THE BEE.

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SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The banks in every state in the union, except those of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, have resumed the business of their obligations in specie: and it has become a subject of universal and anxious inquiry to discover any substantial and valid reason why the banks of New Orleans in particular have not followed the example which has been set them. For themselves, unacquainted as we are with the business of banking, we confess that after the most diligent investigation, we have not been able to convince our selves that the banks of this city can offer any reason that is valid or even plausible, for the continued suspension of payments. Excuses indeed have been offered—but they are of such a nature, so untenable, so flimsy, so trifling, that it would be almost a waste of time to discuss them. At first the advocates of suspension alleged that the banks were unable to meet their engagements, because exchange between this city and the north was unfavorable. This was assuming a fact that had no existence. The true rate of exchange between New Orleans and the north has not been unfavorable to the former at any period within the last six months: by the true rate we mean the respective values of silver dollars in this city and in New York—any other standard of exchange is fallacious. The Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, the agent of the United States' Bank, is now selling exchange on New York at 4 per cent. premium, payable here in notes of our own banks—which notes are at a discount of five and a half per cent. below specie.—This fact, which is undeniable, proves that in reality exchange is in favour of New Orleans by one and a half per cent.—and it proves further, that if the notes of our banks were payable in specie, silver dollars would be brought hither from New York. It is by no means probable that the course of trade during the ensuing winter will turn the current of exchange against us—on the contrary, the sale of our crops of sugar and cotton for enlarging the amount of foreign merchandise consumed in Louisiana, will increase the premium on bills of exchange from one and a half to two, three, perhaps four per cent. provided our banks resume not into their another excuse.

Another excuse for continuing the suspension of payments, is, that the specie of our banks would be exhausted away to replenish the empty vaults of those of Alabama and Mississippi, if New Orleans paper were exchangeable for gold and silver. There is less foundation for this excuse than for that which is based on exchanges. If the banks of Mississippi and Alabama wanted our specie, they could obtain it now by paying the common premium. If our bank notes were payable in specie, they would pass for specie in the adjacent states wherever it is required; and they would be more likely to circulate them at a premium than below par. If the banks of those states wanted to fill their vaults with gold and silver, they have other resources besides the specie currency of Louisiana—they have funds in the north and in Europe, which must come home to them, for so long as those funds exist, they will not dream of purchasing specie here at a premium. If, moreover, the banks of New Orleans should commence the redemption of their notes the difference between their value and that of specie would disappear: but the difference between the bank paper of Alabama and Mississippi, and that of the paper of our banks would be increased precisely by the amount of the present difference between our notes and specie. If the people of Mississippi are obliged at the time to pay 25 per cent. in their own bank paper for our bank paper, they must necessarily pay 30 per cent. for the same paper when it becomes equivalent to specie—our paper being now at a discount of 5 per cent. below specie. No one will deny, (we take it for granted) so plain a proposition as this. If than the banks of Mississippi should attempt to arm themselves with our metallic currency, they will find it no difficult to procure so at this moment. They can obtain it now on the same terms as they could do if our bank notes were redeemable in specie: and they would not have the same temptation to carry it away from New Orleans, if it bore no higher value than our own notes.

The apprehension that our banks would ever be compelled to provide a specie circulation for those of Mississippi and Alabama, is founded in error and misconception. If those who have the control of our currency in their hands, understand the important nature of their trust and be resolute to fulfil their duties towards the community and towards their own institutions, no state of things can ever arise to place them at the mercy of the banks in those states. None of the productions either of Alabama or Mississippi are consumed in Louisiana: which we supply them with our money and with a large proportion of all the foreign merchandise which they consume. Great quantities of their cotton are sold in New Orleans—but not for consumption here or on account of persons residing here—and they are always paid for in northern or European funds. From the brief but accurate sketch of the course of trade between New Orleans and the neighboring states of Alabama and Mississippi, here it is possible that we should ever become indebted to them in such an extent as to build exchanges so far unfavorable that they might at their pleasure strip us of our metallic currency? Such an event never can occur, until our bank directors throw themselves naked and defenceless at the feet of adversaries who might be disposed to destroy them.

But if the continuance of the suspension of cash payments be attended by no possible advantage to the public or to the banks themselves, it is quite evident that the restoration of a sound currency would be a most beneficial event, and would be hailed with delight by the whole mass of our population. And the directors of those institutions should be let into the secret (if it be a secret to them) that the day of reckoning can neither be much longer postponed without exciting in the public mind a degree of dissatisfaction and displeasure which may very seriously affect them, and which they would vainly endeavour to suppress or avert. In the present condition of things, commerce is at a dead stand: confidence in trading transactions is at an end: the means of conducting the ordinary traffic on which men and families subsist, are not to be had: and the complaint is heard in every circle that they are wrongfully withheld by those institutions, which were created for the benefit and accommodation of the public!

For the sake of justice and truth we ought to state that the directors of some of the banks express an much inclinable to resume as any other members of the community. Most, if not all, of those institutions, the moment the check in with which they are bound down, are removed, would throw a large portion of their capital into circulation, thus imparting vigor to industry and vivacity to commerce: at present they are literally bound hand and foot, and their friends and customers, the merchants, storekeepers and mechanics, on whose prosperity it seems the prosperity and welfare of the country so greatly depend, are paralized—dying for want of sustenance while they are tantalized with a sight of the bread of life and deprived of the privilege of touching or tasting

The capitals of the richest of our institutions, in this condition of things, necessarily lie dormant and barren, without benefit to the public or advantage to the stockholders. Whereas if the absurd and self destroying restriction were removed, the latter would reap the legitimate profit of their investments and the former would feel the vivifying effects of restored health through every member of society. If the banks would resolve to redeem their notes in silver and gold they would at once be receivable at the Customhouse in payment of duties, which would confirm their credit, assist their circulation, and with proper prudence on the part of the banks themselves would preserve them from all danger of resorting to the fatal measure of suspending cash payments.

In a few days the sale of public lands at auction will take place in this city by order of the president of the United States. The lands to be disposed of amount to a vast quantity of the finest tracts in Louisiana. These sales under favorable circumstances would amount to more than a million of dollars: at present it is impossible to estimate the number of specie which will be touched off, or the average price. The sales will all be made for cash, or notes of specie paying banks, of twenty dollars and upwards, or in treasury notes: but to those who are at a premium over specie, it is improbable that any of them will be offered in payment. Here, then, is presented a mass of thousands of dollars, perhaps a million and a half or two millions of dollars, in paper of the New Orleans banks, after exchanging it for specie, at least a large proportion of it, for we presume that people from the country who attend the sales will be provided with hard money. The sale of lands offering such a fair and advantageous opportunity of issuing such a vast amount of their notes, ought of itself to form a sufficient inducement for the banks to resume the currency without the least delay. Should the sale take place without the currency being restored, the lands must necessarily be paid for in gold and silver, and specie would at once be locked up in government coffers in specie instead of bank notes of this city—The effect is evident, and it will be felt by the speculating and by the banks. A vast amount of gold and silver will be withdrawn from circulation, and consequently specie will become more scarce and dear. But if the banks were paying their vault in gold and silver, the reverse of all this would occur. The specie would be locked up, and the paper circulation of the banks would be diminished in proportion to the specie by so much on the sales may produce. We are unacquainted practically with the science of banking: it appears plain, however, to our unlettered understanding, that if an individual should refuse to cashed his notes, and instead of exchanging his notes for specie or gold to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, he would rather engage himself to the importation of emigrating profession and condition to a culpable extent. Any one who reads or thinks ago should have outlined gah a degree of stability in the banks of this city would have been deemed ignorant of their true character; and such is the confusion of their present condition.

The more we reflect on this subject, the more our conviction that we could [illegible] our capital, [illegible] the banks, [illegible] to meet their engagements [illegible] of their obligations, and from ignorance or [illegible] to the contrary, they have [illegible] to consume, the profits in an impossible and [illegible] packed out by. They have every reason to fear their obligations, and from so full a conviction of the [illegible] from the public. The specie in their vaults on the same day amounted to 83,453,631. No one can reasonably doubt that their condition should be better. Indeed, if they mean to continue as banks of circulation, any further retardment of their issues would deteriorate instead of improving their situation.

But, if they will not resume the payment of gold and silver, they are bound by every consideration of policy and justice to extend accommodations to the public. Every branch of commerce and industry is benumbed and paralyzed by their present state of inaction. While they are rigidly exacting payment with one hand, they have ample means of affording relief and assistance with the other. Five millions of bank paper with an unknown quantity of immaterially shinplasters, constitute a very inadequate provision for the necessary traffic of this great and wealthy city. Under those circumstances, the course which the banks ought to pursue, is, in our view of the subject, quite plain and direct. Either announce that on a given day they will redeem their notes in gold and silver: or, on the other hand, proclaim to the world that they intend to retain the currency in its present condition for an indefinite period; but that they will commence to issue their notes in exchange for the paper of good and solvent individuals, on a certain day and to a reasonable amount.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

Inconsistency in all its protean shapes was never half so ridiculous as in the position assumed by those new allies of the Whigs. They boast of having been the original and ardent supporters of General Jackson in the presidency, and of having contributed to the success of that counsel which placed Mr Van Buren in power. They, a handful, a mere remnant of a fortnightly themselves the genuine, unalloyed and incorruptible Democrats. They profess to venerate the name of Jackson, and to adhere to the policy which characterized his administration. They would fain grace themselves with the title of Jeffersonians, and declare that they entertain the most profound respect and reverence for the principles of that distinguished patriot. But how does their profession accord with the precepts they have ever in their mouths? Are they the supporters of the Democratic doctrine? Do they sustain a single measure smacking of Democracy? These questions are worth answering.

They are Democrats, and where do we find them? In the ranks of the Federalists. Oil and water so testing and mingling harmoniously together. They are Democrats, all what principles do they advocate and what men do they uphold? The political views of Henry Clay find in them an echo—of Henry Clay, the apostate Republican, and now the fiercest and most unpromising of that indomitable band who are necessarily engaged in a crusade upon our republican institutions, and who are seeking to engraft Executive power and patronage, hereditary offices, and all "the lading splendour of monarchy" upon our Democratic Government. Whom do they assume as the next President?—Why Henry Clay! In it not wonderful that in these enlightened times, people should be found silly and ignorant enough to believe in the protestations of such pseudo-Democrats, when by the simple fact of mentioning the profession of his such-Federalist, their shallow hypocrisy, and Democratical professions are at once exposed? But let us push the investigation further; let us see of what sort is this our *Harry* made, that he should grow so pigeot in the estimation of those honest, consistent and disdaining Republicans, yclept Conservatives.

Let it be remembered that this anomalous party declare that they yield to none in respect for the principles and practice which marked General Jackson's administration. Now, Mr. Clay was the most bitter inflexible and determined foe of those principles and that practice. His address consist during Gen. Jackson's term, was one of fired and rancorous opposition. Nay, even at the last session his great speech in which he attempted to prove that the present Government waged a war of extermination against the banks, consisted of little more than a respectest of General Jackson's career, and the array of a number of facts to substantiate his position, that he was an usurper, a tyrant, a military despot, &c. Yet the Conservatives, while rejoicing in the name of Republicans and Jacksonmen, support the champion of Federalism, and sworn enemy to the man they profess to venerate.

Again; Mr. Clay is confessedly in favor of a national bank; General Jackson opposed such an institution to the whole extent of his power and faculties. If the Conservatives are in favor of the Jacksonian policy, how can they give in their adhesion to one whose principles are the antipodes of Jacksonism. Mr. Clay is the advocate of a high tariff, internal improvements, and a broad construction of the constitution. Gen. Jackson was inimical to any system of taxation further than that necessary for the collection of the public revenue; he was decidedly hostile to internal improvements; and his entire policy proved him to be in favor of a strict construction of the constitution. But there is no end to the discrepancies existing in the political tenets of the two individuals—they are the alpha and omega—the Ess and Tee of the political scale. There is no concord between them—no, not even on a single point. Yet the Conservatives, the Jackson men *par excellence*, now give their undivided support to the claims of his most inveterate foe, and still, *mirabile dictu*, continue consistent. They now ask with their leader for a national bank, a high tariff, and a system of internal improvements, and yet remain consistent. Calling themselves Democrats, they vote with the Whigs, and yet remain consistent. Forming but an insignificant minority, and wielding but a feeble power, they presume to be the only correct and faithful expounders of Democracy; its principles are, with them, comprised in an opposition to Mr. Van Buren even more violent than that of the Federalists themselves, and in lending their aid in carrying out every design of the latter, and yet they remaining consistent. Certainly nothing can be more positive and satisfactory and clearly proved than the consistency of the Conservatives.

Who formed the special circular? General Jackson Who denounced it and rejoiced in its repeal? Those veritable Democrats, the Conservatives. Who assisted in electing Martin Van Buren, because he was pledged to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor; and who abandoned him for nobly fulfilling his pledge? Those consistent patriots the conservative. But enough of that pie-bald party. Every tyre is political can reverate the shallow pretences, and miserable shifts to which these renegades are reduced in order to palliate their apostacy.

There is one circumstance in the career of this apostate faction at which we most sincerely rejoice. It is that the party of which they are the new allies both despise and mistrust them. It is over the time of perfidy to forfeit confidence—and treason begets detestation of the traitors even when we profit by their treachery. Such have been the consequences of the desertion of Democracy by the Conservatives. Verily they have their reward. The whigs suspect them of the wish to seek place and preferment, and will not suffer them to mingle with them. One of the federal organs speaking of the conservative observes—"The same striving for domination exists in them, as a faction, which distinguished them as a party, and their characteristics are as marked and as peculiar as if they had never been separated;" and again, "the conservatives talk whiggery amazingly well—nevertheless although the voice may sound like Jacob's, the hands are hairy like Esau's." And yet again, in relation to their divinity, whom they idolize for having like them abjured democracy:—"On the back of Henry Clay they want to place Nathaniel P. Tallmadge. We are friends of Henry Clay and always have been—he is our favorite candidate, but if Henry Clay is to be ridden by Nathaniel P Tallmadge, then we are no longer Clay men, and should oppose the nomination of a national Conversation with such a rider if it jeopardied the whig supremacy. Abhorrence and mistrust and contempt can scarcely be more strongly expressed, when the journalist would rather "jeopard the whig supremacy" than behold a Federal President saddled with a conservative vice-president. This sentiment of loathing is visibly manifested by the deserters. Truly, we cannot marvel at the repugnance of the whigs to mix the leaven of democracy with the whig principles; for in the name of common sense, what confidence can politicians expect to receive, who professing Democracy, practice Federalism, and who put forth political manifestoes every day so diverse and opposite in their features, that nothing continued or consistent can be discovered in them, save the determination to oppose Martin Van Buren.

We had no intention to continue the discussion on the subject of Mr Ferrers with the Picayune, but his reply calls for a comment or two. The Picayune accuses us of personalities. We disclaim them. In answering the attack of that print, we adopted our native to no person. The editor is with us, an insuperable antagonist, and is impugning his satirical powers or his will, we are innocent of personal reflections. Besides, the Picayune is making query with our position that Ferrest was a literary man, called in question our judgment, and we only quote a fair extract in questioning his skipiness. We would be the last to quote a journal quotatorously, but the Picayune must cast of its way to break in jests upon us, and if unhappily is criticised by successive hints or implications, we are compelled to recommend to our readers the sketch in the sandals, the fault lies with it, not with us. As each, we bear no unkindness to the little print.

Boston Hill.—The Boston papers continue warm in their praises of the new Cathedral of Mount Benedict. This is indeed a most elegant edifice, and it looks almost like Boston.

From Havana.—The schooner *Celadonia*, which sailed from Havana on the 7th instant, brought here commercial letters to the 6th. The city was very healthy, not two cases of yellow fever had been reported, and the mortality was small. The crop had been much injured by the drought, only several places fell maps than half of the crop will be gathered. The article was considered dull at high prices. New Orleans flour was selling at 18, hard at 16, coffee 10 a 11; stock sugar 11 a 12 cents; brown ditto 6 a 8; hogs 12; sheep 124. Exchange on New Orleans 2 a 4 per cent. discount.

☞ The certificate an ancient dotage on the subject of the introduction of pleasures in the most important objects they occupy. It is known that this Spanish idea can be obtained in the United States for 50 cents; whereas in the Island of Cuba it is worth 25. Hence profitable speculations have been made to time been made by exchanging statements 50 the gain of the bishop. Gov. Espeleta has extend the old law to be enforced with considerable rigor, and has imprisoned and otherwise punished a number of American sailors, who have been found guilty of violating the prohibitory enactment.

MOB LAW AT HALIFAX N. S.; DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The New York papers give the details of a manifestation of popular turbulence at Halifax, similar to those which have latterly disgraced several cities in the United States. A sailor had been robbed in a house of disreputable character, and an altercation ensuing between him and the landlord he was cruelly beaten, and a report spread that he was killed. In consequence of this rumor, great excitement was occasioned; a large number of sailors and soldiers assembled around the house determined to pull it down. Destructive attacks of all kinds were hurled at the windows and doors, and finally entrance being forced, the mob sacked it completely, leaving not an article of furniture entire. On the next night the mob re-assembled encouraged by two or three thousand spectators, entered the next house owned by Fisher, the proprietor of the first, and drove out the females, without doing much damage to the dwelling. An adjoining house occupied by a colored woman was completely demolished. A mansion termed the "Castle" was materially injured—a house in the rear was served in the same manner—also the house on the opposite corner. A detachment of soldiers were called out, but did not interfere with the mob. Previous to this exhibition of mob, the Halifax papers had been violent in their denunciations of this spirit of jacobinism in the United States. They have now subjects of commment at home.

"LYNCHING OF ABOLITIONISTS.

What the St. Louis Republican calls a "justifiable case of lynching," occurred in St Louis a few days ago. Two men attempted attempted to induce two negroes from their master, and offered to take them to Canada for one hundred dollars. The slaves apparently accepted the proposition; but in reality informed their owner. At the appointed time they met the abolitionists near the farmer's quarters, where the master and two others had been secretly stationed. After some conversation between the abolitionists and the slaves, in which the former attempted to persuade the negroes to return to the house, and secure arms and horses, the master and his friends convinced of their nefarious design, rushed out, "seized the fanatics, bound their hands and led them run for it. As soon as they started, the master, his companions and slaves all joined in a whipping chase. This continued for three miles, after which they were sent across the Mississippi, out of the state, the man who set them over, declaring that he would crop them which he got them over the ferry other side. We know not whether he put his threat in execution.

What Next?—The New York Evening Star gravely assures its readers that the object of Mr John Van Buren's visit to England, is to contract an alliance with the daughter of some powerful and potent British peer, who may furnish the president with means to secure his re-election. The name patriot, sagacious and most liberal paper dashing nonsense, that Mr Van Buren has applied to England for aid to enable him to succeed in his efforts "to give to the executive office all the power incidental to a monarchical government." *Risum teneatis amici?*

Vermont.—In the three Congressional districts now represented by Everett, Slade and Hall, (Whigs) these gentlemen have been re-elected. In the fourth district, where the Conad[illegible] was leading strong, it is possible that Mr. Allen who voted for the neutrality bill, has lost his election. The opponent is Mr Smith who is a mad, is a Democrat. In the fifth district Mr. Fletcher (Democrat) is re-elected. The Whig candidate for governor Jennison is most probably elected by a considerable majority. Vermont has been for many years, one of the strongest Federal states in the Union.

Yellow Fever in Mobile.—We find a stated in the Mobile Examiner of the 14th inst. that the yellow fever had made its appearance in that city. The board of health have reported two well marked cases.

Mr Editor:

A correspondent of your paper, over the signature of V, has very modestly and fairly discussed the merits of the proposed sub-treasury plan.

I agree with him fully, that this measure is "admirably adapted" to them of government, and I am decidedly of opinion that it would be the constitutional treasury, which was originally contemplated by the framers of the constitution.

V. has pursued I think a wise course, in preferring to disseminate the opinions on this important question, of so distinguished an individual as Mr McDuffie, rather than to express his own. Taking example from him, I too will venture to present to your readers, the views of another distinguished citizen, Mr J. C. Calhoun, the illustrious senator of South Carolina, and then whom, there is not a more consistent and patriotic politician in the United States.

The constituents of this gentleman recently honored him with a public dinner at Greenville, S C, as an expression of their entire satisfaction at his political course generally, but more particularly as it regards the sub-treasury question.

(I have perused in the Charleston paper, with much pleasure, the account of that entertainment. On the occasion Mr Calhoun expressed his ideas very forcibly and lucidly, on the proposed treasury scheme: his views I find so interesting, so congenial to my own and according so well with those emanating from your correspondent V, that I will attempt to repeat them to you as nearly as I can recollect, in the same words that I read them.

Mr Calhoun said that "the long standing connection of banks and government is now dissolved, and this measure proposes to make the separation final.—The connection is unequal and unjust, corrupting in its consequences, anti republican, and subversive to our liberties.

"It is unequal and unjust, because it gives preference to one institution over another, and contrasts trade wherever that institution is located; corrupting in its consequences, because to sustain itself against attack, the banks could bribe the officers of government, and members of congress, by secret means, which no one could know or witness, but the parties concerned: anti republican, hostile to state rights and subversive to our liberties, because in the nature of the connection, it is evident the higher the taxes, the higher the tariff duties, the larger the patronage of the general government, the greater its expenditures and the greater its surplus: so much the more the profits of the banks increased, and therefore the powerful moneted institution is directly interested in promoting these anti republican ends, and would assuredly lend its influence to promote them.

"The connection is federal in its origin, and its tendencies—for the act of '89 required the government dues to be paid in gold and silver, but Mr Alexander Hamilton defeated this law by requiring the bank notes of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to be received as gold and silver."

Mr Calhoun referred to some of the slang arguments used by the whigs to cry down the constitutional treasury—one calling it the Boston treasury because Mr Benton proposed the schedule in 1833, but Mr C proved that it was first suggested by General Gordon of Georgia in 1834; another that it would further the power of the government and enlarge the patronage of the government and office holders, and "banner" for the people—this is a pretty one conclusion, for have the whigs no longer any constitutional currency the best, and the bank circulation used by the people as "banner?" Why not then give the people the "sun?" But the truth is, the whigs wish to reverse matters, and to give sits to the banks, and leave to the government and people.

By introducing one of Æsop's Fables, Mr Calhoun showed with a beautiful illustration, the danger of chartering a national bank.

A woodman humbly petitioned the forest to grant him a small piece of timber. Every small piece indeed, that he might make a helve for his axe. The forest held a council and granted the apparently moderate request.

The woodman shaped and fitted his helve, and returning soon after, felled the forest around him. The axe, Mr Calhoun remarked to the bank—give us a charter, and you supply the helve, and soon the tree of American liberty will fall prostrate before it.

Mr Calhoun in contending that it was the duty and the right of the government to use its own credit (treasury notes) and specie in its fiscal operations, concluded his remarks by stating "that he was not opposed to banking institutions or the credit system, only he wished them like every other business to stand on their own resources."

V. is perhaps correct, in saying that the treasury plan may now be odious, but it is to us, I am satisfied it is because the measure is not yet understood, nor its means appreciated; a few years will suffice to develope them to the satisfaction of the American people.

Your sixpence a few days since on federal patronage, still apply to this measure, as well as to every thing else that is democratic and now in completion rather use to offer you my tribute of respect for the fidelity and zeal always displayed by the "Bee, the advocating sound democratic and republican principles of the American constitution.

The council of the first municipality yesterday adopted a resolution, ordering the sale of the old Water Works with the machines and other things belonging to the same, together with the building, Banner stage to the vegetable market.

The council also passed a resolution that the hypothecs on which the sellers of wood are to fill their stores, shall be placed at the bureau of Canal and Hampson streets, St Peter and Hampson and Esplanade and Hampson streets.

Jefferson Academy.—We announced a few days ago that this academy would open on the *first of next month*. We now publish the prospectus of that useful establishment and again beg leave to recommend it to all those parents who have seriously at heart the education and future welfare of their children.

Eclipse of the Sun.—An eclipse of the sun will be visible today. This is the last eclipse that will be seen in North America until the 30th May 1854. The eclipse will begin at 8 hours 19 min. 1 sec. P. M; the greatest obscuration will take place at 2 hours 45 min 21 sec; and the eclipse will terminate at 2 hours 1 min 16 sec

☞ A Mrs. Rough was burnt to death on the 6th instant in Philadelphia, by the bursting of a spirit lamp, and the communication of the flame to her dress. A man who attempted to extinguish the flames was also great severely burnt. The room likewise caught fire, but was soon put out.

The Mormons.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican that meetings have been held in two counties in Missouri, at which the inhabitants resolved that they were ready and willing, whenever it shall be necessary to assist in the work of expelling the Mormons.

Illegal Imprisonment.—The Boston Post says a letter has been received in that city dated Havana, Aug 13th, stating that five seamen belonging to the William Eaga of Newport, are in custody at Havana, for refusing to do their duty on board their ship. The letter is from one of the imprisoned, and states that the behaviour of the captain occasioned tumultuous action on the part of the men.

Natchez, Sept 10, 1839.

THE COTTON CROP.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that the cotton crop of this state will be materially short, compared with the product of 1838. Even in the country where favorable anticipations were formed some two or three weeks ago, it is stated, the prospect, now for sure, will be 15 per cent less than that of last year. In the upper part of the state, the falling off will be still greater. And if the reports of the Tennessee and North Alabama crops are to be relied on, we may safely predict that the receipts at New Orleans in 1839 will fall below those of 1838, fully 150,000 bales.

The quality of the cotton whichhas now gathering is very superior, and ought to command a high price.—If care was taken by our planters to make as much as possible of their crops *first quality*, they would be amply repaid for their pains. The "*fair quality*" of the last crop will be certainly consumed before the next cotton can get to market; and the stock on hand in Europe at the commencement of the next year will be comparatively small. Under these circumstances, we have good ground of believing that the *fair qualities* of the growing crops will find ready sale and high prices.

DEFERRED ITEMS.

Abolition in the West Indies.—The New York Star publishes a letter said to be from a highly respectable source in Jamaica, which goes to confirm the accounts already received, that the emancipation of the negroes will be productive of a great deal of trouble. The prices now demanded by the negroes are higher than the planters can pay and cultivate their plantations, and the negroes are not to be hired by the Baptist parsons, who also have influence over the governor.—Dismal forebodings are entertained.

PIRATES TAKEN.

The New York papers state that the U. S. ship Cyane, on her recent voyage to the Mediterranean spoke the Hibernia, capt. Cobb, who informed captain P. that the English ship Isabella had a short time previous been robbed by pirates, not many miles from where the two ships then were; and accordingly capt P. determined, if possible, to bring the villains to justice. Touching at the West Indies, he there learned that the pirates were bound to Santa Cruz, Tenerife, for which port she sailed immediately, and on her arrival found the pirates in the harbor, at anchor. Information to the English consul, and the pirates were arrested and imprisoned.

Jail Escape.—Six Prisoners confined in the Baltimore jail made their escape on the 6th inst, by passing through the private sewer leading to Jones' Falls. Their names are John alias Fleck Hall, David Wilson' John W. Williams alias Lucky Wood, and three Germans named Angel, Kessner and Braden. A reward of $40 is offered for the arrest of each of them

☞ We have received the first number of the Mobile Gazette and Advertiser, a new paper, devoted to commerce, literature and miscellaneous subjects. It appears to be conducted with ability and spirit, and has our hearty wishes for its success.

Sculpture.—Greenough, the sculptor, has sent Col Perkins two casts of the colossal marbles of *Day* and *Night*, the original by Michael Angelo, and now in the church of St. Nicholas, at Florence. They have been received at Boston from Leghorn

American Marble.—White statuary marble, equal to the best Italian, has been discovered in extensive deposits in Clay County, Georgia. An obscure ridge in the mountains has been followed six miles, which consists entirely of that valuable material.

Missouri State House.—The rebuilding of this edifice has been commenced at Jefferson City. Its cost will be $120,000, of which $75,000 have already been appropriated. The plan of the building is magnificent. It is to be of "greyish-white" limestone, polished. Eighty to ninety hands are now employed on the stone-work.

Domestic Wine.—A wine has been made on the plantation of Mr Jacob Resor in the vicinity of Cincinnati, which resembles the luck of the Rhine and is pronounced in every respect equal to that wine. A fraction less than half an acre produced twenty two barrels of this wine.

The Patent Sutherland We learn from the Northern papers that Sutherland will soon be at liberty, as the law officers of the crown in England have decided that his conviction was illegal, and their decision was accompanied by an order for his discharge.

Fire in Crawfordville.—A fire broke out on the 6th inst in this little town, which consumed about $20,000 worth of property in the course of an hour.—Only five houses and a little store were burned. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary

☞ The fire in New Jersey was yet raging at the last account. Many millions of property had already been consumed. A space of twenty miles in length by fourteen in breadth, was in a state of conflagration. A great many houses had been destroyed, and it was feared that many persons had perished.

Fires in New York.—Three fires occurred in New York on the evening of the 6th inst.

Celeste.—This accomplished *danseuse* was to leave Europe for America, immediately after finishing a short engagement at Paris.

Forrest is drawing overwhelming houses at the National.

☞ A bank has been organized at Buffalo under the free banking law, which is to go shortly into operation—capital $200,000.

Four Coroner's Inquests in New York on the third!

☞ It is said that the New York pilots have combined together under oath, to bring no vessel through Lieutenant Gedney's new channel.

Mock Auctions are quite common in New York Simple folks are plundered by knaves in that manner, with a skill and address perfectly surprising.

James K. Polk has been nominated by the democratic convention a candidate for governor of Tennessee.

Monticello. The mansion house at Monticello was built and furnished to the days of Mr Jefferson's prosperity. In its dimensions and ornaments, it was such a one as became the character and fortune of the man. It stands upon an elliptic plain, formed by cutting down the top of a mountain, and on the west stretching away in lawn, and the south, it commands a view of the Blue Ridge for a hundred and fifty miles, and beyond the eye one of the boldest and most beautiful horizons in the world; while, on the east it presents an extent of prospect, bounded only by the spherical form of the earth, in which nature seems to sleep in eternal repose, as if to form one of her finest contrasts with the rude and roiling grandeur of the west. In the wide prospect, and to the north and south, are several detached mountains which contribute to animate and diversify this enchanting landscape; and among them to the south, Willis's mountain, which is so interestingly depicted in his notes.

From this eminent the philosopher was wont to enjoy that spectacle, among the sublimest of nature's operations the looming of the distant mountains, and the great revolution of the celestial sphere. From this summit, too, the patriot could look down with uninterrupted vision upon the wide expanse of the world around, for which he considered himself born; and upwards, to the open and vaulted heavens to which he seemed to approach, as if to keep him continually in high responsibility.—It is indeed a prospect in which you see and feel, at once, that nothing mean or little could live. It is a scene fit to nourish those great and high souled principles which formed the elements of his character, and was a most noble and appropriate post for such a sentinal, over the rights and liberty of man.

Approaching the house on the east the visiter instinctively paused, to cast around one thrilling glance at this magnificent panorama, and then passed to the vestible, where, if he had not been previously informed, he would immediately perceive that he was entering the house of no common man. In the spacious and lofty hall which opens before him, he marks no gilding and tapestry ornaments, but before, on the right, on the left, all around, the eye is struck and gratified with the objects of science and taste, so happily arranged as to produce their finest effect. On one side specimens of sculpture set out in such order as to exhibit at a coup d'œil the historical progress of that art, from the first rude attempts of the aborigines of our country, up to those exquisite and finished productions of great painters himself, from place to place of Canova. On the other side the visiter upon displayed a vast collection of Indian arts, the paintings, engravings, and manufactures; on another an array of the local productions of our country, animal and mineral; the political journals of those times, and memoirs that once lead our forums, and are now dust, and a variegated display of the branching of those "monarchs of the storm" that still people the forests of the American continent.

From this hall he was ushered into a noble saloon, from which the glorious landscape of the west again burst upon his view; and which, within, is hung with second with the finest productions of the general historical paintings of the most striking subjects from all countries, and all ages; the portraits of distinguished men, and patriots, both of Europe and America, and statues and engravings in outlines perfect.

Here the visiter was yet lost in the contemplation of these treasures of the arts and sciences, he was startled by the approach of a strong and resolute gentleman forming with imclusive confidence in the door of entrance, he was met by the tall, and unmoved, and stately figure of the patriot himself—his countenance beaming with intelligence and benignity, and yet with a dignity of mien, high in strong and cordial pressure, confirming the courteous welcome of his tongue. And does anne that phrase of Scripture, "verbatim that passes all description—so cheerful—so unassuming—so free, and easy, and friendly, and kind, and—that even the young, and overawed, and embarrassed, never at once forget his force, and felt himself by the side of an old and familiar friend.—*Wirt.*

A Wife.—The Providence Journal has the following.—One of the most amusing incidents of the late Whig Convention at Cranston. An old woman who has long earned a honest penny by selling fortunes and promising rich husbands and handsome wives to the inquiring damsels and swains, stood in her door, broom in hand, when the tornado passed in its fury; she was borne aloft in the whirlwind amidst trees torn up by their roots, the ruins of houses, and whatever else fell in the path of the tempest; but true to her character, she rode out the storm and descended unhurt. The suspicion long entertained that the old witch had dealt converse with spirits of an other world, has then become certainty.]

MR. MAURY AND MISS MARY.

Mr Maury and Miss Mary,
Of greater talk grown weary,
Hurry'd to ask their evening,
In the pleasant sport of pursuing
Had the former to the latter,
"Far be't from me to flatter,
But certainly it is true,
That if 'twere not for U
How gladly I'd be Mary."
The rosy lass tittered Mary,
Prompt not to be outdone
In compliment or pun,
Replied—"If I had U
Parodd be Maury too.
Washington City.

NEW ORLEANS, 17th Sept. 1839.

The undersigned, pilots resident in the Balize, Galveston, Texas, to New Orleans, being anxious to make captain Longcope some return for his officer-like and polite conduct during the past year, state that the brig left Galveston at 9 o'clock P M on the 3d inst, that a hard gale commenced blowing that night, and continued with little moderation for the space of seven days and nights. A heavy sea ran at the time, and then for three days it was calm, so that little headway could be made. Hard weather, with rain, again set in, and continued about three nights of the 15th inst. Nearly the whole time the wind varied from east to south east: on the 16th met the brig reached the pilot boat off Balize, and taken in tow by pilot on board, was towed up the river by the steamer Port Boy.

We think much pleasure in offering to captain Longcope the slight evidence of our personal obligations for his courteous during this difficult voyage, as well as for his able and skillful direction, at all hours, of his new, strong and admirable vessel.

Stephen F. Miller, of Alabama.
R. H. Walker, of Texas.
James R. Blount, of New Orleans
J. Williams, of Alabama.
C. C. Sewell, of New Orleans.
H. A Smith, of Alabama.
Edwd Hanrick, of Alabama.
J. C. Shaw, of Texas.

LATEST DATES

New York	sep. 5	Liverpool	aug 4
Boston	sep. 5	Havana	sep 6
Philadelphia	sep. 10	Havre	july 24
Washington	sep. 10	Paris	aug 1
Baltimore	sep. 10	Bordeaux	july 27
Charleston	sep. 12	Madrid	july 22
Vera Cruz	july 28	Cadiz	july 17
Tampico	aug 1	Barcelona	sep 7
Mexico	july 31	Honduras	sep 1

COMMERCIAL

STATEMENT

Of the Exports of produce from Havana, from 1st of January to the 1st of Sept 1839

Sugar 306,816 boxes, coffee 720,546 arrobas, molasses 44,663 hhds, honey 671 tierces, wax 12,316 arrobas, tafia 1185 pipes, sugar 109,804 [illegible], tobacco 45,774 arrobas.

EXPORTS

From Matanzas during the same period

Sugar 152,810 boxes, coffee 178,536, molasses 66,580 hhds.

Of the total amount of exports from Havana, there were for the U States

24,132 boxes sugar, 501,659 arrobas coffee, and 41,678 hhds molasses

Of the total amount from Matanzas, for the United States:

25,985 boxes sugar, 135,993 arrobas coffee, 46,584 hhds molasses.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sep. 8.

The sales of cotton since our last report are estimated at 2200 bales. Prices 500 were Upland principally at 9a12 cents, including of 46 bales good fair to good at 14 cents, and 1 bale very good fair at 131 cents, 600 New Orleans at 9a9½, and a few first at 13a14 cents, 300 Mobile at 9a12½, and 25 bales at 14½ cents. The sales in the commencement of the week were chiefly of the better qualities for home use at full rates. On Thursday operators again came into market, and sales were effected to the extent of 1200 bales, principally of ordinary to good middling descriptions at 9a10½c.

Boston, Sept 6.

Cotton—Transactions are light, and prices without change. Sales are only about 300 bales, at prices corresponding to quotations.

Cincinnati, Sept 6.

Flour, at the canal	$5 00
Whiskey, bruk	41
Pork, mess	20 00
Prime	15 00
Clear	20 a 21
Bulk	6
Beans, hog round	9
Hams	11
Lard	9
Wheat, per bushel	87½
Corn do	62
Oats do	33
Potatoes, do new	81 00

Nashville, Sep. 12.

EXCHANGE FALLING.

Exchange on Philadelphia is down today to *five* per cent. All the banks with one exception, are checking at that rate. The demand is fair.

In consequence of this change, prem. fund, generally, are lower.

We quote brokers rates on premium funds as for lows

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold,	4 a 5	6
Silver	4 a 5	6
Treas Notes,	4 a 5	6
U S Notes,		6
Checks on East,	4	6
Kentucky,	4 a 5	6
Indiana,	4 a 5	6
New Orleans,	2	

The rates of discount on Mississippi and Alabama funds

	Buying.	Selling.
Ala