THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
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"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1835.

The eastern mail arrived yesterday at a late hour; and we have received papers north of Philadelphia. Washington papers are of the 25th inst. and Charleston of the 30th.

Major W T Barry, minister to Spain, was dangerously ill at Paris on the 5th of August.

Mr Van Buren has entered upon the duties of secretary of state for foreign affairs and the interior departments, vice Forsyth, resigned, and a new plan of consolidated government has been devised under the auspices of Santa Anna.

Mr Van Buren has come out nobly and boldly in the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Albany meeting by his address, in a letter which he wrote to a friend. We publish it today. The democracy of the northern states need entertain no doubt of the soundness of his views and principles as regards slave property; nor of his honest and firm determination to enforce the constitutional guarantees, so as to defeat the malicious efforts of the abolitionists—and the success of such a gentleman with the northern fellow citizens may be more confidently and effective than those of a northern candidate could be. Under his auspices, we have no fear of a law being passed by Congress at its next session, to the better security of slave property; so that the interests of his political opponents will recoil on themselves; and redound to his credit.

We have been requested to state that the 21 gambling houses closed yesterday by Mr A Hebrard ending December 1, was sold by him on the 3d of February last to Mr [illegible] and that the only license which he has will terminate on the 23d instant.

To day we continue the speech of Mr J O'Connell on the Irish church reform; and add that of Mr Shiel on the same subject. Shiel replied to Sir Robert Bates and O Connell wound up the debate, which continued three days. The decision ended on the 23d of July, in favor of the bill. It has not been disposed of in the house of lords, as I at advices from England.

The last sitting of the city council, much business of an unimportant nature was transacted, and the members persevered in the same course, without adducing the motives for the sake of which some one or two thought the resolutions should be passed by each other, because their own ward would immediately be benefited by them, they will receive the thanks and gratitude of their constituents.

Council resolved to destroy or prevent as far as is practicable, privileges to any individuals. This is highly just, and productive of public interests. They may be expected to act again on the same subject today: let them persevere in so honable a course.

Several reports now pending before the council, which we hope will be acted on as soon as possibly convenient, and some which it would be well to take up.

The committee on health presented a report three or four days since, and although it is not so extended in its sanitary as might have been expected, and that the time of the committee seemed to have been hurried, it deserves immediate attention.

Contract for lighting the entire city with gas should be made with the utmost despatch, or the citizens may be deprived of the benefit of delay; the corporation not be benefited; and the gas light company appear to have its measures frustrated to the public injury.

The state of the surveyor's department demands immediate attention; as many of the works of the city are paralyzed or derived from the confusion and unwanted accumulation of business pressing in that department. Proper management of the duties of the surveyor and assistants is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the city.

The state of the city police requires the notice of the council; and we are induced to refer its members to the article on this subject in the True American of Wednesday and Thursday last: so that patrole watches properly organized may be disposed in each and every ward of the city.

Resolutions long since passed for the improvement of the public squares: they have not been enforced.

The council should order the enclosure by palisades of the central plots along Canal and Esplanade street.

A resolution should be passed ordering the surveyor to grade the streets in the section of the swamp first to be drained; and in connection with this subject, it might be highly useful for the lands of the corporation in that section, and the greater improvement of said parts of the suburbs of the city, if a plot of ground were leased or sold to Arrowsmith at the bayou end of his railroad, for the purpose of building a hotel. It would also be advisable to order the widening and deepening of the canal Girod.

The work recently ordered to be done on the levee opposite the 5th, 6th and 7th wards should be immediately adjusted; and afterwards commenced as soon as possible.

The council should order that weekly returns be made of all the prisoners in the jail—specifying those who have been condemned, by whom, for what, and the length of imprisonment; and those who have been detained before trial. This the corporation owes to the state; as there are now about 170 persons confined in jail, at an enormous expence—and of 30 of these have not yet been tried; yet have been in prison for 4, 5 or 6 months. Is this just to American citizens? is it just to the state?

The state of the principal opposite the public square, deserves the repairs so warmly recommended in the Bulletin of yesterday and today.

Advertisements for the paving the city, the sooner other contracts for granite stones are proposed, the better for the citizens and corporation. Even were the streets more remote from the river ordered to be covered with sand from the sea, it would be a very useful measure—temporarily efficient; and not expensive.

The available funds of the corporation at present average about $150,000; and warrant expenditures.

Whatever doubts may have remained on the minds of the members of the city council, relative to the proposed compromise with the heirs of Deslondes concerning the batture opposite the faubourg St Mary, must have been scattered to the winds by the menacing letter of Mr Edward Livingston; and this letter is equally calculated to act on the front proprietors: for he says in effect that none have a right to exercise any discretionary power on the subject without his advice, or his being compensated on reasonable terms—that is, unless he shall receive a con-sid-eration. This hostile and domineering attitude cannot be favorably countenanced neither by the Deslondes' heirs, by the corporation, nor the front proprietors. It is now indispensable for the latter two to adhere to the compromise of 1820; and see that all its stipulations are rigidly enforced—also if possible that the front proprietors should unite; and recommend the corporation to dispose of said batture in whatever manner may be deemed preferable for the public interests. A second compromise enforcing the above would be better for the front proprietors, who have commited with the terms of the former; and if they choose to jointly to renounce all and every claim in perpetuity to the corporation, and permit the council to appropriate it to any use for the general good, they might probably receive a handsome quid pro quo.

Congress will have some important topics for consideration during the next session—one of which (possessing most relation to the southern states at large) will be statutory enactments relative to persons interfering with property of any kind, slave property in particular; and regulating what print, paper, pamphlets shall or shall not be transmitted by mail from state to state.

On this former subject, Congress is bound to legislate constitutionally to the injunctions of the federal constitution—no [illegible] to protect the delivery to justice of those who may have fled from state to state; but to deliver up to the legal jurisdiction of any state, all those who are found to violate the laws of said state, wherever such offenders may be found.

It is perfectly immaterial that they may have 'fled from justice,' as expressed in the constitution, if they shall have violated the laws by person or agent, by discourse or conversation: they are alike amenable to justice, in conformity with the dictates of international law. But if international law is proscribed in confederated states, then a national law to the same effect should be enacted, whereby offenders could be arraigned before the district courts of the United States, located in the states where they may reside; and perhaps this would be the most legitimate and useful mode of preventing the headstrong fanaticism of abolitionists—particularly as it would obviate the necessity of legislation on the subject by the respective nonslaveholding states. It is a national affair and should be adjudged in the national courts of judicature. Then the executive officers of any state aggrieved should be called on to prosecute, in advance of the U. S. district attorney where the venue may be laid.

On the subject of abolition publications, it would probably be sufficient to pass a law that the printer or publisher of every periodical or work in the country should insert his address on the title page; and be legally rendered responsible for its contents—and amenable to the law, if they are proved to be obnoxious: particularly if the law specified that any such publication which tended to excite insubordination among the slaves or colored persons by its language or prints, or was sought to be distributed in any state against the express statutes of that state, should be considered obnoxious.

Congress has been shamefully negligent in obeying the injunction of the federal constitution 'to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy;' yet the extent of the commercial transactions between the different states demands some law on this subject—to secure the rights of merchants and others.

Congress is equally enjoined to regulate commerce—that is all commercial transactions—among the several states. Would it not therefore be constitutional as well as advisable that Congress should pass uniform laws on the subjects of insurance, and of commercial partnerships? And would it not be wise and well that a national Board of Trade should be established as a subordinate department of the executive government? When we know how very few merchants are ever found in the houses of Congress, and are aware of the many blundering faults committed in legislating by Congress on commercial transactions, some of which not long since endangered the safety as well as the peace and prosperity of the union—can any deny the propriety of a Congressional Board of Trade, to regulate commerce, as is specially enjoined by the constitution?

The editor of the Mobile Register says that the article imputing the Philadelphia Inquirer with the abolitionists of the north, did not originate in his journal. So much the better.

The comet is now visible between one and two o'clock in the morning, a little north of the east cardinal point.

The Charleston papers unsparingly continue to concentrate their energies and known abilities, in discussing questions relative to the dissolution of the union, and commercial non-intercourse with the north in consequence of the abolitionists: if they would follow the example of Louisianans, it might be preferable. Well organized antiabolition societies are in every city and district of the state to enforce our laws, which are of an efficient nature to punish or prevent any abolition agent or proceeding: and our citizens now rely on Congress to pass a law in furtherance of the constitutional guarantees of slave property. A national law on the subject they know they still want; and are determined to have.

MEXICO.—The bark Mexican, Trask, at New York from Vera Cruz, brings papers of that city to the 5th Sept. containing date from the city of Mexico to the 30th August. The New York Mercantile Advertiser states that the general congress was still engaged in the subject of new modelling the government, and it seems that every attempt to thwart the views of the dominant party was frustrated. Those members of the Congress, opposed to the plan of a central consolidate government, are termed in the Mexican papers are aristocrats, and disturbers of the peace. The House of Deputies had passed the following resolutions:

"The General Congress is invested by the constitution with full powers, either to change the form of government, or to constitute it anew.

"Congress shall use the said powers in their divide capacity of two Chambers.

"In case of disagreement between the two houses the question shall be settled by ballot in joint meeting.

On the 21st of August, the Senate rejected all the resolutions—and adopted the following as a substitute:

"The Congress shall continue to meet in two Chambers—but their duties shall be separately defined, and each house shall have cognizance only of such subject as are thus defined."

We do not perceive that any further action had taken place on this subject.

In the session of the 27th, the Secretary of War stated that the political disturbances in Texas were settled.

Alexandria, Sept 23.

Red River is unusually high for the season. Our oldest inhabitants do not recollect to have witnessed a similar stave of water at this season of the year before. In truth, many of our citizens entertain well grounded fears that we shall have an overflow yet. In many places there are not more than four or five feet banks; and the river has been rising on an average of about eighteen inches in twenty four hours, for several days past. We understand the country along the raft is under water, and some of the citizens of Natchitoches were, a day or two ago, much alarmed, as some of the embankments on the river, were hourly expected to give way, and thus a large portion of the country become inundated.

We heard an intelligent planter of this parish remarking a few days ago, upon the prospect of cotton crops. His observations inspired us with hopes we had hardly dared entertain before. The heavy and continued rains from the 1st of July, to the 1st of Sept, and repeated complaints of the planters had made us conclude that cotton crops would prove unusually short. The gentleman whose judgment is entitled to much credit, is of the opinion that our crops will be fully equal or superior to what they were last year.

MR VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

Owasco, Sept 10.

My Dear Sir—

Your letter of the 22d ult met me at this place, on my return from the Falls, and I lose no time in replying to that part of it which relates to the continued attempts to prejudice my friends, as well as myself in the estimation of the South in respect to the Slave Question.

It is deeply to be regretted that there should be found, on the part of any, inducements sufficiently strong to increase an excitement, already so alarming, by re-iteration of imputations in the truth of which no ingenuous mind can place the slightest confidence. The allegations which attribute to the views and opinions that are so justly obnoxious to the slave holding states, are made face of the most explicit declarations equally repudiating all authority on the part of the federal government to interfere in the matter—against the propriety of agitating the question in the District of Columbia, and in the absence of a single fact, giving the least countenance to the unfounded imputations. I am aware I probably ill require the candor with which I have hitherto been treated by the great mass of my fellow citizens of the south, were I to allow myself to apprehend that those who would otherwise be disposed to give me their confidence, could under such circumstances, suffer me to be prejudiced in their opinion, by the unsupported assertions of my enemies, however reckless or vehemently persisted in. Were these fabrications therefore designed to affect me only, I should not hesitate to leave the matter as it stands, to the spontaneous action of my countrymen. But when it is intended to reach in this way, those who honor me with their friendship, I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold any correction that may, by possibility, be useful to them. With the view I send you the enclosed proceedings of the citizens of Albany upon the subject and authorise you to say, that I concur fully in the sentiments they advance. I was absent from the city at the time the meeting was held, but took an early occasion to advise its calls, and to encourage the attempt to make it, without reference to their sentiments on any other subject than that which was discussed before it. Connected with its proceedings are to be found the names of our principal state officers, executive and judicial, including the governor of our state, with an array of private citizens which, for personal worth or weight of character, has never to my knowledge been excelled at any previous meeting.

It would be presumptuous in me to add any assurances of my own, as to the sincerity with which the sentiments they express are entertained or of their disposition to make them effectual upon the important subject to which they have reference.

May we not then hope that the proofs of an affectionate and just spirit towards the rights and interests of the south, which have been brought out by this hitherto threatening excitement, will have the effect in future, to remove all unfounded impressions, and to put an end to every feeling and prejudice inconsistent with the principles upon which the union was founded?

Accordingly cherishing this pleasing anticipation,

I am dear sir, very truly,
your friend and obedient servant,
M VAN BUREN.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

(Mr O'Connell's speech continued from our paper of yesterday)

He (Mr Walter) said that he would not consent to dispense with any portion of the revenues of the Protestant church of Ireland. Would England give anything for the maintenance of the Catholic clergy? Were the people of Ireland to continue to pay the Protestant clergy if this measure did not pass? They regarded it as the earnest of the future peace and tranquility of Ireland, and were their hopes to be disappointed, and the cup of expectation again to be dashed from their lips? Cheers. By the bill of last year the mill on advanced to the Irish clergy was to be repaid to the English treasury; but what was the right hon and gallant officer's proposed amendment to this? The million was to be allowed to the clergy, and no portion of that sum was to be repaid. The plan of the present ministry was to give the million to the clergy, and by doing so, to endeavor to make a purchase of the peace of Ireland—Cheers. 20 millions were freely given to remove the stain of slavery from the British colonies, and was the house unwilling to give one million to relieve the Catholics from the oppression of that grinding faction which had crushed the country to the dust—which had deeply imbued its hands in the blood of the people of Ireland, and was now as anxious as ever to pursue a similar course?—Loud cheers. The passing this measure would produce a great, an electric effect throughout Ireland. It would proclaim to the people of that country the downfall of those who had tyrannized over them—the dismissal of that faction which had ever exerted itself to oppress and crush them to the earth—Loud cheering. Even now the toast was drank of 'Protestant ascendency'—that was, that there should not be equality, but that one party should domineer over another. The law however had put Catholics on a footing of equality with Protestants, and if the attempt was made to put them down, they would reply, 'we are 7,000,000, and will not be oppressed by a miserable minority.' Cheers. He thanked the right honorable gentleman (Sir James Graham) for the sneers he had indulged in at the Catholics. He was a man of nice conscience; corn and currency was formerly his maxim; now it must be conscience and candour—great laughter. He had once taunted him—Mr O'Connell—about the bloody head and bones.—The sneer came extremely well from such a quarter—half reformer—half bigot—and point with foreign wit aside, in [illegible] with severity on the other. Great cheering. He would keep up the apparition before the right hon gentleman and set up the bloody head and bones for a coat of arms for him. Loud cheers and laughter. The great object of the people of Ireland was to procure peace and tranquility from the British empire. All they demanded was justice; it had been long withheld from them, and they demanded an independent legislature. Hear, hear. The demand was made and the proposition was met with an overwhelming majority of that house, and the unanimous vote of the other house—but then the two branches of the legislature solemnly promised to adopted immediate steps to get rid of the grievances of Ireland. He asked were they, or were they not prepared to fulfil their promises—Cheers. On what ground could they object to the present proposition? It provided for the spiritual wants of the Protestants, and it gave to the Catholics nothing more than just as much education as would be provided for them by the surplus. Loud cheers. They were told that the ecclesiastical prosperity was inalienable. Was it so? Did it not originally belong to the Roman Catholics, and was it not wrested from them? Was it inalienable? If so, he claimed it. Cheers. The power which gave it to them had the power to take it away. He put it to the hon member for Cumberland if a few Roman Catholics found their way to Cockermouth and insisted on taxing the Protestants, what would he say? Would he not resort to his bright sword to resist the innovation. He would resist to death, and he would have a right to do so. The people of Ireland did not remain. To be sure they had got a habit of not paying—great laughter—though perhaps the jocose speech of the noble lord on the subject of his religion might cause them into doing so. This was the time to introduce the principle contained in this bill. They did wrong that year in rejecting it. Why was it rejected? Why, because a noble duke—no, he begged his pardon—he believed that noble duke strove against the opposition, seeing what the probable effect would be to the clergy; but he was overwhelmed, and acquiesced in the violence of those whose violence and bigotry were allowed to prevail. He hoped they would no more see religion stained with blood—he hoped they would see no more of the party which, while it raised its eyes in devotion, found a musket with the bayonet fixed—Cheers. Let them not be swayed, at a time like this, by considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence, but act them rather, in the noble spirit of benevolence endeavor to infuse peace and tranquility into Ireland.—Continued cheers.

Mr Shiel, after some animadversion upon the line of argument taken by the last speaker, remarked upon the little popular excitement the champions of the High-Church had been able to produce, and quoted a passage from Rapin, to show that the doctrine of secular appropriation had been recommended by the commons so early as the reign of Henry IV. The learned gentleman then disputed the correctness of the statements insisted on as to the number of Protestants in Ireland, and the amount of ecclesiastical revenue. He maintained that a full and just account of the church property had never yet been make up, but this resolution before the house had nothing to do with details; it affirmed a great principle—a principle which had flung the conservatives from powers, and to this the house would adhere whether the bill were mutilated in the house of lords or not. The right hon baronet, sir J G ahem, has spoken of the interference of a Scotch synod in our affairs. I ask not if they or their ancestors revolted against episcopacy, and won the enjoyment of their religion with their good broad swords, and established the great principle that the church of the minority should not live at the cost of the majority of the people. Putting these considerations aside, I ask the plain question, how much does the Scotch church cost!? Not certainly £300,000 a year. There are nearly two millions of churchmen in Scotland; they have about £400,000 a year, (I really believe less) for their spiritual wants. There are in Ireland not half the number, and there is nearly three times as much money. (Loud cheers.) The advocates of the Irish church, in talking of the amount which ought to be given to a protestant clergyman, refer to the sum paid by the Catholic peasantry to the Catholic priest. Give the peasant so much out of tithes, because the Catholics give so much to their priests. Out of what fund! Out of their own uncontrolled spontaneous liberality—out of their own pockets, and out of their own hearts, (loud cheers), proving the success, the triumph, of the voluntary principle, the virtue of the priesthood, the gratitude of the people, the noble moral qualities that reside in the Irish people. Yes; I speak it with pride, we maintain our priests in comfort, our hierarchy in respectability, in the certain mediocrity that becomes them: to the worship of our God we raise magnificent temples, worthy of the lofty recollections associated with our religion, and with spires "whose silent fingers point to heaven;" and when, out of their own resources, we do all this, when paupers as we are represented to be, we have thus, unaided by the state, not only given sustainment, but a just elevation to our ancient church, how pay it is of protestantism, with its enormous revenues, boasting as it does that all the aristocracy belong to it, to come here, making a poor face, and with its coffers replenished with the public gold, whining and whimpering about the wretched destitution to which it is reduced. (Loud cheers) Abandoning all metaphysical disquisition, I proceed, not to a consideration of mere expediency, but of paramount and sure necessity, and I lay down a very plain proposition, which is this: whatever may be your inclination, you have not the ability to maintain, as it now stands, the Irish establishment. Why? because the power of the Irish people has risen to such a pitch, that to the mistaken interest of a powerless minority, the rights, undoubted although not undisputed, of the enormous majority, cannot any longer with impunity be sacrificed. (Loud cheers.) What is the great question into which all these matters of incidental consideration really resolve themselves? The policy upon which Ireland ought to be, must be, governed. At first view, this subject seems to be a wretched dispute between Catholic and protestant—a miserable sectarian controversy. It is no such thing; it is the very saltesame question by which cabinet after cabinet has been annihilated—of which the Catholic question was but a part;—it is the struggle for complete political equality on the part of the overwhelming majority upon the one hand, and for political ascendancy on the part of the minority upon the other. (Loud cheers.) Can that ascendancy be maintained! Look at Ireland, and at the circumstances by which the existing state of things has been produced! I should be justified in going back half a century in tracing the growth of the popular power from its small and slender incipiency, to the elevation and the extent to which it has spread itself, and it has ascended. There are many now living, who recollect the time when the great bulk of the Irish people were reduced to a state which serfship and helotism might be justly applied. We had no property, and we could not by law acquire it; we had no intelligence, and all access to the sources of education was denied us; we were not only excluded from every political privilege, but shut out from every honorable profession. The mass of the Irish people appeared to be a mere dull, inert, inanimate, and almost brute heap of senseless matter; yet within it, the principles of vitality were contained. Those principles were by great events brought out. America was made free: the Irish Protestant parliament asserted its independence: then came that resuscitation of nations through an appalling process of conjuration, the revolution of France; but all this I pass by, and come to events much more proximate to the time, which is within the remembrance of every man in this house. There are two men in this house, who, of the power of the Irish people, have had the most painful, the most dear-bought—I hope it will prove to be too most instructive experience; and those two men are the members for Tamworth and for Lancashire. Both entered official life as secretaries for Ireland—both devoted themselves to ascendancy, and both became its victims. In 1813 the member for Tamworth (Sir R Peel,) was appointed secretary to the lord lieutenant; and uniting great capacity with great anxiety to do good, had circumstances been less untoward, and had he had just laws to administer, how different would have been his government! But he was attached to a party, which neutralised his talents and frustrated his purposes. He could not go the root of the evil; and although he now expressed a strong disrelish for ecclesiastical abuses, of that disrelish while he was in office he gave no very unequivocal evidence, and allowed sinecures (those objects of his virtuous abhorrence) to remain undisturbed. He had no resource, except measures of a repression; the insurrection act was renewed, and on the 3d of June, 1814, a proclamation was issued under his auspices, to prevent the assembling of the people. The Catholic board was put down; not so the spirit of the people; it was only dormant; it never can be dead. (Loud cheers.) It was resuscitated in that great confederacy which embraced an active people, and made such a display of union and of strength, that in 1825 it was deemed requisite by the ministry of which the right hon baronet was a member, to suppress it. Vain and idle effort! (Loud cheers) It was laughed by us to scorn. We returned from London, where we had agreed to connect the church by money with the state, provided the state should by liberty consent to connect itself with the people. (hear-) The offer was repudiated. We invoked the Irish peasantry, who were armed with the elective franchise. Those gallant, devoted, dauntless heroes rushed to the hustings with the courage and devotion with which Irish soldiers, led by you, (point at sir H Hardinge), rushed to the breach. (Great cheering.) The holds of ascendancy were carried—the Beresfords were annihilated in Waterford, the aristocracy was beaten to the earth in Louth; these were however but the preludes for the great encounter. In two years after, Mr Vesey Fitzgerald, having vacated his seat as a member of the cabinet, stood for Clare; he was opposed by the leader of the Irish people; he was discomfited; the heart of Ireland thrilled with exultation; the national sympathy became contagious, the soldiers shouted, and threw up their caps for joy. Aston shed by what they saw—appalled by what they anticipated, the duke and his distinguished colleague gave way at last to the power of the Irish people (Loud cheers.) But all had not been accomplished; it remained that, having won emancipation for ourselves, we should secure relief for you. There was a majority of English and a majority of Scotch members against reform. It was achieved by the men whom the Irish people had power, in a noble exercise of their privileges, into this house. "We did the state some service, and they know it"—(Loud cheers)—and the first to acknowledge it was the noble lord (Stanley). Strange that with that confession on his lips, he should not have felt deeply conscious that the power to which he had resorted seen auxiliary might be converted into an irresistible antagonist; and that when, with that fiery eloquence of which he is the master, he was amusing the house of commons, and applying a torch, and setting the passions of England on fire, it should never have occurred to him that we should avail ourselves of his example, and in as strong and peremptory a tone as that in which he had demanded the reform of the parliament, the reform of the church would be required. (Loud cheers.)

The Honorable and learned gentleman then took a brief review of recent events from the year 1832, in connection with the question of tithes to Sir R. Peel's entering on office. The Parliament of his own calling, continued Mr Shiel, meets; he is beaten on the Speakership, and does not resign; he is defeated on the amendment, and still retains his office; he is discomfited upon the Irish Church, and he no longer considers it compatible with his dignity, his duty, or his honour to remain in power; he surrenders the trust reposed in him by his Sovereign, and retires with disaster, but without humiliation, for he fell in a contest with millions; he had chosen a station for his antagonist, and it was impossible that he should not be overthrown. (Continued cheers). Far be it from me to dispute the talents, the consummate skill, the various attributes for Government which he displayed; the greater his merits, the greater the evidence of that power by which he was overthrown. (Loud cheers) Of that power I have traced the progress; that power vested in millions, deputed to the great majority of Irish representatives, developed, not created by emancipation, confirmed by reform, and which, so far from being attended with any likelihood decrease, is accompanied by the certainty, of augmentation. Three millions have swollen since the Union to seven; they command the majority of the representatives of the country; they are led on by men of ceaseless vigilance, and unalterable determination; in their intelligence and in properly they are making rapid advances: with Roman Catholics of high ability the bar is crowded; by them the highest law offices are filled: they are within a step of the bench of justice: if there were no further change by the Legislature, the advance by the people would be still inevitable: the corporation bill (for you cannot legislate for one country on different principles from those which you apply to the other) is at hand: can you wish, and if you wish can you hope, that this unnatural, galling, exasperating ascendancy should be maintained? Things cannot remain as they are: retrograde it is impossible they should ever. What expedient are you prepared to adopt? Would you re-enact the penal code, let loose Orangeism from its den, bid the Orangeman draw forth his sabre clotted and rusty with the blood of civil warfare, that he may shear it in the nation's heart? No! From so horrible a conception you instinctively recoil. Will you dissolve the Parliament? What! after you have already had recourse to that perilous expedient. (Hear, hear.) You thought that you could manage the House of your own calling: you declared it at Tamworth. Have you not too deep a stake in fame, in fortune, in property, and in renown, to renew these terrible experiments? You think the English people are with you. If a Conservative Parliament should be assembled, its duration must be brief, its existence will be stormy and agitated while it lasts; but if the excited people should infuse an undue proportion of the democratic element into the representation, you will have raised a spirit which you will have no spell to lay, exposed an institution more valuable than the church to peril; and put, perhaps, which is more precious than the mitre, to a tremendous hazard—and all for what? For what are these terrible risks to be run; these awful chances to be incurred? For what are Cabinets to be annihilated, the country to be brought, perhaps, to the verge of convulsion, the palace to be shaken to its foundation! For the church!—the church of the mind try—the church, from which no tyrannical benefit can henceforward flow; but whence evils after evils in such continuous abundance have been derived—the church, by which, instead of being advanced, religion has been retarded, and for whose maintenance an enormous army is maintained, which has cost England millions of her treasure, and Ireland torrents of her blood.—(Loud cheers)

FOR VICKSBURG, RODNEY, GRAND GULP, NATCHEZ, and all intermediate landings.
The substantial, fine upper cabin steamer BUNKER HILL, J W Coxlan, master, will meet with immediate dispatch for the above and intermediate points. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
oct 6 — 24 & 29, New Levee.

FOR CHARTRES (for a part in Europe.)
The new fast sailing copper and copper fastened A I French brig LA GLANEUSE, Capt Coulain, is now ready to receive cargo and can proceed with all despatch to any port in Europe. For further particulars, apply to the Captain on board, opposite the Mint, or to CARRIERE, DARAN & Co,
oct 9 — 11, St Louis st.

FOR MATAMOROS.
The fine fast sailing schr JOHN M. BANDEL, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly. For balance of freight or passage, apply to CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co,
oct 9 — 27, Toulouse street.

FOR SALE
The fast sailing schooner MESSENGER, now ready for sea, and lying opposite St Louis street, for sale.
Terms—Cash. Apply to the master on board, or to SAMUEL DEFAS, corner of Esplanade and St Louis streets.
october 8—3

FOR MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.
BARGE No 3, Clark, master, will leave the Basin on Saturday next, 10th inst. For particulars apply on board, or to WILLIAM BOWMAN, 172 Basin.
october 8—3

THE subscriber offers his sincere thanks to the members of the different Fire Engines, as well as those persons who have contributed by their zeal and activity to save his dwelling house in Bienville st.
oct 9—1 DUBOIS HALBRAN.

CORDEVIOLE & LACROIX have removed their establishment to No. 165, Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti street. They invite lovers of fine dresses to call at their store and examine the SPLENDID assortment of FRENCH CLOTH AND CASIMERS they have actually have on hand.
oct 9

URBAN COMPANY.
A MEETING of this company which has now been changed into an organized uniformed Company, will be held at the usual place of rendezvous, No. 99, St Peter, between Bourbon and Royal streets, to elect officers, on Sunday the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock precisely.
oct 9

NOTICE—A young man, with a perfect knowledge of pharmacy and with good references will find a good employ by applying at the office of the Bee.
oct 6

MAHOGONY CANOPIES—An assortment of the above articles will be constant ly kept on hand and for sale at the new furniture warehouse, 46, Chartres street, by CHARLES H. GRANT & CO.
oct 9

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, November 9th, at noon, at Hewlett Exchange, Fra. Dutillet, auctioneer, will proceed to sale at auction, a lot of ground of an irregular form, situated on the S. W. side of Dumaine street, between Dauphine and Burgundy, bounded on one side by the property of Thos. Urquhart, and on the other by the property of Jh. Gifford and by a lot of ground belonging to the Corporation. Said lot measuring 38 feet front on Dumaine street, by 61 feet 8 inches in depth, and 60 feet in width in the rear, because diminishing to the breadth of said lot on the front part, there is in the rear a parallelogram of 24 feet long by 11 feet 8 inches in width. The whole, french measure, and conformably to a plan got up by the City Surveyor, which plan will be produced at the moment of the sale.
Terms: payable in notes at one, two and three years from the day of the sale endorsed at the satisfaction of the Mayor.
oct 9 — D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge—Frederick Reynder vs. his creditors—Upon filing a final tableau of distribution in this case it is ordered by the Court that all persons interested show cause on or before Wednesday the 21st October instant, why the said tableau should not be homologated and the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the agent be discharged from all further responsibility.
By order of the Court,
Clerk's office, N. Orleans, October 1835.
A. PITOT, clerk.
oct 9—3

The United States vs Four quarter casks of Taffia.
IN the District Court of the United States—Eastern District of Louisiana.—By virtue of a conditional sentence to me directed, will be sold at the office of the undersigned, on Saturday the 24th of October, inst, at 12 o'clock, noon, four quarter casks of Taffia, condemned as forfeited to the United States.
october 8 — J H HOLLAND, U S Marshal.

The United States vs Quantity of Playing Cards, &c &c
IN the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—In Admiralty, No 3669.—In obedience to a warrant of seizure to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession, the following mentioned goods, wares and merchandize, to wit: 4 barrels containing Playing Cards and Starch; and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners, and all and every other person, having or pretending to have, any right, title or interest, in or to the said merchandize, to be and appear at a District Court for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the 14th day from the date of the present notice, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said goods, wares and merchandize should not be condemned as forfeited to the United States, agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.
october 8 — J H HOLLAND, U S Marshal.

THE copartnership of the subscriber, under the firm of Palmer & Southmayd, expired by limitation on the 1st of August last. The name of the firm will be used by either party in liquidation.
oct 2—1w — WM. R. PALMER. F. R. SOUTHMAYD.

THE subscriber has purchased the interest of his late partner, and will continue the business on his own account, under the firm of F. R. Southmayd & Co.
oct 2—1w — F. R. SOUTHMAYD.

A. M. MIRANDA & Co. have removed their office to No 86, St. Louis street.
sep 9

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET,
October 8th, 1835.

STOCKS—No sales to-day.
COTTON—No operations effected as yet.
TOBACCO—6 to 8c—dull.
SUGAR, N O, 1st quality—10cents.
——— N O 2d quality—8 to 9cts; fair demand.
——— Havana, white—12½cts; dull.
——— do brown—10½cts; dull.
MOLASSES—very dull.
FLOUR—$7½; sales of 200 bbl4 inferior at $6¾.
COFFEE, Havana—13 a 14½c; St Domingo 12½c; new crop Havana commencing to be delivered; some of new crop sold at 14½c on the Levee.
RICE—$5 per cwt; scarce.
CORN—70cts per bushel; dull; a quantity in market.
CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $3 to 3½ per bl; ordinary $2½ to 3; very dull.
BEEF, mess—$12 pr bbl; dull.
——— prime—$10½ pr bbl.
PORK, mess—$17; prime $15; dull.
HAMS, Canvassed—10c; uncanvassed 8c; in demand.
BACON—Hog round 6 to 9 cents; sales.
BUTTER, Goshen 22cts—Western 12½; scarce.
LARD—8½ a 9c; plenty in market.
MACKEREL—No 1, $7½; No 2, $6½; No 3, $5½; small demand.
COD FISH—$1,25, per hog.
SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 34c
mould 12½ a 15 cents; supply in market small.
OIL—Winter strained 103c.
——— Tanners, 45 to 48; in fair demand.
WHISKEY, Rectified—36c sales.
——— Old Monongahela, 48c to 51½; very dull.
BAGGING, Western—35 to 37 cents.
BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents.
LEAD, Pig—5 a 6c; bar, 7cents.
——— Shot—$1½ per bag; sheet no change.
TAR, PITCH and ROSIN—no variation.

Sales at the New York Exchange Board, Sept 23d:

50 shares N O Canal & Banking Co	[on time]	104½
20 do N O City Bank		105
50 do do do do		104

New York Market, Sept 23—2 P M.

Cotton continues dull, the few sales made are for the manufacturers only, and at a decline of ⅛ a ¼ on cent per lb. Ashes—Sales have been limited at our last prices. Quite active Fish—A cargo of Mackerel was sold at $6¾, for No 2, and $7½ for No 1. Flour—We have only a moderate supply, and a fair demand; Western Canal sells freely at $6 12½ a $6 25. A cargo of North Carolina Wheat sold at $1,25. Southern Corn at 82 a 86c. Oats at 53 a 65c. Northern Rye 93 a 95c. A large lot of Olive Oil sold yesterday at auction at 105 to 1 41cts. Sugars continue in active demand, and prices incline upward. Rates of Exchange for the packets of the 24th, on England 8½ to 8¾ cash, and on time 9 to 9½ premium—On France 5f22½ a 5f25.

Baltimore, Sept 24.

In Flour the transactions are moderate at $6 25 for Howard street, and $6 12½ a 6 25 for City Mill—no Susquehanna.—Grain.—The market has experienced no change in consequence of the small quantity arriving at present. A sale to day of 1400 a 1500 bushels best white, family flour wheat at $1,38. We quote wheat, best white at $1,35 a 1,38; common $1 27 a 1,28; best red $1,27 a 1,29; fair to good $1,20 a 1 27. Corn white and yellow 50 cts. Rye, 72 a 73 cents, and Oats 40 a 44 cents. Whiskey is still dull at 35 cts. in hhds. and 37 cts. in bbls.—33 cents exclusive of the barrel.

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Ajax, Marsh, Norfolk, J W Zacharie & co
Brig Harry, Parlow, Havana, C Worsley
Schr Perfecta, Molina, Campeachy, M de Lizardi & co

ARRIVED.

Steamer Wanderer, Woods, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Metamora, Smith, from Cincinnati, for Apalachicola.
Steamer Compromise, Cochran, from Alton and St Louis.
Steamer Alert, Massie, from Louisville.
Steamer Black Hawk, Templeton, from Three Mile Island.—No freight. Towed down a flat boat loaded with poultry; &c, to owner on board.

MEMORANDA.

Ugat Charleston for this port, schr Randolph, Donnell, to sail with dispatch.
Cleared at New York for this port, 23d ult, ship Platina, Bosworth.
Steamer Alert reports 3 feet water in the Ohio river.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Wanderer from Vicksburg—Major Vail, Messrs Damarin, Pauahan—8 on deck.
Per steamer Metamora, from Cincinnati—Messrs J W Palmer, A Miller, J A Fox, C R Parker, H W Sherman, J Dordsham, W H Heincount, H E Harris, J Enseeby, J Barber, Colon and family, W H Thompson
Per steamer Alert, from Louisville—Mr Mary Banand, Mrs Ann L Reed, Messrs G W Dawson and lady, T A Morgan, P Gray, W Massey, W M Green, M Wills, F Frederick and lady, J Webb, Carding, Lafchasie—8 on deck.
Per steamer Black Hawk, from Three Mile Island—W Rice, G Blackmate, Burgette, B Millen, Moreles, J Beebe and 4 way.

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per brig Harry: 3000 kegs lard; 230 bbls flour.
CAMPEACHY—Per schr Perfecta: 680 kegs lard; 1 cask claret wine; 25 bbls potatoes; 17 do apples: 600 bunches onions; 4 kegs copper spikes
NORFOLK—Per brig Ajax: ballast.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Wanderer: 25 bales cotton, to Brander, McKenna & Wright, 27 do do, T Barrett & co; 40 do do, M White & co; 65 do do, Bogart & Hoopes; 158 do do, Burke, Watt & co; 5 do do, Forsyth, Goodwyn & co; 6 do do, Leigh, Maddox & co; 79 do do, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 68