LATEST DATES.

New-York	sept 27	Boston	sept 22
Philadelphia	" 28	Baltimore	sept 25
Charleston	oct 1	Washington	sept 29
Paris	augt 16	Liverpool	augt 24
Havre	" 17	London	" 23
Havana	sept. 17	Tampico	sept 8
Mexico	augt 30	Vera Cruz	sept. 1
Bordeaux	14		

COMMERCIAL.

New Orleans, Oct. 11.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

336	Bales Mississippi,	16¼
337	do do	16½
42	do do	18¾
38	do do	16¼
30	do do	17¼
98	do do	14
21	do do	18¼
13	do do	18
850	do do and Louisiana,	15¾
29	do Louisiana,	18¼
1722		

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.
October 11, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb.	c18¼ a 19¼
Good Fair		17½ a 17¾
Fair		16 a 16¾
Middling		14 a 15¼
Ordinary		12 a 13
SUGAR		10 a 11
MOLASSES	per gal.	40 a 42
TOBACCO First Quality	per lb.	5 a 6
Second		4 a 5
Crossed		3 a 4
FLOUR	per bbl.	9 a 10
PORK Clear		24 a 26
Mess		23 a 23½
Prime		18 a 18½
Hog round		7½ a 8
BACON Hams		11 a 12½
Sides		11½ a 12½
Shoulders		7½ a 8½
Hog round		9 a 10½
BEEF Mess		13 a 14
Prime		11½ a 12
LARD		13 a 16
CORN	per bushel	80 a 85
WHISKEY	per gal	41 a 44
BAGGING Western	per yard	27 a 28
BALE ROPE	per lb.	12 a 13½
LEAD, (pig)	per 100 lbs	5,75 a 5,80

SALES OF STOCK.

SALES AT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, September 26.

200	shares U States Bank	S 30 ds	120
50	do do	S 5 mos	119½

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

		par.	val.
8	shares Philadelphia Bank,	110½	100
100	do U S Bank, 30 ds s o	120	100
25	do do	120½	100
15	do do	120¾	100
25	do do	121	100

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Sept. 27.

Coffee—The market has been almost at a stand, and prices steady, until Friday, when, 109 bags common to good Rio were offered, and all sold by public at about 2 cent per lb advance on private sales; 187 bags sold at 11¼, 790 at 11¾, and 234c. cash to 99 days. By private contract a few hundred bags Rio at 11 1-2 to 12 1-2; 9 bags 5 tierces, and 60 bags Porto Rico at 13 1-2, about 150 bags Havana terms, not reported.

Cotton—The demand has been moderate the weeks sales only amounting to 330 bales. In the fore part of the week prices receded at a trifle, but the late accounts from Europe have induced holders to become firmer in their demands, and prices are now about the same as at the close of our last report.

Flour & Meal—Prices continue as at our last report, and the market heavy and very dull. The sales have been unusually limited. Rye Flour sells freely at 66 per bbl. Corn Meal moderate sales in bbs. at 35.

Molasses—A considerable sale of Trinidad at about 45 cents per gallon.

Sugar—Prices keep pretty stationary, and the demand has been quite moderate: sales of near 400 brls. and cases white Brazil at 10 1-2 a 10¾ cents per lb. 3 to 400 boxes Trinidad and Havana, the former on terms not transpired, brown Havana at 10½; white, price not named, 120 a 130 hhds. Porto Rico, in tote, at 10¼ a 10¾ ctn 4 and 6 mos.

Exchange—Bills on England have advanced a trifle, sales at 7 1-2 per cent. premium, principally at the latter price.—*U S Gaz.*

BOSTON MARKET, Sept. 24.

Coffee—Still continues very quiet. Duck—Sales of a few hundred pieces light Ravens 7 73 a 8, and 2 a 200 pieces I and D Brusigina, former, 15, and latter 1,50; 100 do Zetoff 15,25; 50 do Sachepotkins 14; 125 do Hollands, AA 24, and narrow 18,50 per piece, 6 mos. The arrivals of Codfish have not been large—the demand is good, and they have sold freely at better prices. Sales of about 1200 qtls Bank, for shipping 3, 12½, 3,20 and 3,25; a few hundred do country made 3 a 3,06½; 800 qtls small Bay 3; 1105 do Hake, 1,87 1-2 a 2 p r quil. Mackerel have improved considerably—No 1, 2 and 3 sold the early part of the week, by the fare 5, 8 a 9, large sales since at 5,12, 8,12 and 9,12 per bbl. No 3 alone have been sold at 5,75, 5,87, and Flour—very dull sales of Genessee from vessels, 9,50 from store 9,75 a 10, and fancy 9,75. Corn—several cargoes yellow flat have sold at 1,25 two cargoes white 1,10. Oats have improved; sales Northern 61 a 68c, Southern 53c per bush. Hides—Imports this week, 2424 Rio Grande, 2311 Coquimbo, 123 Porto Cabello, 40 Cape Haytien, 30,000 California, 2890 Santa Martha. Total 48,793. Indigo—Sales of 60 cases Bengal 1,55 a 1,60 per lb, 6 mos. Molasses—Sales 100 hhds Trinidad 45c; 100 do for dist'g, 38c; do Surinam, 40c. Sugar—Sales 500 boxes Havana brown, 10¼c, 10¾ a 11c; 100 do Trinidad Muscovado, 9½; 1000 bags Santos, 10 a 10½c. The sales of New England Rum are large, (41c cash, and 42 a 43c, 6 mos) say about 100 hhds and 300 bbls. Sales St Croix, 95 a 100c; about 50 pipes Holland Gin Weesp 107c, Fine Apple brand 105c and some fancy brands 115c —Daily Adv.

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK AUCTION SALES, Sept. 26.

Sugar—30 casks Muscovado, at 9 1-2, 9 3-4c per lb; 20 boxes Havana, at 8 1-2 & 8 5-8.

Bagging—27 bales 42 inch cotton bagging; at 12 1-2 and 19c per yard, over 100 4m, over 500, 6m; 230 pieces brown German rolls at 95 cents and 105c per piece.

Furs—6 cases English coney bags at $1,40 per lb. 1 do hares back $2,30 per lb; 5 do carrotted hares do; 1,50 and 1,75c; 6 do do hares side, at 75 and 100c over 100 4 mo.

St. Domingo Mahogany.—76 logs 12,00 feet, at 18 4-4 a 27½c per foot; 20 do 3218 feet at 14a 16 1-2c per foot; 22 Spanish Cedar logs at 18 1-4c.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council and the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go late the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromising 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
3d DISTRICT	T. LANDRY
4th DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5th DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

The Currency—the Panic Makers.—It is one thing to assert and another to prove an assertion. We are almost ashamed to repeat what is so generally conceded. Yet, it would seem there are even those who claim to be actuated by the sincere disposition of expressing no opinions but those which are susceptible of demonstration, who confound—we will not say wilfully, altho' it looks so—mere assertion with established fact. It is only thus we can account for their unfounded allegations: and we are justified in presuming that they are careless about proof so they think they catch popular favor. But truth is not to be sacrificed, inquiry is not to be stifled, and men's minds have not become so indolent, as to adopt dogmas without investigating their accuracy. We may be mere politicians, if that term be used to signify that we have an opinion and are too disinterested to sacrifice it in order to please every body: and yet we should hesitate to support our friends or our party by expressing what we know we were unable to substantiate.

Every attempt to mix the currency with the government—every effort to put that currency in disorder by exaggerated and unfounded reports, got up with the view of making the government odious and unpopular, is followed by vicissitudes in trade, speculation and distress: and therefore none should be made. This is so evident, the experience of the past is so conclusive that we may well feel astonished that any SHOULD BE MADE: and deprecate the result as heartily as those who are ever to be so indulgent upon the real criminals and so severe upon the innocent party. We have always held that it was one of the most flagrant and unjustifiable acts which was ever committed. We have said over and over again, that it was most fatal in its consequences since it overwhelmed those who contributed to it as well as those who raised their voices against it—friends and foes—that interest and policy dictated that it should be forever abandoned, or that public faith and confidence would become subject to the most alarming fluctuations. We believe the intelligent portion of the community concur with us in this opinion.

It is assumed first that the late order of the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring specie in payment for public lands is principally chargeable with the alleged pressure in the money market. In a few hasty remarks—penned with the design of expressing the real truth, and nothing but the truth, in order that the public might know the exact extent of the talked of calamity, and might not suffer through needless alarm, we noticed incidentally this charge, and propounded a question, which we thought negatively destroyed it. We asked "how is it that this requisition produce pressure when the specie does not remain in the land offices, but is immediately transferred to the deposite Banks to be placed to the credit of the government?" If this interrogatory, which remained unanswered and unexplained, did not exhibit the inconsistency of the charge with the fact we adduced, it at least put it at issue: and we had a right to expect the next time it was alluded to, it would be backed by something like testimony and argument—for it is an acknowledged principle in evidence that he who asserts a thing to be, is bound to prove it. We have however, the naked assertion, which is worth nothing at all.

The next charge (and the Secretary of the Treasury is again the wicked perpetrator,) is that another abominable order has been issued from the Treasury department, to the deposite banks to have themselves in readiness to deliver up to the State Legislatures, their proportion of the surplus revenue. We are told that this order, as it will be some months before the the Legislatures meet, has an effect of rendering useless all that proportion of specie. Now, we confess ourselves extremely puzzled, to understand how such an effect can flow from such a cause. It is really remarkable that the Commercial and Union Bank of this city, (the deposite Banks) should be restrained in doing their usual business by having probably to transfer in one or two months an amount which does not form one tenth portion of their capital. This kind of argument is so inconsistent with itself, and so destructive of the former allegation about these Banks having been drained of all their specie, that it carries its folly in upon its own face.

We are indebted to the Merchants' Exchange for the following items of intelligence, as well as for a New York Journal of Commerce of the 26th received by a passenger; the paper contains little of interest.

It is stated that a Congress of the European powers is about to assemble at Paris to deliberate upon the affairs of Spain.

We learn that the Post Master General has concluded a contract for the conveyance of an *Express Mail*, is a continued line from Boston to New Orleans, and also an Express return Mail, so that while the Newspaper Mails will wend their way leisurely, and irregularly, as they now do, letters will fly along the privileged route with the speed of the—wind; the expence of these contracts will it is said be enormous.

We should like to know if the $50,000 received yesterday by the Gas Light Bank from Natchez, is an evidence of the great scarcity of money in the West. We should not be surprised to hear that it was, after the singular positions that have been already taken.

The attitude taken by the Democratic Electors of Maryland Justified.

The nineteen democratic delegates of Maryland have published their reasons for their refusal to meet the twenty-one whig delegates, who they conceived under the existing constitution were the representatives of a minority of the people. The document entire is of too long dimensions to permit us to publish it. We give the substance.

They say, impelled by a deep and solemn sense of duty to acquiesce in the necessity of yielding the high trust which has been confided to them into the hands of those who conferred it, it becomes them to state explicitly the considerations by which their conduct has been influenced. That it is well known that in the counties and cities they represent the great body of the people are unchangeably rivetted in the conviction that the government of the state is based and administered upon unjust and anti-republican principles: and that similar vies are entertained by respectable numbers of their fellow citizens in other parts of the State.

That such an opinion is well grounded, seems scarcely to admit of controversy. By the existing Government, the Governor and members of the Senate are not elected directly, as they ought to be, by the people; and many public officers who ought to be subjected to the control of those whose trustees they are, hold their respective offices, contrary to sound political principle, by a tenure for life.

In the formation of both branches of the Legislature political power is apportioned arbitrarily without regard to any principle of moral or political justice, our representation in the Electoral Colege and House of Delegates, is not based upon population, nor territory nor a mixture of both. But every acknowledged and just foundation is disregarded, and an arbitrary rule substituted, by which the majority is allowed fewer representatives than the minority; thus inversing the first principles of a free Government, and rendering the majority's inalienable rights of personal liberty, personal security, and personal property, subject to the operation of laws, in the enactment of which, they are not permitted an equal participation.

Whatever may have been the views or principles with reference to which the government of Maryland was instituted, it is perfectly manifest that its practical operation carries out and enforces, to a most odious extent, the minority's right to rule. It pervades the whole compact, and enters into the constitution of each department of the Government.

The constitution, they admit, enjoinedes the legislature to correct all the evils of which the people of Maryland do justly complain that to the question, why they have undertaken, then, to usurp the formation of one branch of the government they, answered with a conclusive argument The present constitution was formed in 1776, and at that time the Representatives in the House of Delegates and in the electoral college were apportioned amongst the several counties and cities in proportion to their population, as nearly as that could be done. Our fathers, then recognized (early disregarding force of that great principle that all free men have an inalienable right to enjoy equal rights in the choice of their governors. Anticipating those changes which have occurred in the condition and location of the population of the State, those who established our constitution gave power to the legislative department to incorporate them upon data as simple, which experience and time might make expedient and just.

This solemn and faithful trust to the knowledge of all candid men has not been faithfully exercised.—Year after year petitions have been presented, asking, praying, and at last demanding a redress of grievances of the grossness of which the majority of the people are complaining, but that they have been treated with neglect and indifference. The minority, who rule, have for half a century persisted in disregarding the just demands of the majority who are governed.—That something had to be done in order to do justice, and that the people were impatient in calling for it.—The present step they declare to be the consequence of a refusal of their colleagues in the electoral college to enter into any arrangement whatever to secure the interest of their constituents and promote the welfare of the people of the whole State. They considered their refusal as unreasonable: and were thoroughly convinced that no [illegible] be found to respond to the known wishes of the body of the people.

No political principles (they continue) are better established than that all public functionaries are but trustees for the benefit of those by whom they have been appointed. And it is equally undeniable that all depositories of political power are bound to surrender it to those from whom it was derived whenever it cannot be exercised for their benefit. These elementary principles have been so often sanctioned—they might say without irreverence, sanctified by the conduct of public functionaries in the country, that instances need not be adduced to show that they have not acted without numerous precedents to justify them. Senators of the United States, Governors of States, Legislators, Judges, and other officers, or trustees of the people, have repeatedly, when made sensible that they could no longer exercise advantageously the authority with which they were clothed, returned it to the great fountain of all legitimate authority to be again deposited in other hands. Resignations, surrenders of power, in instances such as they have averted tophave produced no shock, have afforded no pretexts for political panics. On the contrary, they have been hailed by the democracy of the whole country as proof incontestible of admitted sovereignty of the people, of the patriotism of their agents, and of that firmness and durability which is fondly claimed for our republican institutions by all who would not, if opportunity offered, be aristocratic in practice, though they are republicans in profession.

In conclusion they express an earnest conviction that there is no cause for the least apprehension or alarm, or even anxiety, as to the security of all personal rights and civil privileges. It will be admitted that resignation of all the members of a State Legislature could not endanger public liberty or private property. Such an event would only make necessary a convention to reconstruct that department of the Government. With what propriety, then, can the alarmists (the panic-makers) contend that "we are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yet?" True, a State senate has not been organized; but the process is very simple by which that defect in our institutions can be remedied. It they could be permitted to do so, they would most humbly and respectfully recommend to their fellow-citizens throughout the State to proceed forthwith to elect, on the first Monday of November next, six delegates from each county and city, to meet in convention at Annapolis on the third Monday of the same month, clothed with full powers to extend the authority of all civil and military officers now in commission, until a convention, hereafter to be chosen, can be convened, to amend the old, or form an entire new government for the people of Maryland

The address is signed by Chas. Magill, Robert Mason, Casper Quynn, John Fisher, J Vonsant, J Hope, Samuel Sutton, John Evans, George Thomas, G Ellicott, E Bull, R T Keene, R George, M Fountain, G B Thomas, S Harwood, J S Sellmon, Wesley Stynchcum, Washington Duvall.

More than forty years ago the celebrated Dr. Darwin indulged in the following remarkable prophecy.

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car,
Or on wide waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air;—
Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their flying kerchiefs as they move
Or warrier bands alarm the gaping crowd
And armies spring beneath the shadowy cloud"

What would the Dr. have said, if he had lived to witness the successful operation of Fulton's vision, most realises his poetical notion of moving on the air, and flying on the wings of the wind? And yet how slight was the attention paid to this greatest of all modern discoveries. The history of its slow progress is full of instruction, and demonstrates how difficult it is to overcome popular errors an prejudices. The most salutary truths are disregarded when mens minds are pre-occupied by systems and pursui s which have received the sanction of generations

The Marquis of Worcester early in the reign of Charles the II (1663) first directed the public to the expansive of power of steam, when used in a close vessel; and of its capacity to be employed as a power in machinery. To him, therefore, is really due the honor of being the first theorist upon the subject.—The suggestion he threw out remained unnoticed until 1698, when captain Savarry, a man of singular ingenuity, constructed an apparatus, for which he obtained a patent, to apply it to practical purposes. The inventor [illegible] very valve soon afterwards followed; and [illegible] succeeded by the use of a close fi[illegible] working in a cylinder Still, however, the eng[illegible] of comparatively little use until Mr. Watt, half a [illegible] afterwards, affected the grand improvement of condensing the steam in a separate vessel, communicating by a pipe with the cylinder; and Mr. Washbrough, in 1778, by an application of it to produce rotary motion, opened its extensive use for mechanical purposes.

The account which Fulton gives of the obstacles he had to contend in constructing and propelling the first steam boat that swam our waters, and the ridicule and derisions he met with on all hands in the prosecution of his several enterprise exhibits his extraordinary perseverance and determination as well as the pertinacity of his contemporaries in resisting all the arguments he could adduce to establish the correctness of his theory, and its almost consequent success. When said he, I was building my first steam boat in New York, the prospect was viewed by the public either with indifference, or contempt, as a visionary scheme. My friends indeed were civil, but they were shy. They listened with patience to my suggestions, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenance. I felt the full force of the lamentation of the poet:

"Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land
All fear, none aid you, and but few understand."

As I had occasion to go to and from the building yard while my boat was in progress, I often have loitered unkown among the idle groups of strangers, gathering in little cipher, and heard various enquiries as to the object of this new vehicle. The language was universally that of scorn, or sneer or ridicule. The loud laugh often rose at my expense, the dry jest, the wise calculations of losses and expenditures, the dull but endless repetitions of Fulton's folly. Never did a single encouraging remark, a bright hope, or a warm wish, cross my path. Silence itself was but politeness veiling its doubts, or hiding its reproaches. At length the day arrived when the experiment was about to be put into operation. To me it was a most trying and interesting occasion. I invited my friends to go on board to witness the first successful trip.—Many of them did me the favor to attend, as a matter of personal respect but it was manifest they did so with reluctance hating to be the partners of my mortification. The machinery was new and ill made, many parts of it were constructed by mechanics unaccustomed to such work; and unexpected difficulties might reasonably be expected to present themselves from other causes. The moment arrived, in which the word was to be given for the vessel to move. My friends were in groups on the deck.—There was anxiety mixed with fear, amongst them.—They were silent, and sad, and weary. I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and almost repented of my efforts. The signal was given and the boat moved on a short distance, and then stopped, and became immovable. To the silence of the preceding moment, now succeeded murmurs of discontent and agitations, and whispers and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated "I told you [illegible] would be so—it is a foolish scheme—I wish we were out of it." I elevated myself upon a platform, and addressed the assembly I stated that I knew not what was the matter, but that if they would be quiet, and indulge me for half an hour, I would either go on or abandon the voyage for this time. This short respite was conceded without objection. I went below, examined the machinery, and discovered that the cause was a slight maladjustment of some of the work. In a short period it was obviated; and the boat was again put in motion. She continued to move on. All were incredulous, none seemed willing to trust the evidence of their own senses. We left the fair city of New York, we passed through the romantic and ever varying scenery of the highlands; we descended the wavering houses of Albany; we reached its shores—and the reception of the curious which the scene elicited. The most striking effect, however is that produced by the development of the power of the Railroad to bring quickly together large bodies of troops, without fatigue, and with scarcely plume or scarf soiled in the conveyance. During the invasion by the British army in 1815, it required two days and a half for the Baltimore troops to move, in fighting trim, bag and baggage to the camp near Bladensburg; but by the help of the Railway, on the 12th instant, one thousand gallant volunteers, with their appendages, were conveyed in two and a half hours from the Monumental city to the Capital of the Nation! Had such an improvement then existed, Genl. Ross would have been "used up" before time had been given him to light his Vandal torch for the work of destruction

In the last war, the hardy Mountaineers were five days in traversing the sandy road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, on the eve of a struggle, (which we hope is far distant,) less hours will be sufficient to pour down upon us thousands of well-appointed citizen soldiery, fresh from their altars and their firesides to aid their brethren and present living battlements to the invader. The "iron band of union", will supersede the necessity of walled cities and standing armies. The means of defence will always be at hand and the aggressor will count well the cost ere he venture his footsteps upon a soil thus protected.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—In reference to the frequent robberies on board the East and North River steamboats, the editor of the Boston Gazette remarks—

"Every little while we hear of extensive robberies in the night on board the steamboats, and the passengers while asleep are not safe. This ought not to be—the proprietors of the boats are bound in duty to protect the baggage and persons of their passengers, and it could not be a very great expense to employ trusty men, as watchmen, to be on duty as soon as the sun is down, and continue until day light. If such a guard had been in operation the late extensive robbery of gold would no doubt have been prevented, and we hope such a precaution will be adopted forthwith—the expense ought not to weigh a feather, when the boats of the Providence and North river are so well patronized.

It is said that the King of Siam has sent off, for the menagerie at Paris, a beautiful white elephant, and that this curious present is a token for his Majesty's gratitude for the kind reception given by the Parisians to the Siamese brothers, Yang and Eng, who wrote a letter to their mothers, which was placed before his Majesty of Siam.

AARON BURR.—The New York Times gives the following sketch of the circumstances which led to his divorce from his wife, and to the prosecution of a black servant for perjury:

"It is said he became acquainted with Madame Jumel, then a light and lovely Jersey girl, about 45 years ago. It was soon after the death of his wife, and when he was in the prime and zenith of his power. She was fascinated with him—saw with exultation the elevated point on which he stood, when in 1801 he went into the House of Representatives on a tie with Thomas Jefferson for the Presidency of the United States, followed his chequered fortunes, and bore a love to the last for him which has never ceased wholly to exist. She had, it is said, children. Report states that it was a favorite maxim with Aaron Burr, that men are like fishes in the sea, born to devour each other. Whether this lady practically experienced the conduct which must grow out of such an idea, is not known. She afterwards became the housekeeper of Monsieur Jumel, a rich French merchant established in New York. Report states that she became dangerously sick, and solicited Monsieur Jumel to let her die the death of an honest woman. He married her, immediately after which she rapidly recovered, and assumed the honors and the wealth belonging to the wife of her husband. He soon after departed for Europe, and died in Paris, leaving her mistress of great wealth. For a long time after this, she was housekeeper again to Aaron Burr, and having, it is said, a point to gain in relation to her children, induced him to marry her. He mortally offended her, however, it is supposed, in relation to some money transactions, and a deadly breach occurred between them. She sued for a divorce, on the only ground that could entitle her to one in New York—that of one in fidelity; a black woman was brought forward, who swore to having witnessed the crime, and the divorce was granted. Hence the present action. There have been events and occurrences in the life of Aaron Burr, which would out-romance e'en fiction itself—he has been a splendid, a fascinating and a powerful man; and had his principles been equal to his ability, he might have been a blessing to to that country which his transcendent talents seemed eminently to qualify him to bless and adorn."

A True Story.—The following story of "Love and prudence," which we accidentally met with on revived in a late Hagerstown paper, is an "o'er true tale. It first appeared some time since, in the York (Pa.) Recorder, and the facts which it records occurred in a neighboring country, beyond the Susquehanna. The way this beautiful and sprightly heiress treated her fortune hunting lover, should be a "caution" to the whole order.

PARAGON.—The greatest fiddler in the world is thinner than ever. He is now at his villa near Parma, endeavoring to coax a little flesh upon his bones. He has declared that all compositions which have hitherto appeared in foreign countries under his name are spurious, and that he has only published 24 capricci for the violin, 6 sonatinas for the violin and guitar, 6 quartettes for the violin, guitar and violincello He intends soon to publish the whole of his works.

MY REPUBLIC.

A BACCHANALIAN SONG.

All kings and kingly power I hate,
Since radical I've grown,
I conquered up a little state,
And call it all my own:
My empire is confined,
To my table in, and mind,
My motto's liberty.

Then let us each a bumper fill,
Our senate meets today—
No ancestry we boast,
And grudge a title even to him
Who laughs and drinks the most;
Should one in public spirit sink,
Aspire to royalty,
Why then we make this Cæsar drunk,
And save our liberty.

Let each his goblet fill, and drink
The welfare of the state;
But stay, a foe is near: I think
The danger may be great:
Yes, too well-founded our alarms,
For Lisette comes, and she
Will rule us with a woman's charms,
So, farewell liberty.

☞ The Champion will remain in port until Sunday (for the purpose of altering her rudder and wheels.) When she will resume her regular trips. oct 12

TO PRINTERS—Wanted at this office, a compositor oct. 12

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be paid on the conviction of the thief, who stole from the bulletin board of the Bee office the MS copies of reports of the steamboats General Wayne and Fort Adams, containing the account of cargo and passengers. oct 12

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

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

HARROD & QUARLES.
24 Custom House St.
oct 12

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A. 1. very fast sailing Packet Ship Chatham, I Gorham, commander, will be despatched for the above port on Tuesday 18th instant, (if not previous) For freight of 250 bales or passage having fine accommodations apply to

BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st
oct 11

FOR BOSTON.—The ship NEWPORT, Hall master, has still room for the bulk of 400 bales cotton; for freight of which apply to

R. GRONING & CO.
oct 10

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The regular packet ship Edward Bonaffoe, 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—two or three slaves knowing the trade will also be employed by applying immediately to the subscriber

J N GLAUDIN.
oct 12 No 195 Tchoupitoulas st.

LOST YESTERDAY.—The front part of a gold Pin set on top with one Diamond and a pearl below The finder will meet the thanks of the owner and a liberal reward by returning the same to

ISAAC HART,
oct 12 Chartres & 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 the Journal. oct 12-3

SPERM OIL.—20 casks superior Sperm Oil, winter strained, 14 casks do summer do, for sale by

HARROD & QUARLES.
oct 12 24 Custom House st.

SALT PETRE.—50 kegs refined 50 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 in front and 153 feet deep now occupied by Mr. R. T. Downey by terms apply to

GIRT & CO. 20 Custom House st oct 12

OIL—50 casks 60 a 120 gallons each, fall and winter strained oil,

Linseed, Wines, and Tools.

COIT & CO. 20 Custom House st.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

No vessels cleared yesterday.

ARRIVED.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th.

Barque Fanny, Crowell, from New York Sept 21, to master.

Brig Louisiana, Williams, 17 days from Norfolk, to master.

Tow Boat Pilot, Morrison from the Passes—brought up barque Fanny, and brig Louisiana—left the Pass on the 9th at 6 P M, at which time there was nothing in the offing.

Steamboat Fort Adams, Palmer, Natchez.
Steam Packet Champion Clark, Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Mobile, Sheridan, Mobile,
Steamboat Gen Wayne, Castleman, Cincinnati.
Flatboat, from Cincinnati, Russell master.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per Steamer Gen Wayne—191 bls beans, Damairin & oct 22 cases cheese, C Durand & co, 21 boxes type G Dorsey 14 do preserves, 4 hds bacon 17 doz brooms 10 doz buckets, Hall & Walton; 21 boxes gun barrels, Lambeth & Thompson; 954 hams, Layet & Ameuling; 67 kegs butter, Rogert & Hawthorn 24 kegs and 4 boxes pickles, J Hewlett; 13 bales cotton, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 6 do, Rickman, Rosser & co; 14 do, Leigh, Maddox & co; 5 do, Caruthers, Harris & co; 19 do, White & co; 29 do; N & J Dick & co; 4 do, Martin, Pleasants & co; 50 do Harman, Briggs & co; 10 bls preserves, 4 hds ham, 1 deck, 1 case P Kellog & co; 96 bls whiskey, J Vairin & co; 6 horses, owner on board.

Per Steamer Fort Adams—287 bales cotton, Herman, Briggs and co; 34 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 74 do Lee & Hardy; 16 do, Bullit, Shipp & co; 26 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 75 do, N & J Dick & co, 23 do, T Barr & co; 16 do, Buckner, Stanton & co; 35 do, Burke, Wan & co; 77 do, M White & co; 45 do and 20 boxes sugar, 13 bags coffee, Hodge, Ognard & co; 24 bales cotton, A Ledoux & co; 8 do, Martins, Pleasant & co; 5 do, M Flower, 6 do, LeCarpentier; 16 do, J Davenport; 4 do, B Laudine, 2 cases, 1 trunk and 3 horses owner on board

Ber Flat Boat—250 bls whiskey, M Meyer, 2000 bbs to master on board.

PASSENGERS.

Per barque Fanny—Mr & Mrs Sharpy, Mrs Hempstell and son, Mrs S A Hazard, W James, W Turrell and 230 in the steerage

Per brig Louisiana—Messrs W D Gordon; C McCoy; W W Vail.

Per Steamer Gen Wayne—Jupge Baker & family, Mrs Andeux, T P Haidway & lady, Dr Taylor, Mrs Taylor, Messrs Davis, Scott, Browne 3, J A Wiled.

Pr Steamboat Champion—Passengers S Henderson M Gardell, V Paten Judge Robin J M Hunter, D Boyd J Collins N Hube M IVES Chambers, and others.

Per Steam Boat Fort Adams—Passengers Judge Smith, R Parker, N M Cox, D Pollard Miss Pollard, Mrs. Lawrence, P Pandell, A Marat, and sevt Thompson and sevt Perret and sevt. Battiste, Beauquet, Fayette.

CONSIGNEES.

Per barque Fanny, assorted merchandize—J Thayer & co; Kelly, Mason & co; Layet & Ameuling; Dubois & Garrelson; J C Stevenson; J Van Ogden, S Locke & co; Seaton & Baggett; Wilcox; Anderson & co; L Fourniquet; Walton & Walker; J H Field & co; Godfrey, Bloseman & co; Coit & co; Leigh, Maddox & co; N & J Dick & co; N Richards; J H Graham; J Vairin & co; Woolsey & Montagne; G Whiting & co; J A Merritt; L Muh, T W Safford; M Phillips; J A Turnell; Ferguson & Hall; Livaudais, Charbonet & co; H Beach & co; A Grant; J LeCarpentier; Turner & Swasey; Brander, McKenna & Wright; P Irvine; W Mecks & co; N & E Ford & co; J Allen; J Labadie; C B Orleans; Layton; C Clapp & co; B Brower & co; J A Merle & co; Dallimme & Fizzale; S M Colley; Bogen & Hawthorn; B Dowling & co; W Bogart; Harrison, Brown & co; Slater & Avis; M White & co; A Fisk; S C Mason; V David; Hefford & Sorgenfry; J G Bell; R & A B Bein; J H Sheppard; F Frey & co; Harrod & Quarles; M H Deveraux; Hawes & Hadden; W BH ogan; W Jewett; Eastman & Bros; Mann, Pleasants & co; Wakeman & Palmes; C C Hall; B Donlin & co; Kohn, Davou & co; J A Barrelli & co.

Per brig Louisiana—mdze and 92 slaves to S & J P Whitney, E Lafonta; N & J Dick & co; Poindexter; Wakefield.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York for this port, 28th Sept. ship Alabama, Berry.

Sept 29th, Barque Fanny was struck by lightning in Lat 36 25, Long 65 50, which injured the fore top gallant mast. Saw off the Isaac's ship Rockingham, Oct 2d, ship Franconia and three others.

Steamer Gen Wayne left Cincinnati on the 30th Sept—5 feet water and falling fast.

FOR SALE—That valuable property at Carrollton lately the residence of Mr Conrad. It is situated on the Railroad and close to the Hotel. The house is built of brick, large and convenient and nearly new, it is in first rate order and suitable either for a country seat or a large family, or for a house of entertainment. The garden is handsomely laid out and full of handsome plants, near $2000 having been spent on it. The land on which the house and out-houses stand measures 150 feet fronting the Railroad by 300 feet in dept. A square of ground 200 feet square in the rear can be had with it.

For terms which are liberal apply to

oct 12 EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, Broker.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—H. BEACH & Co. have in store a splendid assortment of all kinds of Carriages, the most superb assortment from New York and from the best manufacturers in the United States, expressly for this market, such as Coaches, Barrouches of every description, Gigs for Planter, Doctors &c. Saikies, Phaetons, Tilburys single and double, with and without tops, Stanhopes &c, composing the most splendid assortment ever offered in this market.

Purchasers from the country as well as those of the city are invited to call and judge for themselves. They will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms. oct 12

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans, Present the Honorable CHARLE MATHIAN, Judge. No. 9062, A. McLean vs its Creditors. The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the Court—for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that a meeting of his creditors be held at the office of W. Y. Lewis, Esq. notary public on the 22d day of October Instant, then and there to declare on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the meantime all proceedings against his property and person are stayed.

By order of the Court,—Clerk's Office.

oct 11 ARMAND PITOT, CLERK.

TEN DOLLARS REWA D.

RAN away from the residence of her owner on the morning of the 28th ulto. the negro wench Clarissa, aged about 19 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, walks boldly, slender built, and badly dressed, she has a scar on her forefinger. It is supposed she is lurking in Orleans street

The above reward will be given to whoever lodges her in jail. oct 12—3t

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

FROST & Co,
oct 12 8, Custom House st.

NEW CHEESE—25 casks landing and for sale by

CARRIERE, DARAN & Co.
oct 12 No 11 and 15 St Louis street.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Council of the first Municipality, notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 20 instant, in the fourth ward of said Municipality, there shall be held an election of Alderman in the 4th ward of said Municipality, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Ap Pitot, Esq. Said election to be held at Mr. Jh. Sauvinet's, Hospital st, No. 124, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P M Inspectors, Messrs. Jh. Sauvinet and A. Castillo, and Clerk, Mr. P. A. Rousseau.

oct 4 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW OR