LATEST DATES.

New York	oct 4	Boston	sept 29
Philadelphia	oct 5	Baltimore	oct 1
Charleston	oct 6	Washington	oct 1
Savannah	sept 24	Liverpool	sept 25
Mobile	sept 24	London	24
Havre	oct. 1	Tampico	sept 12
Havana	oct. 1	Vera Cruz	sept 1
Mexico	sept 7		
Bordeaux	[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

1900	Bales Mississippi,		prices not known.
150	do	do	15½
265	do	do	17
166	do	do	17½
87	do	do	17½
40	do	do	17
251	do	do	17
51	do	do	18
138	do	Louisiana—prices not known.	
2,858			

SALES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.

50 shares U. S. Bank, 28 days		119½	100
10 do do	this week s o	119	
10 do do		119	
100 do do	20 days p o	119	
		New York Oct 3.	
50 shares United States Bank		119	119½
50 shares Kentucky Bank			90½

CHARLESTON OCT. 8

COTTON—The demand for Uplands of the new crop, has been during the last week active but confined to the native trade. Nearly 900 bales have been disposed of from 19 to 19½ cents, with the exception of two lots of 72 bales, which were very prime and brought 19½ cents—214 bales of the old crop, sold from 13½ to 19 and 22 bales of prime at 19 cents. Our stock of the new crop is very slender, and the supply exceedingly small. Long cottons we have not yet received any of the new crop. About 75 bales of the old sold, 50 bales of a fine quality at from 45 to 50 cents—25 bales extra fine above our highest quotations.

RICE—There has been an active demand for this article, and we have to report the sale of about 1000 bbls during the week, at firm prices according to our quotations. The principal sales were from 3¾ to 3 11 16, for about 106 bbls, at 3¾.

FLOUR—There have been no receipts during the week, our dealers are nearly bare of the article; but bakers as yet seem to be supplied, we do not see an increase in demand on price.

MOLASSES—At auction to-day the cargo of brig Indus, from St Johns, Porto Rico, was sold as follows:—152 hds at $9 60 a 10 65; 13 tierces at $9 80 a 10; 152 bbls at $10 25 a 10 30. By private contract sales of Barbadoes and Santa Cruz Sugars have been made at 4½. We note a sale of No. 2 Loaf Sugar at 15¼

BALTIMORE OCT. 1.

COFFEE—The sales are in very limited parcels of St Domingo at 11 cents; of Rio at 11½ and 12¼ cents; of Laguyra at 12¾ cents.

COTTON—Sales of common Upland at 18¼ cents.

RICE—In the early part of the week, sales of white were made at 95 a 100 cents, but since then the market has receded a shade, and we now quote at 95 a 97 cents. We quote Md. Yellow at about 100 a 103 cents.

FLOUR—HOWARD STREET FLOUR—The receipts continue to be very light, and the transactions from stores are of a corresponding scale, for home consumption only. The store price has settled down to $9 50. The wagon price ranges from $9 50 to $9 25.

CITY MILLS FLOUR—Sales of moderate parcels throughout the week at $9 full. Holders ask that price to-day.

MILLEDGEVILLE, OCT 4.

Two hundred and thirty-nine bags of cotton have been brought into our market, which was readily at prices. It is now worth here from 15½ to 16.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT 3.

COFFEE—The improvement noted last week has been sustained, sales of 12 a 1400 bags Rio in lots at 12½c per lb according to quality. Moderate sales of Laguyra at 12¼ for fair quality, and 13½ for good. By public sale yesterday, 40 bags Rio, at 11½ cs, 60 days.

COTTON—The stock has been increased by arrivals to-day of 601 bales from New Orleans. The market has been very quiet and the demand very limited, transactions for the week only amounting to 240 bales at 17 to 20 cents. By auction, 40 bales re-packed sold at 8 to 8½ cents per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—No transactions of any magnitude have taken place in Howard street during the week. The market has been unusually quiet, and prices have declined. To day it is freely offered at $9 75 for fresh ground. A sale of western early in the week at $9 75 for uninspected. Rye Flour, sales of 200 barrels at a shade less. Corn Meal in bbls nominally at $5.

MOLASSES—A sale of 70 hhds Trinidad on the wharf at 25 cents per gallon, 4 months some Porto Rico at 46c.—At public sale yesterday; 50 hhds Matanzas at 41c 4 mos.

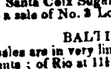
SUGARS—The market remains inactive and prices for some kinds of sugars are rather lower. The weeks sales comprise about 180 hhds, Matanzas, Porto Rico, Trinidad and Muscovado; Porto Rico at 10½ to 10¾ Trinidad 9½ to 10, several hundred boxes white and brown Havana from changed hands, part at 9¾ to 10½ for the latter description, past terms not made public. By auction 5 hhds Porto Rico, 9½c 4 mos.

TOBACCO—Prices are slowly advancing, sales of Virginia on England at 7½ a 8 per cent premium, on France [illegible]

PETERSBURG, Oct 3

COTTON—The demand continues languid, and sales are frequently limited, at 15 a 16, as in quality. The sales in first hands yet, about 1800 bales—new may be expected in the next 8 or 10 days—it is thought the early, from the very favorable weather for opening, will be much better than that of the crop now in the market.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI,
And all intermediate Landings.



The new and fast running steamboat Commerce, of Louisville, Chas Ross, master, will leave for the above ports on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.
oct 18

FOR HAVRE.
The A 1 fast sailing ship Elizabeth, (capacity 1000 bales,) Thayer, master, requires 250 to 300 bales to complete her cargo; for terms of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
14 Bienville street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The A 1 fast sailing ship Choctaw, Freeman Foster, commander, requires 350 bales to complete her loading; for terms of freight, or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
14 Bienville street.

FOR SALE.
The fast sailing copper and copper fastened Schooner Benita, as she now lays near the [illegible] on the opposite side of the river—she is well [illegible] in every respect, and can be made ready for sea immediately for terms, apply to J ROBERT & Co.
oct 19 117 Royal st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
The fast sailing packet brig Treaty, Dunton, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight, or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
oct 18 38 Camp st.

NOTICE—The ship Ambassador, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods. oct 17

RECEIVED—By the late arrival and for sale by the subscriber,
10 half pipes superior Champagne Brandy,
200 boxes Flower of Orange Water, large model,
200 do Old Wine, "Tarcel,"
100 do Champagne Wine, superior quality,
100 do Superior Cordials, assorted,
And a large assortment of red and white wines in cks and boxes.
Also,—entitled to debenture, Saxony cloths, French [illegible]choes, Swiss do chambervquillas, mantillas, bombazines and elastic suspenders.
oct 19 OSMIN BIGOURDAN.

REMOVAL.—HENRY LAWRENCE has removed his office from No 13 Camp street, to No 1 Royal street, Musson's buildings oct 18—3t

LUCULLU, LAFEYRE & Co. offer for sale,
900 bags green Cuba Coffee,
200 bales leaf Tobacco, (vuelta abajo,)
500 Segars of superior quality,
Shelled Almonds, (Esperanza) in barrels and cases.
oct 18 5t

NURSE WANTED—A wet nurse is wanted immediately. One without a child would be preferred. Apply to Madame Fremaux, Royal street, near the corner of Toulouse. oct 18

WHISKEY & CASTOR OIL.—250 barrels common Whiskey, 50 half do No 1 Castor Oil, landing from Steamer Clostierville, for sale by
oct 18 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

CHAMPAGNE—300 baskets of different qualities, some very superior, for sale by
PERKS & HALL,
oct 18 No 2 Front Levee.

SOAP.—300 boxes Soap, No 1 and 2, for sale by PERKS & HALL, 2 Front Levee. oct 18

MACKEREL.—50 bbls new No 3 Mackerel, 50 qr do No 1 and 2 do, for sale by
oct 18 PERKS & HALL, No 2 Front Levee.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—70 bbls New York Brandy, 20 do do Gin, just received and for sale by PERKS & HALL,
oct 18 No 2 Front Levee.

Tuition Establishment.
MESSRS. PLATEL, brothers, have the honor to inform the public, that from this day, their institution will be kept in Rampart, between barracks and Esplanade streets, the rooms being large and much more comfortable than those they have occupied heretofore, it will enable them to attend more particularly to the progress of the pupils confided to their care. sept 17.

MILLAUDON having taken H.V BAXTER into the partnership, his commercial transactions will hereafter be made under the name of L. MILLAUDON & Co. (oct 19—4t) L. MILLAUDON

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having lost the following certificates the public is hereby notified that three months after date we will make application for their renewal.
Certificate No 10, for 300 shares of the N O. Exchange & Banking company stock. No 766, for 100 shares of the N O Commercial Bank stock. No 639 for 15 shares Mechanics & Trader Bank stock. No 76 for 10 shares Exchange Company N O. No 24 for shares commercial insurance stock.
oct8—6w J. F. BARNES.

CORN.—646 sacks, landing from steamer Arkansaw, and for sale by
oct 20 LAYET & AMERLUNG

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Principal Office, Corner of Camp and Common streets. Office in Paris, Rue Neuve Ste Anne, near the Place d'Armes.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
M. VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall have understanding that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my election to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible foe into the presidential opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

1st DISTRICT	J. C. FLAUCHE
2d DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3d DISTRICT	C. LANDRY
4th DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5th DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER

VAN BUREN MEETING.

The friends of MARTIN VAN BUREN, are respectfully requested to attend a public meeting at Davis's Ball room, Orleans Street, on SATURDAY the 22d of the present month, at 7 o'clock P M., for the purpose of appointing committees; and with a view to the necessary arrangements preparatory to the approaching, Presidential Election.

New Orleans 14th Oct. 1837.

J C De St Romes,	Jerome Bayon
Louis M Booth,	Robert J Kerr
Samuel Kerr,	Charles Bayon
J B Plauche,	H Pettijuan
Bernard Marigny,	H Flanchard
P F Smith,	Modeste Lefebvre
S W Oakey,	C N Delery
D C Ker,	F F Durange
H B Cenas,	Alfred Hennen,
E A Canon,	James Rees
Gustave Le Gardeur,	John J Ker
W E Kennedy,	John Wilcox
P J Tricou	Jas H Caldwell,
Paul Bertus	Jose Prats
Gaston Brusle	Francisco Ruiz del Hoyo
Louis Barbarin	J B Lamothe
R A Lefebvre,	Harvey Norton
G Montamat	James Ross
John Mullins	Charles Diamond
M McDougall	U Wale
J Berry	Francis Bell
E Johns	Benjamin F West
John Duncan	S S Slack
John McHenry	P Summers
Salvador Prats	Erastus Wells
J Lamothe,	Wm Barkley
Jonathan Davis	G W Bennett
Francisco Tio	J W Collins
Gilbert Morris	A C Hyde
J J Hall	Theodore Meeks
J V Wale	E Duncan
Michael Kerrney	J S McFarlane
Martin H Devereux	Roy Tankasley
J B Labatut	P Ryan
C G De Armas	Charles Armstrong
Hortate Aubry	Daniell Murphy
M S Cucullu	Nicholas Roey
W Bogart	J B Mullen
J M Kennedy	E Stinson
H Pedesclaux	James Ross
W F C Duplessis	G G Stever
J J Mercier	Manuel White
Louis Allard,	H Locket.

We invite the reader's attention to an article published in our columns of to-day, over the caption "Mexico and England." It is from the London *Sun*. It controverts the opinions entertained by some that England will interfere in the Texas belligerency, and coincides with the view we took a few days ago upon the same subject.

There is no branch of the government which requires more efficiency, zeal and industry than the general Post office: yet there is none which is apparently so greatly neglected. Mr. Kendall is doubtless well disposed, but he has not realized any of the gratifying promises with which he commenced his administration. His express mail we are afraid will not answer the sanguine anticipations he has formed: he will find in the end, that the best plan is to urge the whole mail through at its greatest speed without any increase of postage. It will prevent all favoritism and unjust preferences, and will hinder the numerous conflicts which two modes of conveyance are calculated to occasion.

We have suffered, and daily suffer from the present administration of the Post office: but what must be the loss and inconvenience which result to men of business in their transactions.

The northern mail instead of being expedited regularly by the usual route, is often sent upon a voyage of discovery to the Far West: and when it does come to hand, it is rendered perfectly useless. As for any intercourse with New-York beyond a month, it is entirely out of the question. We consider a paper of that city dated twenty days after publication quite a novelty.

The Hon. Lewis Cass resigned his commission as Secretary at War on the 4th, and left Washington the same day for New York preparatory to his embarkation for Europe. He was to have sailed for Havre the packet of the 16th, the Quebec. The Attorney General, B. F. Butler, is to perform the duties of the Department as acting Secretary at War.

The result of the elections of Maryland as far as heard from are decidedly in favor of the course pursued by the nineteen democratic delegates. In Baltimore the strongbold of the whig and anti-reform party, the democratic ticket prevailed by a majority of 295 votes.

At Augusta, (Ga.) a correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, concedes that Georgia will go in favor of Van Buren, but says his majority will be smaller than last year. Thirty counties were still to be heard from.

GENERAL CONGRESS OF MEXICO

Sitting of the 27th August 1836.

(Continuation of the remarks of the Minister at War.)

Debate upon the question to suspend hostilities with Spain, and open the ports of the Republic to the commerce of that power.

It has been a long time, and gentlemen you must be well aware of it, since the contest between Spain and the Spanish American Republics has become merely nominal. The government of that kingdom, still retains the most powerful of the West India Islands, the flourishing island of Cuba; and from thence might do great prejudice to our commerce, or at least compel us to keep a fleet sufficiently numerous to protect it. She has, however, attempted any thing of that kind, and during more than four years all hostilities between us, have been suspended. Permit me gentlemen to cite a fact, which is to my personal knowledge; and which substantiates what I have advanced. In 1831, when I retained from the United States, where I had been sent on a mission by the government, I sailed out of the Mississippi in a vessel under the Mexican flag, called the *S Christobal*. I expected positively, that we would be carried into Havana, and for me, who was employed upon public business, I should be confined in the Moro Castle.—But far from this. no sooner had the captain of the enemy's vessel been informed that we spoke the Spanish language than he ordered refreshments to be brought to us. We thanked him in the most cordial manner, and we separated without his evincing the slightest mark of displeasure. This passed at a time when the implicable king of Spain took peculiar gratification in punishing as a transgression the least politeness which was shown to us.

But what are the hostilities, I would ask, exhibited by Spain? What are those which which on our part are guilty of? The Queen Regent opened the cortes in March last, and manifested her desire then to acknowledge the independence of Mexico, and the Procurdors (the deputies) in their reply or answer to the address from the throne expressed the identity of their opinions with those of the Queen relative to a contest, which had most unfortunately been prolonged.—Such is, gentlemen, the real hopes arising from the actual state of things. I wished they would serve me as an exordium to show at another time the usefulness of the measure proposed by the committee.

It is unnecessary, gentlemen, to demonstrate that a state of peace is infinitely better adapted to nations than a state of war. Wars carry in their train considerable losses and immense prejudices. The uncertainty of success produces a like uncertainty in the march of political intelligence, especially among a young nation; which are unable to ascertain and investigate the root of their civil institutions. Harmony once established between the youthful nations of Spanish America and their ancient metropolis, the customs and habits which a few years have been unable to destroy, will regain all at once their former empire. These habits induce the consumption of the products of their soil and their respective industry—and there is not the least doubt but their habits are identified with our interests as well as our necessities. Accordingly, we find, notwithstanding all the laws prohibiting the introduction of the merchandise and produce of Spain, that all our markets, all our stores, all our emporiums are filled with them. The inducements dictated by interest are greater and more powerful than the disposition of the laws. The prohibition of the produce of that country has had no other effect than to make us pay, most unconscionably, higher prices for it than we otherwise would. Foreign factions profit by our errors; and when these have enriched themselves at our expense, it is then they begin to alarm us. Let then, this war which is calculating to do us so much harm, terminate; and in establishing friendly relations, we open a door to comfort and abundance. Customs exist always, nothing can destroy them:—therefore let us employ those means we have in our power to satisfy them.

Policy likewise counsels us to put an end to this nominal warfare. Our highest political object is the acknowledgement of that independence which was obtained by our valor, and have preserved by our efforts. The establishment of commercial relations is a necessary consequence of a cessation of hostilities; and the Spanish people who fold it to be to their benefit, will be the first, by a feeling of interest, to render that commerce stable and perpetual by an acknowledgement of independence. Interest is the grand lever of (illegible) and so the interests of Britain.

But, say our Parliament, the United States are taking part in the war between Texas and Mexico (strange meddling between the Yankees and Santa Anna.) In the first place, this is not true. America has taken no part in the war. Volunteers have been raised in America, and have marched into Texas, just in the same way as volunteers have been raised in England and (as reported) into Spain. But it all. If there be any difference this here, that the mass of the American auxiliary troops, so far as individual character is concerned, seem to be of a more respectable caste than the British. With what face could Britain take upon it to forbid America to do in Texas what she is doing in Spain.

But, the war faction persist, all this is very well, but depend upon it Texas will by incorporated in the Union. But like Louisiana and the Florides. We do not think the United States would show much judgment by such a further extension of their territory more super jally when the new portion would necessarily tend to heighten party quarrels already sufficiently hot.—Further extension of the Union's territory needs it liable to fall asunder by its own weight. The addition of another slave State, adding agricultural produce State, might serve to throw the preponderance in the Senate into the scale of the Nullifiers. This, however, is the concern of the United States, not ours. If Texas succeeded in vindicating its independence; if independent Texas seek to strengthen itself against Mexico by getting itself incorporated into the American Union; if the American Union listen to the petition of Texas and stamp another star on its banner, what is to do? what right have we to say "no"—to forbid the union?

We have just as much right as America would have had to forbid the Union of England and Ireland. But we are told that this Union between Texas and the United States will favor the slave trade. Every new State, say these wise men, retains its internal laws on the subject of slavery. Texas, which is a slave trading State, will continue to trade in slaves. They overlook an important distinction. Every State admitted into the Union retains its internal arrangements, its municipal laws, as far as they are consistent with democratic republicanism. But every State admitted into the Union conforms to its public law, by which it is guided in its dealings with external nations. The possession of slaves is a matter of local municipal law; the carrying on of the slave trade is a matter of international law. We believe one of the surest means upon the voice of her warlike army, as well as the unanimous adhesion of her sons to a cause which is most sacred. It is not fear which induces her to place her ancient relations. The parent and his offspring should live together upon reciprocal friendship, in order to promote their mutual welfare. The lesson which we have given is not lost upon the world. It beheld us deprived of all human aid save that of Providence, maintaining a contest against a powerful kingdom. We restored peace to our country after a bloody war, during the war. There is nothing ignoble in our rendering justice for justice, and generosity for generosity.

But if calumny shall attempt to attribute our conduct to perverse motives, we shall answer by our acts which are not effaced from memory, "he who uses this language has manifested his opinion, and expressed his anger against Spain." But resentment passes away, and there comes a day of justice and equity for nations. An eternal war can exist alone in hell, among those who are condemned to eternal despair and rage. Fortunately there is nothing of this among men or nations: they may complain against and hate each other, but their anger must finally abate. Let us not shrink with pusillanimity before falsehood and calumny. Try unjust accusations let us oppose our will for the independence of the country. When Spain shall cease all warfare against us, and acknowledge our independence, what inducements can we have keeping up a belligerent attitude towards her? Spain tell us that she "*wishes our friendship.*" Let us take the hand she extends to us. In doing so, we assure the welfare of the country.

The proposition being declared sufficiently discussed, the question arose whether the report and decree should be considered together, which was decided in the affirmative; sixty-four having voted that it should, and four in the negative, as follows:

Messrs Alamuada, Alpuche, Amarena, Arce, Arrillaga, Barajas, Barris, Becerra, Bermuiosa, Bezare s, Blasco, Bravo, Bustamente, Casillero, Castillo, (D. Demetrio) Cervantes, Costatar, Cuevas, Campbid o, Echauri, Elizalde, Espurza, Gallo, Garcia Conde, Garza Flores, Gomez (D. Felipe), Guerrero, Guimbarda, Horcasitas, Huarte, Larrauzar, Malo, Medina y Madrid, Mendoza, Micheleena, Miranda, Montalto, Monter, Montierra, Moreno, Moreno, Cora, Morelia, Munoz, Ojeda, Pachow Lal, Pacheco (D. Miguel), Parres, Patino, Portugal, Quintero, (D. Antonio), Ramirez, Régules, Rivero, Romo, Ruiz, Salgaso, Tagle, Valdes (D. Antonio), Valentin, Veguia, Victoria, Villaseñ, Irazabal et Irigoyen: negative—Messrs Carillo, Echeverria, Montoya and Palao.

The single article of the decree was put to discussion:

Sr Berrencos rose and said, I oppose the wording of the article, but as to its substance, my opinion is very clear from the vote which I have given upon the report. This article cannot be sanctioned, as it says, "*the hostilities shall cease or be suspended.*" This wording involves a falsity of facts; for what hostilities are spoken of? This falsity appears the more palpable, after the explicit avowal of the Minister at War. He has told us that our warfare was purely nominal; our hostilities consequently are alike nominal. Would it not be wrong, we may say ridiculous, to say that hostilities which are merely nominal, shall be suspended? Were this clause supported the decree would be more intelligible, and in fact, more generous. The clause about hostilities, recalls a species of restriction, or rather an odious souvenir of the state of war, which is not alluded to in the Spanish decree which has been just read. I hope these considerations will induce the committee to change the wording of the article: I take the liberty of proposing the following substitute: "UNTIL THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN SHALL HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY CONCLUDED, THE GOVERNMENT MAY ADMIT IN THE INTERVAL, IN THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC, THE VESSELS BELONGING TO THAT NATION."

This wording or any other of a similar kind, seems to me to be more suited to the honor of both nations.

Sr Michelena: The objection which has just been made to the wording of this article, is based upon a being somewhat false; insinuation as to an existing hostility with Spain. And if these hostilities do not exist, as the organ of the government has observed, it would be proposed that we should discontinue hostilities do not exist in fact, but of right. Upon the other hand, there is something unconvenient in the argument of the hon member who has preceded him. There are countries that are established on different principles, solely by firearms, but by the prohibition and restrictions of commerce: I shall speak of the latter. It is a hostility to deprive a people of a part because it results to their prejudice; and it is this prejudice alone which is proposed to suspend. Moreover as I have said, there is no existence either in fact, or by right. By right, because there is a declaration of war with Spain; in fact there is no war with Spain. Suppose I am coming to the commander of the fleet which has accompanied me, and I have taken and carried off a cargo of war in Spain, with all its appurtenances. I may say I would have been condemned by the judgment of a court of prize. He had full authority in the public opinion of Spain and yet, although both governments had said "let us wage war," the people of the Peninsula, as well as those of Mexico replied, "we shall not." The two vessels met together under similar auspices, and instead of contending, they preferred to reciprocate civilities.

The commerce which was made via Yucatan, was a secret one: it is now carried on openly, because it could not be prohibited. There are a thousand conveniences, links between the commerce of Havana and that of Yucatan, but however it may have been conduced, it is not the less true, that it was of fact, and not of right, and it is this that we are now acting upon. It results, therefore, that if this decree be once promulgated, if one of our vessels shall meet with a Spanish vessel, not only will she refrain from doing her any harm, but will give her aid, should the occasion call for it. We shall be stopped then, by our captains, and we shall say to them, "you have done well." But, if we were not to employ these expressions, "hostilities shall cease," our vessels of war will be liable to be tried and found guilty of an offence.

I shall go still farther, a commander of a vessel belonging to the Mexican navy is ready to proceed to sea, and requires his government to inform him "how he shall act towards Spanish vessels under such and such circumstances?" The government answer to him, consult yourself as your duties shall dictate. But if the commander is aware that according to the order he has received, there is a responsibility upon him, whatwill he do? Why, he will attempt to seize the vessel. There is no other way in which the matter can be understood. If the decree be promulgated, however, there is nothing elsefor our marine to do, but to treat Spanish vessels like those of other nations. It is in accordance with these reasons, that the committee have thought proper to wold the article as it is. The committee believe that they have explained the reasons which have induced them to think that the law, considered in the terms in which it is presented, will secure all the effects it should have; and at any rate be more consonant with political reasons. But, I shall go farther: If we do not accept this decree, we shall be doing an injustice of the most atrocious nature, we shall be inflicting a real evil upon the nation We should adopt it, in order that it be clear and explicit.

(To be continued.)

The following observations are made by the London Sun, upon the warlike language used by several members of the House of Commons during the debate in relation to Texas, of which we published an account last week. The following passage deserves attention. It seems that the members alluded to, like some gentlemen we could mention nearer home, endeavor, by raving about war, to acquire, with the unthinking, a reputation for being bold, slap-dash fellows; without any personal risk! Like the heroes of the stage, they storm forth, ride through showers of fire, out the throats of dozens of adversaries, and then go to sleep in a sound skin

The war-whoop has been raised in another quarter by a Mr Hoy and a Mr Wand. We are now to go to war—God save the mark—with the United States of America. Of all the moon-calf Quixotisms projected by the pugnacious statesmen of Britian for the last two hundred years, this would be the most absurd. Our league with the despots of Europe against France was not a greater dereliction of principle; our separation of New Orleans was less degrading. We have our national feelings—prejudices as warm and powerful as many who talk more about them; but if our chivalrous orators in the Senate, succeed in inoculating the Commons with their folly, we shall not break our heart, even though the "Gallant General" gives the opposition a hint out, such another drubbing as he gave last.

What is the case of these talking heroes who speak not daggers, like Hamlet, but great guns, regular forty pounders? Gen Santa Annaline usurped the supreme power in Mexico. The rights of the confederate states of the Mexican Union have been grossly outraged. Texas has asserted its independence. We are told, that we are bound to support Mexico. The speakers mean to say that we are bound to support the military usurper, Gen Santa Anna, against the freemen of Texas. To interfere between the Mexicans and Texians, should be either to interfere in a family quarrel between two districts of the same nation, or it would be to take part with one of two belligerent powers to subdue the other to its dominion. Either of one or the other step is alike contrary to every sound principle of international law, and to the interests of Britain.

Our ministers are whether and say, the United States are taking part in the war between Texas and Mexico (strange meddling between the Yankees and Santa Anna.) In the first place, this is not true. America has taken no part in the war. Volunteers have been raised in America, and have marched into Texas, just in the same way as volunteers have been raised in England and (as reported) into Spain. But it all. If there be any difference this here, that the mass of the American auxiliary troops, so far as in individual character is concerned, seem to be of a more respectable caste than the British. With what face could Britian take upon it to forbid America to do in Texas what she is doing in Spain.

But, the war faction persist, all this is very well, but depend upon it Texas will by incorporated in the Union. But like Louisiana and the Florides. We do not think the United States would show much judgment by such a further extension of their territory more super jally when the new portion would necessarily tend to heighten party quarrels already sufficiently hot.—Further extension of the Union's territory renders it liable to fall asunder by its own weight. The addition of another slave State, adding agricultural produce State, might serve to throw the preponderance in the Senate into the scale of the Nullifiers. This, however, is the concern of the United States, not ours. If Texas succeeded in vindicating its independence; if independent Texas seek to strengthen itself against Mexico by getting itself incorporated into the American Union; if the American Union listen to the petition of Texas and stamp another star on its banner, what is to do? what right have we to say "no"—to forbid the union?

We have just as much right as America would have had to forbid the Union of England and Ireland. But we are told that this Union between Texas and the United States will favor the slave trade. Every new State, say these wise men, retains its internal laws on the subject of slavery. Texas, which is a slave trading State, will continue to trade in slaves. They overlook an important distinction. Every State admitted into the Union retains its internal arrangements, its municipal laws, as far as they are consistent with democratic republicanism. But every State admitted into the Union conforms to its public law, by which it is guided in its dealings with external nations. The possession of slaves is a matter of local municipal law; the carrying on of the slave trade is a matter of international law. We believe one of the surest means upon the voice of her warlike army, as well as the unanimous adhesion of her sons to a cause which is most sacred. It is not fear which induces her to place her ancient relations. The parent and his offspring should live together upon reciprocal friendship, in order to promote their mutual welfare. The lesson which we have given is not lost upon the world. It beheld us deprived of all human aid save that of Providence, maintaining a contest against a powerful kingdom. We restored peace to our country after a bloody war, during the war. There is nothing ignoble in our rendering justice for justice, and generosity for generosity.

But if calumny shall attempt to attribute our conduct to perverse motives, we shall answer by our acts which are not effaced from memory, "he who uses this language has manifested his opinion, and expressed his anger against Spain." But resentment passes away, and there comes a day of justice and equity for nations. An eternal war can exist alone in hell, among those who are condemned to eternal despair and rage. Fortunately there is nothing of this among men or nations: they may complain against and hate each other, but their anger must finally abate. Let us not shrink with pusillanimity before falsehood and calumny. Try unjust accusations let us oppose our will for the independence of the country. When Spain shall cease all warfare against us, and acknowledge our independence, what inducements can we have keeping up a belligerent attitude towards her? Spain tell us that she "*wishes our friendship.*" Let us take the hand she extends to us. In doing so, we assure the welfare of the country.

The proposition being declared sufficiently discussed, the question arose whether the report and decree should be considered together, which was decided in the affirmative; sixty-four having voted that it should, and four in the negative, as follows:

Messrs Alamuada, Alpuche, Amarena, Arce, Arrillaga, Barajas, Barris, Becerra, Bermuiosa, Bezare s, Blasco, Bravo, Bustamente, Casillero, Castillo, (D. Demetrio) Cervantes, Costatar, Cuevas, Campbid o, Echauri, Elizalde, Espurza, Gallo, Garcia Conde, Garza Flores, Gomez (D. Felipe), Guerrero, Guimbarda, Horcasitas, Huarte, Larrauzar, Malo, Medina y Madrid, Mendoza, Micheleena, Miranda, Montalto, Monter, Montierra, Moreno, Moreno, Cora, Morelia, Munoz, Ojeda, Pachow Lal, Pacheco (D. Miguel), Parres, Patino, Portugal, Quintero, (D. Antonio), Ramirez, Régules, Rivero, Romo, Ruiz, Salgaso, Tagle, Valdes (D. Antonio), Valentin, Veguia, Victoria, Villaseñ, Irazabal et Irigoyen: negative—Messrs Carillo, Echeverria, Montoya and Palao.

The single article of the decree was put to discussion:

Sr Berrencos rose and said, I oppose the wording of the article, but as to its substance, my opinion is very clear from the vote which I have given upon the report. This article cannot be sanctioned, as it says, "*the hostilities shall cease or be suspended.*" This wording involves a falsity of facts; for what hostilities are spoken of? This falsity appears the more palpable, after the explicit avowal of the Minister at War. He has told us that our warfare was purely nominal; our hostilities consequently are alike nominal. Would it not be wrong, we may say ridiculous, to say that hostilities which are merely nominal, shall be suspended? Were this clause supported the decree would be more intelligible, and in fact, more generous. The clause about hostilities, recalls a species of restriction, or rather an odious souvenir of the state of war, which is not alluded to in the Spanish decree which has been just read. I hope these considerations will induce the committee to change the wording of the article: I take the liberty of proposing the following substitute: "UNTIL THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN SHALL HAVE BEEN DEFINITELY CONCLUDED, THE GOVERNMENT MAY ADMIT IN THE INTERVAL, IN THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC, THE VESSELS BELONGING TO THAT NATION."

This wording or any other of a similar kind, seems to me to be more suited to the honor of both nations.

Sr Michelena: The objection which has just been made to the wording of this article, is based upon a being somewhat false; insinuation as to an existing hostility with Spain. And if these hostilities do not exist, as the organ of the government has observed, it would be proposed that we should discontinue hostilities do not exist in fact, but of right. Upon the other hand, there is something unconvenient in the argument of the hon member who has preceded him. There are countries that are established on different principles, solely by firearms, but by the prohibition and restrictions of commerce: I shall speak of the latter. It is a hostility to deprive a people of a part because it results to their prejudice; and it is this prejudice alone which is proposed to suspend. Moreover as I have said, there is no existence either in fact, or by right. By right, because there is a declaration of war with Spain; in fact there is no war with Spain. Suppose I am coming to the commander of the fleet which has accompanied me, and I have taken and carried off a cargo of war in Spain, with all its appurtenances. I may say I would have been condemned by the judgment of a court of prize. He had full authority in the public opinion of Spain and yet, although both governments had said "let us wage war," the people of the Peninsula, as well as those of Mexico replied, "we shall not." The two vessels met together under similar auspices, and instead of contending, they preferred to reciprocate civilities.

The commerce which was made via Yucatan, was a secret one: it is now carried on openly, because it could not be prohibited. There are a thousand conveniences, links between the commerce of Havana and that of Yucatan, but however it may have been conduced, it is not the less true, that it was of fact, and not of right, and it is this that we are now acting upon. It results, therefore, that if this decree be once promulgated, if one of our vessels shall meet with a Spanish vessel, not only will she refrain from doing her any harm, but will give her aid, should the occasion call for it. We shall be stopped then, by our captains, and we shall say to them, "you have done well." But, if we were not to employ these expressions, "hostilities shall cease," our vessels of war will be liable to be tried and found guilty of an offence.

I shall go still farther, a commander of a vessel belonging to the Mexican navy is ready to proceed to sea, and requires his government to inform him "how he shall act towards Spanish vessels under such and such circumstances?" The government answer to him, consult yourself as your duties shall dictate. But if the commander is aware that according to the order he has received, there is a responsibility upon him, whatwill he do? Why, he will attempt to seize the vessel. There is no other way in which the matter can be understood. If the decree be promulgated, however, there is nothing elsefor our marine to do, but to treat Spanish vessels like those of other nations. It is in accordance with these reasons, that the committee have thought proper to wold the article as it is. The committee believe that they have explained the reasons which have induced them to think that the law, considered in the terms in which it is presented, will secure all the effects it should have; and at any rate be more consonant with political reasons. But, I shall go farther: If we do not accept this decree, we shall be doing an injustice of the most atrocious nature, we shall be inflicting a real evil upon the nation We should adopt it, in order that it be clear and explicit.

(To be continued.)

The following observations are made by the London Sun, upon the warlike language used by several members of the House of Commons during the debate in relation to Texas, of which we published an account last week. The following passage deserves attention. It seems that the members alluded to, like some gentlemen we could mention nearer home, endeavor, by raving about war, to acquire, with the unthinking, a reputation for being bold, slap-dash fellows; without any personal risk! Like the heroes of the stage, they storm forth, ride through showers of fire, out the throats of dozens of adversaries, and then go to sleep in a sound skin

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