[illegible]	Oct 19	[illegible]	Oct 3
Boston	Oct 18	[illegible]	Oct 2
Philadelphia	Oct 20	arr.	Oct 3
Washington	Oct 20	lav.	Sept 30
Baltimore	Oct 20	no leave	Sept 30
Charleston	Oct 23	[illegible]	July 27
Havana	Oct 17	Portland	Aug 1
[illegible]	Oct 1	[illegible]	Aug 20

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY.

[illegible]

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1840.

The inclemency of the weather throughout the whole day has greatly interfered with business, and our operations have been completely suspended. A quarter hour this morning the Eastern mail came to hand, bringing the papers and correspondence by the President and Acadia steamships. In substance our news agrees with the few items we already published yesterday, but instead of a decline in the Liverpool Cotton market, we find that prices, under the influence of speculative operations, had advanced 1d. with sales to the extent of 27,000 bags for the week to the 24 instant. In the abstract these accounts are rather favorable, but the more experienced observer of passing events cannot but regard with feelings of alarm the lowering aspect of the political horizon of Europe, and entertain the most serious apprehensions for the future. The intelligence is derived by a most warlike character, the funds had undergone an alarming decline; and it was reported that the Bank of England was about to raise the rate of interest to 6 per cent. per annum. This latter circumstance is of itself sufficient to affect unfavorably the prices of all commodities, although we certainly were disposed to exhibit the brighter side of things in general we cannot possibly place a satisfactory construction on the European news received to-day. Prices yet not been able to define the precise [illegible] which these accounts have exercised on our market. Factors seem disposed to regard the intelligence in a favorable light, in which buyers, who [illegible] view it very differently, do by no means agree. Sales of cotton to-day did not exceed 500 bales, which we notice 433 bales, at 8¾.

The market, owing to the bad weather, has been quite stagnant, and we have no operations worth noticing.

Exchange continues at the same rates noticed in our last, viz. London, 8¾ per cent. prem. ($4 80 a Paris 5 12½ a 5 15. New-York, 60 ds $ cent. discount. Sight Checks, ½ a ¼ per cent. Boston, 60 ds. S. par.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 30.

[illegible]

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 23.

[illegible]

WHIGS

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do—JOSEPH BERNARD, Baton Rouge;
3d do—LOUI'RUY BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do—JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do—SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1840.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SOUTH.

The whole policy of the Administration party since the nomination of Gen'l. Harrison has been to secure, if possible, the slave-holding States, and now that their prospects are so dark and doubtful everywhere, they seem to have almost abandoned the idea of carrying any other section of the confederacy and to have concentrated their utmost strength in the South. So strenuously have the partizans of Mr. VAN BUREN urged his claims as a "Northern man with Southern principles," that defeat would be doubly imbittered by the disaffection. They hope to obtain a majority of Southern votes, that in the event of HARRISON's election, they may triumph in the partial success of their intrigues and manœuvres, and may exclaim: "thanks to us, the South distrusted and rejected him."

We apprehend, however, that despite the desperate and indefatigable exertions of the locofocos—despite the traduction and falsehood which they have unsparingly and unscrupulously employed throughout this contest—despite the insidious appeals to Southern susceptibility, and the atrociously mendacious attempts to stigmatize HARRISON as an abolitionist, and to identify the whigs with abolitionism—despite all this, the South will not be cajoled into the support of VAN BUREN. The locofocos may go on in their disgraceful career; they may, with frantic vehemence and phrenzied language, endeavor to terrify the slave-holding states from their noble position, but such efforts will prove utterly vain and futile. We have listened too to the voice of the deceiver, and have too often suffered for our credulity, to be again wheedled by soft words, or frightened by bug-bears.

What are really the prospects of locofocism in the slave-holding States—in that portion of the country where it was triumphantly asserted HARRISON would not obtain a solitary electoral vote? Maryland has recently extinguished every hope that VAN Burenism may have cherished. Virginia, at her April elections, gave the locofocos a foretaste of the rebuke she intends administering in November. North Carolina is so hopelessly HARRISON, that even the reckless retainers of power do not claim her. Georgia has driven locofocism from her soil. In Louisiana its existence is a mere name—the shadow of a shade, powerless and innocuous. In Alabama, it has been scorched, if not killed, and there is good reason to believe, that it will be annihilated in November. In Kentucky there is not a vestige of it remaining.

There are, then, seven out of twelve slave holding States, in which recent elections have demonstrated the strength of the HARRISON party. Six are certain whig states—the seventh, it is quite probable, will vote for HARRISON. Of the remaining five, South Carolina we concede—not to VAN BUREN, but CALHOUN. Missouri will do whatever THOMAS HART BENTON dictates to her. Arkansas is yet doubtful. Tennessee we claim most decidedly, and from Mississippi we have nearly positive assurances of success.

This, then, is the result of VAN Buren tactics—this the consequence of the miserable system of slander and falsehood, by which it was fondly hoped the slave holding States would be won over to VAN Burenism. But two certain out of twelve. If the locofocos learn nothing by this lesson, they must be incorrigible.

FIRE.—A fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning in a small house near the corner of Levee and Orange streets. Five frame buildings of little value were destroyed.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We are still in the dark as to the final result of the elections in this state. The Charleston *Courier* gives the following paragraph, which is probably nearer the truth than any account we have yet seen.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—A slip from the office of the Philadelphia *Daily Chronicle*, a whig paper, has been shown us by a passenger, which gives returns of the majorities in forty-nine counties, (five to be heard from) showing a HARRISON majority of 140. This slip is more complete than any other statement yet received, but differs from some of the figures from the accounts in the administration papers. The result is yet doubtful. The *United States Gazette* of Monday, says the senate will stand 20 whigs to 17 administration, and the house 51 whig to 49 administration.

The National *Intelligencer* of the 19th has the following.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We have endeavored in vain to make up such a statement as would enlighten the reader as to the aggregate popular or numerical vote on the side of each party at the late election in Pennsylvania. The returns we can get to guess at this, that the majority will turn out to be small either way, though the whig gain is great, say, in the whole state, six thousand votes or more. The state may, we suppose, be safely calculated upon for HARRISON and TYLER at the general election.

The following shows the result of the election for members of the next congress, as far as heard from, compared with the representation in the present congress.

Dist.	Present Congress.	Next Congress.
1	*I. Pennypacker,*	*Charles Brown,*
2	John Sergeant,	John Sergeant,
3	G. W. Toland,	G. W. Toland,
4	Charles Naylor,	*Chas. J. Ingersoll,*
5	Edward Davies,	Jeremiah Brown,
6	Pennis Jones,	Francis James,
7	John Edwards,	John Edwards,
8	*Joseph Fornance,*	*Joseph Fornance,*
9	*John Ferrin,*	Robert Ramsay,
10	*D. D. Wagener,*	*J. Wolbrock,*
11	*Peter Newhard,*	*Peter Newhard,*
12	*George M. Keim,*	*George M. Keim,*
13	Wm. Simonton,	Wm. Simonton,
14	*James Gerry,*	*James Gerry,*
15	James Cooper,	James Cooper,
16	*Wm. S. Ramsey,*	*Wm. S. Ramsey,*
17	*George McCulloch,*	James Irvin,
18	*David Petrikin,*	*B. A. Bidlack,*
19	*B. H. Hammond,*	*John Snyder,*
20	*Samuel W. Morris,*	
21	Charles Ogle,	Charles Ogle,
22	*Richard Biddle,*	
23	*Wm. Beatty,*	
24	Thomas Henry,	Thomas Henry
25	*John Galbraith,*	

ERIE COUNTY.

For Congress.

Irwine (whig)	3116
Plumer (administration)	1746

Another member of congress probably gained here for the whigs.

The only additional returns we observe are those from Erie, 1500 whig majority, Susquehanna 600 Van Buren, and Wayne 450. It is our impression from all that we can gather that the vote is nearly equally divided. The whig gain is very large, and should there be a small Van Buren majority now, there is not a doubt it will be swept away on the 30th.

OHIO.

We give returns yesterday from 50 counties, in which Conwin had a majority of 12,278, being a gain of 1,278. By the way of Baltimore and Washington, we have a few more counties, which are subjoined.

	1840.		1838.	
	Corwin.	Shannon.	Vance.	Shannon.
Fifty Co.	1257 maj.			5003 m.
Darke,	170 m.		754	903
Holmes,		752 m.	772	1405
Richland,		1153 m.	1852	3362
Wayne,		800 m.	1931	3057
Cuyahoga,	675 m.		2490	1751
Lake,	114 m.		new county.	
Medina,	225 m.		1681	1292
Lorain,	325 m.		1528	1502
Tuscarawas,	290 m.		1644	1631
Ashtabula,	985	165		
	16250	3181	125-9	19843
	3180			12569
	13470 maj.			7254 m.
Add Ashtabula,				1318
	9244			5914

19,414 Harrison gain.

CONGRESS.

The districts represented by Taylor, Swearingen, Parish, Hastings and Duncan, (locofocos,) have now elected whigs. All the old whig members are re-elected, or succeeded by other whigs. Weller, (I. f.) has been hard run, if not beaten, and Medill, (I. f.) is re-elected by a greatly diminished majority. The other congressional districts have not been heard from, but the whigs have possibly gained one or two more members.

☞ The late elections in Florida, says the Pensacola *Gazette*, have effectually put down the locofocos. Their opponents have triumphed in every county that we have yet heard from, except Jefferson.

Mr. RAMSEY, the Van Buren member of Congress elect, in the Cumberland district, Pa., recently put an end to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol through the head. The jury of inquest could not agreed on an inquest.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21.—*Late and important from Florida.*—We have received from a friend in Florida, the following important information in relation to the Florida war. From the source it comes, it may be relied on as correct. It was brought by the steamer *Charleston*, which arrived at this port last evening.

PILATKA, (Fla.) Oct. 17.—Gen Armistead has suspended active operations for the present, in consequence of an agreement between him and the Seminole Chief, to hold a "talk" on the 20th instant, at which time the chief says he is willing to make a treaty of peace, which he says shall not be "spoiled" as the other treaties have been. No one here has any confidence in him or his treaties, yet you know Heaven is always better to us than we fear, and some good may grow out of it.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship Acadia at Boston, and the President at New York, European intelligence, fifteen days later, has been received, which will be found of a highly interesting character. That brought by the Acadia is given below. It is later and comprises all the news brought by the President with additional items.

From the N. Y. Herald Extra, Oct. 19.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship Acadia, Capt. Miller, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, very early, and reached the dock at half past 8 o'clock, making the run in the space of 12½ days from Liverpool, 31 hours from Halifax, and 10 days 17 hours from Liverpool to Halifax. She had 93 passengers to Halifax, and 72 to Boston.

The president arrived at this port this morning at 10 o'clock. This steamer brings out 145 passengers.

The news is of greater importance than any that we have received from Europe for years. Every thing wears the aspect of a general, a long and a bloody war, throughout Europe and Asia, although many of the English journals insist upon it, that the preliminary fighting in the East will strengthen the prospect of peace.

The substance of the news is this. As soon as the advanced division of the English fleet reached the Chinese seas, they went to work and battered down all the forts at the Bocca Tigris, and up the Canton River. They then landed a force and sent it up to Canton to destroy that place. The English fleet in the Mediterranean bombarded and nearly destroyed Beyrout, drove out the Egyptians, landed a force and took possession of it. It is also said that Commodore Napier has seized several Egyptian vessels, and that he has stopped all supplies from going to the coast. On the other hand the French have sent two fine of battle ships and two war steamers to reinforce their Mediterranean fleet; and have ready at one port alone thirteen other large men of war, to send off. All this time it is said that the Turkish Government has refused the propositions of Mehemet Ali; that the latter has therefore resolved to secede from and accede to the terms of the four powers; and also that he is laying dangerously sick at Alexandria.

In France an additional credit of 50,000,000 francs has been opened to pay the increased expenses of the navy and army. Louis Napoleon is still on his trial. Madame Laffarge has been found guilty, and sentenced to hard labor for life.

The war in Africa still continues.

The king of Holland has abdicated in order to marry his former mistress.

The princess Augusta is dead.

Capt. Fayrer has been dismissed from command of the President.

An attempt has been made to destroy the dockyards at Sheerness and at Plymouth. The line of battle ship Talavera, and the frigate Imogene, have been burnt.

Parliament was to be farther prorogued to the 10th of November.

In commercial matters there is some change. It is rumored that the Bank of England intends to increase its rate of interest to 6 per cent. This is not believed. Exchanges are quiet. Consols fell, of course, on receipt of the war news; they are down to 86. At one time there was a general panic in the London money market. The corn crops are very good, being nearly 25 per cent. over those of 1839. The importers of foreign corn have lost a large amount of money. There was an attempt in the cotton market, a week before the Acadia sailed, to get up a speculation to raise the price of cotton, and they succeeded in raising it ½ of a penny, and were just able to sustain it at that mark up to the day of sailing.

BOMBARDMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF BEYROUT.—We copy the following important intelligence from the London Morning Herald of October 3.

PARIS, Oct. 2.

"I hasten to inform you that the French government have received the following most important telegraphic dispatch:

MARSEILLES, Oct. 1.

"MALTA, Sept. 27.—The Prometheus, which left Beyrout on the 20th, announces that, after a bombardment of nine days, which reduced the town to ashes, the Egyptians evacuated the town in the night, and the allies took possession of it.

"The Oriental, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the firman deposing Mehemet Ali, had been communicated on the 21st to his highness by the consule general of the Four Powers, who instantly struck their flags, and retired on board their shipping.

(COPY)

"Director of the Telegraph Flocon."

"The above is the most important and alarming intelligence that could be received, as members of the French government have said that if the treaty were signed, the Egyptians would evacuate Beyrout. I dare not say more to alarm the public mind, but I view it as most fatal news, and I have good reasons to do so."

The above intelligence has produced a complete panic in the city, and consols have fallen nearly 1-4 per cent, viz. from 86 7-8 to 86 3-4. It may also add that 100,000 consols were offered at 86, and no takers. Purchasers were however shortly afterwards obtained at that price.

Ten thousand additional troops have been ordered to embark at Constantinople for Cyprus. We have already stated that Mehemet Ali either was or feigned to be seriously indisposed. His disease is said to be a boil on the spine, an affection peculiar to the Nile. His late apparent humility to the Sultan, and his offer through Rifat Bey to surrender Candia and Adana, are believed to have been a mere ruse to gain time, and had his offers been accepted, he would probably also have abided by them.

The intelligence from Beyrout is extremely contradictory. It is said that Commodore Napier has made prizes of some Egyptian ships he had already seized, and that he continues to detain all supplies going towards the coast. The governor of Beyrout has, on the other hand, literally offered a reward for the head of Lord Ponsonby's dragoman, Mr. Moore. He is however, safe on board the commodore's ship. The city is now blockaded by a very strong squadron, consisting of the Powerful, the Edinburgh, the Thunderer, the Ganges, the Rainbow, the Castor, the Carnsford, and the Gorgon steamer.

The news arrived today about 2 o'clock, and immediately ran on unprecedented fall in stocks at the stock exchange. Consols receded from 88 1-4 to 86, being fully 2 1-4 per cent.

The excitement in Paris must also be very great.

The ministers here, it is said, took into consideration the propositions of Mehemet Ali, as to whether the treaty between the four powers could be modified as to allow of the acceptance by the Sultan of his late reply, or whether the quadruple treaty should be rigidly enforced in all its parts and members, and decided in the affirmative, in spite of France, Mehemet Ali, or other opposition, and that this determination has been forwarded to Paris. The French seemed to think the last propositions made by Mehemet Ali were reasonable, and were such as ought to be accepted by the four powers, and such as it was due in respect to the interests and feelings of France, to have accepted, and such as were calculated to secure the peace of Europe, without giving cause to any party or power to complain. But, it seems, there is to be firm and unalterable determination to execute the treaty to the very letter of it, and at the risk of all consequences. War now lowers, dark and thick in the horizon of European politics. And when the first gun is fired in France, all Europe will be in a blaze, and before it ends we may have to take our share of it. The news of the great fall of stocks I had from one of the most respectable banking houses in the city. It seems to be the impression that incendiaries are at work trying to burn up English dock yards and vessels of war.—This coupled with the news of the Russian fleet in the East, has produced great and intense interest in the London.

Refusal of the Pacha of Egypt to accede to the terms offered by the Combined Powers.—The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Constantinople, dated 9th Sept.—"A Turkish steamer has just arrived from Alexandria, bringing, it is reported, the Pasha's positive and final refusal to listen to the arrangement which the four combined powers have agreed upon with regard to his difference with the Porte."

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 2, 1840.

The whole of yesterday was occupied by the speeches of counsel for the defence of Louis Napoleon.

Admiral Lalande about to return instantly, take command of the squadron of reserve, and proceed to the Straits of Gibraltar, to watch the movements of the British fleet. By a royal ordinance of the 21st of September, an additional credit has been opened for the Marine, viz. 1,500,000 francs, to provide for urgent expenses resulting from the increase of the effective and material of the army. The sanction of the Chambers for this extraordinary credit will be applied for at the approaching session.

The French papers publish a transcript, taken from the Belgian Journals, of a note addressed, on the 31st of August last, to Mr. H. L. Bulwer, British Minister at Paris, in the absence of Lord Granville, the object of which is to prove that it was France that voluntarily separated from the Four Powers, and not the Four Powers from France. The Monitor says that M. Thiers' reply is in Lord Palmerston's hands.

The Chambers are to be called together on the 1st December.

The naval and military preparations of France continue on a great scale.

The expense attending these armaments are immense and France will be compelled to make a new loan, or sell the immense quantity of wood belonging to the state.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Monetary affairs have been again depressed during the present day, in consequence of the less pacific tendency of the accounts from France.

The result of the cabinet meeting held in London on Monday last, has been published in the Parisian newspapers, and the account given in the capitals, is believed in the city to be substantially correct. The determination to carry out the treaty of July, and the circumstances that no real proposition appears to have been made by the French Government to the English cabinet, have created a return to the former doubts, difficulties and alarms of the capitalists, and consequently every department of the money market has become very gloomy in the course of the present afternoon

The fall in Consols is about 3 per cent. on the quotations of last night, but the speculative business has been in large at that reduction, and the market presented every appearance of a tendency to still lower rates.

From the London Spectator, Oct. 5.

Three cabinet councils have been held this week, one of which lasted upwards of three hours. The occasion of this long deliberation, English ministerial journals, without any appearance of intending a joke, ascribe to the necessity of the meeting for the prorogation of Parliament. The Paris papers, however, give our ministers credit for having transacted more business in that space of time. They of course know more about the doings of our cabinet within twenty hours, by the aid of pigeon power, than we can find out during the whole week with the aid of the government press. The Capitole asserts "from a very good source," that the subject of deliberation was the reception or rejection of Mehemet Ali's proposition. The division, it is said, was for rejection; that the council further determined that the execution of the treaty should be carried out to its fullest extent; and that Admiral Stopford should be reprimanded for want of energy in the execution of coercive measures. The official Globe last night evaded this report by a sort of half denial, at the same time, with due mystification, anticipating that the collective results of the deliberation taken, whether in England or elsewhere will conduce to the preservation of peace. It may be presumed by this diplomatic seeming contradiction, that the Paris journals are better informed respecting the deliberations of the English cabinet than our government people like to admit. Though the discussions of the cabinet are kept rigorously secret, the opinions of the cabinet ministers sometimes ooze out; and when certain questions are debated on, when the sentiments of individual ministers are known, more will be guessed at, and perhaps credited, than it would be possible to ascertain and prove. Our cabinet, we believe, is not unanimous on the Eastern question; it contains a "peace party," by no means satisfied of the absolute wisdom of our recent diplomacy; and the fate of Lord Palmerston is supposed to be as much in the balance during these consultations as that of Mehemet Ali.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Extract of a letter, dated Bombay, July 23, at 9 o'clock in the evening, received by the Mediterranean steam packet:

"The steamer is already under weigh and dropping down, but I will try to catch her with three lines, to say that a private express from Canton has arrived, which states that intelligence has been received there from China, by the steamer Enterprise, of the arrival of part of the expedition in the Canton river, and of the total destruction of the forts of the Bocca Tigris. We shall know the truth in a day or two; it is doubted by many."

The following, from a correspondent of the London Standard, is additional to the above:

"I send you in haste the accompanying extract of a letter from Bombay, received by a friend of mine in Liverpool.—"After the vessels had destroyed the forts of the Bogue, at the entrance of the Bocca Tigris, some troops and seamen were brought on shore to put them in a state of defence against the Chinese. The expedition then proceeded towards Whampoa, having pressed two Chinese pilots; but on reaching Second Bar the passage for large vessels was impeded by the Chinese having taken up the necessary buoys, and large junks; however, the smaller vessels and steamers will almost immediately proceed with a strong military force to Canton to the ground."

LONDON, October 3, 1840.

The general state of the English funds yesterday has not led to any further improvement to-day in the price of consols. On the contrary, there was rather a tendency downwards in the early part of the day, the quotation for the account being 88 3-8 to 1-2. Some further purchases, however, of money stock, effected by the parties who are supposed to act as representatives of the house of Hammersly & Co, produced a slight improvement to 88 1-2 to 5-8; but at the close the market became very heavy, the prices of Consols for the Account being only 88 7-8 bidder; ditto for money 88 3-4; new 3 1-2 per cents 97 1-4 to 3-8; Exchequer Bills 5s to 7s premium.

SPAIN.

MADRID, September 22.

The revolutionary movement continues in Spain—the Junta at Madrid still administering the government. The Queen accepted the resignation of the Bandera Estrella ministry, and appointed Espartero President of the Council, with instruction to frame a Cabinet, but without any specific department in the ministry in order, the decree states, "that he may continue at liberty to command the army, as he has hitherto done, so much to the satisfaction and glory of the country."

Private letters say, the Provisional Government at Madrid have determined on appointing Calatrava Regent, giving Queen Christina the choice of being co-regent, if she behaves herself. It is said, likewise, that a coalition is about being formed between the Spanish and Portuguese liberals, for the union of both countries into one great republic. This plan is rather too gigantic for Calatrava & Co, but it is nevertheless spoken of. The Junta were about to compel the Queen to give securities for her future behaviour.

The Madrid papers of the 21st contain a declaration from the Basque provinces in favor of the Queen—The Junta had raised a forced loan of 500,000 reals for the service of the army. The Queen was expected at Madrid on the 25th, and would, it is said, be accompanied by Espartero. Notwithstanding this announcement, it was rumored in Paris on Monday that her Majesty and her daughter had made their escape from Madrid and arrived at Port Vendres. Calatrava was to leave Paris on Tuesday for Montpelier.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, September 25th, 1840.

Another insurrection has been suppressed. It appears that on the 12th inst. Col. Miguel Augusto de Souza, the chief of the insurgent band, expre-sed a desire to come to Lisbon, and the authorities acceded, and the colors of their former allegiance. The Colonel refused to comply, except with his life. Murmurs immediately arose, and the result was, that the Colonel was killed by a volley fired by his own men.—The officers of the revolt entered Brain, and the soldiers presented themselves to the officer commanding the troops who were marching against them.

HOLLAND.

Abdication of the King of Holland.—The Amsterdam papers of Wednesday announce the abdication of the King of Holland in favor of his son. It appears that his Majesty communicated his intentions to his ministers before setting out the day before from the castle of Loo. A proclamation will be issued in a few days, informing his subjects of his resolution. The Hendelsblad says that the king having summoned the prince and princess of Orange to Loo, communicated his intentions to them in the presence of his friend Baron Fayel. He is said to have laid aside his crown and retired to private life, for the purpose of accomplishing the union with a lady of his court, which encountered so much opposition at all his subjects when first announced some twelve months ago.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Pensacola—Per schr Charlotte—41 bbls flour, 5 kegs lard, 200 sacks corn, and lots rice, pork, &c.

IMPORTS

Per ship Arkansas from N. York—lots buck wheat flour, hardware, butter, cement, tea, dry goods, nail mdse, and 45 bales hay.

Per ship Amazon from Bath—50 tons hay, 50,000 feet pine lumber, &c. to master.

Per barque Dale from Liverpool—480 sacks salt, 184 tons coal, and lots ale, porter, mdse—and 200 hampers pot-ales.

Per brig Duke of Richmond from Pensacola, Gaines, C. Black, P. Slone, and master.

Per ship St. Mary from New York—50 bales hay, 30 bbls apples, and sundry other articles.

Per ship Ionia from New York—400 sacks coffee and sundry mdse.

Per ship France from New York—400 sacks coffee, and sundry mdse.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Cleared at Boston for this port, Oct. 17, ship Charles Carlisle, Kentucky, for ordnance.

Sailed from Pensacola, Oct. 10, Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway.

Cleared at New York for this port, Oct. 19, ship Champion, Brown; ship Shakspeare, Miner.

FOREIGN PORTS.

[By the Acadia, at Boston.] [illegible] Liverpool, Sept. 18—Sailed, Sheffield, New Orleans; Marcia Cleaves, Thompson, do; Wellington, Minturn, do.

Sept. 23—Arr. Caledonia, Mobile; Denmark, New Orleans; Sailed, Olympia, Gray, do.

Sept. 24—Sailed, Sarah, Parker, Charleston, Powhattan, M'Cormen, New Orleans.

Sept. 25—The Europe, Batchelder, for New York, has put back, with considerable damage. In coming up the river, last night, in tow of a steamer, the latter ran foul of the Ruby, for Waterford, and carried away the Ruby's bowsprit, and injured her bottom, and did her other damage.

Sept. 26—Arr. Coromando, Pearce, Mobile; Charlotte, Cochran, New-Orleans; Normandie, do. Sailed, Delaware, Patten, do; Mary & Ann, Varney, do.

Sept. 27—Arr. Rolt, Pulsford, Prince, New Orleans; Leonard, Robert Isaac, and Russia, Mobile.

Sept. 28—Arr. Julia Ann, Baron, Mobile.

Sept. 30—Arr. Viola, New Orleans; Cato, Mobile; Lancashire, Bartlett, do.

Oct. 1—Arr. Intrinsic, Davidson, New Orleans; Jeanette, Colby, Mobile; Maryland, Franklin, and Senator, do.

Oct. 2—Arr. Astrean, Webster, New Orleans. Sailed, Two Sisters, Ward, do; Champion, Warren, Charleston.

Sept. 12—Arr. Vincidor, Miranda, New Orleans.

Sept. 22—Arr. Marengo, Lavissa, New Orleans.

Sept. 23—Arr. Concordia, Paine, Mobile.

Sept. 20—Arr. Pontiac, Mobile; St. Clair, do; Logan, N. Orleans.

Trieste, Sept. 9—Arr. Hanover, Drummond, fm New-Orleans.

Deal, Sept. 23—Arr. Undine, Sampson, New Orleans.

Sept. 27—Arr. St. Marks, Wortman, N. Orleans; Adeline Gibbs, Rogers, do.

Oct. 1—Arr. Henry Slader, N. Orleans; Roger Sherman, Nichols, do. Sailed, Henry, Slater, do.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 17—Arr. Charleston, Windsor, fm New-Orleans.

☞ Trieste, Sept. 17.—Arr. Vesprasian, Winsor, N. Orls.

Cowes, Sept. 26—Arr. Elizabeth, Lee, N. Orls.

Oct. 1—Arr. Natchez, Snow, N. Orls.

Clyde, Oct. 1—Arr. Fergus, Lister, N. Orls.

Gravesend, Oct. 3—Arr. Caroline Porter, Wilson, Charleston; Victory, Blackay, Savannah.

Gravesend, Sept. 30—Sailed, Adeline and Eliza, New Orleans—Ellen, Arr. St. Jacques, Sober, N. Orleans.

☞ Off Cowes, Sept. 30—Sailed, Liverpool for New-Orleans.

SPOKEN.

On the 26th inst., 20 miles off S. W. Bar, brig Æ dius, Jones, 24 days from Baltimore for Mobile, short of water—supplied, &c.

☞ Off Tortugas, ship Sea Lion, for New-Orleans.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Gen'l Brown—Dr Allen, Price, and White.

Per steamboat Augusta—Mrs Keithaw, Messrs L. Stoners, J. C. Laidell, Furman, Shaw, Ward.

Per steamboat Uncle Sam—J. C. F. Randolph, Charlton, N. E. Bailey and family, G. Clarker, J. R. Shaw, Cooper, B. F. Price, M. J. Tiller, Gilbert, Gilley, Beach, A. B. Rankin, J. S. Wray, A. S. Clough, P. Soule and son, P. Bourness, Boddy and Sparks.

Per steamboat John Armstrong—Mrs Chandler, A. Susan and lady, Mrs Susan, Mrs. Segur and children, Mrs & Miss Hernandez, Mrs Lublane, Miss Comer, Miss and Gourdaint, Phelps, Sewy, A. Lamb, T. Kay, Herreen, Duplantier, R. Barron, and S. Roupell.

Per steamboat Patrick Henry—Dathey and lady, Fary and lady, Messrs Stirling, Marsh, Grout, Tarty, Stirling, Millhan, Higginbury, Parrish, Stewart.

Per ship Kentucky—J. H. Dench and lady, Mrs S. Barrett, Messrs R. T. Armstrong, H. L. Mann, N. Cooper, Z. N. Whitmarsh, B. Burgess, I. Buckler, W. Perry, A. H. Perry, D. Bigelow, M. Shaw, J. P. Shaw, J. Lane, jr. A. Monroe, G. C. Leslie, Perry, Hillman, J. B. Lamb.

Per ship France—L. S. Webster, and 12 in steerage.

Per ship St. Mary—Mr. Swan and 3 children, Miss Swain, Messrs Hartwell, Herrington, Barker, Merlin, and 40 in the steerage and steerage.

Per ship Ionia—Mr. Leonard family, Taylor and lady, Smith, Blodget, Morrison, Capt Gardiner, Flint, Dickinson, Matthews, and 2 steerage.

MEETINGS.

WHIGS RALLY!!!

SECOND WARD,—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

There will be a meeting of the whigs of this ward held at Bullock's Louisiana Hotel, opposite St. Mary's Market, Saturday Evening, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The whigs of other wards are invited to attend.

☞ There will be a meeting of the MECHANICS AND WORKING MEN, at Parker's Buildings, New Basin, on Friday evening, 30th inst. o29

The whigs generally, are invited to attend.

WHIG REPUBLICAN MEETING OF THE SECOND WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

The whigs of the second ward, first municipality are requested to meet on Thursday, 29th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M., at Bullock's office, Louisiana Hotel, Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

A lot of discreet articles, *must* be ready to satisfy the judgment and prejudices of the above class.

Terms, cash.

CHS. CLAIBORNE, Marshal.

☞ Those whigs who are receiving a fine assortment of MILKMAN'S Dry Goods, are invited to attend, which they offer for sale, wholesale or retail.

JH. BERGER & Co. 121 Chartres street.

WHIG PARISH CONVENTION.

The whigs of the parish of Jefferson, will be held at Lambert's Ball Room, St. Mary street, city of Lafayette, on Thursday evening, the 29th inst, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order of Committee of Vigilance.

FAUSTIN FORTIER, Chairman.

WHIGS ATTENTION.

☞ Those Whigs who at present have not the legal qualification of voting at the coming Election are requested to call without delay at the Whig Committee Room, Musson's Buildings, Bayal street, or at the Log Cabin, St Charles street, or at the Tippecanoe Club Room, in Victory street third municipality, where they can obtain the necessary information to enable them legally to exercise that invaluable privilege of a Freeman.

The room will be open daily from 9 to 2 and from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

G. KIRSHEERT, } Secretaries.
N. DELAPLAINE, }

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

STAGE MANAGER—MR. G. H. BARRETT.

Mr. G HOLLAND will appear as PAUL PRY.

Thursday, October 29th, 1840, will be performed the [illegible] Comedy, called

PAUL PRY.

Paul Pry, [illegible] Mr. G. Holland.
Witherton, [illegible] Radcliffe.
Harry Witherton, [illegible] Mr. Crocker.
Phoebe, [illegible] Mrs. Decker.

Overtures to "Eduardo et Christina," and "Ora Dinvolo."

To conclude with the drama of

ROBERT MACAIRE,

Or, The The Avenger.

Robert Macaire, [illegible] Mr. De Bar.
Jacques Strap, [illegible] Radcliffe.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr Lewerton and his horse Timour.

☞ A small pocket book containing $21 in notes, has been found on the road between the Bayou Sara Plantation for $61, and the other from Mr. Donelson for $93. Said notes are notes issued Whose it has found my pocket book will oblige me by leaving it at the Exchange. o29-3t Mr. D. THOS. GALE No. 30, Toulouse st.

NOTICE.—MR. BOUNY is using remedies to remove his large leaves to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the Exchange Hotel, opposite the Theatre, where he is ready to receive all order for sale or purchase, for those who may be entrusted to him. he also begs to add that he will be found at his office every morning, and at the Exchange every evening, from 6 to 8. He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have called, and the interest they have shown in his behalf. Office, Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets. o29-3t

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

EXCHANGE PLACE, BETWEEN BARONNE & CONSTANTINE STS.

CITY OF LAFAYETTE.

IN this institution, pupils are taught all the ancient and modern languages, and the English, French, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Chaldaic, Arabic, Syriac, Sanscrit, Chinese, Tartar, Persian, Turkish, Malay, Malabar, Malagasse, Malay, Malabar, Malagasse, Malay, Malabar, Malagasse