NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.
CORRECTED DAILY.

BANKS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, October 30, 1840.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

CITY DAILY STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.
FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.
1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge;
3d do GEOFFROY BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1840.

If you vote with the South, said a friend to Gen. Harrison, you will destroy yourself. "That is probable," he replied, "but it is better that I should destroy myself than to destroy the Constitution of my country."—Hon. Henry Harrison.

VOTERS!

Go to the polls with your tax receipts for the last year, to prevent all delay and difficulty. Remember there are many names on the tax lists, and those voters who are not mentioned, will be probably required to produce the receipt of the tax collector.

THE GRAND RALLY TO-NIGHT!

Harrison Republicans of Orleans, remember, the last rally TO-NIGHT, and come out in your strength. The moment for action draws near.—Forty-eight hours more, and you will be in the midst of the great political battle. Let us, one and all prepare for it. Remember, at BANKS' ARCADE at 7 o'clock, where the splendid model of the Bunker Hill Monument, eighteen feet high, will be exhibited.

WHIGS, TO YOUR POST!

WORKING MEN.

In a republic, whose constitution recognises no distinction between the rich and the poor, in which there are no privileged classes, and whose laws have abolished the system of entails, by which large properties are handed down from generation to generation in the same family, the term working man, embraces, or should embrace every individual member of the community. The merchant is no less a laborer than the mechanic—the attorney is equally indebted to the sweat of his brow for his daily bread as the carpenter or bricklayer. All who employ themselves in useful pursuits to acquire a subsistence or add to their substance are working men. Neither in theory nor in practice, neither in the structure of the government nor in the habits of the people can any thing be found which countenances or gives color to the supposition of a class of citizens exempt from the common lot of mankind—to toil and labor for subsistence. The universal application of this truth has, perhaps, more than any other result of the purging of our system of government of the aristocratical features which disfigure European constitutions, created that individual sympathy and community of interest, which, upon trying occasions, gather together men of all professions and pursuits to take counsel of each other respecting the troubles of the times, and concert measures to secure their mutual good.

The crises produced by the policy of the administration has taught the people of the United States a lesson, which it would be well for them to remember. It has proved most conclusively, that however wide apart the interests and pursuits of men may seem to be, in this government at least, they are under the influence of the same legislation, and that that system of laws which is aimed at the prosperity of the merchant will result upon the agriculturalist and the mechanic, and ultimately visit with blight the obscure avocations of the day laborer. Experience is a sure teacher, though her lessons are apt to be harshly administered, and adversity acquaints men with matters of wisdom. What was formerly treated as speculative reasoning have attained the dignity of political axioms. People have learned from common suffering that they possess common interests. They now know that a member cannot be smitten without injury to the whole body politic—that the safety of all is secured by the safety of each. Commerce was once a favorite theme of official reproach. The merchant the peculiar object of executive attack. In the fury of party rankling, men forgot that the commerce could not be injured with impunity to agriculture whose products are the objects of commerce. In the irritation caused by arraying against each other interests which are identical, the ship builder forgot that upon the destruction of commerce there would be no occasion for his vessels—and the laborer, plied and by appeals to his passions, took up arms against the men who gave him employment and wages for support.

How different a spectacle does this country now present in respect to the animosities entertained by one class of citizens against another, from what it did a few years since. The whig majorities are composed of all interests, professions and callings. Parties are not composed of one branch of labor spending its hatred upon another. They are made up of the individuals of all branches entertaining similar political opinions. The common evil has broken down prejudices formed in error. The common good has caused people, who were formerly kept asunder by an imaginary opposition of interest, to mix and harmonize together—to know, to sympathize with and to esteem one another.

We anticipate great good from this fraternizing of the various trades & interests which constitute the strength and sinew of the Republic. Scarcely in our day will the attempt to array one class of society against another, meet with any success. The inflammatory appeals of disorganizer will fall still-born from the press. The people have purchased at a high price a knowledge of their mutual dependence upon each other. Nor will the trial, if which it cost them render the knowledge less salutary or enduring. We regard the light which experience has thrown upon the relations of the different pursuits of life, as one of the greatest results of the present struggle; and we confidently hope never again to witness the recurrence of a State popular hatred, which was engendered, fomented and kept alive by the organs and spouters of the administration; which has resulted in the destruction of those who were under its influence, as well as of those against whom it was excited.

STOP THIEF!

The loco-foco prints are accusing the whigs of publishing false returns from Pennsylvania, in order to influence the elections in other States, which is precisely what they are at themselves. We could not wish better evidence of that fact, than is found in the details of the returns from Pennsylvania, which represent the entire vote in those districts where the whigs had no candidates, as majorities. In the late elections in that State, the whigs carried a majority of both houses of the Legislature, and at least one half of the delegation to Congress;—thus exhibiting an immense gain on the elections of 1838, and authorising the belief that the State went for Old Tip, yesterday, by at least 4,000 majority.

The Planters Banner of the 15th instant, contains a long and able article on the subject of Abolition, as connected with the Van Buren organs, and these reckless assertion of this dangerous topic. There are parts of this article highly important to the people of Louisiana, and deserving of special consideration by that portion of the community which has been hitherto attached to the present administration. After noticing the desperate efforts of the Locofocos in the parish of Lafayette to connect whiggery and abolition, and to misead the minds of the slave-holders by plausible imputations against General Harrison, and commenting particularly upon the articles which during the past summer have filled the columns of the Locofoco organ in Lafayette—the Gladiator, the Banner observes

"During the summer months, finding their long communications and addresses in the Gladiator unheeded by two of the most influential precincts of the village in which that journal is printed, they (the administration party) put on their caring ear for a base imputation against the whigs themselves, and actually engendered a revolt, which, had not a timely discovery prevented, must have been fruitful of most horrible and ominous results.

It will be recollected that in noticing the late attempt at insurrection in Lafayette and its vicinage, we expressed an opinion effect of the warm and general discussion of the abolition doctrines in that region subsequent facts convince us that our apprehensions were correct. On the trial of the insurgents, according to the report published in the Gladiator of the 5th instant, it appears that they stated to the court that the negroes had been informed through ALEXANDER MOUTON that, should General Harrison be elected they would all be free! Though disposed to doubt the correctness of the assertion, when it ascribes to Mr. Mouton himself such sentiments, there can be no question that the information was communicated to the negroes by some of the active leaders of the locofoco party. The locofocos of Lafayette have signed no pains to create an excitement on the subject of abolition. Appeal after appeal has been made by them to the whites, and finding those appeals without an effect, they have thought to arouse the master by arousing the fears of the slave—the terrors of carnage and death, to strengthen their own cause by proclaiming these evils as the legitimate results of Harrisonian principles. Nefarious and fiendlike as are such projects, if the above evidence, which we have not seen confuted, be true, the locofocos of Lafayette have entered into a war of extermination which must have ended in them with the negroe themselves, had the latter succeeded in their contemplated revolt.

And now, resident of Lafayette, with such information before you, can you longer sustain or countenance a party who thus tampers with your property and life, for the paltry purpose of electing Van Buren? Will you believe the men who denounce Harrison as an abolitionist, and who at the same moment are stirring your slaves to revolt against you and cut your throats? Are such men worthy your confidence? Are they not traitors to friendship, patriotism, and every social virtue? Will you believe such unfounded revilation to man? We will not believe you by telling them partizans of Van Buren, we know him to transcend as far in dignity and virtue such miscreants, as the diamond light of the sun transcends in purity the pallid glare of fascating meteor-ity.

The article in the Banner corroborates the impression which we have already publicly stated, viz: that the declaration made to the slaves in some of the country parishes, that they would be made free if Harrison was elected, was put forth by the locofocos exclusively from the lowdown. This is a most fiendish and speculative game, and is characteristic alone of the blackest malignity, of something worse than the lowest party bandit. We thank God, on Monday next these wretches who thus sport with the lives and property of the people of this State, will receive a rebuke so withering that they will never dare again to attempt to squeeze the opinions of the friends of HARRISON, or vilify the illustrious old patriot whom the people have called to rule over them.

ARKANSAS.

We think we can safely promise our readers to give them official returns of the Arkansas election somewhere about the 4th March next—scarcely before, if we may judge by the meagre amount of information contained in Little Rock papers, published two weeks after the elections. We have seen returns from 10 or 12 counties, which show a gain for the whigs in the popular vote, and a still larger gain in the legislature. There are 37 counties in the state.—From the complexion of the returns as far as received, we should surmise that the locofocos have carried their member of congress by a reduced majority, and that the legislature is doubtful.

POSTSCRIPT.

Last evening we received the Arkansas Star of the 21st, which contains returns from ten counties, showing a gain of 650 votes to the whigs since 1838. The locofoco majority was then 2,500. If the remaining counties show a similar gain, the election has been very close.—The Star says not a word of the legislature.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

PENNSYLVANIA POPULAR VOTE.

Counties.	Congress, 1840. W.	L. F.	Governor, 1838. W.	L. F.
Adams	2117	1552	3310	1535
Allegheny	2872 maj.		6038	4505
Armstrong	115 maj.		1519	1781
Beaver	2525	1815	2457	1931
Bedford	2252	2507	2384	2290
Bradford		100 maj.	2219	2420
Bucks	4047	3762 maj.	3815	7101
Berks	4038	4038	4147	4553
Butler	1940	1545	1700	1653
Cambria		100 maj.	702	844
Centre	1140	1780	1467	2589
Clearfield		291 maj.	474	792
Clinton	501	694		(new county)
Columbia	1285	2433	1088	2616
Chester	5050	4484	4971	4337
Crawford		400 maj.	1957	2304
Cumberland	2440	2636	2316	2743
Dauphin	5651	2138	2843	2157
Delaware	1968	1369	1731	1263
Erie	3146	1846	2247	1565
Fayette	2527	2894	1984	2798
Franklin	650 maj.		2560	2815
Greene		725 maj.	1109	1849
Huntingdon	1362 maj.		3687	2761
Indiana	600 maj.		1723	1262
Jefferson	77 maj.		421	594
Juniata		1094	863	1049
Lancaster	4395	560	9558	5503
Lebanon	1762	1238	2228	1525
Lehigh	1990	2280	2549	3132
Luzerne	2252	2801	3992	2496
Lycoming	1366	1780	1555	2336
Mercer	2867	2297	2935	1177
Mifflin	1174	1252	1109	1293
Monroe		707 maj.	366	3528
Montgomery	3709	4007	3728	3633
Northampton	2145	3016	2586	2144
Northumberland	1174	1812	1161	1916
Perry		751 maj.	883	3156
Philadelphia city	7136	4631	7203	10157
Do. county	10043	13619	9399	1
Pike	91	549	117	2571
Schuylkill	1418	3010	1298	833
Somerset	1370 maj.		2244	1363
Susquehanna	1127	1788	1363	1498
Tioga		929 maj.	591	2468
Union	2323	1443	2468	564
Warren		2216 maj.	938	3461
Washington	4045	3712	3528	1062
Wayne		500 maj.	538	1561
Westmoreland	2121	4252	2315	4196
York		405 maj.	3257	
	92991	94148	124265	130910
		92991		124365
Loco Foco maj. now		1157		6645
Do. " in 1838		6646		
Whig gain		5188		

*No Whig opposition at the late election.

It will be seen, by the above accounts, that the locofoco majority is 1,457, and four small counties, Potter, McKean, Venango, and Clarion, to hear from—These may decrease it to 1,300—a thousand less than the Whig loss in Philadelphia city and county, and which loss will be regained at the election of the 30th instant.

In the above returns we have followed the vote on the Congressional ticket, and most of them are taken from official returns. On the Legislative ticket, as we remarked before, the vote is more favorable to the Whigs, and, if a full table could be made, would, perhaps, show a Whig majority even now in the aggregate vote. But it is sufficient, and will gratify every Whig to know, that in the matters which were in controversy, in the late election, the Whigs have risen triumphant.

The important point, and to gain which the Locofoco State Administration lent all its influence, and the party exerted all its powers, was the election of members of the Legislature. A new arrangement of Congressional districts, under the new census, and the apportionment of the State into districts for the election of State Senators and Representatives, may devolve on the Legislature just elected. To secure to themselves this power, was an object which the Locofocos felt to be vital to their party, and therefore it is, that we find them using every means, the influence and the patronage of the State and General Governments could give, to attain it. THEY ARE SIGNALLY DEFEATED ON THIS VITAL QUESTION. The Whigs carry both branches of the Legislature, and the power which the Loco Focos were so anxious to gain, for their advantage, is given to the Whigs to be used for the good of the State and the country.

But it is not only in the Legislative contest the Loco Focos are defeated, but in the important matter of the election of members of Congress they have also been beaten, though the districts had been gerrymandered for their especial benefit. At the last election, the Whigs had 11 members—now they have 15, perhaps 16. The Loco Focos had 17, and now have only 14. Gain.

We have a right then in claiming, and we do claim a great triumph for the Whigs in the late election in Pennsylvania. The Legislature was to be elected, and the Whigs carried it. Members of Congress were to be chosen, and the Whigs gained two or three members. They won all that was at stake in the election; and more, they have given an assurance, which even Loco Focos cannot doubt, that the electoral vote of the State will be cast for Harrison and Tyler.

ESCAPE.—Two convicts escaped from the penitentiary at Baton Rouge on the night of the 18th instant, through a subterranean passage which they had made under their cells. The trap door they had cut in the floor of the building was so well contrived as to escape detection. It is supposed that some months were employed in digging the subterranean passage.

A man was killed a few days ago, by being run over by the Clinton and Port Hudson train. He was lying across the track, either asleep or intoxicated.—The engineer made every effort to save him, but could not stop the engine in time. He was a laborer.

THE OHIO.—There were four feet three inches water in the channel of the Ohio at Louisville, on the 19th.

The Ohio legislature will exhibit a whig majority, of being 20 and 30, on joint ballot, in spite of the corrupt and unfair manner in which the state has been gerrymandered.

The letters K. O. are now usually appended to Dr. Duncan's name. They signify "The Great *Killed Out!*"

The vote of Ohio exhibits an increase of 80,000 over any former vote. It is about 270,000 to 280,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1840.

To THOS. URQUHART, Esq.,
President of the Whig Central Committee.

SIR,—The Democratic Republican General Committee desirous of conducting the coming election rather as a trial of strength between brethren who are divided by different opinions, than as a contest between persons actuated by any unworthy feelings of hostility, have appointed on their part Messrs. Peire, Davies, Guirot & Larue, a committe to meet a similar committee, should you appoint one on your side, and have given them full power to make all necessary arrangements for the purpose of preserving peace during the election, and securing to every legal voter the exercise of the right of suffrage.

We trust that the propriety of entering into mutual arrangements of this kind will be fully appreciated by you; that you will by the matter before your committee, and should they consent to the arrangement, that such gentleman as they may appoint will give a notice of meeting to the above at as early a day as possible, and at such place as to them may be convenient.

Respectfully, your obedt. servant,
HORATIO DAVIS,
Presd. Dem. Rep. Gen. Com.

Mr. Guirot having declined serving, Mr. Lewis was appointed in his place.

WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26, 1840.

HORATIO DAVIS, Esq.

President Democratic Republican Gen'l Committee.

SIR,—Your Communication of the 24th instant has been received, and I am highly gratified that the proposition publicly made on the part of the whigs of New Orleans for a mutual arrangement to facilitate the citizens of both parties in depositing their votes as well as for the additional object of preserving order at the ensuing election has been promptly met by the Democratic Republican General Committee, and the Whig Central Committee cordially reciprocate your wish "that it should be considered rather as a trial of strength between brethren who are divided by different opinions than as a contest between persons actuated by unworthy motives," and I know persons actuated by unworthy motives," and I know that I only express the sentiments of the great body of the whig party of this city when I say that it is their wish that every thing connected with the election should be done in a manner worthy of the citizens of New Orleans who have always been distinguished for their order and a proper respect for the rights of all parties.

Messrs. Wm. L. Hodge, Wm. Debuys, P. N. Wood, and M. Musson have been appointed a committee to make all needful arrangements on this business with the gentlemen designated by the Democratic Republican General Committee, and they will understand with you as to the time and place of meeting.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS URQUHART,
President Whig Central Committee.

SECOND WARD FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

At a meeting of the HARRISON Republicans of the 2d ward, 1st municipality, on Thursday evening, Mr. Z. CAVILIER was called to the chair, and Messrs. JOSEPH PERILLIAT, jr., JOSEPH REYNES, MARIUS MARTIN, JOSE CICERO, W. P. VINCENT and DR. LANATA, were appointed Vice Presidents and Messrs. GUSTAVE SAUVINET and EMILE PERRAULT appointed Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions:

G. A. Monsanin, Ed. Forstall,
N. A. Lefebvre, Felix Marent,

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed with force and eloquence by Messrs. COLLINS, TRIBE, PICHOT and CLAIBORNE.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we are on the eve of a *last and decisive Struggle*, on the *Result* of which depends the future Prosperity, Liberty and Happiness of our Country, and

Resolved, That the citizens of this ward condemn the many anti republican acts of the present administration, more particularly the corrupt and unconstitutional use of the Sub-treasury bill, which could not have passed by the disfranchisement of a *Sovereign State*.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON as President and JOHN TYLER, as Vice President of the United States, and we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That a Vigilance Committee of —— be appointed by the chair, to organize the ward for the coming contest.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

B. Cadillion,	W. P. Vincent,
H. Lavergne,	J. Lavergne,
Felix Labatut,	G. De Armas,
L. Gally,	H. Gally,
De-ornine,	A. Moret,
Cokernott,	H. Ducatel,
Duffilo, jr.,	Guth,
C. Lesorge,	Pinnac,
A. Cavelier,	D. Lanata,
Cora Giovanoli,	J. B. Olivier,
A. Michaud,	Garidel,
L. Garnier,	P. A. Hebrard,
Meffre Rouzan,	Julien Rouzan,
J. Colin,	Felix Ducayet,
Felix Maxent,	Forester Maxent,
L. Durrun,	Dejean, sen'r.
G. A. Montmain,	Victor David,
A. Chatignier,	Adolphe Layet,
Riffard,	Edward Guillot,
A. Delpit,	Felix Grima,
Ed. Forstall,	Grandchamp,
J. Arnaud,	P. Godet,
J. B. Lacoste,	E. Perrillat,
Hubert Verret,	P. Chigé,
	Jos. Reynes.

WHIG MEETING.

SECOND WARD—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

An adjourned meeting of the Whigs of the Second Ward, Second Municipality, was held at Bullock's Hotel, on Thursday evening, the 29th instant. Mr. W. H. AVERY, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the following gentlemen appointed Vice Presidents:—H. LOCKETT, JOSEPH LANIER, A. J. MCKENZIE, and L. MATTHEWS, and BENJ. FERAND, and A. SAMUEL, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed in, a most able manner by Messrs. JOSEPH, DALTON, JENNINGS, and EASTON, and then adjourned *sine die*.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, Oct. 21, 1840.

The glorious intelligence from Pennsylvania and Ohio have taken from the administration and its adherents the last hope to which they clung after their overwhelming defeat in Maryland and Georgia.—Whatever may be the actual popular vote in Pennsylvania, whether against the administration party or for them (and it is extremely difficult to ascertain the fact, so dense is the fog that covers the question,) this much is sure, we have the state by decisive majorities in both branches of the legislature, and have fourteen at least, and some say fifteen of the twenty-eight members of Congress. It was calculated by intelligent men of both parties, that unless the state should go for the administration at the recent contest by ten thousand majority on the popular vote, Harrison would certainly carry it on the 30th of October, and notwithstanding all you see in the Globe, you may be assured that the party managers here in private give up the Keystone state. The answer of one of the auditors of the treasury, himself a citizen of Pennsylvania, to a crowd of Locofocos who surrounded him at the post office yesterday, and asked his opinion of the result, is decisive. He had just finished reading a bundle of letters from different parts of the state. "*We are whipped like the d —l*," was his emphatic reply.

But if Pennsylvania had given the Locofocos a victory, Ohio would have prevented her from indulging in any hope of success in the presidential contest. Harrison's own state they regarded as the battle ground, and beaten there, they find no spot in the Union to which they can turn their eyes with hopes of an effective triumph. The Globe makes an earnest appeal to New York to stand by the present, and abandon mere pretence of vindicating the claims of Van Buren, to the support of the free citizens of the Empire State, on account of his own merits—supplicates the state pride of New Yorkers to do their utmost to save the presidentship of the Union! Mr. Van Buren here is like Washington yesterday for his native place; and doubtless with the desperate hope of urging this wretched argument with some effect. How low is the man fallen!

A circular has been just got up by Kendall Blair & Co., which has been sent from the post office in bushels under frank, contrary to law, entreating the party "not to be discouraged!" and laboring to produce a confidence in the Van Burenites abroad, which not one of them in this city feels. It speaks of Ohio, Georgia, and North Carolina as certain for Van! No man of sense can be deceived by it. The whole tone of it shows the deception of the managers who concocted it.

The Whigs and Conservatives of Washington are in high spirits. Our Log Cabin, erected on Pennsylvania Avenue, and surrounded by a tall pole bearing the stars and stripes, is daily and nightly filled with good stout supporters of the spoilsmen, eagerly expecting news. Speeches are made every evening nearly, by some active laborer in the good cause, and our victories are celebrated occasionally by a *feu de joie* on the neighboring wall. All these things annoy the "rulers" immensely.

Gen. Call is among us and has made some capital speeches in Washington, Georgetown, and the adjacent counties of Virginia and Maryland. Every man of speaking talent is called into service now-a-days. Even your old Washington correspondent—albeit more accustomed to the quill than the stump, has held forth at times.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Baltimore, October 28th, 1840.

Our municipal election took place yesterday, and Samuel Brady was elected Mayor of the city for the ensuing two years by a majority over Leakin of 232 votes.

The council stands, First Branch, V. B. 14; whig 10; and in the Second Branch, V. B. 7, and whig 5. The returns from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio continue to be exceedingly favorable to the whigs, especially from the latter state, which will give Corwin nearly 20,000 majority.

THE MARKETS.

Flour—Transactions in Howard street flour have been limited at $5 00, which is the ruling price for that and for City Mills.

Provisions—There is nothing to report in bacon—it continues quite dull at last week's prices. Mess pork has sold at $17 cash, but in other barrel meats I hear of no transactions, and continue quotations as before.

Whiskey—Sales of hogshead at 24½ cents, and of barrels at 26 cents.

You will observe by reference to the papers that the steamships are in at Boston and New York, with news of considerable importance.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Oct 20	Liverpool	Oct 3
Boston	Oct 19	Liverpool	Oct 3
Philadelphia	Oct 21	Liverpool	Oct
Washington	Oct 21	Havre	Sept 30
Baltimore	Oct 21	Boston to Halifax	Sept 30
Charleston	Oct 24	Mexico	July 27
Havana	Oct 24	Tampico	Aug 1
Houston	Oct 2	Vera Cruz	Aug 30

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, Oct 20.

50 shares United States Bank	8 da	6½
100 do do	do	10 da 6¾
25 do do	do	6¾
25 do do	do	6¾
25 do do	do	10 da 6¾

NEW YORK, October 20.

There was a fair amount of business at the board to day. United States Bank, Delaware and Hudson, and Farmers' Trust closed at a decline of 1, and Harlem R. R. of 4 upon the final sales quoted yesterday, while Stonington R. R. advanced 1. New York and Erie R. R., Manhattan Bank, Mechanics' Bank 1, and Mechanics Banking Association ½ per cent.

Foreign Exchanges.—Bills on London remain at 9 @ 9¼ cent. premium. Bills on Philadelphia are quoted at 9⅞ @ 9¾; and on Baltimore at 9@.

Sales at the Board to-day of 50,000 Indiana bonds at 78.

The Domestic Exchanges are as follows:

EXCHANGES.	
On Philadelphia	2 @ ½
Boston	½ @ ¾
Baltimore	1 @ ¼
Richmond	2 @ 3
Charleston	1 @ 1¼
Savannah	¾ @ 1
Augusta	4 @ 5
Mobile	¾ @ 1
New Orleans	1 @ 2
Cincinnati	¼ @ ½
Louisville	½ @ ¾
Nashville	¾ @ 1
Natchez	good banks 1 @ 2

DIED—Yesterday morning, Madame, CHARLOTTE ANTOINE LACOSTE, wife of Mr. P. D. QUAYE. Her friends and acquaintance are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, which will take place this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, from the corner of Burgundy and Hospital streets, where her body now lies.

THE subscriber has the honour to inform his friends and the public that he will open a Restaurt to-morrow, Sunday, 1st November, in Exchange street, No. 21, opposite the Custom House. He will do all in his power to merit their patronage. 031-1t CHARLES ETERNOD.

NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS—An individual who has unpercentended the distillation of rum in several parts of Louisiana, is desirous of obtaining a sugar house in distilled; he will guarantee the quality and pr. duct of the rum.

He likewise understands the manufacture of sugar, and will undertake to clarify and refine brown sugar.

Apply to Mr. Dormier, on Madme. Lachaise's plantation, in Lafourche District. 031-1w

FASHIONABLE HATS—Just received per ships St Mary from New-York, and Lorena from Ha re, a large assortment of gentlemen's superfine, new style black, brown, lemon, castor, and other hats, of improved manufacture. Parts made silk hats, new fashion; also youths' and children's hats, cloth and velvet caps of the latest pattern, for sale at the City Hat and Cap store, No. 16, Chartres street by EVANS

☞ Gentlemen and children's cap made to order of any pattern, and warranted. 031 3t

TASSON, Hatter, No. 138 Chartres street, near the Improvement Bank, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received by late arrivals an assortment of Paris hats, silk and beaver, brond and narrow rims in the latest fashions, also, umbrellas, canes, &c., which he offers for sale at moderate prices. 031-1w

STORE ON NEW LEVEE TO RENT.

The front part of store No. 6 New Levee, will be rented to a good tenant, if application is made early on the premises. 031 PA. CHIRAUD.

DWELLING HOUSE TO RENT—The two story brick dwelling house, No. 30 Voucher street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, having a good yard, with cistern and bydrant. For terms apply to 030 CHS. BYRNE, 156 Tchoupitoulas st.

RAISINS—300 boxes M Raisins, for sale by ROBERT & CO., 61 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE ON LOUISVILLE, KY. for sale by 031 ALLAIN & TREMOULET, 11 Conti st

LOAF SUGAR—80 bbls loaf sugar for sale by 031 ALLAIN & TREMOULET, 11 Conti st

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—For sale by 031 JOHN A MERRITT, 33 Camp st

PILOT CLOTH—Very heavy, for sale by 031 CLASON & VILES, 47 Chartres st

BROAD CLOTH—West of England broad cloth of select assortment, and superior quality, for sale by 031 CLASON & VILES, 47 Chartres st.

GUNNY BAGS—100 bales gunny bags, assorted sizes, for sale by landing from ship Isaac Hicks. 031 GRIFFITH & BRO. 61 Gravier st.

CANNEL COAL—Landing from barque Dale, and for sale by 031 ALEXANDER GOW & CO. 26 Bienville st

POTATOES—A few hampers potatoes, landing from barque Dale, and for sale by 031 ALEXANDER GOW & CO. 26 Bienville st

EAST INDIA SUGAR—50 tons of the above, in bags, in store and for shipment, and very heavy, for sale by 031 GEO. GRIFFITH & BRO. 61 Gravier st.

LIST OF VESSELS

Loading, Cleared, or Sailed for New Orleans.

COASTWISE PORTS.

New York.

Boston.

Philadelphia.

Baltimore.

Charleston.

Richmond.

New Bedford.

Bath, (Maine.)

Providence.

Newport, R. I.

Mobile.

Norfolk.

London.

Liverpool.

Havre.

IMPORTS

Per brig Energy, Lufkin, Matanzas, 61—1240 pickages and hundles paper, 100 pkgs dry goods, and bag country produce.

Per ship Osceola from Rotterdam, 61—1400 packages stone, 61 do hay, 4471 lb. sundry bags, 15 cases mats.

Per ship Vancouver from Port Mouth, N. H.—364 bdls hay, 400 do oats, 100 do corn, 50 bbls potatoes, 60 do apples, 100 boxes codfish, 3 masts.

Per brig Lincoln from Boston—130 bags coffee, and 1 box fruit, &c.

Per ship Lead-flow from Boston—1240 boxes soap, 104 bbls, 1,9 half do and 7 qr do mackerel, 260 empty bbls and sundries.

Per ship Britannia from New York—120 bbls clay, lots of cast, iron and glass, cheese, 100 bbls potatoes, and assorted merchandise.

Per barque Stratford from New York—165 bbls potatoes, 292 bales hay, and assorted merchandise.

Per ship Ann Parry from Liverpool—lots granite, flab, furniture, and mdse.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Louisiana—Masters Gilbert, Hurd, Baxter, Austin and Munster.

Per ship St Petersburg—61 White ey and family, W. Frost & family, B. Bullock and family, G. Bouchier, Calvin Dyer, A. Wellington, J. Ward, B. Smith, S. Sawyer, Wellington, Ward, B. Smith, S. Sawyer, E. B. Lane, J. L. Easton, D. B. Dunbar, W. F. Fitts, W. Hodge and O. Whitney, W. L. Ahern, C. E. Stetson.

Per ship Britannia—Dr. Nicholas, Mrs. Mrs. Alex. White, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Dewitt, Messrs. Donellieu, Parkhurst, Rust, and 182 in steerage.

Per barque Stratford—Mr. Peterson, 2 do and 1 child, Mr. Cummings.

Per steamboat Louisiana—Capt. J. Bridger, lady and four children, Mr. Crawford, Bocage, O. Gotes, J. Doughin, J. Weldins, J. T. Smith, E. B. Johns, G. Rocks, D. F. Lane, E. Felton, C. N. Conrad.

Per steamboat Vicksburg—J. W. Lane, lady and child, W. M. Cox, Arthur, J. W. Lane, Mrs. M. Stanford, Mrs. Dickins and 40 deck passengers.

Per steamboat Lady of Lyons—R. S. Fitts, Clough, S. S. Alston, R. L. Scruggs, W. J. Tisdale, C. Hall, Hall, sr.

Per steamboat Rodolph—Messrs. O'Donnell and 30 deck passengers.

Per steamboat J. Dupre—Mrs. Hall, daughter and son, G. S. Manton, W. D. Lamb, E. K. Hutchins, A. Magee, H. B. Heno, F. Benson, S. Berman, T. McArown, E. W. Briggs, Turrell, W. D. Mann, Klimpert, J. R. Edmonson.

SHEATHING COPPER AND NAILS—6 cases sheathing copper, from 10 to 24 oz; 6 kegs do assorted sheathing nails, now landing from ship Lord Hood, from Boston, for sale by WALTON & CO. KAYNE. 031 28 and 29 New Levee.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—A general assortment, just received from ships Mary and Duncalian, and for sale by FROST & CO. 031 61 Gravier house st.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—6 kegs G. annon butt. c.80 lbs each, 20 do cheese, 50 do pork, in bbls, per ship Britannia, for sale by DAVIS & HOBART, 031 Customhouse st.

BAGGING AND ROPE—800 pieces superior Dundee bagging; 400 coils superior rope, landing, and for store and for sale by 031 LAFITTE & AMELUNG.

DRY GOODS—25 cases bleached sheetings, 4-4, 7-8 and 6-4 heavy, cottonades, and 1 cargo "Harrison" bed'g, landing from ships Hamilton and Lee. 600, for sale by 031 ALEXANDER GOW & CO. 26 Bienville st

EAST INDIA SUGAR—50 tons of the above, in bags, in store and for shipment, and very heavy, for sale by 031 GEO. GRIFFITH & BRO. 61 Gravier st.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Isaac Allerton, Lewis, Liverpool, S. & J. Pitkin.
Steamboat Alban, H. Bryan, Red River, Bullitt, Magne & Co.
Steamboat St Louis, Conway, St. Louis, C. C. Perry & Co.

ARRIVED.

Ten boats and barges from the Attakapas.
Ship Zotoff and brig Water Witch, from Galveston, in ballast.
Ship Osceola, Lord, from Liverpool, 39 days.
Ship Columbia, Hoyt, from Boston, 5 days.
Steamboat St Petersburg, Trask, 11 days from Boston, to master.
Ship Isaac Hoo, Whipple, 23 days from Boston, to S. & J. Pitkin.
Ship Britannia, Fox, 11 days from New York to master.
Ship Osceola, Lord, 17 days from Boston, to master.
Ship Virginian, Reid, 3 days from Port Hudson, to master.
Barque Brimhall, Brewster, 14 days from New York, to Aiken & Whitall.
Brig Energy, Sellew, 20 days from Middleton, Conn., to master.
Brig Perilla, Snet, from Havana, Oct. 21, to Charles Labatut.
Steamboat John Jay, Martin, from Little Rock.
Steamboat Philip Tecumseh from Arkansas.
Steamboat Louisiana, Bridger, from Yazoo river.
Steamboat Vicksburg, Bullitt, from Red River.
Steamboat Clarion, Bryan, from Red River.
Steamboat Rodolph, Wilson, from Yazoo.
Steamboat Lady of Lyons, Clough, from Red River.

BELOW AND COMING UP.

Ship Brunette, Robinson, from Boston.
Ship Georgiana (ship) Tooze, from Liverpool.
Ship Star of the East, Hall, from Liverpool.
And several other vessels, names unknown.

MEMORANDA.

Sept. Seen in time of last week a large ship ashore—wrecks alongside.

Steamboat Ajax, by Jeff. Little Rock, 20th ult—reports the river to have risen 2 feet, but no navigation—steamboat Victoria was aground 25 miles below the Rock, waiting for the river to fall; being unable to stem the current.

COMPARATIVE PORTS.

New York, Oct 19—Arr. Brig Mexico, Hubbard, fm N. Orleans—20th, Liberia, Parsons, fm do; Hardy, from New Orleans.

Thomaston, Oct. 13—Arr brig Pulaski, fm N Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Havre, Sept. 30—Arr. ship Logan, 731, ship Marengo, 1 arlam, fm N Orleans.

Havana, 24th Oct—Arr. brig Cochin, Bath, brig Ellenworth, Mobile—25th, sailed, for Philadelphia, brig Sachem; Boston, brig Ann Eliza; Baltimore, brig Ann Eliza; Philadelphia, brig Bath—26th, sailed, schr Florida, for Philadelphia.

Upon Havana for this port, 24th inst, ship Daniel Webster, Collins; ship Jane Boat, Chichester, to sail on the 26th.

SPOKEN.

Off Kingsale, (Eng.) 2d inst, ship ——, hence for Liverpool