THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION must be preserved."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1835.

Reflect our report of the city council for a deserved compliment paid to Mr Cuthbertson for his energetic conduct as mayor; and for a tribute of respect to the legion—most of whom by the by are naturalized citizens and to be made the prey of the Native Aristocracy. How generous, noble and dignified is the course of conduct attempted by that cadet aristocracy in wishing to deprive the gentlemen of the legion, of their rights as citizens.

In the same report will be found some simply sublime resolutions of Mr Caldwell, which our readers are requested to translate into English—if they can.

Mob law was denounced by our fellow-citizens at a public meeting some weeks since, when they resolved to depend wholly on the laws for the protection of social order; and fortunately for the character of New Orleans, the violence of mobocracies has been unknown here till Sunday last—if it be right (which we think not) to include the occurrences of that day within the limits of mob misrule.

The mechanics of this city are as elsewhere generally men of industry and propriety of conduct; and we must exculpate them from any participation in the proceedings of Sunday; although we do not believe that the object of those who assembled on that day was to create disturbance—but giving vent to discontented feelings at such a time and place, under present circumstances, was imprudent; and calculated to produce disturbance. The city authorities were therefore perfectly justified in interfering; and the recorder in his proclamation has happily subscribed himself as the *acting* mayor: such an officer being a novelty in New Orleans.

But the mechanics were resolved not to lay under the imputation of sanctioning those proceedings. On Monday evening they held a meeting to exonerate themselves; and resolve to enforce the laws and assist the civil authorities: precisely what was to be expected from intelligent citizens. The mechanics (like others well disposed) know that social order under the protection of law is their best safeguard. They know that their remuneration here is great; that their services are in constant demand; and that they must live and should let live. The secret of success among tradesmen as well as traders is competition not opposition. Merchants cannot compel customers, nor mechanics employers; but merchants are not to be dictated to by customers, nor are employers by mechanics. An honorable competition being excited should prevent an injurious combination. Our tradesmen must know that combinations have failed in every city in France, in Germany, in England, and in every other country: so should it here. They must know that manufactures are but yet in their infancy in the south; and that any imprudent effort on their part to compel masters to accede to stipulated terms of employment or compensation must be injurious to themselves and others. It is their interest to live on good terms with their employers, whom they should assist as far as prudent and practicable.

DONALDSONVILLE, August 30, 1835.

To the Editor of the Bee.

Sir—Arrived yesterday in this parish I hasten to give you such informations as I could collect concerning the apprehension of five vagrants who were traveling along the banks of the river, with the intention (as it is generally supposed by the inhabitants of this parish) to create an insurrection among the slaves. In the pockets of one of those banditti the sum of eight hundred dollars was found, and they are suspected to have waylaid and robbed some travelers.

Every evening patrols are on foot, and all the inhabitants of the parish are on the alert. The crops, wherever I have been, are very impromising. For these three last days we had incessant rains, which prevented me going abroad, but as I intend visiting all the parishes of this state I shall inform you of what may concern your numerous readers. I am &c.

A TRAVELLER.

THE SWAMP.—Appraisers are now engaged to assess the value of the swamp lands rearward of the city, preparatory to the operations of the Draining company. The swamp has been divided into sections separated by the Metairie ridge and its continuation. The first section to be drained will be that included within the boundaries of the city and the Metairie ridge, extending from the canal of the bank company to canal Carondelet. This will easily be effected: for the bank of the former canal as at present will serve for a levee; and the bank of the latter will be raised a couple of feet. The Metairie ridge will be connected by a levee with the bayou St John, where a dam will be constructed, and a steam engine placed—to carry off the waters in the canals intersecting the section and concentrating at the bayou, into which the waters will be propelled towards lake Pontchartrain. This may be done at an expence of 30 or 40 thousand dollars; and before Christmas next.

The second section will be that between canal Carondelet and the Pontchartrain railroad: so that all the swamp behind the city proper and the faubourg St Mary, may be drained in three or four months at an expence of 80,000 dollars. The section behind the lower faubourg will be next attacked.

We believe that the Draining company intend to reopen the canal in Canal street from the Mississippi to the bayou St John; and to construct another in the lower parts of the city, through Esplanade street, or adjoining the railroad to the lake—the latter of which would be but opening and extending the Marigny canal, which might therefore be rendered navigable for small watercraft between the river and lake Pontchartrain; and answer a double purpose of public improvements. Although the directors of the company are decidedly against turning the waters of the Mississippi over the swamp between the city and the Metairie ridge, as this would render the rear lands higher than our streets and subject these to continual inundations—yet they seem disposed to turn it out for the sake of alluvial deposit, on that part of the swamp between the Metairie ridge and the lake: as thence there could be no refluence of waters to the city.

This project of draining is practicable, and likely to be efficient. It is the most economical that could be devised; and our citizens will be as much delighted as surprised when they find in November or December next, the benefits of having drained the first section. The mills answer for sugar refining, cotton or other factories; and may be eagerly sought for by manufacturers of flour, paper, etc. The whole project is one of such immediate utility and immense importance to New Orleans, that we anticipate decided success from the energetic exertions of the intelligent directors of the company.

The acting governor of Michigan has called together the legislative council of that Territory in consequence of the recent troubles at Toledo.

The late riots in Baltimore in consequence of the non-settlement of the debts of the broken bank of Maryland, afford a very strong lesson to state legislatures to be more cautious in chartering banking companies, without rendering the stockholders individually responsible for the debts of the company. The system of banking in most states is calculated to produce the greatest enormities; and the victims—generally the poorer citizens—have no redress; no legal remedy. The responsibility of directors should be increased; and stockholders should be rendered amenable for twice the amount of their shares. At present the public have no security against corporations—which act generally in defiance of the states' constitution, on account of their exclusive privileges; and in defiance of justice, on account of lack of responsibility to the public.

Mobs have been the order of the day in the Atlantic cities. They have prevailed in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. It is time that they should be unanimously and spiritedly discountenanced by all friends of social order, and of the legitimate empire of the law.

The postmaster of New York has signified to the members of the Anti-slavery society that he will not transmit their publications by mail they insist on their right of using the post office, but he impromptuously—and we trust that this contradiction of his power will be supported not only by the civil authority of the slave holding states, but by the well disposed among their northern brethren. We patriotically hope that it is a high handed measure. But one imperatively demanded by existing circumstances—one justified by propriety and prudence as well as necessity. It is a use of power to prevent an abuse of privileges; and which legal privileges infringe on constitutional rights, it is better to limit the feeling than violate the latter. Mr Gouverneur will therefore experience the gratitude of southern citizens; and the vindication of all the world depend.

The president has returned from the Rip Raps to Washington, in good health.

Henry Clay was so much chagrined at the state of the polls in Clarke county, that on the 3d day he went in [illegible] Winchester; but chagrined at his defeat—for the [illegible] true staunch democrats to the Kentucky legislature [illegible] as a consolation, that 'old Clarke had [illegible]'. It had before disgraced itself too long under [illegible] Kentucky will no longer be led in apron-[illegible] of Clay; nor be 'bound Prentice' to the [illegible] returned to con-[illegible] are whigs—if [illegible]

The opposition party have brought forward Gen Harrison to produce a diversion in the western states against Van Buren—hoping to detach some members from the democratic party for the purpose of bringing the election for president into the house of representatives; that the same game or mockery of the rights of the people at large may be there played against Van Buren, which had been against Jefferson and Jackson. If the members of the democratic party suffer themselves to be again cajoled by their personal predilections in advancing men not supporting measures or principles, we mistake them grossly. Twice have they been deceived; but a third attempt shall not succeed. Democrats know that the personal and political life of Van Buren has been assaulted; and that all his partialities and exertions have been for the democracy. They may respect general Harrison or judge White as a man; but spurn either as a president thrust on them by their sinister opponents. They are the candidates of the federal-whigs, not of the republican democrats; and the latter shall and will support their own candidates. Union is essential to success and the union of democrats must be preserved. They have the superiority in numerical strength; let them show it in united efforts—and they may smile at all the manœuvres of their truckling adversaries.

The Mississippi elections occur in November. They will afford another triumph for the democracy. The Van Buren governor will be elected—as has been in the states of Alabama and Tennessee; and most of the democratic candidates for congress and the state legislature.

The Pennsylvania elections will be held in October. Gov Wolf is a candidate for election a third time—opposed by Muhlenburg, both friends of the administration; and by Ritner, the whig candidate. This division of the party may produce a defeat; and secure the election of Ritner. But the state will be found true to democracy; although attempts are made in favor of Harrison, as had been fruitlessly for McLean.

The North Carolina elections have terminated in favor of the democratic candidate Van Buren, in most instances. Generals Hawkins and Speight have been re-elected by a majority over 1000—opposed by the White candidates Crudup and McLeod. Montgomery, (V B) has prevailed against Barringer (W); but Pettigrew, the White candidate has succeeded against Dr Hall, the former member. Out of 22 members of the state legislature, 16 are Van Buren democrats. So much for the native state of judge White.

MEXICO.—It is impossible to form an accurate idea of the domestic affairs and movements of the Mexican government and people from the newspapers received from Mexico: for all are under the special surveillance and censorship of the satellites and myrmidons of Santa Anna, whose emissaries and agents are in every quarter. Out of the 25 newspapers published in Mexico, not one can or dare give publicity to any fact calculated to censure the administration of the meanest subordinate of the government: and what is worse, those that have had the honesty to express their opinions even out of the Mexican jurisdiction are objects of vengeance—and those who have been subjected to suspicion and ill treatment in Mexico have been induced or compelled to give a somerset in favor of the military dictator.

Zavala had resigned his embassy to France, rather than act as the representative of Santa Anna: and orders have been issued to apprehend him wherever found. Col Austin was the victim of the dictator: but has been set at large on the special provision (it is said) of using his influence to bring Texas to the recognition of the consolidated government—which we might almost have inferred, if not otherwise apprised from an authorized notice lately in the Bulletin of this city: "How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished!"

Santangelo—an American citizen—was expatriated: because he had dared to justify American merchants against vile aspersions: and even his fellow-citizens resident in Mexico dared not interfere in his behalf.

Troops have been sent to Texas under the pretext of acting against land speculators; but really to overcome the colonists—and marched over land that they might make a more safe and quiet descent on the province, and distribute themselves before resistance could prove effectual. Also probably that information might not be so easily obtained by American cruisers or traders of the intended movements. Even at the dates of last advices, troops were on their way from Orizaba to Vera Cruz for Texas.

But Santa Anna will not find his accession to absolute control so easy as he had imagined. On the meeting of the congress, a spirit of opposition was manifested only evinced to the executive authorities, supposed to be secretly countenanced by generals Bravo, Cortazar and Canalenas: so that Tournel the minister, and the commandant Valencia, despatched expresses urging the president to hasten to Mexico—at the same time that the congress was declared dissolved, and returns ordered for a new one, to which will be submitted the project of a constitution for a consolidated government. The document has been prepared by Lucas Alaman and the bishop of Puebla.

The city of Mexico exhibits the effects of arbitrary misrule. Bullion or coin is rare there; and the government is obliged to issue treasury warrants for the payment of its debts and authorities—which are generally circulated at a discount of 18 or 20 per cent. So great is the distress, that the government had issued orders to annul the sales of the metals, etc, which Santa Anna had seized at Zacatecas; and had intended to dispose of for his own emolument.

On the 1st of August there had been a great military assembly at Mexico—assisted by general Barragan, president *pro tempo*; and most of the executive authorities—apparently for the purpose of making Santa Anna emperor of the country. We have not heard the result.

Nothing definitive had been decided concerning the revolution in the south. The terms offered by Bravo in his capitulation with Alvarez were so extravagant, that the latter has refused his acquiescence: and maintains his hostile appearance and arrangements.

The population of St Louis is 6316. Increase in two years, 1919. In 1830 the population was 5862.

CITY COUNCIL.—EXTRAORDINARY SITTING.
August 31, 1835.

Members present, Messrs Schmidt, Labatut, Thomas, Gaiennié, Caldwell and Berry.

Mr Labatut was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr Schmidt, Mr Charles Boyon was elected Secretary pro tempore. The council proceeded to the election of a President and Mr Labatut having obtained the majority was duly elected.

Mr Gaiennié alluding to the events of the 30th August; thought it his duty as the representative and the organ of the people to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved That the council as the interpreter of the opinions of the people whom they represent, vote thanks to the recorder John Cuthbertson, the acting Mayor for the zeal, firmness and impartiality which he has displayed in the discharge of his duty during the riots which threatened our city on the 30th of August.

To show in a suitable manner to the Legion of Louisiana the gratitude of the city for the coolness and zeal with which they have dispersed a meeting which might have been dangerous; and for the respect they have shown to our laws, resolved that a sum of two thousand dollars be thereby appropriated for the purchase of a Standard on which shall be wrote in gold letters on a blue field

Devotedness to the Country
Respect and submission to laws.

And on the other side,

"The City of New Orleans to the Legion of Louisiana."

Resolved that the Mayor be authorized to have said standard made, and in the name of the city to present it to the Legion of Louisiana.

Resolved that the thanks of the city be given to all officers and privates of the legion and of other companies—to the citizens in general for the coolness and zeal they displayed in enforcing the peace and good order.

Resolved that a committee of five members of the city council be appointed to wait on general Planché, commanding the legion, to present him and the officers and privates of the legion, the thanks of the city council for their zeal and patriotism.

The rules being dispensed with, the resolutions were examined.

The 1st section was read and adopted.

On the 2d section Mr Thomas rose and said that he was far from impugning the motives which had dictated said resolution, but when presumed for an extraordinary sitting, he thought the council would devise some means to insure the public peace, but he did not think it was to adopt such a resolution as this which he considers as premature. Certainly the legion highly deserves the gratitude of the people; but he thinks the sum of $2000 is rather extravagant—considering the exhausted state of the treasury. He proposed as an amendment to substitute the words *all necessary funds.*

Mr Schmidt was opposed to that amendment, after congratulating on the services rendered by the legion, that honorable member cannot conceive how the council could show parsimony when it was intended to present to the legion a testimony of public gratitude.

Mr Gaiennié observed that the member of the 2d district was not well informed of the true state of our finances. He knew that the treasury was not exhausted as the Mayor reports it to be, and as the mover of the resolution, he feels ashamed to have limited the appropriation to the paltry sum of $2000. In offering such a resolution he was only the organ of the whole people of Louisiana who prides in the legion and who is anxious to show its gratitude. But tho as much as the amendment may be so consigned as to give a larger stope to the liberality of the council, he will support it.

Mr Labatut left the chair which was occupied by Mr Schmidt, and said that he fully approved the idea of offering a standard to the legion. Too much respect cannot be shown to a body which proves to be the best security of our public peace. He wished only to introduce as an amendment that the inscription engraved on the flag should be "Respect and obedience to the laws of the U. States as far as they are not opposed to the laws of the State of Louisiana. The honorable member thought it was time to show to the whole confederacy that we are determined to preserve the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution.

Mr Gaiennié observed that the laws of the United States in the present case were not opposed to the laws of Louisiana.

Mr Labatut thought the contrary; and in support of his opinion said that those innumerable pamphlets which were intended for the ruin of the southern states, were published in the north by a set of persons whom the laws of the United States cannot punish. Lately did not the post master of New York inform Pappan, Garrison and other incendiaries, not to send any more of their pamphlets; and was he not informed by them that they would persist, as the laws of the United States could not prevent them? Then it is our duty to show them that we can; that we will protect ourselves; that we shall exemplarily punish the disturbers of the public peace and the violaters of our laws. Now is the proper time for an example. Some seditious persons have been apprehended; why not try them immediately, and if found guilty inflict on them a summary punishment?

This amendment was rejected.

Mr Baldwin proposed that the words shall be "Devotedness to the country and respect to the laws of the state"—rejected.

The amendment of Mr Thomas was adopted. The other sections of the ordinance were read and adopted.

Mr Caldwell presented the following resolutions which were ordered to be printed.

Whereas the excitement growing out of the religious and fanatical movements of certain misguided and bad men of the north and east of our confederacy, are too weak to affect the children of the sunny regions of the south and west; and seeing as we do the indignation manifested against said fanatics and abolitionists by the great majority of the children of the strong holds of said fanatics, abolitionists and bad men, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, be it

Resolved, That we have every reliance upon our northern and eastern brethren that they will prostrate those vile disturbers of our public peace,—those clogs upon our great national industry,—those dissemminators of dreams in the face of our great rights and truth,—those distributors of vile and rash lies and visionary trash.

Resolved further, That the moral and physical power we have within ourselves can and will prevent any danger to the public peace from the attempts of fanaticism, abolition, or any other name that the rights of our constitution and laws may be invaded under.

The council adjourned.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, August 11.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS

After a part of our impression had been completed we received intelligence of an important movement on the part of our state executive, which we stop the press to communicate.

Orders have been issued by Gov Lucas, to the major general of militia throughout the state, to report to him immediately the number of mounted riflemen, and cavalry can be furnished from their respective divisions at a moment's warning! It is supposed this force is intended for the disputed territory, to prevent or repel the aggressions of Michigan, or perhaps to invade the Territory!

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Samuel L. Rutherford to be Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, (Ark. Ter.) in the place of Bernard Smith, deceased.

James Ray to be Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, (La.) in the place of Valentine King, deceased.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND,

By the Josephine, Capt. A. Britton, from Cork, dates are received from London to July 15th.

The recruiting service for the Queen of Spain was going on in Ireland with great spirit.

The King of England has officially communicated to parliament that for the more speedy decision of the Irish Church Bill, he relinquishes all his Majesty's interest in any benefices and ecclesiastical dignities of the Church of Ireland.

A bill is to be introduced to regulate the municipal corporations of Ireland.

Twenty persons have already been arrested at Paris on the charge of conspiracy against the life of the King. Bergeron is the name of the leader—the same who was tried and acquitted for firing a pistol at the King about a year since on his way to open the Chamber of Deputies. The persons implicated had a magazine of arms on the road to Neuilly, with the intention it is thought, of constructing an "infernal machine" to blow up the king's carriage on his return from or journey to his suburban villa at the bridge.

A treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade has been concluded between G. Britain and Spain. Vessels found engaged in or prepared for this horrid traffic are to be condemned and broken up.

At Galway the distress of the poor is such, that 18,000 females are said to be in a state of starvation.

Seventeen persons lost their lives in a coal mine at Little Lever, near Bolton, by the sudden irruption of the water.

The London Morning Chronicle has a curious article, complaining of the cold demeanour of the king towards his ministers from the very moment of their entering upon the duties of their office. The usual dinner parties and fetes at the palace, have, it is said, been suspended to mark the displeasure of the royal cortege and court against those who have helped to achieve the recent triumphs of the people. This is the poor pitiful spite of bloated aristocracy; but they will only add by it fuel to the flames of liberty which will be the more certain to consume them in the end. We are quite surprised that one of our cotemporaries should see in this alienation of feeling and interruption of courtesies between the crown and cabinet, ominous indications of the speedy dissolution of the latter. *Au contraire*, it will so much the more strengthen the ministry and popular cause. So far from the king daring to dismiss the ministers, it is more than probable from the tenor of the article in question, that the king will be called to account by his constitutional advisers and made to explain satisfactorily the indecorous manifestations of hostility towards them which he has said to have permitted in his presence.—The following are some of the incidents said to have taken place:

At a Council held at St James', for the purpose of swearing Sir James Grey, one of the sworn advisers to Canada, into the privy council, his majesty, acting no doubt on the instigation of illegal counsellors by whom his Court is constantly infested, so far forgot himself as to address personal orders to Sir Charles, at variance with the advice which had been given by his constitutional ministers, and impugning their conduct and opinions with reference to the all important mission to which that gentleman had been appointed. This unbecoming scene took place in the presence of the household and other usual attendants on the council.

In like manner, after the review on Friday last, at a dinner to about seventy officers at St James, various toasts were given, and extraordinary speeches made, which, if we are to credit the version given of them by the tories, were distinguished by the most hostile feelings to the actual government, and the most marked expression of favor and partiality to their opponents.

Northern Incendiaries amenable to Southern Laws.—In our article on Thursday, we perhaps were not explicit enough, as to the principle on which Northern incendiaries might be demanded, in conformity with the rules of international law, to be delivered up for trial by Southern tribunals, and as to the principle on which jurisdiction might be exercised, and punishment inflicted by those tribunals, in conformity with the course and usages of municipal law, Vattel lays down the information rule, as follows—The sovereign "ought not to suffer his subjects to molest the subjects of others, or to do them an injury. Much less should he permit them authoritatively to exercise foreign power; he ought to oblige the guilty to repair the damage if that be possible, to inflict on him exemplary punishment, or in short, according to the nature of the case, and the circumstances attending it, TO DELIVER HIMSELF UP TO THE OFFENDED STATE, THERE TO RECEIVE JUSTICE. This is pretty generally observed with respect to great crimes, and such as are equally contrary to the laws and safety of all nations. Assassins, incendiaries and robbers are seized every where, and at the desire of the sovereign of the PLACE WHERE the offence was committed, DELIVERED UP TO HIS JUSTICE." It seems to us that Vattel's language is broad enough to include every case of great crime (and what can be a greater and more enormous crime, than exciting a servile war!) committed against a foreign power, without reference to the locus in quo—to the place where the crime was committed. But even taking it for granted, for the sake of argument, that this limitation is to be derived from the express reference, made by Vattel to "the place where the crime was committed," in the contested last quoted from him, we contend that the Northern incendiaries come both within the rule and its supposed limitation. Their crime is of a peculiar character, it may be as easily committed at a distance from, as within the bosom of a community—their weapons of offence are intellectual ones, and the press is the catapult from which they may be discharged with any assignable momentum, and to any assignable distance. Their guilt partakes of the character of what is known to the law as a seditious libel, with intent to excite insurrection; and although they compose their libellous missives, at a distance from us, they utter and publish them here, with intent to produce effect here, and therefore, according to the rules of both international law, and municipal law, in its strictest tenderness, this is the locus—the place of their offence, and the right to demand their persons, under the one code, and to punish them, under the other, is complete. Wherever one acts, he is constructively present, and this is enough for the purposes of criminal jurisdiction and justice. No one can doubt that if a [illegible] in Georgia, feloniously kills another in the ad[illegible] South Carolina, that the latter, by virtue [illegible] demand of the former [illegible] virtue of our municipal law, pu[illegible] parts. The case is equally [illegible] provinces who are now h[illegible] and w[illegible] at the hea[illegible]

ADDRESS
TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Conclusion.*

Who doubts but that if war because of his uncompromising hostility to this *corporation*, at a *moment when it was* waving its dreadful sceptre over the land, and his unshaken constancy in support of this people's cause, that this venerable and noble patriot, and those associated with him, were arraigned and denounced before their country and the world in a manner unparalleled in the history of any government. You fellow citizens it was for these things that an administration, which had secured to its country liberty and union, and prosperity at home and respect and peace abroad, was denounced as the most abandoned and profligate upon earth. Posterity will look back with astonishment (and if possible with incredulity) upon the scenes which for the last three years distracted our country, and wonder how any one man could successfully have resisted the gigantic power of such an institution, wielded under such circumstances.—But what has become of this mass of mischief and ruin which was to proceed from the conduct of the president towards the bank? Where is that universal Bankruptcy which was to overwhelm the people? Where the suspension of the channels of their foreign connections? Where the loss of their trade; the annihilation of her manufactures?—Where the deluge of debt; the ruin and divisions of our people? Where the fields without harvest; the merchants without customers? Where now are all those false prophets with all their dreams of ruin and distress? Have they been fulfilled? Is it true that we have no free government to rally around; no country to love? Is our country humbled in the eyes of the world; dishonored and disgraced at home? Is all this true? No... There is not a liberal or candid man who does not and ought not to feel proud and exalted at the spectacle which this country now presents, both at home and abroad. When was it ever more if indeed so prosperous? When was public or private credit more staple? Prices so high? The people so happy? When did it ever progress so rapid in wealth, in arts, and useful knowledge, and public spirit or national character? When so erect among the nations of the earth? Never. Have we not then a right to say, that these are the blessings of a president and republican administration? These the generous triumphs of democracy? And what else but the union of the republican party and confidence in the virtue and patriotism of Andrew Jackson chief magistrate of the people's choice, could have done this? And when the political and ambitious men of his day, who have assailed and calumniated him shall be mingled with the dust, with the thousands whose examples they have imitated; when no record shall be found of their memories, or any recollections of their services, the patriot will be the admiration of every American and the highest example of political virtue. But fellow citizens in this the time, happy and prosperous as we are, for the democracy of the country to disarm? "The danger is not yet over"—These last words of one of our political patriarchs soon after the adoption of the constitution, may justly be regarded as peculiarly applicable at this present moment; although "Peace waved her hand over us, and Heaven is heaping down on us its blessings with a profuse hand," do we not see ambition and party hurry in every quarter of our land? If the wise and patriotic measures of the administration have heretofore afforded our political enemies an opportunity for gross misrepresentations, why shall we not expect them to be revived?—What shall we have gained, and what will all our struggles avail, if we suffer ourselves to be divided, and sleep in security, till the exertions of our opponents rouse us from our slumbers and convinces us of our mistake.

The administration has taken ground which the republicans cannot desert, without a surrender of their principles, and the desertion of themselves. The whole democracy of the union has sustained Gen Jackson and his administration, and now demand that those who are to succeed him should carry out the principles and policy of his administration. How is this to be done, but by united and harmonious councils and almost sleepless vigilance?

The democracy of the country must not rest too secure? The prosperity and safety of our country are essentially involved in the issue of the approaching election. We sincerely believe, that upon the preservation of the old democratic republican party the prosperity and happiness of our country greatly depend. To you, then, as republicans, as friends of the constitution, as supporters of Andrew Jackson and his administration, and the advocates of union, we make this appeal. We make it not for ourselves alone, but for the democracy of our country, and we hope not in vain. Fellow-citizens, are not our opponents already in the field, prepared to battle with desperation? Have not three candidates already been presented to the nation, whose interests are as different as the interests of travellers in a great caravan? May not others soon be added to the list? Are you ignorant of the attempts that are making to get the friends of some of the opposing candidates to unite and co-operate for the purpose of preventing the election of the candidate supported by the democratic party, or carrying the election to the house of representatives? Are they not active and indefatigable in their exertions? Will a single vote be withheld, do you imagine, upon their side? Is there not something too, beyond the mere desire to defeat the republican candidate, wished and expected. Does not the bank still exist, and consider the question of its re-charter as one open and undecided? Who doubts that the contest is again in some shape to be revived? Is it not looked to as one of the strong holds of our political opponents, which they will never consent to abandon? Does not the bank itself as undecided, though not openly in "battle array, with banners up?" Are not the suppers at work throughout the land? Why else, to propose extending its loans? Can we forget that its managers justified their curtailments two years ago, on the ground that her charter had but a short time to run, and prudence required them to draw in by degrees, their outstanding debts? Hence, in her application to congress, in 1831, they say, "unless the question is decided by the present congress, no definitive action upon it can be expected, until within two years of the expiration of the charter, a period before which, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not merely in reference to the institution itself, but to the more important interests of the nation, that the determination of congress should be known." Again, they say—"If the wisdom of congress shall determine that the bank must cease to exist, it is still more important that the country should begin early to prepare for the expected change, and that the institution should have as much time as possible to execute the duty, always a very delicate and difficult one, of aiding the community to seek new channels of business, and by gradual and gentle movements, to prem with the least inconvenience on the great interests connected with it." If in 1831 they justified their curtailments on the ground that the charter had but four years to run, how is it that with less than half the time, they are extending their accommodations! Why do those who then justified the curtailment, now justify the loans! Why but that both were intended for recharter! Further attempts will be made to prolong its existence, if the people fail in the election of a republican president. Will not the subject of the tariff in a few years, and that of internal improvements be again revived, if our opponents should succeed? Do you not again expect to have your views misrepresented; to hear the same wild denunciations; to witness the same disingenuous means; the same artifices; the same false comments and misrepresentations resorted to to induce you from the support of the democratic candidates, and by division prevent an election by the people. Is not the project meditated to divide the friends of the republican candidates and conquer under false colors? Are they not making every attempt to produce a schism in our ranks? And is such the time when the democracy of the country should disarm? Is it not, on the contrary, the time and occasion for every one who would sustain the great principles that are in jeopardy, to buckle on his armour and double his diligence and watchfulness? It is by political vigilance alone, that liberty and good government can ever be secured. Is not the alternative now presented either to abandon the principles and doctrines of the republican party and the benefits of our present administration, or by vigilance and manly firmness maintain them? Was there ever a time in the history of our country since its independence, when vigilance and union on the part of republicans were more important than the present? Who does not see the mischiefs that may arise from division and discord among ourselves? Shall we exhibit these causes of division and weakness for the benefit of our political enemies? If you do not wish to see these things created, lay hold of the opportunity of preventing it by union and concert. Perfection is in vain sought after in the works of man. Every inconvenience cannot be avoided. A lesser evil should sometimes be submitted to in order to avoid one greater and more durable. If personal animosities or personal preferences exist, ought they not at such a moment to be sacrificed for the public good? Will not he who refuses to make such a sacrifice, be justly regarded as a suspicious friend, if not a secret foe? As members of the same great party, ought not our efforts to be directed to the promotion of harmony and good feeling among ourselves? Let reason and not denunciation, enlightened zeal and not intolerance, be our weapons, at least with each other; and let our energies be employed to procure the election of individuals who will carry out the principles and maintain the policy of the present administration. It is incumbent then, upon every democrat, to be on the look out—every man to his post; and let no man slumber while the storm threatens and the vessel is in danger. "Danger is ever preceded by sleep." The republicans of America would be unworthy the high station of freemen, if at the call of patriotism, they did not fly to the post of danger, and offer up not only their faculties, but their funds, upon the altar of their common country. Will they remain quiet and inactive amidst all these movements and at such a time? Will they, who have so often broken the ranks of their political enemies, suffer them now to erect her proud standard in the field of victory? Never! Fellow-citizens, our enemies have not as a good calculation—they have taught us that in "union there is strength." Why should we not profit by it? Why shall we, standing upon the broad and firm basis of the affections of the people, let our opponents weaken and divide us? If we dislike to increase and perpetuate the blessings we enjoy under a republican administration, if our republican institutions and liberties are dear to us, this is the time to act—this is the time and occasion to meet with vigor and union our opponents, and place the management of our affairs in the hands of those who will secure to us these blessings, uninfluenced by ambitious or selfish motives. Let us, then, discountenance contentions and jealousies between state and state, and consider ourselves upon this subject, as well as all others of a national character, as citizens of one great and happy nation. Let us promote a spirit of union among ourselves, without which democracy can never triumph. Above all, let our councils be unmingled with personal preferences and local partialities. In this way, and this only, can we expect to continue. These were the views with which the democratic party called the convention, and it was to accomplish these desirable objects that that convention presented [illegible] the country the names of Martin Van Buren [illegible] and Richard [illegible] distinguished and [illegible] of president, and vice president of the United States. We shall offer you no adulation of their characters, talents, or services. They have both been long to the country, and distinguished upon the theatre of public life; and they have, moreover, declared, in advance, their political principles, and the course which will govern them, should they be called by their country to preside over its destinies. It rests with that country to decide. To the good sense of the people we confidently submit the decision; satisfied that whenever they shall be called to choose the sentinels who are to guard her rights and liberties, they will choose with propriety. We only ask them to be united and vigilant.

And now may we not, in conclusion, without giving offence, address ourselves to those republicans in heart and sentiment, who have heretofore belonged to the democratic party, and supported the measures of General Jackson's administration, but who feel a personal preference for other individuals than those presented by the democracy of the country, without any preference for the principles and measures of political opponents. May we not to these address ourselves, and in the spirit of friendship for political friends and associates, earnestly and solemnly propound to them the questions.—What is the course you mean to pursue? What your situation? What your great duty on this occasion? Will you calmly and patriotically unite with the great body of your democratic friends, or will you let your disappointed enthusiasm and personal friendships, or the artifices of designing and ambitious men drive you into opposition to an administration which you approve, and to a party with which you have so long acted? Are you prepared on this trying emergency to secede from the republican ranks, and throw yourselves into the arms of your political enemies? These are serious questions, which it is now important you should consider well and appreciate. You must now take a bold and resolute stand in defence of your old principles and friends, or consent to abandon them forever. You have it now in your power to do great good or great mischief. You must now decide (if your determination is not already formed,) and this decision may be as important to yourselves as your country.

Fellow citizens, we do not use this language to excite your fear; far from it. The situation of our country, and the purposes and views of our opponents might strike you with the danger hoped for by the latter, from discord and division among the republican party. Of that you have heretofore composed an important part. Nothing however is more distant from our intention than to offend, or to attempt to fasten blame upon any. We know that virtuous and enlightened men are often led away under the influence of the best feelings. Indeed, how often are many of those who boast of union, themselves deluded. Our object is to have, union and conciliate, not inflame. We feel it to be our duty to make this appeal, and we do it in the kindest spirit. To warn you of the possible dangers to which you are about to expose your country; to exhort you to forget the past in this crisis and moment of danger, and unite in the cause you profess to have so much at heart; above all, to regard you of what is enough now to be sensible that your alliance is looked to, and sought with the utmost solicitude by your enemies, and with the hope of making our political divisions the foundation of their success; not however by electing your friends, but their foes. What then are you to gain by such an union? Avoid it, if you would not look back with bitter anguish to the overthrow and ruin of a party which exists upon the principles which first bound them together, (in spite of differences of opinion in concerning which good men may differ,) ought to be prevented. Ought such dangers to exist, and such a result be put within the reach of chance? Can there, or ought there to be but one answer? We know that among the portion of our republican friends who have thus estranged themselves from us, and are becoming aliens to our cause, some have done through choice, and many through mistake. To those who have sinned against conviction, we try. But to those who have no wish to desert the republican standard, but who feel the influence of other considerations, (which induce them to consult individual wishes rather than the concert and harmony of the party,) we would freely extend the hand of fraternity. With them we hope the present is rather a misunderstanding than a schism; that time and reflection will soon heal it, and effect a perfect reconciliation, and that all collisions and heartburnings will perish in the blaze of better and more generous feelings. If they have been deluded by the artifices of enemies or misguided feeling, now is the time to look for the republican banner, to see where it is planted, and who surround it. Let them return then to the republican fold of their fathers. We invite them to do so, as brethren; as men united in a common cause for a common good. We invite them to let a common interest bind us together, and to let the only competition be, who shall render most service to the good old democratic cause; who be most active in promoting the glory and happiness of our doubly blessed country.

A. STEVENSON, of Virginia.
SILAS WRIGHT, of New York.
UPTON S. HEATH, of Maryland.
GARET W. WILLIAMS, of New Hampshire.
ROBT. STRANGE, of North Carolina.
SAML. A. CARTWRIGHT, of Mississippi.

July 31, 1835.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Public tranquility has been attempted to be disturbed, and is it appears still menaced. In order to secure obedience to our laws measures have been taken which I trust will prove successful. I beg of you not to be alarmed; nothing shall be neglected that is in the power of the city authorities to protect you and your families. But in order to enable those authorities and our citizen soldiers with have gallantly answered their call, to suppress with greater facility any further unlawful attempts on the part of the rioters, it has been thought proper to request every good citizen, every friend of peace, to avoid as much as possible to appear in our streets after ten o'clock at night; and also, to take a particular care to have all their servants at home before nine.

Fellow-Citizens—In giving you this information I am sure that in case of need we may depend upon your support. Have confidence in your magistracy, and our city shall not witness any of those deplorable scenes of which unfortunately other cities of our glorious union have been the victims. God forbid we should be reduced to the painful necessity of rising the force which we have in our power; but, let all evil disposed men, who evasive may be, take this notice that they had better desist at once, or they would soon learn that our peace is not to be violated, nor our laws trampled under foot with impunity.

JOHN CULBERTSON, ACTING MAYOR.

August 30th, 1835.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET—SEPTEMBER 1ST.

The sales of Cotton are unworthy of insertion, being at a close for the present. Business is dull; tho' though the market is occasionally more or less agitated, there does not appear in any instance, the least change necessary in our last quotations except in the article of Flour which appears to be going down. Sales today at $5,95.

There have been sales of 30 shares Ohe Lint Bank at 104½.

SALES OF STOCK AT NEW YORK ON THE 18th

200 shares N. O. Canal Bank,			85½ a 6
100	do	" Com. Bank	105
50	do	" Mechanics' and Traders'	104
200	do	Planters Bank, Miss.	105
880	do	Ohio Life & Trust	108½ a 109
550	do	Kentucky Bank	108 a 109
50	do	Yazkabuig Bank	104

THE MARKET—Every thing is bright save in Stocks and prices are fast recovering, as will be seen by the report of sales at the Brokers' Board. Cotton remains quiet; Flour very dull; Corn and Rye [illegible], fully the prices of last Saturday.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15

Flour.—Continues on the decline. In Howard street there is but little doing; and the receipts and stock both light. Sales were made to-day, from store, at $6 1-4 to $6 1-4. And from Wagers at $6.

Grain.—All the descriptions have fallen in price since our last report. We now quote for best Red Wheat $1 1-4 a 1 22. Common do., $1 16 to $1 18. Best White Wheat for family Flour $1 1-4 to $1 30. Common do. $1 [illegible] $1 22.

Whiskey—Remains without alteration.—Republican.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.

Cotton—Remains without change in price. The market is rather inactive, and no sales of magnitude in connection during the week (probably 250 to 300 bales) [illegible] Orleans, Alabama, ordinary to common quality, at 8 a [illegible] shall after this date at quotation.

Molasses.—Prices of all kin