



FROM THE ST. LOUIS NEW ERA. DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—THE POLICY OF THE WHIGS OF MISSOURI.

The Whigs of the sterling old county of Boone have set an example which, we hope, will soon have its effect upon the legions in other counties of the State. No county, had, it is true, a better right to put the ball in motion, at this time, than Boone—for rarely, if ever, have the Whigs there faltered in their duty, whenever it was necessary to poll the whole strength of the Party. The Whigs of that good old county propose, that Conventions shall be held in the several Electoral Districts, for the purpose of nominating Delegates to represent Missouri in the great Whig National Convention at Baltimore in May next. For this purpose, a meeting is to be held in that county on the 30th of next month, and the co-operation of the Whigs of other counties in the District is solicited. It will, no doubt, be cordially given.

District Conventions are, in our view of the matter, altogether preferable to a State Convention at the present juncture. Of 30,000 Whigs in this State, there are not a hundred who desire any other man than Mr. Clay to be the candidate for the Presidency in 1844. The Whigs owe it to themselves, however, to be exceedingly cautious in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. By putting their faith in a man whose hypocritical pretensions to Whiggism were exhibited in a variety of shapes, in the very body which nominated him, they were betrayed in 1840, and all the advantages which they hoped for from the adoption of a settled public policy, were lost. This error is to be avoided; and it can best be done by the selection of proper men to make nominations. District Conventions can accomplish this task better than a State Convention. They embrace less space—the wishes of the People are more easily ascertained—and less time is required in attendance upon them. The mode is, withal, more Democratic, and the proceedings of each Convention will be known to the People of the whole district, and not concealed in the divided responsibility of a convention of men from seventy odd counties. Entertaining these views, we are decidedly in favor of District Conventions, and trust to see the Whigs of this district following the lead of the People of Boone.

But there are other considerations which induce us to advocate this course, and we will frankly state them. We cannot conceive of any state of things which will justify the Whigs in running candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor and members of Congress, next August. If this position be correct, a State Convention is wholly unnecessary. Our information from different quarters of the State leads us to believe that such is the general opinion of the Whigs. There are very few men who would be willing to enter into a zealous canvass for Governor and Lieut. Governor; and as to members of Congress, the Whigs are precluded, by the position which they have occupied, from nominating or voting for them, so long as our State bids defiance to a positive law requiring elections to be held in Districts, in each State. Until the Legislature conforms the State action to the law of Congress, no Whig ought to think of being a party to its violation, by being a candidate or by voting for men to fill such offices. Sound policy, then, as well as a regard for the laws and legitimate authority, dictates that the Whig Party should have no candidates for Governor, Lt. Governor or Representatives in Congress, at the next August election. So believing, we shall advocate the adoption of this course, until satisfied that a majority of the Whigs differ from us on this point.

While we thus give up these offices to the Loco Focos, to be filled by the election of their best, or, most likely, their worst men, we think that the Whigs should make one more struggle to obtain the ascendancy in the Legislature. So important will be the enactments of the next General Assembly—so necessary is it to the welfare of the State that a more liberal course should be adopted—that the Whigs will fail of their duty if they do not contest each county in which they have any show of strength. At the next session, a Revision of the laws is to be completed. A new apportionment of Representatives will be made, and to secure political power forever to the Loco Focos, they will create new Counties enough to swell the number to one hundred—thus placing St. Louis and Boone and Howard, and all the populous counties, on a footing with counties having two or three hundred voters, and entitled to one Representative only. The fate of the Bank will then be determined, and new and extended efforts be made to crush it. The proper disposition of the half million acres of land, granted by a Whig Congress to Missouri, so that all parts of the State may be alike benefited by it; the repeal of the Tax Law, and the reparation of injuries done by it; and the division of the State into Districts, for the election of Members of Congress—all these, and many other matters will come before the next Legislature. It is on these points that we wish to put the issue with our political opponents. We wish to narrow

down the contest to the single object of obtaining a majority in the Legislature. We are not over sanguine in matters of this kind; but we tell the Whigs of Missouri that, if they will but work as faithfully as our political opponents do, we can carry the Legislature. But we must address ourselves to that work alone—leaving the State officers out of the question—and the sooner we set about organization the better. We have much to do; and the District Conventions, if attended with that spirit which they ought to call forth, will be the means of exchanging much information necessary to success in the great undertaking.

What say our cotemporaries of the Whig Press?

[Since the election of 1840, we have had but one opinion as to the course it was politic for the Whigs of Missouri to pursue. We opposed congressional organization last year, and are equally opposed now to organization on the part of the Whigs for any other purpose than that of making a united and vigorous effort to carry the Legislature. This we believe the Whigs can do, if they will. The important results that would ensue are sufficiently set forth in the article copied above, from the "New Era," and need not be recapitulated. We therefore give our decided approval to the above course, and doubt not every Whig paper in the State will do the same.

Col. Benton left this place on Wednesday morning, for Boone county. From the number of times he and the clique wire pullers were "under lock and key," we suppose they have a tolerably clear conception of his views, and of what he wants done. The "Democrat," we understand, is to be revived, and when that gets under way again, the object of the Colonel's visit will begin to develop itself. At the suggestion of the Colonel we understand an editor is to be imported. He was strongly in favor of an importation, for two reasons, the first of which is, that if a stranger took charge of the establishment, the charge that the clique controlled the paper could not be so successfully brought to bear against them. The other reason the Colonel did not make public, as it was understood it was derogatory to the capacity of some of the aspiring members of the clique. Great care should be taken to import a man against whom the charge of throwing "stones and brickbats," at innocent women cannot be brought. And they should also have indubitable evidence that the imported democracy should bear date anterior to his taking up his residence in this State.

WILLIAM McNAIR, ESQ.

We publish the following from the St. Louis Reporter for the information of those who wish to know what has become of this great champion of Democracy. As he has not the young sprig of the law to push him forward in St. Louis, he had here, we doubt very much whether he can succeed; at any rate, it will be sometime before he goes to the Legislature from St. Louis County, or they must be hard run for candidates. We had thought after receiving such a rebuke from the hands of the corrupt clique, as he did last summer, he would retire from the political arena and never again be found battling in their cause.

"We invite the attention of the Democrats of St. Louis to the resolutions offered at the Fourth Ward Meeting, on last Saturday evening, by Mr. McNair, a young man fresh from Howard County, now teaching a school in this city. Doubtless he thought he was bound to serve the interests, and carry out the views of his old friends and neighbors, the Fayette Clique, in opposition to the sentiments of the St. Louis Democracy, as expressed at the Mass Meeting held at the Court House, on the 19th inst. We have been careful to publish the resolutions verbatim in our issue, in order that the character of this new agent of the Clique may be fully appreciated, and his qualifications as a politician and school teacher may be understood by this community. We pass by, without comment, the gross murder of the English language committed by this man who asks the parents of St. Louis to intrust the education of their children to him. A perusal of his resolutions will show how worthy he is of public patronage, and how fit a teacher he is of either boys or men. His moral character is also shown by the unblinking manner in which he repeats the falsehoods invented by the branded Clique organ, the Jefferson Inquirer, and Lynde Elliott. We recommend him to the Sub-Clique as a fit successor of the immaculate Elliott. He should be employed forthwith, and the children of the city rescued from his influence."

INDIANA ELECTION.

The official returns for Governor of Indiana show the following result—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Whitecomb (L. F.) 56,126; Bigger (Whig) 54,908.

Whitecomb's maj. 2,118. Deming, Abolitionist, received 1603 votes. The whole number of votes given at this election is less by 7,158 votes than were given three years ago.

The Legislature.—In the Senate there are 24 Whigs and 26 Loco Focos; in the House, 15 Whigs and 55 Loco Focos.

Three Whigs and seven Loco Focos are elected to Congress.

The "Western Missourian" has been revived under the title of the "Western Expositor." It is published by Messrs. WEBB & FRENCH, and edited by ROBERT G. SMART.

THE LATE ELECTIONS—WHIG PROSPECTS.

Our opponents are greatly rejoiced at the result of the recent elections, and looking upon the Whig party as not only dead but buried, are chaunting requiems for its rest. It would probably be as well for them, as soon as the excitement is a little cooled down, to look calmly at things and see if they have not taken a wrong view of the true state of affairs. The recent elections resulting against the Whigs, is no evidence of a decline of their strength in those States which have fallen into the hands of the loco focos. The aggregate number of votes polled will show this. The reason why the Whig party has sustained defeat in the elections of 1842 and 1843, is not that their force is diminished, but that they had no inducement to exert themselves. The most triumphant majorities in Congress would not have been of any benefit to the country; for the Presidential veto would have proved an insurmountable barrier to all the measures the Whigs contend for, and successfully prevented their going into operation. What, then, was there to call the Whigs to action? Does not the result of the election in Tennessee fully show this? There, it was of importance to the Whigs to elect their Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and secure a majority in the Legislature. They saw the importance of doing this, and most manfully did they do it. It was not looked upon as important to succeed in the Congressional elections, and hence, in districts where there was a clear Whig majority of six hundred votes the Democrats elected their Congressmen! And such results as these they claim as victories! When the full Whig force is brought out, as it will be next year, they will see their rejoicings were over a temporary ascendancy, and their visions of office and power will vanish like dew before the morning sun. The Whigs of the Union were never more firmly united, and never understood better their own force and that of their enemy. There is no one prominent man of the opposition party they fear, and settle their difficulties as they may, so they bring out a candidate to oppose us, it matters not who he may be, he will be left somewhere in the neighborhood of the sage of Lindenwald was in 1840. We have heard it hinted that the locos would make no regular nomination for the Presidency, but so arrange things as that the election of the next President would devolve upon the House of Representatives. In such an event as this, they would undoubtedly succeed in electing some one of their party—the one who could carry on the best system of bargain and intrigue. But in a regular race, the Whigs of the Union have nothing to fear. The Whig papers in every section are almost unanimous in their choice as to who shall be our leader, and the movements of the people sanction the tone of the press. As an index to the feeling of the Whig press, we make the following extract from the Philadelphia Inquirer, the leading Whig Journal of Philadelphia, and could more than fill our entire paper with articles of a similar tone from other leading Whig papers in different parts of the country:

"The Whigs united—The Prospect before them. Mr. Clay—The Whig party of the United States, has not, since its organization under the name which it now bears, been more thoroughly united than at the present time. From all parts of the Union we hear but one expression of feeling. From the North and the South, from the east and the west, the favorite, the only candidate of the Whigs for the Presidency, is HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. Thus far, every delegate to the National Convention is in his favor. Georgia has spoken through the largest Convention ever held in that State, and every Whig paper throughout that Commonwealth has taken bold, manly and decided ground in favor of Henry Clay. A similar spirit breathes among the Whigs of every State in the Union; and it now seems to be placed beyond all doubt, that Mr. Clay will receive the nomination of the National Convention, not only with unanimity, but with an enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of political assemblies. The Whigs, we repeat, were never more united. But more, they were never more conscious of the patriotism of their cause, and the identity of the principles of that cause with the real prosperity of the country. Admiring, as they do, with a warmth almost without precedent, the public services and patriotic career of their candidate, their attachment nevertheless to Whig principles is much stronger. They will go forward to the struggle, therefore, satisfied in the first place, that the man of their choice is in the field, and still more satisfied because of the integrity of their motives, and of their belief that in his election, they will not only render justice to a tried patriot, but they will promote the best interests of their country.

Such being the condition of affairs, the Whigs can afford to be liberal. They can with perfect propriety, invite thousands of the Democracy to rally and unite with them, because it is quite apparent that there is not and cannot be union in the ranks of our political opponents with regard to a candidate. Mr. Van Buren, the chances are, will be selected by the Loco Foco National Convention. He can never receive any considerable support from the South, or indeed any enthusiastic support from any section of the Union. He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The people have tried him and have rebuked him. His administration was not fraught with a solitary measure calculated to brighten the honor, to strengthen the credit, or to assist the prosperity of the nation. He identified himself with Sub-Treasuryism and with Sub-Treasuryism he fell. Mr. Van Buren, it is the conviction of thousands who supported him at the last election, can never be re-elected to the office of President of the U. S. But we re-

peat, the chances are in favor of his being nominated. His great competitor at the present moment is Mr. Calhoun, who has many noble traits of character, and much calculated to commend him to the South. But the fatal heresy of Nullification still darkens his character, and weakens his strength in the popular mind. Besides, Van Buren can and will out-manage him. The question arises, with Van Buren in the field—would the entire party rally upon him? They would not at the last contest, and is he more popular now. Few will venture to say that he is. He was too weak for success then, and he will prove far weaker in 1844. We repeat, that under all the circumstances, the prospect for the Whigs is every way encouraging. Let them keep together, united, earnest and determined, but let them never forget that their duty to their cause, and their candidate, requires them to a liberal, manly and truly American policy, to win as many converts to their ranks as possible, and thus to increase the strength of their cause and the majority of their candidate.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

The following letter from Mr. CLAY to the publishers of the Tennessee State Agriculturist, will be read with interest:

ASHLAND, Aug. 1843.

Gentlemen—I duly received your letter, requesting my present views as to the station that the mechanical portion of our population, should occupy in the United States, and also as to the subject of home industry and manufactures. Although I have often had occasion publicly to express my opinions on these matters, I take pleasure in communicating them to you.

It has always appeared to me, gentlemen, that the task of administering our common Government would not be very difficult, if honesty, liberality, and reasonable information, were carried into the public councils. It was instituted to promote the general prosperity, by a faithful exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution.—All the country should, therefore, receive the parental care and attention of the Government.—No one section, and no one interest should desire or expect to engross its exclusive regard.

The main pillars of society are agriculture, commerce, including navigation, and manufactures, and the mechanic arts. Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, agriculture requires but little protection, and that confined to a few branches of it. It is otherwise with the other two interests. They require some protection against the selfish legislation and the rivalry of foreign powers, which to make it beneficial and effectual, should possess two qualities, moderation and stability, intimately connected with each other. Without moderation, other interests would feel that they had been unjustly dealt by, dissatisfaction would ensue, and that stability in legislation so desirable in all business pursuits, would not be served.

Protection to manufactures and commerce is in fact, whatever it may be in form, encouragement to agriculture. The cultivator of the soil is conscious of the great advantage of having along side of him, the blacksmith, the wheel-right, the saddler and harness maker, the tailor, the hatter, the shoe-maker, the cabinet maker, and mason and carpenter. His comforts and theirs are increased by such proximity, and they are enabled to augment their respective productions. But of what avail would it be to multiply them without commerce, foreign and domestic, whose office is to distribute the surplus produce of agriculture and of the fabrics of the mechanic and manufacturer.

I am so far from a friend of free trade as to think that, within the limits of the Union, it should be entirely unfeared, and perfectly equal between all interests and all parts of our country. But to that free trade which would throw right open our ports to foreign productions, without duties, their remaining closed to us or our admission allowed only upon the condition of high duties and severe restriction, which would compel a resort to direct taxation instead of the custom house, to supply the wants of the Federal Treasury; and which would leave our domestic industry unprotected and exposed in an unequal contest with the rival productions of foreign powers, I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed. I had hoped, and supposed, that all would have cheerfully rallied round a tariff which, seeking to supply the treasury with an adequate revenue for an honest and economical administration of the Government, should at the same time incidentally, by proper discrimination, extend reasonable protection to such branches of our domestic industry as needed it. That is all that is now asked or insisted upon. But even that moderate and equitable basis, for the final settlement of this great and vexed question, encounters strong and decided opposition.

The mechanic arts from the commencement of the operation of our present Constitution, have constantly enjoyed some degree of protection from Government in the form of duties imposed on fabrics of foreign mechanics; and I think it ought to be continued.

With respect to the station which that portion of our population engaged in mechanical pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that all citizens, native and naturalized, without any regard to their respective vocations, should enjoy such consideration in society, as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety and general deportment.

With cordial acknowledgments, gentlemen, for the sentiments of esteem and confidence which you have done me the honor to express towards me, I am your friend and obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

It was rumored in New Orleans on the 17th inst., by a Mr. Smith, a gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Washington to the Balize from Galveston, that a Commissioner on the part of Mexico had arrived at Galveston, for the purpose of treating with the Government of Texas as to the boundary line between the two countries. He proceeded immediately to the seat of Government to have an interview with President Houston.

Dr. Hobbs, of New Franklin, will deliver a Temperance Lecture, at the Montezu brick School House, to-morrow week. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fayette Temperance Society will be held on next Monday evening.

New Post Master General.—The Washington Capitol, of Saturday, says it is rumored that the Hon. Amos Kendall is to be Postmaster General, and that the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe is to go out as Minister to France. The same rumor is announced in the New York True Sun.

Com. Moore has published an address to the people of Texas, explaining and justifying his alleged disobedience of orders and his professional conduct generally.—He says:—

Before the proper tribunal, I again say, that I will prove that the charge of disobedience and insubordination, of treachery, mutiny and piracy, contained in the President's Proclamation and the published letter of instructions to the Commissioners, are all utterly false; and I am also prepared to prove that the many slanders privately circulated against me during my absence, by means of which I am led to believe that the minds of my country's representatives in Congress were poisoned, are totally false, and were invented for the purpose of sacrificing an absent man, unheard, and undefended, on the altar of secret legislation.

Col. Morgan, the commissioner who accompanied the Commodore in his cruise, has a still longer address to the public. His effort seems to be to prove that President Houston, Commodore Moore and he (Col. Morgan) were all three right! If he succeeds, cleverness at least must be conceded to him. He says—

The act of Congress [the secret act] confined the President within certain limits, and he may have instructed the commissioners accordingly, and been thus far blameless; and if the commissioners are able to show, that they could not carry out the instructions of the President, without subjecting the vessels under the command of Commodore Moore to the risk of being destroyed ["burnt,"] and that there was less risk in taking the Coast of Yucatan on their course, than in going direct to Galveston, then the commissioner, who took the responsibility of sanctioning a cruise along the coast of Yucatan to Galveston, may not deserve censure from any quarter. Com. Moore may likewise be cleared of all censure, and to crown the matter, President Houston may prove undeserving of censure also!

This is certainly an accommodating way of arranging the difficulty.

A quarrel recently took place in Austin between a Mr. Nolan and Capt. Mark P. Lewis, in which the latter drew a pistol and shot the former dead. Lewis is said to have been taken into custody, when two of Nolan's friends came upon the prisoner and killed him.

One of the Indian agents who was sent by President Houston to Galveston, some weeks since, to purchase beads and other trinkets for the Indians, has "decamped" with the public money placed in his charge. He made tracks for Mexico.

The New Orleans Courier of the 15th contains a caution to the Government of Mexico in regard to a design entertained by Commodore Boylan to occupy the island of Cozumel, under a grant from the government of Yucatan. The Courier remarks as follows on this project:

If it be true, and should the scheme of the Commodore be realized, it cannot be doubted that this island will speedily fall under the domination of Texas, who will thus find herself established at the two extremities of the Mexican coast of the Gulf. The importance of this position, whether for commerce or in time of war, is such that the Mexican government cannot make too much haste to take measures in order to prevent its escaping from her! And the government of the United States is perhaps no less interested than Mexico, to hinder from passing into the hands of a nation more marauding than Mexico an Island that almost commands the entrance of the Gulf!

The St. Louis New Era says: "The Presidential Election of 1840 gave rise to much betting on the success of the candidates, and many of our Loco Foco friends were cased of large sums of money. Others did not part with it so willingly, and called in the aid of the law to save them. At the late term of the Supreme Court of this State, several appeal cases were disposed of, which grew out of bets upon the Presidential election—one case involving money to the amount of \$500, and two others of \$1000 each. The appeals were from the Howard circuit, and in each of the cases judgment had been given against the losers of the wager. The Court below, in one of the cases, instructed the jury that the bet was not within our Statute concerning gaming, and the Jury found a verdict accordingly. The Supreme Court—Judges Napton and Scott—decided the instructions of the Circuit Court to be correct—"we are not apprised of any rule of constitution or principle of public policy, which could warrant a Court in declaring an Election to be a Game, within the meaning of our Statute." Judge Tompkins dissented "from the opinion of the Court in all the cases founded on wagers on the Presidential election, believing that they all are within the Statute of 1835 concerning Gaming."

DUEL INTERRUPTED.—The police of Philadelphia, learning that a duel was to be fought in the neighborhood of that city on the 12th inst., succeeded during the night previous in arresting one of the seconds, who was detained beyond the time fixed for the fight, and held to bail to keep the peace for six months. The Gazette adds:

"The parties were a young Midshipman, named Ennis, and a student of medicine, named Dickens; neither of whom have yet been arrested. It is rumored that one of the parties had gone down to the place of meeting during the night."

COL. BENTON AND THE DISTRICT QUESTION.

Our readers recollect the letter of Col. Benton published in our last, in which he denied having expressed himself in favor of districting the State, &c. The editor of the Booneville Register copies the letter, and makes the following comment. Capt. Van Nortwick is the only democratic editor in the State that has directly arrayed himself in opposition to Col. Benton's known opinions since the present organization of parties. The Register says:

"The above but poorly corresponds with Mr. Benton's Report in 1826, in favor of the district system. The time has arrived when the people of Missouri will have the State districted. At the next election it is more than probable that no man, who is opposed to districting, will be supported for Governor, Congress, or the Legislature. Such at present is the determination of the greatest portion of the voters of this State. It will be a triumphantly. The time has past in Missouri, when one political party shall tyrannise over another. If one district is whig, so let it be represented in the national councils. If we democrats cannot beat the whigs with the strength of our principles, we deserve to be beaten; but we can beat them and treat them at the same time like republicans, as we would have them treat us if they were in the majority. The District system will carry at the next session of our Legislature, and it will make but little difference who opposes it. Remember the good old rule—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

The Cabinet.—The Boston Journal of the 14th, has the following paragraph in relation to President Tyler's Cabinet:

There is evidently a "split" in the cabinet at Washington. Messrs. Upshur and Wickliffe are in favor of conservative measures, but such a tame kind of policy does not suit the ardent temperament and energy of Mr. Spencer, and he is warmly seconded in his views by Messrs. Porter, Henshaw, and Nelson, who wish to give to his administration a complete Democratic tendency. What party the President will ultimately join, it is now difficult to say.—But he must soon decide.

A correspondent of the New York Express writing from Washington, under date of the 13th instant, says:

The question will soon be settled whether the Democratic portion of the Cabinet shall prevail in removals or not. It is generally understood here that four members, viz: Messrs. Spencer, Henshaw, Porter and Nelson, are for democratizing the administration by removing the more prominent Whig officers, or rather those who were Whigs and are now Tyler men. It certainly is the only mode, if such a thing were possible, of bringing the Loco-focos to Mr. Tyler's support, and it is the only effort that can be made which will cause even a demonstration in his favor. The rank and file will never fall into the ranks as long as they see all the prominent offices held by men who have fought against them all their lives. But I do not intend to convey the idea that any thing can be done of any consequence, even if this plan was adopted. I intend to say that is the only step that has even the stamp of plausibility. Mr. Upshur and Mr. Wickliffe are supposed to be opposed to this democratizing process, but as they are in the minority, it is not improbable that they will yield.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 19th instant says, with the decline of the river several of the wharves erected only a year or two since, at great expense, in the lower part of the First Municipality, have given way and fallen into the water. The loss will be felt very severely in the present condition of the finances of the Municipality. Opposite the Second Municipality, large deposits have been formed, leaving wharves which were last year far enough in the water, now on dry land.

The St. Louis New Era says, two men were brought to this city from New Orleans on Thursday evening, charged with the murder of Major Floyd. They were arrested some weeks ago, in New Orleans, and have been brought here on the requisition of the Governor of this State. A convict by the name of Harrington, who escaped from the Missouri Penitentiary some time since, was also in custody of the officer, Mr. Cozens.

"Small favors thankfully received," thought we the other day, when a friend handed us a present from a couple of female friends. It is a tolerable imitation, but we believe with a little practice and some assistance we could beat it ourselves.—We shall pass it on to our friend of the Statesman, as a model for him to copy after, not being engaged in that business ourself.

"The Handkerchief! The Handkerchief!" cried Othello; "D—n it," said a sailor in the pit, "blow your nose with your fingers, and go on with the play!"

MARRIED.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 29th, by the Rev. Isaac Jones, WM. F. SWITZLER, Esq., editor of the "Missouri Statesman," to MARY JANE, daughter of J. B. Royall, Esq., of Columbia, Mo.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18th, 1843. Tobacco.—The demand has been very good for the lower qualities, while the first qualities have been neglected. We have no change in quotations, say 2 1/4 for X's, and 3 1/4 for 2's, and 4 1/4 for F's.

Flour.—This article continues to arrive freely from the Ohio, in flat boats. The supplies are more than ample for the demand. I quote Ohio \$3.57 1/2 a 4; St. Louis \$4 1/4 a 4 1/2.

LARD.—Dull; no demand for export; 4 to 6 1/2 includes all qualities.

POULTRY.—The demand is very limited, but the stock is not large, and holders are firm at former quotations.