

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Baltimore, December 14, 1831. I sent you the proceedings of the Convention yesterday, up to 1 o'clock. It was necessarily a very hasty sketch, and not worthy of the great force now acting in this by men, who take them in their individual capacity, are worthy of the confidence and esteem of the people; but who, taken collectively, exhibit a melancholy picture of poor human nature.

Among the remarks which fell from Mr. Barbour on his taking the Chair, I could not but be struck with the vanity of the following: "To me the honor of being called to preside over your deliberations, is most gratifying, and the more so, when I see assembled on this occasion, so many of the distinguished individuals with whom I was associated in the better days of the Republic."

Mr. Barbour also took occasion to say that the fearful forebodings that were entertained by the sages of the revolution, least the Executive branch of the Government should encroach upon, and destroy the other branches, were already realized in the administration of the present unworthy and incompetent incumbent; but that he relied upon the honesty and intelligence of the people, and he conscientiously believed that if the members of the present Convention would but act in concert, they would eject the present Executive from office at the end of his first term.

After the nomination of HENRY CLAY by the resolution of the retiring Committee, Mr. PETER R. LIVINGSTON, of New York, rose and seconded the nomination with great eloquence and remarks peculiarly appropriate to the ridiculous farce in which he is acting so distinguished a part. He was particularly vituperative upon Gen. Jackson and his administration, which, he said, would only pass unscathed when it passed unnoticed.

Mr. Clay's letter of acceptance was received and read to day in Convention. It was modest and unassuming; and notwithstanding his previously demanding a nomination, he expressed regret that a more capable candidate had not been selected.

Mr. L. concluded his rhapsody by the most extravagant eulogy of HENRY CLAY, and the expression of a hope that the Convention would this day indulge him in a review of the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration. It must be recollected that in their 7 and a hours of caucus, they had determined to abide by the will of the majority, and that each of the delegates were to be called on separately, and each in his turn, nominate H. Clay. This operation was now formally commenced.

ration was now formally commenced. When on Sunday evening previous to the election of Speaker, Mr. SUTHERLAND was asked "who is to be elected to-morrow?" He replied—"If none of the screws give way, I'll receive one hundred and fifteen votes on the first ballot." The result showed that 59 of Mr. S.'s screws were not properly fastened, and I was thinking of his mishap, when the Secretary called the name of a member from North Carolina. He rose promptly, but instead of saying "Henry Clay" as all who preceded him had—he said—"I am still, Mr. President, of the same opinion that I expressed last evening. I do not think it possible to elect Henry Clay President—and although I entertain an exalted opinion of him as does the gentleman from New York, I will not, under the circumstances, give him my vote to place him before the people as a candidate. I am opposed to his nomination and to deceiving the people with impositions that we can elect him."

This little incident created considerable conversation during the day, and in the evening I heard Mr. HOLMES of Maine, say, that the whole matter had been arranged by putting the North Carolina gentleman on the committee to wait upon HENRY CLAY and apprise him that he is to be President of the United States on the 4th March, 1833, provided he can get a sufficient number of electoral votes!

CLAY STOCK—Much below Par! The ticket is completed—and Mr. John Sergeant, the high-toned Federalist, the Getter-up of the Missouri Question, the Ex-Panama Minister, is to be associated with Mr. Clay, as his Vice-President. Why! what a stroke of statesmanship is this!

Extract of a letter dated BALTIMORE, Wednesday Evening, 10 o'clock, December 14, 1831. The great National Republican Party of the world—as they are called in N. Y.—this day nominated JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania, to be their candidate, because there is not a solitary member of the Convention, who has the most distant idea of the practicability of electing their candidates.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 1831. GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which, as a committee of the Convention of National Republican Delegates, now assembled in Baltimore, you addressed to me, stating that I had been this day unanimously nominated by the Convention as a candidate for the Office of President of the United States.

In connection with the rejection of the Reform Bill the London Examiner of the 9th ult. makes the following statement: "We have taken some pains to obtain information as to the indications of the state of the public mind, in the metropolis, and the country, in the present crisis. The following are a few of the facts which have come to our knowledge."

hire, loan, or otherwise dispose of, any such slave or slaves and if any such slave or slaves would be sold, mortgaged, hired, loaned, or otherwise disposed of, the contract whether written or verbal, shall be null and void, and the said slave or slaves shall be entitled to their freedom as aforesaid; and every person who shall knowingly and wilfully become party to any such unlawful contract, shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same, and shall on conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand for each slave, at the discretion of the court; and shall be imprisoned until the fine and costs are paid.

The London Examiner says—"We have been informed, on good authority, that every day since the division on the Reform Bill has been made known throughout the country, a considerable number of the Lords who voted against the Bill have expressed to the members of the government, their regret that they had not given them their votes; that every day, late Anti-reforming Lords have sent in their adhesions to any equivalent measure of Reform; and that if these declarations were sincere or to be trusted, there would now be a sufficient number of votes in the House of Lords to carry the Bill. But by many, these declarations are only regarded as an expedient to prevent the creation of new Peers, or as a manoeuvre to retain power, and a position in which to enable the government to talk to the people of the necessity of making concession to "conciliate" the Lords to allow a Reform to be made."

NEW DISCOVERY.—A Parisian chemist has announced a discovery by which he is enabled to efface marks obtained in child-birth, such as wine spots, resemblances of fruit, &c. Jchu! what a discovery. Surely, if spots heretofore considered indelible, whether they be a resemblance to fruits or flowers, can be eradicated, we see no reason to prevent the application of the recipe to the whole skins of our colored population, with complete success. Then we shall have a trace to declarations against slavery. The blacks will all be emancipated without the aid of the Colonization Society, except the application of their funds to procure the specific; and as Congress will unquestionably admit it duty free, they will doubtless be amply sufficient for the purpose. We believe, however, that Mr. Lillibridge, of New York, maker of patent stocks, and author of "Tancred," a melo-drama, has claimed the honor of discovering a similar wash, by an ingredient used in his stocks coming accidentally in contact with the hands of a black man—but as he has never obtained a patent or made his discovery public, we fear that he could not bring it to perfection.

The Bethany, Wayne county, Pa. Inquirer, says:—"The largest wolf in the collection of our oldest hunters, was shot on the 30th inst. in Lebanon township. He has attracted the attention of hunters in that neighborhood for about five years past, on account of his extraordinary size, and has been repeatedly shot at, but has hitherto escaped shot free. He was started on the runaway, and was greeted by a fire from two of the hunters, but Mr. J. Shields of Philadelphia, did the job. The deer weighed before he was dressed, three hundred sixty-five pounds!!! When cleaned, his meat weighed 210 lbs.; tallow 10 lbs.; hide 23lbs. 6 oz."

AN ACT.

Relative to the introduction of Slaves. Sec 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly Convened, That from and after the promulgation of this act, no slaves shall be introduced into the state of Louisiana, except in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That all persons emigrating into this State, who shall actually settle and reside therein, shall be permitted to introduce such slaves as are for their own use, and are bona fide their own property; and all citizens of this state who may become the lawful owners and proprietors of any slave or slaves within the limits of this State, may, in like manner, and for similar purposes, introduce such slave or slaves; provided, that the slaves were not purchased in the States of Mississippi, or Alabama, or in the Territory of Arkansas, or in Florida; and if any slaves purchased in the aforesaid states, by any citizen of this state, should be introduced, the person or persons so introducing them, shall be subject to the pains and penalties provided for in the third section of this act.

Sec 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That any inhabitant of this state, or any person emigrating thereto, who shall introduce therein for his own use, any slave or slaves purchased in any state or territory of the Union not already excluded, shall, within five days after the arrival of said slaves in the Parish in which he resides, and within twenty days after their arrival in this state, file in the office of any parish judge an entry on his oath, of all the slaves thus introduced, designating the names, age, sex, and as far as possible the mark, size and colour of each; and he shall further declare on oath, that he has introduced them for his own use, and that he will not sell, hire, loan, exchange, mortgage, or in any other manner dispose of, or affect the same, or connive with others to have them seized or sold, with a view to evade the provisions of this act, during five years next following the introduction of said slaves; and that he will not violate the provisions of this act; and whoever introduces any slave without complying with the above formalities, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand, at the discretion of the court, for each slave, and imprisoned till fine and costs be paid; and all slaves so introduced, shall by the mere operation of this law, be entitled to his freedom, and placed under the control of the executive, to be disposed of as hereinafter enacted. It shall, however, be lawful for said proprietors to take the above oath before any competent officer in any other state, which oath shall be filed in manner and delay above prescribed.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That no person mentioned in the second section of this act as authorized to introduce slaves, shall for the space of five years after the introduction of such slaves, be permitted to sell, mortgage,

Sec 5. Be it further enacted, &c. That all slaves who may become entitled to their freedom as aforesaid, shall be sent out of the state; and the executive of this state is hereby invested with full power to cause said slaves to be so transported, and to direct all officers and magistrates, to assist him therein, and to instruct them in the mode in which they can best enable him to carry these provisions into effect, and all such officers and magistrates shall comply with said instructions, as far as the scope of their duties, under existing laws, will permit; and when said instructions are not in violation of some law existing, under penalty of removal from office.

Sec 6. Be it further enacted, &c. That no slaves introduced under this law, shall be liable to be seized and sold under any execution issuing from any of the courts of this state, or for taxes, for the space of five years after the introduction of such slaves; and if such sale should take place, the same shall be considered as null and void, and the slaves so sold shall be entitled to their freedom, but subject to transportation in the manner above provided.

Sec 7. Be it further enacted, &c. That if any person shall remove, or cause to be removed, beyond the limits of this State, except as above provided, any slave who may and shall be entitled to his freedom under the provisions of this law, they shall on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for the space of five years.

Sec 8. Be it further enacted, &c. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed, as to prevent the persons who shall become owners and proprietors of slaves as provided in this act, from afterwards removing such slaves beyond the limits of this state, and selling the same, but, if ever the said slaves shall be brought back into this state, it shall be under the provisions of this act, as if said slaves had never before been introduced therein.

Sec 9. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Attorney General and the different District Attorneys of this State, shall see this act carried into effect as far as depends on them, and they shall sue or prosecute in the name of the State, for all breaches, violations, and evasions of this law, and in every suit or prosecution so instituted, the prosecuting Attorney shall be entitled to the following compensation. In case of conviction, he shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars, for each slave embraced in said proceeding, to be paid out of the treasury of the State.

Sec 10. Be it further enacted, &c. That all fines imposed by this act, shall be one half for the benefit of the informer, and the other for the benefit of the State.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT

Table with columns for goods (e.g., BEEFWAX, BUTTER, CANDLE, COFFEE) and prices (e.g., 17, 20, 23, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100). Includes sub-sections for WINE and OIL.

JOSEPH M. GRANADE, & Co.

CORNER OF POLLOK AND MIDDLE-STREETS. HAVE just received by the schooner Rebecca from New York, and other late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Crochery, Glass and Stone Ware, Groceries, Wines, &c. All of which they offer for sale, at a very moderate advance for Cash or Country Produce.