LATEST DATES.

New-York	oct 11	Boston	sept 29
Philadelphia	oct 3	Baltimore	oct 4
Charleston	oct 8	Washington	oct 1
Savannah	oct 7	Liverpool	aug 27
Mobile	sept 7	London	21
New-Orleans	14	Transatlantic	sept 12
Bordeaux	14	Havana	aug 14

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

173 Bales Mississippi		17
214 do do		16½
211 do do		17½
50 do do		17
50 do do		18
55 do do		16½
14 do do		19
13 do do		18½
14 do Louisiana		17½
11 do do		17½
23 do Texas		16½
187		

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.
Oct ber 19, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb.	c 19½ a 19½
Good Fair		17½ a 18
Fair		16 a 16½
Middling		14 a 15½
Ordinary		12 a 13
SUGAR		10 a 11
MOLASSES	per gal.	40 a 42
TOBACCO First Quality	per lb.	5 a 6
Second		4 a 5
Crossed		3 a 4
FLOUR	per bbl.	9 a 10
PORK Clear		24 a 26
Mess		23 a 23½
Prime		18 a 18½
Hog round		7½ a 8
BACON Hams		11 a 12½
Sides		11½ a 12½
Shoulders		7½ a 8
Hog round		9 a 10½
BEEF Mess		11 a 14
Prime		11½ a 12
LARD		12 a 15
CORN	per bushel	80 a 85
WHISKEY	per gal	41 a 41
BAGGING Western	per yard	27 a 28
BALE ROPE	per lb.	12 a 13½
LEAD (pig)	per 100 lbs	5,75 a 5,90

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
FORSYTHE, GOODWYN & CO
oct 19

FOR HAVRE.
The A 1 fast sailing ship Elizabeth, (capacity 1000 bbls.) 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 fine fast sailing ship Choctaw, Freeman Foster, commander, requires 350 bales to complete her loading; for terms of which, or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
BAILEY & ABBOTT,
oct 19 14 Bienville street.

FOR SALE.
The fast sailing copper and copper fastened Schooner Benita, as she now lays near the Levee on the opposite side of the river—she is well found 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 dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
oct 18 33 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

MILLAUDON having taken H. V. BAXTER into partnership, his commercial transactions will hereafter be made under the name of L. MILLAUDON & Co.
[oct 18—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 25 shares commercial Insurance stock.
oct8—6w J. F. BARNES.

STOPPED, yesterday, from a slave, a bank note.—The owner can have the same by calling at No 100 Old Levee, proving property, and paying adverts.
oct 3—3t.

FOR SALE—A Negress, about 25 years old, with her child, aged 4 years—a first rate washer and ironer, and a house servant, faithful and well behaved. Apply No 47 Bienville street. oct 3

TEN of the 4th District in the 3d Municipality, to the public, that all hogs found running at large on the roads of this district, will be killed or kept, agreeable to the proper ordinance passed the 13th sept 1834.
A. BRUGIER,
Syndic.

HAVING taken Mr H Jacquelin into partnership, my house from this day will be conducted under the firm of LABADIE & JACQUELIN.
oct 3—1m

Bale Rope and Cordage—300 coils Manilla rope, assorted sizes, 40 Russian hemp do, 200 coils superior northern bale rope, landing and for sale by HARROD & QUARLES,
oct 1 24 Custom House st.

LOST—A Bale of Cotton marked J. T. No 7 landed from steamboat Commerce; it was taken from the Levee opposite St Louis street, on Friday 23d Sept. If the said bale of cotton has been received in any of the presses of this city, the proprietors thereof will confer a favor by informing the subscribers. CARRIERE, DARAN & Co,
oct 1 11 and 15 St Louis st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned on the arrival of the ship Globe, shortly expected from Bordeaux.
600 hogshead red wine, Montferrand,
200 do do Valence,
100 tierces white wine,
6000 boxes red and white wine of divers growths,
200 do Gruau La Rose and Chateau Latour,
200 do assorted fruits in brandy,
200 baskets olive oil,
15 half pipes cognac brandy (Dupuy,)
20 bales corks,
290 men's silk hats,
150 bales French hay.
sept 30 OSMIN BIGOURDAN.

SEGARS—75,000 Regalia segars, A. G. J. F. T., 100,000 Trabucoi do; 100,000 assorted quality segars, the whole from the manufactories of Ugues and Moreno, landing and for sale by A. DELPIT,
sept 30. 119 Chartres st.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following articles recently received:
20 boxes cherries in white bottles (1836), 40 do Havana sweetmeats of all sorts, 4 barrels Gouyava jelly in boxes, 10 do Paris cordials in China bottles, 20 bottles lime juice very fresh, 20 boxes rock candy, 10 boxes prunes in 1 gallon pots. Also in store, sundry other articles, all of the first quality.
J. B. MICHON, Jr.
sept 30. 21 Old Levee.

BLACK LASTINGS—2 cases black lastings just received and for sale low by
PEET & NORTH,
sept 30. 13 Chartres st.

Irish Whiskey and fine old Cognac Brandy—The former in puncheons and the latter in pipes both very superior articles in store and for sale by
WILLIAM VANCE,
sept 30. 16 Custom House st.

NAILS—500 kegs Phœnix and Cumberland work now landing and for sale by
HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
sept 28 38 Camp st

TEAS—304 61b and 13lb boxes Imperial and Gunpowder Teas landing per ship Shakespeare and for sale by HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
sept 28 38 Camp st

GIN—10 pipes superior Holland Gin, now landing and for sale by HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
sept 28 38 Camp st

MANILLA Cordage—Landing from barque Flora, 300 coils Manilla rope, assorted sizes; 100 coils bale rope; 20 do tar'd cordage; 3 hawsers, for sale by HARROD & QUARLES,
sept 17 24 Custom House street.

CLARET—500 cases Marseilles claret, Bergasse Pouret and Fils, and Bordeaux brands, for sale by
A. LEFEVRE,
sept 17-5t 10 Toulouse street.

STRAY HORSE.
Went astray on Sunday the 25th inst. a Bay Horse; his mane cut, with the exception of a small end near the head; has a white spot on one of his sides, occasioned by the saddle. A reasonable reward will be paid to the person bringing said horse to Mr Prevat's stable, Royal street. oct7

VINEGAR.—56 55lb cider vinegar, for sale by
ROBERT H. WHITE,
oct 5 36 Magazine street

E. N. & A. B. OGDEN,
Partners in the Practice of Law,
WILL attend regularly the Courts of St. James Ascension, Iberville, East and West Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Point Coupee, Concordia and Carrol. Their office is at Baton Rouge.
sept 14—1aw-6w

LANDING and for sale by the subscribers, 60 dozen cherries, 24 white bottles, 10 baskets half bottles; 25 boxes white Havana sugar.
E TASTET & A DELAMARE,
sept 17 58 Louis street

F. H. LE[illegible] LEVIGNE,
DEALER and Commission Merchant of PARIS GOODS, rue des Petites Boudes, No. 8 Paris, offers his services in all that concern the purchase of French Goods and will support all French business. For further particulars apply to Messrs BOURGAIN & HERSAULT, or to Mr. Jos. Le Carpentier, at New Orleans.
september 5—1y. law.

LEECHES—Some thousand large leeches, of the first quality, for sale at the Old Store. Apply to
A PETCHARD,
sept 23 125 Royal street.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. SAYON.
Printer to the Hon. the Legislative Council, and to the Hon. the Board of Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1836.

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

"I trust that not only myself, but all the people of the United States will now abandon all that illiberal prejudice against the man who has so long been the chief object of party hate, and who has so long been the victim of political strife, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part 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	[illegible]
2d DISTRICT	T. [illegible]
3d DISTRICT	T. LA[illegible]
4TH DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5TH DISTRICT	[illegible]

VAN BUREN MEETING.
The friends of MARTIN VAN BUREN are respectfully requested to attend a public meeting, this day at 5 P. M. in Bloom 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. 1836.

J C De St. Romes,	*Jerome Bayon
Louis M Booth,	Robert J Ker
Samuel Ker,	Charles Bayon
J B Plaucher,	[illegible]
Bernard Marigny,	[illegible]
P F Smith,	[illegible] Lefebvre
S W Oakey,	C N Delery
D C Ker,	F P Duconge
H B Conas,	Alfred Hennen,
B A Canon,	James Ross
Gustave La Gardeur,	John J Ker
W E Kennedy,	John Wilcox
E J Tricou	Jas H Caldwell
Paul Bertus	Jose Prats
Gaston Brugle	Israel Ruiz del Haro
Louis Barbarin	J B Lamothe
R A Lelebvre,	Harvey Norton
E Montamat	James Ross
John Mullins	Charles Diamond
M McDougall	U Wale
J Berry	Reuben Kent
E Johns	Benjamin Forest
John Duncan	B S Slack
John McHenry	P Summers
Salvador Prats	Erasmus Wells
J Laussbe,	Wm Brady
Jos. [illegible] Davis	G W Bennett
Francisco Tio	J W [illegible]
Gilbert Morris	A C [illegible]
J J Hall	Theodore Meeks
J V Wale	E Dancan
Michael Ringsby	J S McFarlane
Martin M Severeux	Roy Taggasley
J B Labatut	P Ryan
C G De Armas	Charles Armstrong
Hortatio Andry	Daniel Murphy
M S Cucullu	Nicholas Hoey
W Bogart	J B Mullen
J M Kennedy	E Sanson
H Pedesclaux	James Ross
W F C Dupiessis	G G Steever
J J Mercier	Manuel White
Louis Allard	H Locket.

The Northern mail failed entirely yesterday. So much for Kendall reform.

The mercantile community have cause to complain of their irregularities.

☞ We continue the publication of the debates in the Mexican Congress relative to the acknowledgement of that Republic by Spain. Its great length compels us to publish it in numbers. We shall give the balance probably in our two first papers. It possesses considerable interest, as developing the views, feelings and policy of that government and is of considerable importance in a commercial point of view, as affecting our carrying trade with her ports

☞ We call attention to the communication addressed to us over the caption "Internal Improvements," signed "Clinton." The author's views are decidedly correct, and evince a proper tone and spirit.

Seaman Drowned.—We are informed by a letter from Capt. Baker, of the steamboat *Merchant*, at Apalachicola, that while that boat was lying at St. Marks, (Florida) a seaman was missing from her; and that he thinks from several circumstances, combined with his being much intoxicated, that he was drowned. His name was *James Courson*, and he has a wife and children in Portsmouth, (N H).

Capt. Baker requests us to solicit an insertion of the above in the Portsmouth papers.

Gen. Harrison.—As this is the man whom the White managers, and their organ, desire to get the people of Louisiana to vote for surreptitiously, it may be well enough to examine into his pretensions, and cast a glance at his past history, in order that no voter be wilfully deceived. And what does an examination of these important points exhibit? Why a mass of garrility, vanity and want of statesmanlike knowledge. He was immediately recalled by Gen. Jackson upon his election to the Presidency, for notorious unfitness for his Ministerial and diplomatic functions at Columbia, where he incurred the lasting displeasure of Bolivar, the then President of that Republic. It is well known, that Mr. Adams had appointed him against the advice of Mr. Clay, merely upon personal grounds. No longer before this appointment than the year 1820, he was a candidate for his own, (the Cincinnati District) and was defeated. The vote stood: G. A. Brown, 34,826, J. Morrow 9,126, Wm. H. Harrison 4,346. He was originally appointed Governor of Indiana, and during his administration fought several battles with the indians, in which he played rather a contemptible part: so much so, that the ladies of Chillicothe, Ohio, presented him with a petticoat! Chagrined and vexed at this incident he resigned the office of Major General and was succeeded by Gen Jackson, who in the very same capacity, has established the proudest reputation

So much for his history: let us now look at his principles:

He is in favor of the government establishing a system of gradual emancipation; *id est*, abolition of slavery: he is for squandering the public money, which is alike the property of the wholemation, in schemes of local internal improvement: he is opposed to southern principles and views: he is against bringing the public domain into market upon reasonable terms, by which the population of the new states is kept stationary; and their resources undeveloped: to all these disqualifications in the eyes of the people of Louisiana, he unites incapacity and want of energy to conduct the affairs of the nation: and were he to be elected, we would not respond for the safety of the union, as he would give the nullifiers occasion to revive their abominable doctrines.

GENERAL CONGRESS OF MEXICO.

Sitting of the 27th August 1835.

(Continued from our last.)

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

The dispensation of the rules being adopted for the second reading of the Report and the accompanying resolution.

D Guadalupe Victoria rose and said, that the question appeared to him to be so grave, thanks to the zeal of the committee had been more ample upon the reasons, which has induced them to come to their report with sanctioning the proposition. Here the member was interrupted by the chairman of the committee, who said that he thought the arguments upon which the committee might have discovered to fully were the same as those which his honorable colleague had to develope, the measure of which he was the author. But, nevertheless, in our order to conform with the view of the honorable member, he would repeat the expressions of the report. In developing the subject, the committee had nothing before them but the several bands under which they had placed the measure, viz: its utility, its justice and its policy.—As regards its utility, (continued the chairman) it strikes me that nothing can be added to what is contained in the report. The Mexicans either as the offspring of the Spanish people, profess the same religion, speak the same language and have certain habits which prevent them from dispensing readily with the product and merchandize of Spain. These feelings of relationship between the two people are so grounded, that, notwithstanding the declaration of war, and the measure of non-intercourse which followed it, the importations of these products and merchandize have been general throughout all sections of the republic; and the amount more plentiful than the demand, in consequence, for the English vessels from Gibraltar and those of France and the United States, have the carrying of them. It results, then, that the declaration of war, which had for other than a political object since there were no armies nor hostilities of his (as bears so far as relates to Mexico) I say that it results in the fact, that the produce which could not legally be imported in a country in a state of war with Spain, has nevertheless been introduced to the great prejudice of the republic. For altho' Spain still continues to supply our markets, it is by hired vessels; which naturally enhance the value, and make the produce thus brought to us dearer than if a direct trade existed, by which we are exempt table the latter. The committee do not deem it necessary to enter upon more extended detail upon this point, but, as regards other advantages, it is evident that if we and Spanish merchants that power will be necessitated to protect it from the operations and piracies of the subjects of Texas. It is notorious that the Texians lately took from vessels and the Governor of Havana dispatched a flotilla upon which come into port with five or six prisoners. If this act tend to keep the Texians in respect, how much greater will be our purpose when a regular squadron shall cruize of the Gulf of Mexico to afford protection to the commerce shortly to be established between the parts of the Republic and the Spanish Texian cruisers from renewing their piratical flag. An immense advantage would be the consequence to our Republic as the Spanish squadron, which would sweep away from our seas those pirates and cruisers who commit so many depredations upon our merchant-men; our coasting vessels would then be free to navigate from one port to another to carry all the produce which the country received; and of further consequence, our navy would increase in reputation. Therefore it is evident, that it would be necessary to treat with, or it will be believed.—The Texian stages which would likewise be found to flow from such a state of things, would be that Spain would be a sure guarantee that the government of Havana would desist from our cause with us.

As regards the justice of the proposition which the committee have submitted to their colleagues, they do not think they would better establish it, than in repeating the language of the report. Is it not palpable that Spain would preserve greater resentment than we or at least feel a profound regret in the loss she has sustained in America? The feelings of national honor naturally suggests this supposition. May we not, for the purpose of having our independence acknowledged by the mother country, cede certain conditions which involve nothing humiliating to us, and which are not illiberal, since we retain our national dignity and privileges. Spain, on the other hand, proud and haughty of having been once the mistress of the American Spanish Republics, will never consent to acknowledge our independence, unless we yield to her the most advantageous conditions: this is the purpose we mean to give her feelings from the humiliation of the intercourse. Notwithstanding the reluctancy which the government of this kingdom might to entertain, we find, that since July 1831, she voluntarily and freely issued the decree which I have read to Congress, although it may be said that the government is acting solely for her interests. Knowing this, we have neither merchandise to send to her territories, or produce to export, and that her conduct in this matter if dictated by great policy, in order to induce us to admit the Spanish interest ports and open our markets to our beloved brothers, we find by our act of the 6th that in the year 1830, we have frankly and openly manifested a desire to receive our exchanges of commerce, ambassadors, or ministers plenipotentiary, and make a treaty with us. These overtures of peace are of a nature to do honor to the sentiments by which they appeared to be actuated, and justify her delicate and friendly policy. The Spanish journals then believe have declared that the other Spanish American Republics will not be treated and with the same favorable terms as Mexico, since they were not disposed to acknowledge like Mexico. The Mexican Congress expires great surprise that our government should hesitate so long in making an arrangement to the mutual benefit of both nations. That declaration served as a basis to our minister plenipotentiary to present the decree of the 11th of May, 1836; and to support the justice of his demands upon the cabinet at Madrid. That cabinet declared that the reasons alleged by our minister were equitable and just; and therefore negotiations were opened for the part of both governments. Thus such a result have been frustrated if the Republic shall not be responsible, but shall not be liable to any claim for damages.

Would it be just when such commercial relations tend so greatly to the benefit of the Mexican nation; when she may accept the terms offered without the slightest detriment to her national honor or dignity; when the ports of Spain are opened to her trade; and when that power invites us to a real benefit of that disposition to trial; would it be just, I ask, were our government to refuse "tempted by a feeling of the Don Quixotism (if I may use the expression) accepting all the advantages resulting from the basis established by the proposition? Would it not, should it be in the power of the commissioner to obtain the Spanish injuries? It is for this purpose, then, that we have presented our present project of the decree. We conceive it necessary to insert the following sentence. The government shall have the facility &c &c." The only obstacle which obstructed the commerce of Spain is thus removed. Let it be remembered, that this commerce is of the highest importance to Mexico; and that all delays which may impede the ratification of a treaty with Spain tends to destroy all that has been done up to the present moment. For the Spanish nation will not consent to play much longer the degrading part in that transaction which they have hitherto done, since all the other powers had concluded treaties with the Republic of Mexico without the slightest difficulty. I shall abstain from giving other reasons because they must naturally decide to Congress: and, besides, I deem what has been said will suffice to answer the wish of the hon. member, whose proposition the committee combated.

The committee believe that is not only is the measure useful and just, but that it is politic. The two first parts have been fully established, and it remains only now to consider the third, viz: but in that happy policy which our ancestors bequeathed to us, it would follow it would be a leading to satisfy all the wants of a nation, to procure for it all possible protection, to assure its grandeur: for these purposes, its acts should be founded alone upon justice and utility, in order that the greatest prosperity may prevail among the people. And in the circumstances in which we find ourselves, even should congress be obliged to occupy itself with the details, would it be right for that body to be inactive, when it should afford that protectorate so necessary to the people in the war they are sustaining? Would there be policy in such conduct? Assuredly not.

On the other hand, would it be proper to let a circumstance, on occasion slip, which we might improve to terminate and arrange in a very favorable manner, our diplomatic relations with Spain, and obtain thereby the friendship and respect of that power. To-morrow, or from one day to another, the peace of Europe may be disturbed, and occasion a broil between the Queen Regent and the cabinet by which she is sustain. It may then be too late for negotiations on our part. Then, the present moment is auspicious, would it be politic to wait for the arrival of circumstances which may entirely change it? These several considerations induced the committee to adopt the proposition which they have had the honor to submit to the consideration of congress. When the detail shall be examined into, the committee will be prepared to reply the objections. For the present, they conceive that they have sufficiently satisfied the enquiries which have been addressed to them."

Sr. Bustamente said, before expressing his opinion for or against the report of the committee, he desired to ascertain the opinion of government upon a question of such great importance as the one now under consideration. He would read some memoir of the cabinet to inform him what was the opinion of government upon the question. He would after that, make such observations as he deemed suitable.

The Secretary at War said, that the views of the government coincided entirely with that of the committee as expressed in the report. The cabinet had taken into the discussions which had taken place originally between the members of the committee, and the cabinet they had occasion to make known the opinion of the government upon the subject under consideration. But as the hon. deputy from Oajaca (Sr Bustamente) had manifested a desire that the government should express itself upon the question, he would endeavor to meet the gentleman's wishes in as brief a manner as possible.

The government conceived that the wants of the community, as well as the policy and justice of the measure recommended its adoption, it being vital to the nation.

The independence of the republic of Mexico and that of the other nations, which trade established their governments upon the ruins of that of Spain, is one of the remarkable events of the port. The valor of the Mexican arms exhibited in an hundred different engagements was crowned with most brilliant success. A dominion of three centuries was overthrown; and a government of opposition, as well as all its adherents were driven from our borders. The position which Mexico and the other Spanish American States have assumed among the nations of the earth, they know how to sustain with dignity; and can demonstrate that the feeling of independence is so unanimous among them that neither their revolutions nor intestinal discord could destroy it. These republics have contended, and are still contending in the midst of the mortal anguish, and political excitement that preceded the organization and establishments of these institutions. But, the moment their liberties are endangered, all parties, all voices unite in preserving it unharmed.

Everything Mexico and her sister republics of South America, have promulgated their independence, they have sought to establish relations with the older powers; they have made treaties with them in which their independence is acknowledged; they have fulfilled their obligations and discharged all the duties of a free and sovereign people. It is therefore evident, that our independence is a historical truth, attested by the voices of the whole world. It is to day indestructible.

Spain herself, who has contended for so long a time to preserve a supposed right, has yielded her original tenacity. She has at length concluded that any new effort on her part, would be useless, and result in disagreement. We have also seen, that, when the absolute government of the Federalists, used all her energies to arrest the progress of public opinion among the Spaniards, they in their turn, dared to manifest that opposition which their interests suggested. Ferdinand VII. was still reigning when the Cortes, or chamber of representatives induced that monarch to modify his intentions, and to adopt some measures of conciliation which really protected the interests of Spain.—The change of policy occasioned by the death of Ferdinand had scarcely taken place, when public opinion became still more evident. The Queen Regent received favorably the wishes of the people, and gave all assurance that the negotiation would soon be brought to a conclusion. The different political parties who claimed exclusive the one towards the other in all, which concerned the internal affairs of the Peninsula, were divorced and united in the question of acknowledgment the independence of Spanish America. So manifest was this, that can any say with a perfect tranquillity and without the fear of being taxed with precipitation or folly, that the view of the Spanish nation is clear and manifest, and that of her commerce will prove decidedly so. If the treaty of amity and friendship has not yet been approved, ratified and signed, it is since, the consequence of the decided opposition of the Queen's government, occasioned by the war she is obliged to wage against the pretender, Don Carlos, who is evidently disposed to our rights. Not satisfied with the opening of the ports of the kingdom to the vessels of the New Republics, the Queen has invited them to treat for the acknowledgment of their independence. No direct application has been made by those the Queen having authorised her ministers at the different courts of Europe, to make known that their solicitations would be favorably received by her.

The republic of Venezuela first opened herself of this happy conjunction, and our republic followed the example. The new ministers, during their sojourn in the capital, were honored with the most cordial sentiments of esteem and affection (we are more particularly assured our diplomatic corps). At the opening of the Cortes (the Queen being present to pronounce the address from the throne) Messrs St. Marin and Toubrosse were solicited to take seats with the foreign ministers. They did so, and were the special objects and decorations, with the subject of their grade.

Ever since that period, there has not been the slightest change in their frank and friendly policy towards us and we may assure that the nation which has contended against us, for a supposed right, has avowed her intention to renounce it, and that it is indispensable we should establish relations of peace; she simply retains the advantages which are offered by the present state of things.

(To be continued.)

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Editor—The question of internal improvements is one of deep interest to our citizens. What is likely to be the result of the application of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Co. for the prolongation of that road through the state of Mississippi.—Fears are entertained that the direct importations made by a few towns on the river will add strength to those counties and thus enable them more successfully to resist the wishes of the Interior, while the efforts of the interior will diminish, from the belief that their wants will be supplied nearer home. The comments which have been made in consequence of the supposed effect of our railroads from that direct trade, evinces a jealousy which I am sure is not felt by the citizens. They have too often witnessed the effect of bounties paid to attain a certain object and know how short was the guarden—competition has induced sugar owners to carry passengers for nothing, as it has induced merchants to take ships up the river, but it was well understood that somebody must suffer. But let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the wants of the interior would be supplied by shippers differ to the towns on the river, can it be said will it be done on the same terms and offer the same facilities and accommodation to the planters of the interior as it would result from the passage of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail road? All agree that such a road between New Orleans and the western states, would, rear up towns at various points through that state, when business would be transacted on a more extended scale than on the river towns. The passing of travellers would be by thousands, and they leave money wherever they go. The supplies of forage and other luxuries from the seaboard, and of flour and other necessaries from the west can be appreciated by the inhabitants of Hinds, Madison, Pontotoc and other counties as those of Adams. If they can obtain them, and of the improvements of the age, how modest it is in those of the river counties to ask them to forego them. The planter of the interior seeks to impose no restraint upon his fellow citizens up the river counties. He is ready to contribute to the improvement, and to wish success to importations direct from New York, but we cannot comprehend why he should be compelled to unite in trading with New York and not with Louisiana. They are both sister states, but if either be worthy of a closer connexion than the other, there are strong reasons why that preference should be given to Louisiana. I will take another occasion to show that advantages will result to the interior from the Rail Road, which can never be had by the use of the river.
CLINTON.

MICHIGAN.

The Richmond Whig echoes the National Intelligencer in this paragraph:

MORE BAD LUCK FOR VAN!

Wickedness has to burn.

The news from Michigan is unexpected. She refuses to become a state on the conditions prescribed by Congress. Whatever her rights, it will hardly be denied that her admission and that of Arkansas, were precipitated with a view to their voting for Mr. Van Buren. The retribution will be complete if Arkansas votes against him.—*Richmond Whig.*

This is the true spirit of the party which first principles to shut the people out of their self government. They hold with my opinion which deprives any portion of the government of the right of suffrage. They are gratified to see Texas, doubtful of success in the Delaware, or [illegible] the Governor [illegible] that this circumstance [illegible] result in [illegible] Presidency. During the last [illegible] although both Michigan and Arkansas had the population beyond the number required [illegible] compact to bring them into the Union [illegible] opposed, and their application will not be decided by the vote of those who are against time, and the artifice of applying the rules to give a minority power over the business of the House.—*Globe.*

PROTECTION OF THE MERCANTILE INTEREST.

The Whig presses modestly claim to be the exclusive organs upon all measures of interest. Have they laboured in their vocation in affording the administration so successfully? [illegible] from the memories of the [illegible] the immense indemnities which [illegible] and the important protection [illegible] every quarter of the globe, which has been extended to the commerce of the Government? It can hardly be supposed that some of them, instance the Editor of the New York American, in his piece relative to the payment of the French indemnity, which we inserted last week—would venture upon criticism of the character of those which they have [illegible] in this, but they no believe their readers and [illegible] entirely forgotten the true state of facts, relative to our relations with foreign nations.

We have been [illegible] these reflections by [illegible] over the files of [illegible] papers received by the late arrivals. [illegible] the vigilant exertions of our Government in [illegible] the protection of our merchants are [illegible] appreciated them, they appear to be [illegible] receives.

In the London Times, of the 9th August, is an editorial criticism upon the conduct of the British Government in relation to the Greek loan, which is finished with the following paragraph, showing the protection afforded to its subjects by that Government distinctly in contrast with our own:

"It happens that the American loans have been wise or have had too little spare means, to employ their money in loans to foreign states; but if that had been the case, they would soon have been taught the lesson that their Government would not allow the subjects to be robbed with impunity."

In the debate which occurred in the House of Commons on the 13th August, upon the complaint that higher duties were levied upon British manufactures in the island of Java than those authorised by treaty the energetic vindication by the American Government of the commercial privileges of its merchants, was alluded to in the marked manner. Now, is it possible that the individuals who chiefly are benefited by this policy of the Government, can be the only individual, in the world, who are insensible of the fact—who are ungrateful and vindictive?

It was a practice of the ancient Egyptians, to renounce honorably and impartially on the conduct of their princes after they were dead, however much they might have been eulogized by flatters during their lives. It was a wholesome and useful practice, for monarchs frequently more anxious to leave a good name behind them, when they are dead, than to wear it while they live. The practice among us is the reverse of that of the Egyptians. If a man occupies a political station, the way is to abuse him while he lives as the worst of all bad fellows, but the moment he is dead, whether he were really a bad or a good man, all hands turn to praising him, and especially they take care, to make him a saint in religion and send him straight to heaven. A plenty of newspaper certificates are put into his hand, that he is a fit subject for that better world, under the impression perhaps that they will have the same good influence as a Pope's certificate of absolution. A man lives in the indulgence of unbridled licentiousness until his heart is hardened to the commission of the most heinous crimes to accomplish his desires, and when his bread is grown grey in crime, just before the last chattering of the fingering taper, he winds his mouth, calls a priest, has a prayer addressed to the God whom he has ever before offended, wraps himself up in a hypocrite's cloak, and "wings his way." That will do for political religion, and is very comforting for those who are determined to take no safer course for themselves. Nor shall we enter into any theological discussion about the matter. We speak only in the name of reason of the public morals, and the public good. It is rank injustice to all these, to whitewash the corpses of the most odious men, and perfume them for heaven without warrant. It hardens others to expect that they shall die in bed, however they may have lived in disgrace, and to increase the number of their crimes, eagle-eyed retribution neither here nor hereafter.—*Jour. of Com.*

COMMUNICATED.

To-day is to be sold, at 12 o'clock, by M. Berard, Sr. auctioneer, the [illegible] of ground situated in Faubourg Franklin. We [illegible] best recommending the great advantages [illegible] offers to purchasers and speculators. The [illegible] chance the last opportunity this year where [illegible] may be made.

☞ Gaspard Deval, Esq. will be supported by a large number of voters of the Fourth District, to represent that District in the Council of the First Municipality, in the place of [illegible] Bouligny, Esq resigned.
oct 18

DIED.

On the 29th September last, at his late residence in the parish of Iberville, Francis Demellier, a native of Louisiana, aged 27 years. The deceased has left a wife and four children, and numerous friends to deplore his loss.

NATIVITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Greeably to a resolution of the Council of the first Municipality, notice is hereby given that on Thursday the 20th inst., being fourth week, said Municipality, there shall be held an election of Alderman, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Ursin Bouligny, said election takes place at the *Café des Représentants*, kept by Mr [illegible] St Philip street, between Levee and Condé st, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

Inspectors, Messrs E. Lafargue, L. C. Montamat and clerk, Mr. Charles N. Delery.
oct 19 B. PRÉUR, Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Series of fresh flour bread, this day 50 50 pounds, according to the tariff the bakers must give during the ensuing week (commencing on Monday, 17th October) 32 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 8 per cent more.
October 15, 1836. B. PRÉUR, Mayor.
oct 17

COFFEE, SUGAR, SPIRITS &c.
2800 bags Rio coffee,
250 do Hav. do.
232 hogsheads brown Havana sugar,
210 do white do do
187 M. gunny bags,
500 baskets Champaigne wine,
[illegible] (Champaign brandy),
[illegible] pipes Champaign and Cognac brandy,
[illegible] pipes Holland gin,
Madeira, Port and Sherry wines in pipes, hhds, qr. casks, &c.
[illegible] cases Champaigne wine,
[illegible] do do Madeira wine,
600 boxes Castile soap, landing for sale by
[illegible] GRONING & Co.
oct 19

HATS AND CAPS.
100 Cases fashionable [illegible] Silk and Satin Beaver Hats—also a [illegible] supply of Spring Caps. Just received from late arrivals, and for sale by
[illegible] COTTER, co.

SALESMAN wanted in a Dry Goods Store—[illegible] Dupuy, as Franchemo, understanding thoroughly the Dry Goods business and acquainted with the Creole and French populations, can obtain a situation with a liberal salary by addressing "O. P. Q. Post Office."

☞ None need apply without giving respectable references as relates to character, ability and industry. Real name and reference required in the applications.
oct 8

FOR SALE—Steam Cotton gin by Lowrand, at No 21 Old Levee.
oct 2—1t

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Robert Morris, Patterson, Havana, J. [illegible]
Ship Orleans, Bray, New York, S Thompson & co.
Ship Montgomery, British, [illegible] Bryant & Hawthorne.
Brig Columbus, Pierce, [illegible] A & J Dennistoun.
Schr Alabama, Cary, Mobile, [illegible] master.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat White Pudding, from the Passes, towed to sea brig Hiram, Clark, and schooner Grampus. Towed up ship Delaware; brig Pauline, schr Commerce & Watchman and Aurora. Left the Pass on the 16th at 8 P. M. Vapors ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Hayre off the S. W. Pass; schooner Schenandoa at anchor inside the Pass.

Packet ship Octavia, Dean, 22 days from Philadelphia, to Hoskins & Wilcocks—Cargo, assorted merchandize.

Brig Pauline, from New-York, bound Vicksburg.

Schooner Watchman, Murray, 11 days from Matamoras, to master, cargo Sundries and $1700 specie to B. Lowns & order.

Schr. Aurora, Pollard, 22 days New-York, to Sheridan, Cargo, wine, potatoes, onions, apples & butter to order. Passengers Messrs. Sheridan, Crocker and Dr. Fort.

Schr Camanche, Breedall, 12 days from Matamoras to Godfrey, Bloomian & co. Cargo $41,700 specie to Vance & Gamble, J W Breedlove, F. Fizy & co, Godfrey Bloomian & co, and A Merle & co.

Steamboat Yazoo, Latham, from Manchester.

Steamboat Southerner, Carey, from Columbia.

Steamboat Farmer, Palmer, from Natchez.

Steamboat Champion, Cloud, from Bayou Sara.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Orleans: 100 hhds sugar, 594 bales cotton, 75 hhds tobacco, 1686 p gg lard, 78 packs buffalo robes, 1000 bbls flour, 100 bbls rum, 2 hhds and 5 tcs brandy, 10 bbls castor oil, 140 boxes oil stone, 2 packs skins, 70 hides, 100 bbls pork, 40 hhds and 60 tcs tobacco.

Philadelphia, (via Havana)—Per ship Robt Morris: 1416 pgs lard.

Trieste—Per ship Montgomery: 1179 bales cotton.

Boston—Per ship Columbus: 100 bbls whiskey, 200 bales cotton, 3522 sacks corn, 23 rolls leather.

Mobile and Pensacola—Per schr Emblem: 110 bbls whiskey, 237 do flour, 34 do pork, 19 casks hams, 100 sacks corn, 100 kegs lard, 1 hhd tobacco, 4 bxs sugar.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Yazoo, from Manchester—70 bales cotton, N & J Dick & co; 60 do Brander, McKenna & Wright; 300