precautionary measures calculated to defeat the exertions of either and both. No quarters should be given to incendiaries who excite insurrection in any state, particularly the slaveholding states of the south: for self preservation is the first law of nature and of society; and if the laws cannot summarily reach the abettors of sedition and incendiarism, other remedies must be tried. We are not of those who wholly sanction the measures adopted at Vicksburg and other places; but neither do we condemn them, considering the provocation given and the dangers apprehended.

We are indeed aware that the antislavery societies in the north have lately multiplied in numbers, augmented in means, and been emboldened in action. But we fear that the excitement prevalent concerning them in the southern states is unistrously raised for political purposes. *Slavery* is the pivot of political manœuvres for the ensuing contest concerning the presidency, as it had been once before;—and as the United States bank was during the past contest. It is therefore necessary for the democracy of the south to keep aloof from participation in any measures which may advisedly be adopted on the subject—however plausible may be the design or object; and doubly so when democracts are apprised that the movements contemplated may not only prove injurious to the best interests of the republican party as regards their candidates for the presidency; but may probably prove detrimental to the vital interests of the union.—Neither of these is of trifling moment to him who wishes to concentrate the members of the democratic party—to him who desires to promote the stability of the union.

The late movements in this respect in South Carolina are not of a nature to enlist the feelings of any American in their support. They had commenced by an unwarrantable attack on the postoffice; and they now terminate in suggesting measures of more than suspicious import: what had begun in a violation of law has terminated in suggesting a violation of the constitution, and the dismemberment of the empire.

It is earnestly to be hoped that no citizen of Louisiana will support those movements, by any efficient act. We have had enough of nullification already—enough of the similar manœuvres of the federal-whig party.

The riots which we have detailed below, orginated it is supposed, from the following causes:

The bank of Maryland failed some time in 1834, under circumstances that gave rise to the belief that there had been foul play, and no satisfactory explanation of its affairs had ever been made to the sufferers. Promises had been given, that there should eventually be little or no loss to the creditors of the bank; but finding that those promises were delusive, the citizens became enraged, and adopted this dreadful mode of revenging themselves for their supposed injuries.

From the Baltimore Republican, August 11.

RIOTS.

Since early on Sunday evening, the city has been in a continued state of excitement and confusion. General alarm and consternation pervade the minds of our peaceably citizens, and while all are alive to the importance of adopting measures to put an end to the disorder, which has prevailed, it appears to be difficult, if not impossible, to devise any plan of which all can approve.

As stated in our paper of yesterday the first movement was to break into Mr Johnson's house, from which his furniture, and other valuable property was removed and burnt in front of his door, after which the house was greatly injured by breaking down the marble portico in front, and a considerable portion of the walls, besides the injury done to the interior of the building. The work of destruction having been there completed, the house of John B Morris, Esq, was next attacked and shared the same fate. The house occupied by the mayor was next attacked, which was considerably injured, but not to the extent of either of the others, and a considerable part of his furniture destroyed. The rioters then proceeded to the house which they supposed was occupied by Mr McEldery, and commenced an attack upon it, but upon being assured that Mr McEldery did not own the property, that his furniture had all been removed from it, that the building belonged to a lady, having a number of children to support upon the rent arising from it, and having, by obtaining the key, ascertained that it was empty, they left it. They were about commencing an attack upon a new building which Mr McEldery has been engaged in having erected, but upon being assured that the carpenter employed upon it, was building it by contract, and that the loss arising from any injury done to it would fall upon him, they desisted from their design, before they had done much injury. They destroyed the furniture of Evan T Ellicott, and injured his dwelling in Pratt street to a considerable extent. All those persons, except the mayor, have been implicated in the business connected with the failure of the Bank of Maryland, and the popular rage was directed against them on that account.

On Sunday and Sunday night, the attack upon Mr Glenn's house was renewed, the window frames and doors broken to pieces, and a large portion of the front wall broken down, besides the injury done to the interior, the house being left a mere shell.

In the course of the night the hardware store of Captain Willey, in Franklin street, was attacked, and some of the contents were destroyed: but upon the assurance being given that a part of the property belonged to another person, and that the Captain had left town, the work of destruction there ceased. The house of Dr Hintze was also visited; but his wife, who was left alone in the house, and the doctor having left town, addressed the crowd from the window, telling them that she was alone in the house, and appealed to them to know if they would attack the house under such circumstances. They thereupon desired her to leave the house, for that they were determined to destroy it, but she replied that she would not leave it, and that if they were determined to carry their threat into execution, she would remain in it and perish amidst the ruins; whereupon they left the house.—Captain Willey and Dr Hintze had been among the guard which was stationed in the streets to protect the property of Mr Johnson on Saturday night, and had, it seems, given particular umbrage, but in what way we have not been able particularly to learn. It is certain that the conduct of some of the guard on Saturday night was exceedingly indiscreet, and added greatly to the excitement. Fire arms should not have been introduced at all; and when introduced they should not have been employed except in cases of the most urgent necessity, and by the order of some one having the general superintendence and direction; whereas every one appears to have acted for himself, and according to his own impulses.

It was currently reported yesterday morning, that the Mayor had resigned his office, and left the city. This however was not the fact. He had not been absent; but had during the whole time of the excitement been actively employed in preserving the quiet of the city before it was disturbed, and to restore it after it was interrupted. The injury done to his property was no doubt the result of an impression that fire arms has been employed agreeably to his direction, which was certainly not the fact.—Violent as the rioters have been, they have throughout manifested a disposition to respect the property of all the citizens except that of those who were concerned in the affairs of the Bank, or had given particular umbrage as composing a portion of the guard.

A town meeting was held yesterday morning at the Exchange, at which a resolution was adopted to raise the American flag and pass through the streets to Howard's Park, for the purpose of raising an effective force to put down the riots, by an array of strength sufficient to accomplish the purpose by force, if force must be resorted to.—General Samuel Smith, now in his 84th year, was sent for, who repaired with the rest of the meeting to the place designated, where it was determined to hold meetings in the different wards, for the purpose of organizing their forces, and appearing in readiness to act efficiently, in case their aid should be required. A meeting was also held by the city council upon a call of the mayor, to adopt measures suitable to meet the emergency of the occasion.

Since the above was written, the mayor has resigned his office, and the discharge of the duties of the station has devolved upon General Anthony Miltenberger, as president of the first branch of the city council. At the meetings of the different wards the citizens formed themselves into companies, which were placed under the direction of General Smith, with arms, to be employed in case of necessity.—The fire companies all turned out in the afternoon, with their apparatus, and the stores were generally shut, and all business suspended at 4 o'clock.

It was reported last evening that preparations were making for an attack upon the house of Colonel Finley, in Franklin street, and a detachment was sent off to prevent its being carried into effect. Several houses, it is said, have been marked out for an attack, from some of which the furniture was removed.

The number of men under arms last night was about two thousand, and the most determined spirit to suppress any thing like riot was evinced. The report respecting an attack upon Col Finley's house proved to be incorrect, and no disturbance of any kind occurred. We trust that the difficulty is now at an end; but the intention is to keep up for some time, an organized force to provide against a renewal of the disorders:

The different stations where guards were posted to prevent access to the square, were all more or less frequently the scene of alarm and contention, and with the discharge of fire arms, the shouts of the multitude, and the rapid passage of the horsemen, the night had a truly fearful aspect. The watch-house on North street, the receptacle for the prisoners, was the scene of incessant din and commotion; during one of the latter, which occurred about two in the morning, a man was badly shot a pistol. At day break on Sunday morning, the prisoners, fifty-five in number, were conveyed to jail.

The results of the riots as far as we can learn from the Charleston and Baltimore papers were—6 persons killed, 50 more or less dangerously wounded, four houses pulled down and a few others greatly injured. The estimate of the property destroyed is upwards of $100,000.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW MAYOR.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

Fellow Citizens,—A fearful crisis has arisen in our affairs, which calls for the exertions of our most determined energies. The character and prosperity of our city—the security of our property—the safety of our persons, are jeopardized by a body of excited and deluded men.

The spread and progress of this deadly evil must be stayed—existing disorders must be repressed, and the reign of terror subverted, or our city is irretrievably lost. Upon you, my fellow citizens, the sacred duty of maintaining the supremacy of the law and the sanctity of our homes is devolved. It cannot be reposed in safer hands. Every motive which can address itself to you as men and citizens, appeal to you for its faithful and fearless discharge. I have every confidence that this appeal will not prove fruitless.

To render effective your exertions in maintainance of the public good, requires concert of action and to this end, organization. To secure this I have labored and am laboring—nothing on my part shall be left undone, which may be calculated to promote it. I call upon you my fellow citizens to aid me in this important purpose. Enroll yourselves in your ward associations. Confer freely with the friends of good order in every part of the city, and unite your counsels with theirs for the vindication of the wholesome and salutary sway of the law.

To afford time for a free interchange of opinion and opportunity for improved and effective organization, I respectfully suggest to citizens engaged in every branch of business, to close their stores, work shops and offices, every day at six o'clock, p. m, until the reign of order shall be restored, and our beloved city redeemed from the mistule under which it has unfortunately fallen.

A. MILTENBERGER, Mayor of Baltimore.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Translation of an Ordinance and Circular issued by the French Government relative to vessels arriving in France from the United States with clean Bills of Health, and to bales of cotton, brought from the United States.

ORDINANCE.

Paris April 4, 1835.

Louis Phillippe, King of the French &c. In consideration of the law of March 3d 1823, and of the ordinance of August 7th 1822, upon the report of our minister of commerce, the superior council of health having been consulted, we have ordained, and do order as follows:

Article 1. Vessels coming from the United States of North America, with a clean bill of health, shall hereafter be free from all quarantine of observation.

Article 2. Bales of cotton coming from the United States of America, shall not hereafter be required to be opened or handed at the Lazaretto, whatever may be declared to be the state of the vessel which brought them as to health.

Art 3. Our Minister Secretary of State of the Department of Commerce is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.—Globe,

We learn says the Farmington Courier, that the Hon Joseph P Fisk, of Wrentham, Mass., has been appointed by the president, governor of the Arkansas Territory.

FROM PARA.—By the arrival at Salem, of the Baltimore, from Para, the Salem Gazette, has information that the expedition so long expected from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Para, 22d June, with a new president for that province, and he having corresponded with Vinagre immediately on his arrival, the latter finally consented to give up the presidency. On the 26th, he was installed, with the usual ceremonies, and on the day following Vinagre delivered up the fortified points, making his soldiers at the same time lay down their arms.

COTTON FROM ALGIERS.—The Liverpool Courier of the 24th June, mentions that some specimens of the cotton grown at Algiers, which have been recently sent to Paris, have excited considerable surprise. The cotton is said to be superior to that imported from New Orleans—is finer and stronger, and will bear comparison with either the cotton from Bourbon or Cayenne.

NEXT GOVERNOR—The Editor of the New Orleans Bee has greatly mistaken our several paragraphs on this subject. We never have spoken slightly of the claims of Mr Christy. With that gentleman we have a personal acquaintance, and that acquaintance has not resulted to his disadvantage.

Nor have we eulogized Mr Preston. We have only spoken of him as a man of talents and integrity, and the use we have done from long and intimate acquaintance, and professional association. Moreover Colonel Preston's character is favorably known in this section of Louisiana.

Neither have we expressed a preference for Mr Mouton.—All we have said is, that of the candidates yet spoken of Mr Mouton will get a larger vote than either in the second Congressional District. Without expressing any preference, we still entertain that opinion. The confidence reposed in him cannot be shaken.

The Editor of the Bee cannot place a higher estimate upon the character and services of Mr Charles Derbigny than we do. We had the pleasure of assuring his late lamented father among our personal friends—and for the son (with whom however we have no personal acquaintance) we entertain a high regard.

We repeat what we have before said, that the question who is to be next governor? is prematurely agitated. It should be permitted to rest quiet until after the next general election—St Francisville Jour.

OPELOUSAS, Aug 15.

The building of the Franklin college was let to Mr Samuel Young of this place on Saturday last, for the sum of 29,200 dollars.

Two men arrived in our village on Thursday last in the mail carriage, well dressed and apparently genteel persons. They put up at our most respectable hotel, and in every respect deported themselves well. In the course of the same day information was given to our sheriff that it was supposed a flat boat had been robbed and the owner probably murdered, a week or two since at Donaldsonville, and the informant strongly suspected the abovementioned men of being the perpetrators. Upon this statement they were taken into custody, and during the examination enough of light was shed upon the subject to induce the presiding magistrate to remand them to jail (where they had been confined an hour or two) there to await a conveyance to Donaldsonville, where it is supposed the crime was committed—Franklin Republican.

From the Raleigh N. C. Standard of the 6th inst. we learn that the genial rains and sunshine during a few weeks past, have been the means of bringing forward corn and cotton, and oats, so as to afford the farmers the best prospect of a beautiful yield in those articles, that they have for years enjoyed. Fruit is likewise plenty; melons were perhaps never brought to market in greater profusion; peaches are also very fine and abundant. No higher up than Salisbury, old corn is selling at 45 cents the bushel, and will doubt not be down to 37 cents—so fair is the prospect of a heavy crop in the fall. Wheat was rather light in quantity; but excellent in quality; the heads were never known to be heavier, nor the grain better filled.

SCENERY OF THE FAR WEST.—A gentleman who accompanied the U. S. Dragoons in their expedition last year to the far West, thus describes the scenery in the neighborhood of the famous Pawnee Village.

'I have read of the Alps, and have seen paintings of the celebrated portion of Alpine scenery. The Alps are higher; but in sublimity, grandeur, and general effect, they must, and in time will, yield the palm to the hitherto unknown exalted Pawnee Peaks. Here the gradual swell, the precipice, the castellated battlement, the solitary tower, the glittering roaring cascade, the shady vale, and opening vista, disclosing in its turn distant views of new grandeur—all, all the rich combinations of mountain scenery are here thrown together, forming an unrivalled whole, which, in years to come, will be the goal of all travellers on earth.

'On the evening of the 21st we reached the goal of our enterprise, the long sought Pawnee village. Here was a new matter of wonder. We approached a sweep of perpendicular mountains, whose tops are wholly inaccessible to the human foot from this side, and reached the village through the passage which leads to it a narrow defile, which one hundred good men with a proper armament and good engineer could keep against the countless legions that Napoleon led to Moscow.

'After passing through this defile we immediately entered the village situated in a beautiful bottom on the margin of a river, supposed hypsome to be the main Red River, but which is only a principal fork of that stream.

'Like others of the southern rivers, its bottom is a flat bed of fine sand that maintains nearly the same level all the way across, the water now but a few inches deep; yet, unlike the water of other rivers, this is nearly as salt as the water of the Kenhawa saline. When this stream is full, it is 500 yards wide and about ten feet deep. The natives say that the salt taste proceeds from great beds of rock salt about twenty miles above, and exhibited to us quantities that they had procured there. Our arrival here was timely; for we were hungry and had nothing to eat. They had plenty of good corn just in good eating order, pumpkins, squashes, water and musk melons, together with dried buffalo and horse meat. For supplies of these articles we gave them tobacco, tin cups, buttons, the yellow stripes from our pantaloons, &c; but when we offered them money they laughed aloud, for those unsophisticated beings knew not its value.—When we could explain to them the use of any thing, they would trade for it; but as we could not make them sensible of the use of money, none of it would they have.

The Post Office and Abolition Tracts.—The remedy for the unworthy conduct of Abolitionists in sending their publications in cart loads by mail, is quite within the control of Congress, and we presume the laws now existing would be sufficient if applied. If publications are forwarded by mail to persons not subscribers, and do are not taken out, on being returned to the office where they were first deposited, the depositor is bound to redeem them with double postage. If this is not sufficient, Congress could amend the law so as to compel the editors of periodicals or newspapers, and the depositors of pamphlets, whenever required by the Postmaster, to pay the postage at the time of making the deposit, and to give security to pay treble or quadruple postage, in case they should be returned. Such a law would be no abridgment of private rights. Under it let Abolitionists lumber the Southern mails with their tons of inflammatory abuse; and let the South send them back. It is easy to see that the game could not last long.

The Albany Daily Advertiser describes a prospectus that has been issued, apparently in England, for a line of Steam Packets from London to New York.—It is proposed to have four steam ships, two English and two American, each to be of 1000 tons burden and 300 horse power, to make two trips a month from each port, touching at Portsmouth. The cost of each vessel ready for sea is set down at $175,000, which we agree with the Advertiser in regarding as too high an estimate. Each will carry 450 tons of coal, twenty days supply, 150 tons dead weight, 450 tons of measurement goods, 400 passengers and one month's provisions, and will perform the passage either way on an average in fourteen days. It is proposed to have the vessels ready by the first of next April.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary, Richmond, Philadelphia, by D Marstor

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr San Philipde, Hurd, Santa Anna, T Toby & Bro

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Towboat Grampus, Davis, from the Passes—towed to sea brig Gen St Anna; brig Fenix, and schr Carrier—Brought up packet ship Nashville, brig Wm. Osborn & schr Fanny Butler. Towed on the bar ship Tiger—Left the bar 24th at 10 o'clock a m. Nothing in sight nor in the river. The ship Groton badly aground on west breakers.

Line ship Nashville, Jackson, fm New York to Bogart & Hawthorn.

Brig Wm Osborn, Churchil, Boston.

Brig Fanny Butler, from Santana, with about 200,000 dollars, to several persons.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Charleston for this port, aug. 15th, schr Charles, with 124 bbls stone lime; 20,000 slates. 30 cotton gins, 1 bbl rice, and sundries.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, aug. 10th, ships Chester, and Eliza & Susan,—to sail soon barque Josephine.

Hence at Baltimore, aug. 10, brig Patriot, Johnson.

Cleared at New York for this port, aug. 10th, ship Shakspeare.

Up at Charleston for this port, aug. 18th, brig America, Williams.

Schr Wm Osborn, spoke aug. 7, lat. 29 11, long. 76 36, schr John, from St Martins for Baltimore.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Nashville, H R Lee & co; J Maybin; J P Freeman & co; Bogart & Hoopes; Reynolds Byrne & co; N & J Dick & co, J Evans & co.; P Marsh & co; Maneuse; A Fisk Watt & co.; A E Crane; Bogart & Hawthorn; E L Tracy; Wallace & Pope; L T Caire; O. Pitard; J G Washington, J G Bell; Maddox & Woods; Harris & Wright; H Latapie & co.; Lambeth & Thompson; Buchner Stanton & co.; Hall, Walker; Walton; W McKean; T Barrett & co.; Brander & McKenna; N Harrington; Herman & co.; Byrne, Hermann & co.; Layton & co.; J H Graham; M Pleasants & co. L Dufilard; J Gill & co.; Frost & Johnson; Robeson, Wood & Co.; Turner & Woodruff; A Ladeux; Thompson & Grant; Livandais, Charbonnet & co.; V David; Miramond, O'Dehigg & co; Godfrey & Bloxman; E White; Stinson & Campbell; J H Field & co; Andrews & Brothers; J G Bell; C Roden; J Allen; J Vairin & co; G W Pritchard & co; A Hyde & co; R Marsh & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Turner & Woodruff; J Westrous; P Passebons; Gray, Dubrive and co; N O. Gas Light Co; J Colles & co; B Levy; T D Hall; Wilcox & Ferry; Rhodes & Peters; J Gallaher; Stickles & co; Alling, Hyde & co; Capt Jackson; J Armington; Hyde & Glenis; J C Bell; M White & co; Seaton & Baggett; W R Jackson; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; J C Sprenger White & co; L Armand; Peters and Millard; A Fisk, Watt and co; H Beach; Law and Austin; J G Washington; Quertier and Boutin; Maddox and Woods; Stetson and Avery; Hotchkiss and co; and order.

Per Wm Osborn—Lincoln & Green; Fernandez and Whiting; H R Lee & co; J Lott; J Vairin & co J Thayer & co; E L Tracy; E Whittemore; F Gillett & co; S W Oakey & co; Dimmock & Lafeuts; W Holmes & co; H M Hart & co; A Whitemarsh; M & A Tirrell & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; H Latapie & co; J G Stevenson; Bridge Voss; J G Stevenson; G Whiting & co; J A Merle and co; Frost and co; O O Hedges; Godfrey and Bloxman.

COMMERCIAL.

New Orleans, August 25th

The Market continues dull, but prospects bid fair for an early change more auspicious.

Stocks—No sales at the Board today.

Cotton—Sales too trifling to be noticed; 400 bales mixed cotton arrived treaty, sales not closed.

Sugar and Molasses—Sales dull, but prices hold fair and are looking up.

Flour—$6 per bbl, small demand, sales dull.

Butter—Western and Goshen as last quoted.

Lard—fair demand at 8 3-4 a 9cts per lb.

Tobacco, Corn, Meal, Sole Leather, Calf Skins, as last quoted.

Coffee—No variation in quotations.

Rice—Sales at $4 50 per cwt. in no great demand.

United States bank stock at New York, on the 10th inst: sales, 106 shares 10½; 50 do N O Canal Bank, at 30 days 106¼; 50 do do do at 30 days 106¾; 100 do N O City Bank, 60 days 111¼; 50 do N O Commercial, 105¾; 50 do N O Mechanics and Traders Bank, b in a week 106.

PRICE CURRENT AT HAVANA, AUGUST 8th

Articles of Importation—North American RICE $5,60 a 6,75 per cwt; cod fish $3,50 a 4 50 per cwt; N. Orleans flour $15 a 16 per bbl; lard $13,50 a 16 per cwt; pork $17 a 22 per bbl; New York and Boston tasajo $1,75 a 2,25 per arroba; beef $12 a 20 per bbl; wax candles $16,50 a 17,50 per cwt; sperm candles $36 a 40 per cwt; Catalonia wine $29 a 32 per pipe.

Articles of Exportation—RUM $28 a 30 per pipe; mixed sugar 9½ reals a 13½, and 10 a 14 per arroba; white do. 12½ a 14; do quebrado 9½ a 10½; idem curamucha 8 a 9; coffee 1st quality, $12,25 a 12,50 per cwt; do 2d quality $11 a 11,50; do triage $9,50 a 10 per cwt; white wax $7 a 8,50 per arroba; yellow do $5,50 a 6,25, molasses 25 c. a 29 per cwt; do of Vera Cruz 17 a 18; cochineal $42 a 45 per arroba; jalap $38 a 40 per cwt.

Leaf tobacco—good inspected, $1 a 1. 10 per arroba; damaged 1st quality, 50 a 87 1-2, 2d quality, 31 1-4 a 43 3-4, tripes 18 3 4 a 31