

THE B.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON,
STATE PRINTER.
"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR.
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN M. HOLLAND.
FOR CONGRESS:
1st district—CHARLES CAYARRE;
2d district—JAMES M. BRADFORD.

A. M. of the Legislature, opened 14th March 1830.
"Art. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor and Recorder shall be chosen from among the citizens who are heads of families, and residing within the city at the time of their election, and possess the other qualifications required by the existing laws."

Follow citizens, if the law requires this as a condition in completing the eligibility of a candidate for the place of Mayor, judge if respect for public manners and morals, does not more imperiously exact that it should be found in a candidate for the office of Governor.

Second publication.

AT THE ORGANS OF MR. PREUR REPKATO US WITHOUT CESSION THAT
WHEN A CANDIDATE IS THE HEAD OF A
FAMILY, WILL THEY INFORM US WHO
ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF
WHICH HE IS THE HEAD. WE ANXI-
OUSLY AWAIT AN ANSWER.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward will be paid on demand of the subscriber, should Mr. Preur remain a candidate, or be elected, and the Exchange will furnish all positive information as to the fact whether Mr. Preur will be a candidate for mayor or for governor at the approaching elections.

From this day forward this paper will be published daily.

INTERESTS IN THIS CITY:
Cath. Cemetery 413 Protestant Cem. 7
19 11 7
20 11 7

"We learn that our supreme-court of our state, presided over by judges Marcy and Pease, closed its session at Ope-ned the 4th instant. Three new points of law have been decided. The first is, that the heirs to an estate are not bound 'to settle' for the debts contracted by their ancestor, if they cause an inventory to be made of the effects, although they accept the succession purely and simply.—The second, that the debts of a succession administered by executors, are entitled to interest from the day of the death of the debtor, if the debt be due, or from the day it becomes demandable, notwithstanding there has been no demand. The third, is, that when a debtor stipulates to pay an interest at a certain time, if he neglects to pay it, it becomes part of the principal, and carries interest.

The memorial adopted at the meeting in New York adverse to imprisonment for debt, has been published in the New York papers. It is a well written document, and forcibly sets forth the evil and injustice of the present system prevailing in many states of confining debtors, and denounces all efforts to repeal the late law, by which it has been abolished or modified in New York. The memorialist presents against the enacting of any "law by which the poor, honest and unfortunate debtor shall be imprisoned, or by which any debtor shall be deprived of his liberty without preliminary evidence of his having done a wilful wrong, or of an attempt or intention to commit fraud."

The *Bulletin* comes to the sage conclusion that the people or rulers must be very ignorant, or else our system must be very defective! Either of those alternatives reflect but little credit on us as a nation. We suppose however, that the editor of the *Bulletin*, for particular reasons, excepts himself from his own sweeping charge of general ignorance. Perhaps, he is the only wise man in all Virginia. He should, like Calvert, who by his acts resembles him much in his incisiveness, offer his services to the government; &c. the president [let him not startle here, and call to mind "I am the government"] while he is so fond of introducing over his *Bulletin* articles, we don't mean to shock his feelings] and declare with the same confidence of his own abilities, that he is the only man capable of saving the country from the bad effects of predominance!

The president possesses too much discernment to overlook such counsels when fairly brought before him!

Our government is so happily formed that the arrogant and unparable claims set up by its elementary parts, to exercise its true and legitimate powers, serve but to make it stronger and stronger. The power assumed by the states, and but too often recklessly exercised by them of opposing the government, instead of weakening and impeding the bands of union, by the agitation it occasions, draws into action the whole strength with which it is identified and the refractory state is put down, or rather withdraws from the disgraceful contest, without the loss of a single battle.

On his examination yesterday, we understand, he justified his conduct by stating that he had dreamed that the people of the house were conspiring to murder him. He is supposed to be laboring under partial derangement.

Courier & Enquirer.
Remaining.—The *Charleston Courier* is conveying the political situation back to the lips of the Nullifiers. It is reading lectures on *Monroe's* to Mr. Pinckney, the late editor of the *Mercury*, and now a delegate from S. Carolina to the Congress of the United States. It is also giving a hearty welcome to the "double orator," who has come to the aid of the South, against the "Orator." Take one small sample of the *Bulletin* against the "Orator":

"One core-complaint complains v. hexenly of the enormous increase of the powers of the federal government. This topic we apprehend is not correctly introduced. The federal government, instead of being a national government can not down a State by force of arms, but a whole State can not be put down by the provisions of a treaty. One State, nor the federal government is the aggressor in this case. Georgia has attempted to violate the treaty made by the government with the Indians, and the government has very properly interposed to prevent the infraction. A treaty is as binding a law as any other act of national authority."

And if the federal government had not power to enforce its laws or to prevent their violation by a State, its weakness would tell in our social system, the states, when interested in the welfare of the nation, would stop by a rib against the old confederation."

We shall before our readers other remarkable reminiscences of the several exchangers, and member-elect, to the same purt. And we may probably, one of these days, boil up remonstrances from other editors, on the same Indian question; some supporters of Mr. Adams' forces, founded upon the obligations of his conscience, and now ultra nra fide!

Richmond Enquirer.

Blundered.—A respondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing on board a steamboat on the Ohio, and referring to the numerous romantic and picturesque islands on which the river is studded, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, said (amazingly) "We believe, to about 200 boxes, at \$1 a box, while at 17c, a small lot of fine brought 18c; 480 Tucentes and New Orleans at 15c a box, and 150 Alabamas at 18c a piece." Notwithstanding account received from Haven to 24th August, showing extensive sales then, at improved prices, it has been very difficult, for the last two days, to support the former currency.

Import from 25th Sept. to 6th Oct.

From North Carolina 81
South Carolina 324
Georgia 1797
New Orleans 377
Philadelphia 152
Providence 312
Montgomery 33

2859 boxes.

Market has been in a quiet state for two weeks past; sales about 200 boxes, at \$1 a box, some 100 white. Porto Rico sold at \$1.25, 200 bags of Manila have arrived, but not land.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.

Cotton.—Stock reduced to about 1800 bags, 20 bags N. Orleans were offered by auction 20th ult. and 30 bold, not worth naming.

Market continued, with a tendency to decline.

Memoranda.

Charleston, Oct. 10.

Cotton.—On Saturday and Tuesday a very full inquiry ext-

ended for this article, and sales to a considerable extent were made (amounting, we believe, to about 2000 bags) at from

182 to 171c—a large proportion at 171c. For one fine lot of 200 bags, 171c was offered and refused. Yesterday, the market was quiet, and very few, if any, purchases were made at the rates of the two preceding days. There is, however, but a small stock on hand.

Fifty lbs. New Orleans Sugar sold at auction on Mon-
day, 10th ult.; 17c on Tuesday, 11th; 18c on Wednesday, 12th; 19c on Thursday, 13th; 20c on Friday, 14th; and 18c on Saturday, 15th. A lot of cane Tenerife Wine sold yesterday at 70 cents.

Aurora, Oct. 5.

Cotton.—We notice very little change in price since our last, the rates per few days past being very han-

dy. The principal sales made yesterday were from 151 to 151 for prime, round bales, and 151 for square. We quote 151.

MACON.—The receipts of Cotton this season in Macon, up to September 30th, were 3164 bales, and the stock on hand, 2409 bales. *Augusta Courier.*

4,000 BARRELS of MIGNE COAL, for

WILLIAM E. MURPHY.

500 Barrels New Castle Coal for Blacksmiths.

Oct. 21.—

HANOVER.—The subscriber offers for sale, land

from the burgs Zillie, from Bordeaux, the following articles:

40 pds cognac Brandy, 44 proof,

50 baskets Apples,

50 cans preserved fruits,

White and Red Wine of first quality.

IN STORE.

100 casks Red Wine,

100 barrels empty bottles,

300 lbs Olive oil,

30000 works,

60 cans assorted salted articles; the whole entitled to drawback.

L. G. RASSINOT.

THE Union Bank of Louisiana is checking on N

YORK and Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1833.

P. BOURGEOIS, Chester.

Oct. 21.

100 lbs sugar.

100 lbs flour.

100 lbs coffee.

100 lbs tea.

100 lbs rice.

100 lbs butter.

100 lbs soap.

100 lbs candles.

100 lbs candles.