COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	sept 19	Boston	sept 17
Philadelphia	" 21	Charleston	sept 20
Washington	sept 26	Baltimore	sept 21
Mobile	sept 9	Liverpool	sept 21
Havre	" 9	London	" 10
Savannah	sept 17	Tampico	sept 5
Mexico	sept 20	Vera Cruz	sept 1
Bordeaux	july 30		

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

Sales of Stocks, Sept. 20.

REPORTED BY THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

1 shares U S Bank	121	
100 do Commercial	98	
50 do Mechanics	98	
100 do Schuylkill	99	50
100 do Girard	99	50
100 do do	100	00
100 do do	100	00
100 do do	100	00
100 do Kentucky	71	00
100 do Vicksburg	72	00
100 do Del and Hudson, 7 days	97	100
100 do do	97	100
100 do Camden and Amboy	135	100
100 do Beaver Meadow	80	50
100 do Norristown, 30 days	41	50
100 do do 45 days	41	00
100 do do 60 days	41	00
100 do do	70	50

Sales at the N. York Stock Exchange; Sept. 19.

1000 shares U S Bank	130 a 131
100 do Del and Hudson	88 a 88½
100 do Morris Canal	93½ 94
100 do Kentucky Bank,	91½
100 do B 30 days	94
100 do Illinois Bank,	100½ 100
100 do do	101
100 do N Jersey, R R	106½

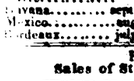
An extract of a letter received from Boston, dated BOSTON, March 12.

"The Cotton crop will be very large; we fully expect the total quantity which will be sent to Great Britain from this quarter will amount to two hundred thousand bales.

PITTSBURG MARKET, Sept. 15.

Flour is dull and fresh at. flour sells readily at $7 12½ to 7 25 per barrel out of wagons, and wheat 91 28 to 1 21½ per bushel. Corn, rye and oats have also improved in prices. Flaxseed readily brings $1 25 per bushel, cash.

FOR ST LOUIS.



The fine steamboat Siam, Mossey master, will leave on Thursday next the 6th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Capt on board or to

3 R GRONING & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The well known A 1 ship Mozart, captain Welch, will have despatch for the above port. For freight, apply to

L. MILLAUDON,

oct 5—6t 76 Canal street.

FOR NEW YORK—9th inst.

The A 1 copper-fastened and coppered fast sailing ship Crescent, capt Nesbit, will sail on Friday next. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite Esplanade street, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

5. 47 Bienville st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—6th inst.

The packet ship John Sergeant, C Vandyke master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will positively sail as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply on board opposite the Vegetable Market, or to J REED & CO.

oct 5 25 Royal street

The J. Sergeant takes steam up the Delaware

FOR GALVESTON BAY.

The fine schr Kosciusko, capt Burns, can take the bulk of 50 bbls. freight, will sail on this instant, and can accommodate passengers.—For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Toulouse street, or to JAMES REED & CO,

5 25 Royal street

FOR BALTIMORE.

The fine, fast sailing brig Pilgrim, will positively sail on the 8th inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARROD & QUARLES,

24 Customhouse st.

FOR METAMORAS.

THE fine schooner Halcyon, Captain Dickenson, will leave with despatch.

For freight or passage apply to

oct 1. M S CUCULLU, LAFEYRE & Co.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by

oct 15 A. ST. GEORGES, 52 Royal st.

EXCHANGE on London, Paris and New York, for sale by

5—3t WM. NOTT & CO

CLOCKS on Mobile, at sight, can be had by applying to J. R. ST. JOHN, GREGORY & CO.

60 Charters street.

SCALES white and brown Russia sheetings, 9 do Russia "crash," landing and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO,

47 Bienville street.

VINEGAR—50 bbls cider vinegar, for sale by ROBERT H WHITE,

25 Magazine street.

FOR SALE—62 tons Campeachy Logwood, at N. 6 Old Levee. oct 5—3t*

NAPRO Cloths—12 bales negro cloths, of very superior fabric, for sale by FORSYTH GOODWYN & CO

STEAMBOATS—The subscribers having made arrangements to keep a constant supply of pitch pine on hand, they will furnish steamboats with the same with all possible despatch, after receiving orders.

W E & R MURPHY,

1st Old Basin

IRON, in kegs.—A few kegs iron, in good order for sale by W E & R MURPHY,

132 old Basin.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by

sept 3 R GRONING & Co.

GENERAL AGENCY.

The subscriber, again a resident of New Orleans, proposes henceforward taking charge and management of affairs of those persons who, contemplating to leave the country, or to absent themselves only for a short time, should leave behind them business to superintend. He proposes following the Exchange Brokerage in several branches, and will buy or sell on commission, sorts of properties and produce. His unremitting attention to his employers' interests will, he hopes, secure him a share of public patronage. Apply at 58 Conti street.

F. LAVILLE.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of the undersigned on the 21st September a black gray mare, with a rope around his neck, with all the hairs of the tail cut off; marked on the left thigh S. P. Also a white horse mule, having had her mane cut a few days before,

THOMAS H. ANDRY.

LANDING from ship New Orleans, from Liverpool—10 boxes double barrel guns, with percussion flint locks. LABADIE & JACQUELIN,

59 Levee street.

BAGGING, Rope and Twine.—600 pieces Kentucky bagging; 450 coils do bale rope; 50 bales twine—in store and for sale by

FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.

BRANDY & WHISKEY.—500 bags & 4 bbls. of Brandy of very superior quality—76 bbls whiskey, in store and for sale by

oct 4 FORSYTH, GOODWIN & Co.

DR. C. A. FESSARD will shortly open at his house No. 185 Bourbon street, near St. Peter street, a practical course of Book-keeping in double entry, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening. He will give lessons in the city, and may keep a few sets of books.

C. A. FESSARD.

ROBERT & Co. 117 Royal street, offer for sale on accommodating terms—58 seroons Cuba cut; 25 bags green Havana coffee; 30 bbls. 10 half boxes almonds; 200,000 Havana segars, suitable for western trade. oct 4

FOR SALE, discharging from the Mozart, from Havre, the following goods, in drawback—100 bbls sparkling Champagne, Sellery and Ai; 100 do Burgundy wine, 100 do Bordeaux; 112 do Champagne; 113 do French Wine; 100 do Romance. Also, from late importation—2 bales muslin, plain and embroidered; 1 do English piques.

J VATINEL, 21 Conti street.

FOR SALE by the subscriber—100 boxes St Julien; 100 do St Estephe, 100 do St Emilion, 100 do Pauillac, vintage 1834—in drawback.

J. VATINEL, 21 Conti street.

2000 BBLS. Liverpool Coal, (large pieces,) which arrived here in May and June for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. It will be found, free from dust, at $1 50 per bbl. As Liverpool will be scarce in the market this winter, an application is recommended.

196 Toulouse street.

CREPES—100 pieces scarlet crapes, entitled to drawback, landing and for sale by

KOHN, DARON & CO.

SHERRY & Port Wines—50 quarter casks of brown and pale sherry and LD Port, very low landing from ship Archer, for sale by

HOSKINS & WILDGER,

76 Camp street.

NOTICE is hereby given that certificate No. 17 for 5 shares of the stock of the Ocean Insurance Company, standing in the name of Gregore Gottschalk, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made for renewal of the same.

HUGO C GILDERSLEEVE.

M. LAFERRIERE LEVESQUE, BANKER and Commission Merchant of PARIS, 20 bis, rue des Petites Ecuries, No. 6 Paris, offers his services in all that concerns the purchase of Goods and will execute orders with promptness. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Jos. LaCoste, of New Orleans.

sept 6—1y* C. LAFERRIERE.

LARD—500 kegs of superior quality, warranted to be as good as any in the market. For sale by

HAVANA SEGARS—Suitable for the Western trade, for sale by

CUCULLU, LAFEYRE & Co.

25 boxes white Havana sugar.
150 do do do
15 hogsheads green Havana Coffee.
200 bales leaf tobacco, various shades.
500 segars of superior description.
A couple of bbls red drums. oct 4

CHOCOLATE—50 doz superior Kinds, in paper, landing and for sale by

KOHN, DARON & CO.

THE BEE.

PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

We 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 into 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. FLAUCHE
2d DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3d DISTRICT	A. LANDRY
4TH DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5TH DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

Appointments by the Governor.—THOMAS N. MORGAN, Associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans vice Charles W. Shaumburgh, resigned.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Tammany, vice P. D. Tate, resigned.

L. M. SHEPHERD, Auctioneer for the Parish of Rapides, vice William Bailey, deceased.

The steamboat Convoy, Auld, master, hence for St. Marks, put into Pensacola in distress. She had just reached the wharf, when she sank. A part of her cargo was taken out, in a very damaged state.

The Northern Mail once more.—We are tired of signalising the irregularities of the mail, but what are we to do. Yesterday it got here by a most extraordinary freak of the contractors, and we began to feel quite happy in the thought that we should ascertain what was going on Eastward and Westward: we found only a Philadelphia paper of the 21st a Washington paper of the 22d, and a Mobile paper of yesterday, thus were we disappointed in our anticipations destroyed. The boasted reform which is so much spoken of, in the Post Office Department, has produced no change for the better; we are as bad off now as ever.

But what is most inexplicable to us is, that our Northern cotemporaries receive the papers of this city regularly: at least we hear no complaints, while the greatest irregularity is here prevalent.

If they will not raise their voice with ours to obtain a better state of things, the editors of papers in New Orleans should cease exchanging with them, for what is the use of their papers months after they have been printed. For ourselves our correspondence is very heavy, yet we derive not the slightest benefit from it.

NEW YORK LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The New Yorkers have been adding another line of packets between their port and Liverpool, which completes the 5th The total number of vessels belonging to all the lines are twenty, all of which are ships of the first class and carry agregately about 14, tons. The vessels comprising the line which has just been established, consists of five first class vessels, New York built; and are called the Garrick, Shakespeare, Siddons, and Sheridan; they are all of them upwards of 800 tons, and for swiftness and beauty are said to compare with the best specimens of naval architecture. Only observe what enterprise has done for New York. It is but a few years since she had but a single line of packets. Now her great facilities favor her so much that she monopolizes the importing business. Not a bale of goods scarcely comes across the Atlantic without paying her tribute. She derives immense sums in freightage import duties, commissions, drayage, and all the other incidental expenses before the imported goods are suffered to find their way to other markets. She is besides the great port of debarkation for the numerous foreigners and emigrants who visit our country, where money is made to swell her income and sustain her industry.

When will New Orleans arouse herself from her lethargy? When will she inmitate the noble example set her by her Northern rival. It depends upon herself to attain equal prosperity. And, although, it may be considered a fatiguing repetition, we repeat that the first step towards that happy result, will be the establishment of a line of packets of her own to Havre and Liverpool.

The opposition presses have been arraigning the *Globe*, of Washington, for its abusing Irishmen through the person of Senator Porter. We should like to know what title he can have to the honor of being considered a native of the Emerald Isle, when he publicly declared in this city, during the debate in the British House of Commons, on the Co-ersion Bill, that if he were a member of that body, he should vote for the passage of the bill, as he considered it indispensable to keep the mass under subjection by strong measures And again, at the Nashville dinner, he spoke of his return there, as to the place of his "nativity:" denying the country which gave him birth. It suited him upon that occasion to declare himself a *native American*, in order that he might better assail the President, whose parents were Irish, and recommend himself still more to the good graces of his guests, who, as belonging to the party opposed to democracy, have a thorough detestation against naturalized citizens, as well as against their immediate posterity, conceiving that the slightest mixture contaminates.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The administration of Gen. Jackson is fast drawing to its termination, and one naturally recurs to its past history. No administration has been more bitterly assailed; no administration has encountered greater difficulties, or has been more perseveringly opposed, yet no one we say emphatically has rendered more important services to the country, or better developed the science of human government. The most vexatious questions at home, and the most difficult diplomatic relations abroad, have been surmounted under it, and it is a matter of astonishment, and reflects the highest credit upon the President, that all those questions without a solitary exception have been settled definitely; and to the honor and future prosperity of the country. Our various claims upon foreign powers have not been alone acknowledged, but have been paid; and the policy pursued in relation to the difficulty with France has been of a nature to elevate us and make us respected abroad. We have practically carried out the principle that, while we ask for nothing which is not fully right, we submit to nothing that is wrong. The establishment of such a determination has done more to secure us the blessings of peace, and make other nations cautious in overstepping the boundaries of equity and justice in their communications with us, than all the diplomacy, or all the treaties we have ever had with them.

Among the proudest trophies at home, the extinguishment of the national debt, the reduction of the tariff, the replacement of public expenditures, and the defeat of the Bank of the United States are the most prominent and are those whose wisdom posterity will most readily acknowledge. All these measures have alone been effected by a majority, an energy and an iron determination which fall to the lot of but few men. The last act, although we are aware we differ from many whose wisdom and experience we respect, we consider the most important and the most successful of all that General Jackson has accomplished. The corrupt and dangerous tendency of that institution has been exhibited in its flagrant and outrageous attempt to control the government through the means which it was competent to produce among the people. It wielded the greatest power which regulates human conduct, and was capable of constituting that if the great pivot upon which all national affairs also did turn. Its pecuniary favors were dealt out with an unsparing hand to members of Congress. Vast sums were spent in printing and circulating electioneering documents and in corrupting the press. Abandoning its commercial character it became the political engine and great rallying point of hostility to the government at its determination to obtain a charter. With its stocked and healthy prosperity it caused innumerable failures among unoffending merchants who were a mere for its use. Beggary and ruin were the portion of thousands, who after patient industry calculated upon the enjoyment of the fruits of their toils But no, in a moment their prospects were blasted, and they were reduced to the hostile measures of the President as the pretext for the persecutions they endured. Many a hapless father in this city has seen in one fatal week, his whole property fall a wreck to this most infernal policy.

What would have been the fate of the country if the Bank had been countenanced by the President, in its dark and vicious designs, instead of meeting with his decided

[illegible] to expect that the enemies of the [illegible] acknowledge his foresight, in this as [illegible] other measures of his administration.—[illegible] spirit has subsided they will be the first [illegible] propriety and necessity. At all events, [illegible] appeal to posterity: they will consider him the LAST OF THE ROMANS.

The Texas Telegraph in commenting upon our remarks relative to the desertion of certain troops of the U. S., and the flight of the Texan commander to give them up, very disingeneously attempts to represent us as hostile to Texas. We are not hostile to the infant Republic, and we think it a poor return for the solicitude we have felt upon her account, and the exertions we have made in her behalf, to charge us with being so At the same time we would have it distinctly understood that the citizens of the United States, we are not indifferent to the honor of our own country. We argued upon the statement of the *Pensacola Gazette* about the desertions, and if the fact be as stated by that paper, we reiterate all that we have said, even should it be at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the *Telegraph*, and being denominated "enemies to Texas."

But it would seem that the Pensacola *Gazette* is misinformed. It is upon that paper therefore the Telegraph should fulminate its wrath and not upon us. But it escapes all censure, while we for d clusions which every American would draw, are held responsible.

It no doubt suits the *Bulletin* to [illegible] lish articles against us, but we should expect at least that our contemporary in his covert attack upon us would suppress those which are false from beginning to end.

MEXICO AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS OF MONTEZUMA.

When Hernando Cortez conquered Mexico in 1518–19, the city of Mexico contained a population of upwards of sixty thousand families. It was devided into two distinct parts, in one of which lived the nobility, and in the other the lower castes. The public edifices and the dwellings of the nobility were built of stone. The temples were magnificent. The one dedicated to Vitzputzli, the god of war, and the most wonderful of their deities was the most spacious. Besides the dwellings of the priests erected on the inside, and the great number of spares it contained for other inferior deities, to which the people had to pay homage on their entrance—this great edifice would accommodate more than ten thousand persons, who came to dance at their regular festivals. One of the squares was set out with trees, at regular distances, through which iron bars were passed, whereon were suspended the heads of the victims who had been sacrificed to the gods. In another department, was a large stone, terminating in an acute angle, upon which the priests suspended the victim to be sacrificed, cut open his breast and took out his heart. A splendid chapel contained the grand Idol! It was figure of a mon, sitting upon a high altar. His head was crowned with a helmet of burnished gold. In the right hand it held a serpent, and in the left a shield of four arrows. The countenance was most horrific. The priests slowly withdrew the curtains, when they permitted the people to pay their adoration to this deity of their worship. On the left was another idol of similar display and characteristics, pretending to be his brother, and equally an object of profound adoration.

The city contained eight temples of a similar description. The chapels in these edifices amounted to not far from two thousand, dedicated to different deities. They were constructed in great magnificence, and their appendages and trappings were of inestimable value.

No one could approach the royal presence, except being barefoot, with profound awe, and my "great lord," uttered in subpressed tone. When he dined in public, (which was frequent) he sat by himself at a superb table, being first helped from his choice of two or three hundred dishes, and then leaving the rest to the nobility. He drank several kinds of liquors from richly-ornamented cans. The herd were kept out by a rail. They could look on and see the royal gormandizing "in the distance." Buffoons displayed themselves to amuse the royal eyes, and all sorts of music saluted the royal ear. And then the people went to the squares, to wrestle, shoot, and run, to please his grace.

The vast mines contributed much to Montezumas prodigious wealth; besides he drew by usage about one-third of the whole productive wealth of his subjects. The nobility were compelled to make him vast annual presents in person. The Emperor was the law in all things, and the slightest disrespect towards him cost the life of a subject. Every town in the Empire had a regular militia; and it is even stated that Montezuma had upwards of thirty vessels, from each of which he could have brought into the field one hundred thousand men.

THE SUPREME COURT OF LOUISANA.

The constitution of Louisiana by one of its clauses authorises our Legislature, to increase the number of judges upon the Supreme Bench to five, and although this privilege was deemed essential to us by the framers of that instrument: and although every member of the bar feels the necessity, we should avail ourselves of it, still, strange to say, we are obliged to submit to all the inconveniences which the presence of three judges only, two of whom by the extremity of age are rendered in a great measure incapable of devoting that attention to the duties of the station which it requires of them. The very fact that this tribunal is one of dernier resort, that its decisions may affect millions and millions of property annually, and that they serve as guides to the subordinate judges, is sufficient as we should conceive, to demonstrate how important it is for us to turn our attention to the subject, and supply without further procrastinations, what is emphatically a *desideratum*, as he appointment of two additional members We do not in the slightest manner wish to be understood as urging any thing against the respectable gentleman now upon the bench of that court, but we shall admit them to be as able and free from the frailties of human nature as mortality will permit: that they are zealous and indefatigable, and that their decisions are the result of much experience and legal learning, but how can it be expected that they can devote their attention to their duties which a greater number could. Clients and lawyers frequently have occasion for most bitter complaint. Their cases are delayed from term to term, which proves still more vexatious when they are remanded before the original courts for re-hearing. Should we be speaking of what is known to the whole community, of what every man feels, and what every man concurs in within our personal knowledge, how is it then that the wishes of the whole community are disregarded? The subject has frequently been brought before the legislature, when by cast, getting it referred to a certain kind of committee *selected*. Judiciary committee it is stiled. We also remember the report last year of the year before of Mr. Ogden (a member of the H. R. from Baton Rouge) adverse to the proposed augmentation. Was there ever a document more antagonistical or which contained a mass of greater absurdities. They were so palpable that we are surprised that our Legislature should have yielded their official sanction to them.—Certainly we should be insulting the good sense of our readers were we to attempt to expose them.

But there is no accounting for the actions of that body frequently; it would puzzle he devil himself to unravel them, many of the marvellous wise measures which they decree.

It is to be hoped that the talented gentlemen who compose our city delegation, (among whom are two of the most eminent lawyers in the State,) will at an early moment of the approaching session, bring the question again for legislative action. Its importance demands its adoption; and we hope our Governor, from the array of legal erudition which our Bar presents: will make good appointments. He can be at no loss to find in this city, gentlemen who would do honor to its judgment, and place our highest tribunal in the position which it should hold.

Mobile, Oct. 4.

LOSS OF THE CONVOY.

This steamboat, which left this port some days since, with supplies for the army in Florida, sprung a leak about seven miles from Apalachicola, on her way to Tampa Bay, on Saturday morning last parted in the middle and sank. Passengers and crew all saved—cargo damaged.

The steamboat Herchaut, we are informed by a gentleman direct from there, left Apalachicola for Tampa, on the Wednesday previous, with Jim Boy and 430 friendly Creek Indians, for the Seminole Campaign.

MAINE ELECTION.

It appears that, in consequence of several democratic candidates running in two or three of the democratic districts, no election has been had in them. In all of them, the total democratic majority is increased over the opposition The Governor's vote will show the relative progress of parties. The friends of Mr. Van Buren have gained a victory in one of the only two federal districts in the State and have elected their over the opposition representatives in the present Congress. Evans is the last *stand-by* of federalism in Maine.

In England and Ireland, they have *poor rates*, that is to say, *begging by law established*. The consequence is nearly one-third of the whole population are a set of heartless beggars. In Scotland, they have no poor rates; the poor know that they must help themselves, and they do it.

The correspondent of the New York "Express" is mistaken. There are neither poor laws nor poor rates in Ireland.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.—We learn that the Cemetery known as Ronaldson's Burying Ground, was yesterday a scene of tumult and disorder, which reflects no credit either upon the participants of the city. We have not been informed of the time at which the scene took place, but the circumstances are briefly these. A laborer was employed in removing a few of the last shovels full of earth from the bottom of a grave near the centre of the Cemetery. The sexton of the yard, endeavored to keep away from the edge of the grave a large number of persons who had assembled it. In the discharge of this duty, he perhaps exhibited too much bustle and authority, which greatly incensed a young man standing near, who immediately assaulted him. The battle finally expanded into a regular row, in which spades, canes, and sundry missiles were used with great freedom. The tumult was finally quelled, but not until many wounds, none dangerous however—were given and received by the high contending parties.—*Phil. Gaz.*

AN AMERICAN NABOR.

Col. Herman Thorne from Paris," was in town last week. The Colonel, two Counts, and retinue of attendants composed quite a party, twenty in number, perhaps. But who is Colonel Thorne, some one may ask. Why, he is a wealthy American, who has resided some years in Paris, attempting, while there, to surpass the nobility, and the king even, in the splendor of his equipage, and the costliness and magnificence of his entertainments. This silly ostentation of an American gave him a ludicrous notoriety among a certain class of the aristocracy, and when he distributed 20,000 francs among the poor in Paris simultaneous with one of his splendid fetes, that the city was in raptures about it. The Colonel has returned to his home in New York, and sports a splendid equipage in Broadway, with a regiment of mustachioed attendants in livery, just fitted to excite vulgar gaze. Now the Colonel is a generous man—holds a hand liberal to a fault, where his ostentatious prodigality is to be known. But where his private domestic are concerned, he is denounced warm interested, why he is mean, contemptible so. When he was in town the other day, he refused to pay the ordinary price for a carriage to visit the Mountain, and went about from stable to stable, bantering with people, trying to reduce the price of coach hire, below what we plebians always cheerfully pay Even Colonel Thorne couldn't "come it over our Yankee folks," and so this Democratic nobleman found it, with his family to the mountain, rather than pay the ordinary coach hire. When they arrived at the ascent, they were fatigued and stipulated with some men to carry them to the summit and back again for two dollars. When this was accomplished, this munificent friend of the French poor offered the people he employed one dollar and twenty-five cents, which they indignantly refused, and immediately returned to Northampton leaving the bill for being carried up the mountain, unpaid! How the matter was finally adjusted, we have not learned, except that the gallant Colonel had a threat of being put in limbo, if he didn't foot his bill. We guess he did it.—Northampton Courier.

NULLIFIERS' CONSISTENCY.

Mr. Van Buren declares, that in the event of being elected, "I must go into 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." Yet the federal nullifiers have the hardihood to charge him with abolitionism

The meanness of this charge is the more palpable, when it is known that Mr. Tyler, who was picked up as a make-weight, to run for the Vice Presidency, admits the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with the consent of the owners. A consciousness that they are themselves the more obnoxious to the charge of abolitionism, adds fresh rancour to the coarse abuse which the federal nullifying printers are constantly lavishing upon every prominent member of the Democratic party.

PORTRAITS OF NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS.

THE MAN WHO BELONGS TO NO PARTY.

This gentleman is the living personification of the Malaprop Cerberus—three gentleman at once. He is Tory, Whig, and Radical—and belongs to neither party. In his excess of impartiality he joins all three, and discards them in turn. The three goddesses are continually contending on the little Mount Ida of his imagination, and each wins the prize once a day. As brave Sir Robert Peel is unanswerable; dinner time Lord John has monopolized our something convincing; and with the third bottle O'Connell reels it, to the air of see the conquering hero comes" He is a more exquisite monster than that of the enchanted island, for he has three voices, and if he had three votes would gives one to each party, to preserve the balance, and prove his independence.

His is a comfortable creed, for it entirely excludes the workings of that antiquated inconvenience called a conscience. The man who belongs to no party can support each in succession, without damage to his character Dupute as he may from the direct path, he cannot forfeit his consistency. It is his privilege, and his only, to take that course upon every occasion which his inclinations or his interests point out. He is who can, with perfect impunity—with no possibility of impeachment—allow fair play to be the first law of nature—that of self preservation. He is bound by no principle but that which is comprised in the duty of "taking care of *number one*." That he considers to be the Whole Duty of Man. Teach us that, he thinks, and you have taught us all If every subject would but fulfil that duty, if every individual only knew how to "take care of himself," the doctrine of perfectibility would be no longer a dream, and the Millenium longer moonshine,

It is one of his maxims, that the man who is indifferent to his own interests can have no concern about those of other people. If he be unmindful of himself, how can he be thinking of his fellow creature? And yet, he remarks, nothing is more common than to hear self sacrifices lauded. People not only neglect their duty towards themselves and abandon the very interests they are most bound to obey—but afterwards they walk abroad into the public streets and proclaim what they have done—as though they were nothing criminal, but something glorious, in inflicting injury upon a human being. Nay, so strong is the delusion, that the very people—and this indeed is curious—the very people who are prone to take care of themselves, are generally the first to boast their self sacrifices. The innocent absolutely stand self accused, and have to be condemned—quite glad to be even suspected of the very folly they would be ashamed to commit

Amongst those you will not find the "Man of no Party." He is a gentleman of too much decision of character—too right and too downright. According to his creed, that man is the true patriot who never misses an opportunity of serving himself; he alone is the real lover of this country who constantly devotes his mind, though good and idle report, to the prosperous working out of his own individual ends.

Although the ends may be often obtained by an obstinate attachment to a particular party—and the shallow think that the certain way—they are only to be effectually secured, through the medium of a delicate independence of parties—and the cunning know. Independence is nothing more than a set of consistent suppressed—a concealment of the art of hiding your designs, as innocence is guilt undetected. The man of no party, then, is independent. he contrives to conceal the fact that all particulars are essential to him. Concealing that, he becomes essential to all parties.

Now suppose him to make choice to one; directly he does so, he ceases to be of consequence. He is a convert to the right creed, and is never heard of afterwards. A party cannot afford to reward a friend whose suffrage it is sure for nothing. It is throwing a good thing away to bestow it where it is earned favors in the political world should be employed to bribe, and not to recompense. He is a party man, and must look for his reward in the triumph of his party. With his party he must vote, right or wrong—that is, for or against his own interests—being equally sure of receiving no honor or consideration from the other side. He has made up his mind, and he may die a beggar when he likes His opinions are known—his vote certain—there is an end of him.

But look at him as he is, a Man of no Party, joining either of the three when it suits him, bound fast to none, an object of desire to all.

"What more facility can fall to creature
Than to enjoy delight with liberty?"

He is a creature who has both, whose movements are matters of importance, whose intentions are anxiously speculated upon. Every body is curious about his opinion on the subject, because it is only to be guessed at; every body wants to know what he thinks, because he has not made up his mind; everybody conceives his vote to be of consequence, because they wonder on which side it will be given. Each party fancies him his own, and "the eyes of Europe are upon him. Meantime, standing from side to side, paying into everything and keeping out for the sho test and surest path to his own advantage:

"There he arriving round doth die,
And takes survey with busie, curious eye,
Now this, now that, he tasted tenderly—",

deciding at last according to his sovereign will and pleasure. He has no predilections, no prejudices; he is bound to no party, he is bound by no party; he is himself alone, and is like no brother; he can do what he likes with his own opinion and his own vote; the minister going out and the minister coming in are the same to him; he is a free born, independent Englishman, who preserves his anxiety or others by taking care of himself, and his good wishes for the interests of his country by assiduously promoting his own.

Murder and Manslaughter.—These are the terms that ought to be used whenever there is a destruction of human life by collisions between steam boats, or by explosions of boilers, which collisions or explosions can be treated to the abominable practice of using "Accident"—"unfortunate casuality" &c. &c. are the gentle terms made use of on such occasions, but the stern cold voice of justice speaks out boldly "murder." Or rather so it would speak out, if justice had a voice in this country; but unfortunately wherever interest might be endangered by her outcries, justice is very hoarse and gasps so dreadfully with the asthma that even with an ear trumpet like Miss Martineau's there is no such thing as hearing her. Moreover she is always frightened out of her wits, and has little remnant of voice also, by the loud roar of the steamboat explosion; and as the steamboats go on exacting at an expense of three or four hundred lives per annum.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We cannot too strongly reprove the tendency of the sketch now going the rounds of the newspapers entitled "AARON BURR'S *Death Bed*," It is quite possible that gentleman may have suffered *asthenia* in the manner described; but their is a saint like given to the demise, which might seem over pictured in the death of better and more exemplary men. There are some passages, the tenor of which we love, but been such as to render posthumous a sacrilege. Whether justly or not, the closing career and memory of Burr may be in bad condition. To say nothing of the dead but good, the humane and salutary maxim; not to enlarge encomiums of praise upon doubtful spirits, passed upon the theatre of life, deserves equal enforcement. The biographies of Burr has before him a difficult and thorny path. He must be careful of upcermin glosses; of sudden judgments;—of mistaken sympathies. Posterity will judge of his subject impartially; and the history of Burr, even when his present biographer's task is finished, will remain unwritten. Some future spirit, enabled to stand completely aloof from all bias in the case, will collate, compare, and educe from the mass of conflicting testimony respecting Burr, sufficient to give an impartial picture of his merit and his demerit for other ones It is as yet too early for such a book, by fifty years.—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

LOVE AND PRUDENCE.—A young gentleman, who was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony, and who had to read his attention to the *gilded* beauties of the day—selected at length, for his particular addresses, a lady, who was reported rich, as well in the "matter of lucre," as in personal and mental accomplishments. He felt the charms of his fair one, stealing over his senses and casting a "witching spell" upon his faculties. But like a discreet young man, before he was *too far gone*, he wanted to make assurance doubly sure—and [illegible] "loop whereon to hang a doubt" [illegible] by the *possession* of his beloved.—Fame it is true had spoken her wealthy, but Fame had a great fashion of exaggerating in these matters.—In a word, if the truth must be told, our lover was not so "madly" in love, but he was able to preserve some "method" in it. And before the glorious passion reached its crisis, he had the singular prudence to *examine the records*—and so obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of his charmer! How happy was he to find that her estate was clear, and for once even more valuable than rumor had proclaimed it.

Flying then, on the wings of love, to the dwelling of his fair one—in good set phrase, he declared his affection for her—made a tender of his heart and hand—and besought her to smile upon his passion, and make him happy. But the "flattering tale" of Hope, was not to be realized. The star of our lover's happy fortune, had alas! not yet cast its silver light above the horizon! By some means, it happened, the young lady had been apprized of the extent of her lover's curiosity—and in the midst of his descent upon flames, and darts, and Cupids—she very coolly drew from her reticule a small piece of money, and approaching him, made this reply—"Although I may not profit by your favorable sentiments towards me, still I cannot think of your being a loser on my account As you have been at the expense of a search, I must insist upon being allowed to reimburse the amount so expended" So saying, she put an *eighteen penny piece* in her lover's hand, and he—went his way.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5

Ship Roanoke, Goodsell, Philadelphia, 8 Favre & Sons
Brig [illegible], [illegible], Havana, J Zenos & Son
Schr Rose Island, Cox, Pensacola, master

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5

Twelve days, Martin, from the Passes—Brought up the Ship Rockaway, Goodsell, Philadelphia—Left the Passes on the 4th, at 10 A M. Reports nothing in sight—found her and nothing in the river, bound up.

Brig Charlotte, Wippel, from [illegible], (Brazil,) to M de Lizardi & co.

Steamboat Southerner, Carey, from Mouth of Ohio.

Steamboat Commerce, Mabie, from Baton Rouge.

Steamboat St Peters, Shurbuck 7 de from Louisville; cargo 168 pieces bagging, 201 coil rope; T Toulouse & Co.

Reports 4 feet water in the Ohio; passed steamboat New York at Island No 8, Geo Brown and St. Lawrence in port—to leave next day. Passengers; J. F. Barnes, C. Mansil, P. E. Sheffield, L. Reese, J. Boswell, A. Rank.

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per ship Archer: 1978 pigs lead, 218 bales cotton, 300 bbls rum, 50 hhds sugar, 3397 sheep skins, 47 porter casks, 28 pieces and 9 boxes copper ore.

HAVANA—Per brig Carolina: 935 bbls flour

IMPORTS.

Per brig Charlotte, from Bahia—895 chests and 53 bags sugar, to M de Lizardi & co.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Southerner, from Mouth of Ohio—10 bales cotton, Forsyth, Goodwin & co, 33 do M White & co; 27 do N & J Dick & co; 25 do Brander, McKenna & Wright; 8 do Martin, Pleasants & co; 9 do Carothers, Harris & co; 4 do Lambeth & Thompson; 166 do Burke, Watt & co; 63 do Buckner, Stanton & co.

Per steamboat Commerce, from Baton Rouge—15 bales cotton, Lee & Hardy; 31 do J Davenport; 31 do B Laudimy; 6 do T Barrett & co; 5 do W Flower; 8 do Hermann, Briggs & co; 13 do M White & co; 6 do A St George; 16 do N & J Dick & co; 10 do Gray, Durrive & co; 43 do A Ledoux; 10 do H R Lee & co; 6 hhds sugar, R Toledano; 56 bales cotton, 2 hhds sugar, Martin, Pleasants & co; 45 bales cotton, 17 hhds sugar, Lambeth & Thompson.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Southerner, from Mouth of Ohio—J R Baker, E W Perry, V Irving, Hall, Steele, Glass, W A Chief, Waddington, Watson, Osborn, Boyd, Baily and family, H L Bennett, Banks, Davenport, Miss Byrne and servant.

Per steamboat Commerce, from Baton Rouge—S M Dowell, Mrs Fuller, Mrs Riggs, N Delerit, S Ammons, Miss Chalet, W B Shields, J Blanchard, Allen, Wolf, Holmes, Prendergast, H Burnet, jr.

MEMORANDA.

At Porto Playa, July 18th, schooner Swift, of New Orleans,

Cleared at Boston, for this port, Sept. 17, ship Arnold Rotey, Cash.

Up at Trinidad de Cuba, for this port, Sept. 1st, brig

THE Carrollton Bank checks on the North, 75 days date, at 1 per cent. discount.

oct 6 JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, October 5, 1836

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of this Institution will elect a Cashier for the Branch of this Bank at Vermillionville, on the 25