LATEST DATES.

New-York	oct 1	Boston	sept 29
Philadelphia	oct 3	Baltimore	oct 1
Charleston	oct 6	Washington	oct 4
Paris	augt 24	Liverpool	augt 25
Havre	24	London	" 21
Havana	oct 1	Campeico	sept 13
Mexico	sept 7	Vera Cruz	sept 1
Bordeaux	14		

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

1136	Bales	Mississippi, and Lou's.	17
699	do	Mississippi	17½
499	do	do	17½
71	do	do	14½
434	do	do	Prices not transferred
13	Tennessee	do	13
2862			

SALES OF STOCK

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.

50 shares U S Bank, 30 ds a o.....119½
50 do do 119

HAVRE, August 24th, 1836.

"Our cotton market has continued animated during the whole of last week; this week the demand, although not so active, is regular. Sales on the 22d and 24th 2000 bales. Prices steady for all descriptions, and fine, owing to the great scarcity, have experienced some advance, 17½ has been paid for choice Louisiana; 170 for Mobile, which on an average stands fully equal to the best Louisianas. Were it not for the scarcity prevailing in our money market, as well as the large quantities sold for consumption already, business would be more active. The news from Liverpool, as from your side, are quite in favor of the article. Our stock is 53,000 against 69,000 bales last year."

NEW YORK MARKET—October 1st.

REMARKS—Only one day's later intelligence has been received from Europe since our last; consequently we have nothing important from abroad. The domestic news has been quite unimportant. The city has been unusually quiet, nothing to excite, except the arrival of Gen. Harrison, which has engaged the activity of one party, while the other have been silent spectators. There is great activity in our city. The streets are literally running over with applicants, and the docks are crowded from one end to the other with shipping.

FALL TRADE—An immense amount of goods is now forwarding to the West: the canal and line boats are filled. We are now in the midst of a most busy season; every branch of trade is flourishing beyond measure.

ASHES—Both Pots and Pearls have gone up full 25 cents since our last. The stock is universally light at market, and most of that which has been offered has been taken very freely at $7 25 for Pots and $ 25 for Pearls. The advance has probably been influenced by an improvement in Havre.

COAL—Prices keep up so astonishingly high, that there is every inducement for large quantities to be imported. Most descriptions of hard coal are selling at $10, Liverpool at 12 to 13, and Sydney Bridgeport at 9 to 10.

COFFEE—The large sale of 4,000 bags was attempted by auction, but the quality was inferior, and but little spirit manifested, and nearly the whole was withdrawn.

COTTON BAGGING—A parcel of hemp has been sold at 19c. and 300 ps superior tow, by auction, at 12½ a 16½.

COTTON—The market for this article has become more active since our report of the 23d instant, and a good business has been done, chiefly in the lower descriptions of cotton for the Liverpool and Mediterranean markets. Holders of fine cotton remain firm, chiefly on account of our small stock, and the general opinion existing that the new crop will be backward, and the quality not so good as was expected. Manufacturers are supplying themselves very sparingly. News from Liverpool one day later; markets remain quite firm, with a steady business. The stock here does not exceed 8,000 bales. We quote as follows:

New Orleans and Florida,	$14 a 16½
North Carolina	14½ a 16
New Orleans and Mobile	19 a 20½
Fancy lots do	21 a 22

DRY GOODS—The season is rapidly advancing, and the immense stock at the commencement of the season is rapidly disappearing. French goods have paid the importers better than English, although all have paid well.

FLOUR—The market has dragged slowly all the week. Orders have fallen off, and from the North we learn that mills have a supply of Western, and have begun to grind. Western is dull at $9 to 9 25, and Southern $ 50 a 9 75. The belief that we should have a scarcity is diminishing. Our exports are next to nothing, only 939 barrels and 50 half barrels.

MOLASSES—There is a very fair demand for the article, and no falling off in price; sales of 500 hogsheads at 45c, Cuba at 38 a 41c; New Orleans at 45 a 46c.

SUGARS—There is not the slightest change in any description since our last. Sales of the week are as follows:

700 a 800 hogsheads	Porto Rico	9½ a 10f
200 do	St Croix,	price not known
400 bags	white Brazil	10½ a 10f
150 a 200 bbls		
400 a 500 boxes	Cuba browns	9½ a 10f

EXCHANGE—Foreign—Yesterday was packet day. A very large amount of bills on London was sold at 108½, which was above the standard. On France at [illegible]

EXCHANGE—Domestic—We cannot better our remarks than by inserting our last week's report. An immense amount of notes and drafts is now made for goods bought, but generally on time, altogether out of the reach of bank or broker. The Southern crop is now beginning to come in, and all Southern funds are wanted, and taken pretty freely by the brokers engaged in that business, and by the bank agency. The rates, however, are much greater than formerly. There is a considerable change in this branch. A few months ago, it was next to an impossibility to sell distant drafts.

FREIGHTS—The Liverpool packets now get full with ordinary difficulty, but at very low rates. The French packets go almost empty. Our Southern packets are all well filled, and are doing an excellent business. We believe the coasting craft in our bays and rivers, and along the coast, have never had better employment, or at higher rates. We are persuaded there would be double the number profitably employed, if they were built.

MONEY—The mercantile community, generally, do not suffer. The regular merchant, who has not dabbled in stocks or real estate, finds no difficulty in getting his regular business paper discounted at bank. There is, however, an immense amount of paper afloat for real estate, and a large amount of bonds and mortgages on property in the vicinity of the city, which are sold in Wall street at one and a half per cent, discount. There is also a large amount wanted on fancy stocks, and for dry goods paper having 4, 6, and 8 months to run, which is sold at about the same. The deposites in banks are large, but the withdrawal of all notes under five dollars from circulation, has caused an extraordinary demand for specie on our banks. The order of the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring that lands shall be bought only for specie, has caused another drain; and, while there is no export demand, there has been a very large call for specie to go into all parts of the interior. This, however, is only temporary: the specie taken for lands and other causes must, in due time, flow back into the city coffers.

UNCURRENT MONEY—The rates have again returned to the old spot; all Safety Fund notes are taken at one per cent again. There has been a little excitement about Ohio bills, which have not passed as currently, but they have been redeemed by the brokers, at the usual rates.

SPECIE—The export tables still show no demand for abroad; on the contrary, exchange keeps down below any rate at which it can be exported. The importation, however, has sensibly fallen off, the indemnity money has done coming for the present, and the troubles in Mexico have cut off all supplies from that quarter. There is, however, a heavy call on our banks to take the place of the small notes, which have been withdrawn from circulation. Most of the banks in this State, as well as Connecticut, are obliged to call on New York for the amount they are required to pay. This city has, in fact, to supply the whole country. The Treasury order, requiring the lands taken up to be paid in specie, has also withdrawn large sums. So great is the demand, that gold is sold at 1 1-2 per cent premium. The following is the whole coinage of the United States, from 1795 to the present time: about $21,000,000 in gold, $43,133,682 in silver, and $75,214,515 in cents and half cents. Of the gold, about 99,000,000 have been coined since the alteration of the standard value, in 1834.

The new coinage of the eagle as well as the gold eagle, will probably be in circulation by the 3d of March next. Within the past seven and a half years 3,902,112 quarter dollar pieces have been coined, 6,353,850 dimes, and 10,287,700 half dimes. "Government have it in contemplation," says the Globe, "to issue three new pieces to take the place of the cent, which is too bulky and unsightly for such a use. These are to be made of a mixture of silver and copper; one, the half cent, will be the size of a silver half dime; the cent piece will be the size of the ten cent, and the two and a half cent piece will be the size of a quarter dollar."

	This week Gold	Silver	Previously this year Gold	Silver
West Indies	do		45,519	82 361
East Indies	do		11,000	362,485
South America	do	4,726	6,000	184,626
Europe	do		do	25,676
Africa	do		60	28,000

SPECIE—In the early part of the week there was a better feeling manifested, and things begin to look a little like returning to a better state of things; at the close, however, things lost all they had gained, and many of the stocks are now as low as they ever have been. All Southern and Western stocks are at an unprecedented low rate. Rail roads are now much depressed; Mohawk, particularly, is down to 88 per cent, as low, we believe, as it has ever known to have reached.

MOBILE MARKET, Oct. 15.

REMARKS—We have had a very dull week, as far as business is concerned;—with the exception of some public sales, there has been no transactions whatever in the wholesale way. During the week some five or six arrivals from northern ports, with full freights, but owing to the want of lighters, those too deeply laden to come up to the wharves, have been unable to discharge. Within the last twenty days, however, three lighters have arrived, which will immediately proceed to business. It is with pleasure we perceive amongst the large number of arrivals this week, an important addition to the mechanical force of the city;—they were much needed. One vessel brought 130 German passengers;—proverbial for their industry and good morals, they are always an acquisition. The city continues in the enjoyment of good health.

BAGGING—Received this week 169 pieces. We have nothing to note in regard to sales or change in prices this week. Small lots are sold occasionally to fill up country orders at 28 a 30c. The stock is quite heavy.

BALE ROPE—200 coils received this week. Light sales of Kent. 12 a 13c. Supply fair.

COFFEE—15 boxes and one bag received. It is remarkably dull at last week's quotations, with a large stock of both Havana and Rio. Havana, green, 12 a 13½—sales; Rio, 10 a 11c.

FLOUR—Received 206 bbls Western this week—Sales during the week, were at $10 a 611 p bbl. The market is here, with a fair enquiry.

GRAIN—Receipts of Corn 2[illegible] sacks. Although the arrivals of this article during the last two weeks, ([illegible] bags,) have been rather heavy, it has had no effect on prices, which continue firm at 61 60 a 62 [illegible] per bushel. OATS—[illegible] bags received this week—73c p bushel of 33 lbs, are the prices at which sales are daily effected. BRAN, white are sold at retail for city use at 65 a 67 per bbl.

HAY—No receipts—the stock is abundant of old, and sales dull at 91 a 50.

LARD—342 kegs received this week, which with last week's receipts, affords an abundant supply for present use, without however effecting prices,—16c by small lots.

LIME—No receipts this week, and none for sale.

PROVISIONS of every description are getting quite scarce, and the demand is on the increase, while prices of every article are firm at our quotations, with a decided tendency upwards. BEEF, mess, $13 a 13 50; prime, $10, no receipts this week; PORK, 67 bbls received this week; the little in first hands is held at $24 a $25 for mess; $20 a $21 prime—sales. BACON, received 39 hhds—hams, 13½ a 15c. are the rates at which sales are made this week, while sides bring 13 a 14c. with a brisk demand; shoulders also sell freely to retail grocers at 9 a 10c. CHEESE and BUTTER are only to be had at retail. An arrival of these articles at this time pay 5 handsome advance. In MACKEREL there are no sales to report—100 bbls of No. 3, brand of 1835, are the receipts of the week, for which $7 is asked;—old brands sell at $5 a 6—Nos. 1 and 2 scarce and in moderate request.

SUGAR—26 hhds received—sales have been made at auction as low as 8c for fair New Orleans;—it cannot, however, be had from stores under 10 a 11c. Havana brown, 7 a 7c dull. Sales, loaf at 17½ a 17½c.

SALT—None received since our last, the stock on hand is light.

WHISKEY—55 bbls received, sales are reported of common at 46½; Monongahela, 70 a 73c; rectified, 50 a 55c. The stock of all kinds domestic liquors much reduced.

POTATOES—152 bbls received, steady demand for city consumption at $4 per bbl.

From the Savannah Shipping List—Oct 6.

COTTON—Arrived since the 1st instant, 1555 bales Upland, and 7 bales Sea Island, and cleared in the same time, 1211 bales Upland, leaving a stock on hand inclusive of all on shipboard, on the 5th inst, of 2338 bales Upland, and 79 bales Sea Island. We have experienced a quiet week in our cotton market, for want of stock to operate upon. Such parcels as offered, were taken readily at the full prices of last week, say 18 cents for good to prime; qualities under have been neglected. The sales of this week amount to about 648 bales, as follows: 110 bales at 17; 41 at 17½. 104 at 17¾. 192 at 17¾. 201 at 18. In the Sea Islands, the sales amount to only about 32 bales, at from 37 to 46 cents.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 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 now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised 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. B. PLAUCHE
2D DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3D DISTRICT	T. 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 Ker
Samuel Ker,	Charles Bayon
J B Plauche,	H Pettitpain
Bernard Marigny,	E Planchard
P F Smith,	Modeste Lefebvre
S W Oakey,	C N Delery
D C Ker,	F P Duconge
H B Cenas,	Alfred Hennen,
E A Canon,	James Rees
Gustave Le Gardeur,	John J Ker
W L Kennedy,	John Wilcox
J C Wickliffe,	Jas H Caldwell
Paul Bertus	Jose Prats
Gaston Brusle	Israel Ruiz del Hazo
Louis Barbarin	J B Lamothe
R A Lelebvre,	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 Kermey	J S McFarlane
Martin H Devereux	Roy Tankasley
J B Labatut	P Ryan
C G De Armas	Charles Armstrong
Hortare Landry	Daniell Murphy
M S Cucullu	Nicholas Hoey
W Bogart	J B Mullen
J M Kennedy	E Stinson
H Pedesclaux	James Ross
W F C Duplessis	G G Steever
J J Mercier	Maunsel White
Louis Allard	H Locket.

We have received by the mail, only a Washington Globe of the 4th; and two Philadelphia papers (the Pennsylvanian and Sentinel) of the the 3d, and a Mobile *Mercantile Advertiser* of Saturday.

We find further extracts from the Paris papers brought by the ship Erie; which we transfer to our columns.

The elections in Maryland for delegates to the state legislature, were to have taken place on the 3d inst Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey were to have chosen representatives to the 25th Congress, members of the Legislature; and electors of President and Vice President, in a few days after. Several of the counties of Maryland had refused to make nominations for delegates, on the ground that they will not "recognize the right of the twenty-one electors of the minority of the state to elect a senate. They consider the power of legislation as in effect committed to the hands of the sovereign authority of the state—THE PEOPLE, by the resignation of the nineteen senators representing the majority; and they hold that this original legislative power can only be exerted by the people, as it has been heretofore in every other state, through a convention."

The preparatory elections in Pennsylvania, as far as heard from, for inspectors to superintend the general elections, had resulted most decisively in favor of the democratic party. Even in Harrisburgh, the seat of government, and residence of Gov. Ritner, the Van Buren ticket has triumphed by a handsome majority. In this county, last year, Ritner obtained a majority of 102 votes over his democratic competitors. The *Pennsylvania*n, with great gratulation, declares that Pennsylvania is safe. "We never feared her," continues that paper, "but now our friends at home and abroad, may rest with entire confidence that the democracy of the key-stone state will remain as true to themselves and their principles, as they always have been in sustaining the patriotic Jackson. Van Buren and Johnson have the same friends, and will receive the same vote."

Assassination of Louis Phillippe.—Gentle reader, don't think that we are about to confirm this exciting piece of intelligence, but to refute it, if refutation be at this time necessary! We know that it came in such a shape and was circulated in such a manner that many persons were induced to believe it: and we are surprised that neither of our cotemporaries in their avidity to get late news did not seize upon it.—For once their discretion got the better of their zeal. The story was manufactured in Georgetown, D. C. by a literary paper called the Metropolitan, and was probably designed for a joke.

We cannot but consider such hoaxes as highly prejudicial to the newspaper press. They are calculated to lessen that confidence in their statements which they should possess with the community: and they should be avoided.

The Steamboat Revenue, from Nachitoches, was run into, in a fog, by the Steamboat New York, from New Orleans, at Barker's settlement, on Sunday 16th inst, about ten o'clock, A. M. The Revenue had her bow stove in, when she immediately sunk with her stern under water. She is entirely lost, and had on board 15 bales of cotton; no lives lost. The New York is much damaged, but proceeded on her voyage.

Mexican Mission to Spain.—By a letter from Tampico, received by a commercial house in this city, and which has been politely communicated to us, it appears that Messrs. Montgomery and Villa Urrutia were to embark by the packet of the 24th of September for Havana: the object of their voyage is strictly confidential to diplomatic relations on the part of their government with Spain. They are to proceed to Madrid to terminate the negotiations of a reciprocal commerce according to the basis established by the decree of the 7th of August last; which declares a suspension of hostilities with the mother country; and the opening of the Mexican ports to her merchandise.

Recognition of Mexican Independence by Spain.—In our columns will be found the report of a Committee of the Mexican Congress upon the subject of opening her ports to the commerce of Spain, preparatory to the recognition of her independence: and a restoration of amical relations between the two nations. In our next number we shall republish the whole of the proceedings and discussions upon the question. The report and debates we find in the official paper of he Mexican government, the *Diario del Gobierno*, from which we translate them.

Our fellow citizen James H. Caldwell, merits our unfeigned gratitude, and that of our citizens generally, for the benefits resulting to the city by his successful introduction into it of gas light. In his progress to affect this great object for the welfare of our city, he was assisted by very few persons, and labored under the frowns of many; but through his extraordinary exertions for its attainment, and at the same time to combat the prejudices of a numerous portion of our population, to his indefatigable industry, we are indebted for the completion of that great object, for which he now enjoys the thanks and approbation of almost every one.

He is yet untiring in zeal for the welfare of his adopted city, and has become infused with the laudible spirit of emulation pervading the mercantile portion of the community; which tends to render this commercial emporium of the South not only independent of New York, but which will in time make it outstrip N. Y. in magnitude, splendor and extended commerce, perhaps in manufactures.

The suggestion emanating from our paper, that the most suitable vessels to establish between this city and Europe, should be steam packet vessels, has been adopted by Mr. Caldwell, and by many of our eminent merchants, and we now feel assured that the enterprising and active mind of Mr. C. will soon find means for its completion; especially as he will in this instance, have all the best wishes of the whole of the population of our city and the assistance of our principal merchants and men of business.

When the system of steam vessels are once established between this city and Europe, we may then calculate on a great increase of direct trade with every foreign port which will render this city the great mart of trade for the supply of of the whole Mississippi valley, and the custom of hardware dealers, and dry-goods traders, getting their supplies at New York will be forgotton, or only remembered as a thing that was. Our city will no longer sneeringly be called by New Yorkers an appendage to their city, and tributary to them for foreign imports; but will take that stand in the commercial world, which nature has designed it for, by its superior position at the mouth of the noble river, affording with its tributary streams an extent of internal navigation, through the finest lands; which exist no where else on the globe.

Twenty years ago and the trade on our noble river and its tributary streams was principally conducted in flat boats and barges, those have given place, thanks to the genius of Fulton to magnificent steamboats, which by their celerity and cheapness of transportation, multiply ten fold the facilities of our commerce. Twenty years ago, to have prophesied such improved navigation, would have branded the predictor as a madmen or an enthusiast; but it requires not now the gift of prophecy to predict, that once establish steam vessels between this city and Europe, and half that space of time will not elapse, before the principal means of intercourse will be by steam; and the most of our present fine ships (and a goodly number we have ascertained are owned in New Orleans) will have besides their usual compliment of sails, each of their sides decorated with a steam engine and water wheel. Whenever the undertaking is fairly begun, prejudice and fears will evaporate into thin air, and every ship furnished with her two engines; thereby saving more to the owners in time, and affording more by passage money, than the expense of fuel and interest on the outlay for engines.

We believe it is the intention of Mr. Caldwell, seconded by many of our merchants to apply to the Legislature for the incorporation of the *Ocean Steam Company*: for his success in this, as for his success in the experiments of paving the city with permanent square stones, he has our heartiest and best wishes.—Heart and hand we are for the welfare of the whole city; and whatever is decidedly of such general interest to all, as this object is, we hope all parties, all classes, and all the Municipalities, will join and secure its success. Merchants naturally shrink from conspicuousness, and for that reason, it is always requisite, that some efficient and enterprising man should lead the way, and we know of no one more competent, and better suited to this great and laudable object, than Mr. Caldwell.

Coining of Words.—In the last American Monthly we find the following expedient to remedy the inconvenience of the phrase "to go the whole hog." He proposes, in lieu of the phrase "to go the whole hog," that we adopt the single word, to "Panchorizie" of Greek Etymology. We shall then have 1, Panchorism; 2, Panchoristic; 3, Panchorizically, the meaning of which are all plain enough. 4, Panchorific, i. e. having the quality of inducing a man to Panchorize, or to go the whole hog. 5, Panchorifically; 6, Panchorize, signifying simply to go the whole hog.

STEENS CREEK, MI. Oct 8, 1836.

Dear Sir—We hear (verbally,) various reports of the New Orleans and Nashville rail road. By some it is said the citizens of your city are lukewarm upon the subject of its prosperity; while others report that they are extremely anxious for the completion of the work; believing and asserting that nothing but the wild and selfish policy of this State can defeat the enterprize. The legislature will, at the ensuing session, suppose the rod is going on the west side of Pearl river; but the legislature that is to be chosen in 1837, will go into no capital with instructions from the ballot box to permit the company to take the road whatever route they wish. Of this I have no doubt. The present legislature was elected without canvassing or presenting the subject of this great work to the people, but they are now alive to the subject and will not give their votes without due consideration. They will ask the candidates for their suffrages. "Are you in favor of allowing the New Orleans and Nashville rail road to pass wherever the company wish it?"

Will you be so obliging as to answer me the following questions:

1. Do you know whether the company intend, at the sitting of your next legislature, to apply for banking privileges?

2. Will the road pass through Monticello, in this state?

3. Should it pass as above, will it then pass through Jackson?

4 If so, would it then pass through this county, Rankin?

Please comply, and oblige an unknown friend.

(We comply with much pleasure with our correspondent's request; and feel peculiarly gratified at the intelligence he affords us. To the first interrogatory we answer, that the company will not apply for banking privileges unless direct aid be refused to them by our Legislature: in that contingency, they may solicit such privileges, *ex necessitate rei*, in order to prosecute their great undertaking.

To the second interrogatory, we answer, that the surveys have not yet been entirely completed; but it is more than probable the road will pass within a very short distance of Monticello, and through Jackson

To the 3d, we cannot give a positive answer. The road will pass either through Rankin or near to it.

ED. BEE.)

To the Editor of the Bee.

DEAR SIR—

"Why, how now, Sir, whence grows this insolence,
For shame, thou hireling of some devlish spirit,
Why dost thou wrong her, who didst ne'er wrong thee,
When didst she cross thee with a bitter word."

As you have been so good as to have recognized Silvia, and as she has promised that I would favor you with some remarks upon the excessive genius who has so boldly ushered his opinions upon that more lovelier part of creation, which the past season gave so much zest to Pascagoula, I will, with your consent, request from him where he got so bright an image as he has attempted to pourtray of our pleasing circle. Whose protegee was he? what lovely genius has whispered to him the imaginings that society like that in which he had the honor of being recognized, wanted that high, fringe which he would have us. Certainly he ne'er caught such inspiration from the holy mind. Nor has he, I am sure, been visited by some soaring angel that presides o'er us, for certain am I, that no such destiny awaits him, or would hold sweet converse with such as breathe so foul contagion. why, I would ask this logic, if such were the evils which we possessed did he not flee them sooner, instead of so despondingly lamenting that he must break the fascinating spell that bound him, and again enter upon his degenerated vocation. Well, indeed can I picture him, after his exit from the retreat of love, full of all the horrors of a disturbed imagination, (toiling over his pestle and mortar,) and attempting to banish the feelings which the refusal of that little word so, gave him, and which he has so artfully attempted to conceal; well can I imagine the feelings with which he was surrounded: his brain racked to torture upon some new revenge, his mind without one feeling of sympathy or control to fit him for the worldly responsibilities (if he has any); harmonious discord rolling through every vein, and nothing left him but the mere mockery of his imagination. Say,

With thy prudence altogether fled,
When thou let loose that would be wave of thine.

But I wish to receive some information from one, who so judge from the high born language which he commands relative to what kind of amusement he would—Not here Mr. Editor, I am interrupted in my contemplation by that mischievous, good natured, sympathetic soul, Sir Oliver Lively, who let, after a hence (from the subject of my essay) and with a salutation, comes to request of me, that I would take compassion upon my victim, and that he, Sir Oliver, having just left him, had requested that he would become as it were, mediator between us. Now of all others, Lively possesses to me more pleasing and agreeable charms than any other of our most amiable gallants, and has always found, which he makes so good a use of, that I indulged in him much, and am persuaded with other could have refused me from my purpose of castigating my hero. But as has banished all and feeling from me by informing me, that the M. D. is full of regrets for having incurred our displeasure, and is willing to make any sacrifice could be again be recognized by us, and could you, dear sir, have heard the glowing eulogy with which he pictured the possibility, you would not, I am persuaded, be surprised, at the change in my opinion. Now Silvia is full of joy and requests me to continue, but how can I now, relatively has already gained the opinions of Pa and Ma, both of which are new telling me, I should be more charitable, or which they have convinced me, (with the aid of Oliver, who has done more than they) and that I ought to forgive all my trespasses, as the Bible says, so I have told Sir Oliver that he with the aid of Bombastion and Handy, must request or call a meeting of all the parties concerned, and that there we will demand the presence of our victim, where we will give him an examination, which, if it should not prove satisfactory I will inform you.

Remaining, Dear Sir, respectfully,

CECILE.

Well we have just had an examination of our prisoner, and the judges after a careful examination (for they are very impartial judges) have determined that Mr. M D shall be discharged from barboring any malice aforethought, and his sentence shall be, that he shall be condemned to commit matrimony with the first sweet, rosy cheek, black eyed cherub that will say yes to him for better or for worse, and that in consideration for valuable services of Sir Oliver, he be presented with a pic nick at any time, not previously engaged. So now Mr. Editor we have only to thank you for your goodness and attention to our requests, and only hope your gallantry may be rewarded by a partner for life, who will pleasingly share with you the pains and pleasures of an Editor.

GENERAL CONGRESS OF MEXICO.

Sitting of the 27th August 1836.

Debate upon the question to suspend hostilities with Spain, and to open the ports of the Republic to the commerce of the Kingdom upon a reciprocal basis.

The committee upon internal relations made the following report:

The utility, the justice, and the policy of the proposition suggested by the hon D. Guadalope Victoria, to admit vessels sailing under the Spanish flag, into the ports of the Republic, are so incontestible that the committee believe they would be insulting the general and profound intelligence of Congress, as well as the patriotism of that body, were they to attempt to substantiate them. But, nevertheless, in order to fulfil conscientiously the duty which has been imposed upon them, they deem it necessary to enter upon certain details which are indispensable in tracing as rapidly as possible the question, so that it may be better understood when the discussion upon it shall take place.—The celerity, besides, with which they have prepared this report did not allow them to be more particular.

The point of utility is evident. A nation which has for three centuries been the mistress of our soil, which formed our habits, which speaks the same idiom with ourselves, and professes the same religion; and which has left necessarily in our country the most vivid impressions, that have only in a moment of passion and political zeal been stifled by our real enemies with the view of embroiling us, cannot be easily forgotten. And, the cause which operated in placing us in a hostile attitude with the mother country, and which for a while obliterred our natural affection, have ceased to exist: experience should teach us what system we should adopt towards her. Besides, the justice of our cause having been acknowledged by one of the most solemn acts of the Queen of Spain, an act which proclaims to the cortes in the most explicit and the most honorable terms, "that the time had arrived when it was necessary to put an end to our differences." It would display a singular contradiction upon our part, were we not to be sensible to the merit of this declaration.

These habits are created by actual necessity, and are not to be replaced without great difficulty. Accordingly we have seen within the space of fifteen years, the introduction of Spanish merchandise and produce, notwithstanding our war with the Peninsula, amounting to so great a value that it will suffice to compare it with the preceding importations, in order that an idea may be formed of its extensiveness. The injury which the Republic has suffered by these introductions through French, English and American vessels cannot be denied. We have lost the profits which these nations as commercial intermediaries between Spain and us have gained. All which has flowed into Gibraltar, Bordeaux and New Orleans verify the truth of this remark. It therefore results, that by this nominal war Mexico is the sole loser, as the commerce of Spain, although of a minor character, consists in sending us produce which we are compelled to pay for enormously.

Besides these advantages, it is an object of great importance, which the committee deem it their duty to dilate upon, to attain that activity in our agriculture which would result from the exportation of our flour to Havana. In that market, notwithstanding the competition with the North, it would be preferred, and sold at a less price. This measure would tend to verify the commerce in grain with the interior, and would produce an augmentation of our merchantmen whose increase is always regulated in proportion to the demand in our market. Our navy in like manner would be augmented.

Our warfare with the colony of Texas, requires that we should have troops, ammunitions, and provisions; and that for the honor of the Mexican flag we should put a stop to the piratical acts of their vessels. Such a force as would be calculated to affect this would add to our respectability and result to our immediate advantage. The colonies have had the impudence to insult the Spanish flag; they have committed acts of piracy upon four merchant vessels, but they will have to pay for their audacity, and receive the punishment they deserve. The committee do not doubt but that the commerce of Havanna to guarantee themselves from these attacks, will fit out a fleet to escort their merchantmen; and in that event it will be difficult for the insurgents to continue their lawless acts.

If the measures which commend the proposition are useful, they are equally just. Spain upon being informed of the decree of the Congress of Mexico of the 11th of May, 1836, received our minister Plenipotentiary with all the honors and all the distinction which his important functions merited. She opened the negotiation, and matters are so far advanced at this time; and the basis of the treaty so well established, that it would be an extraordinary event, if it be not already ratified. In effect the Cabinet at Madrid being convinced that they should exact no indemnity from Mexico, nor prefer any claim against her and animated with a desire of justice and good policy, have acknowledged all the national debt. There can, therefore exist no causes for differences when the original difficulties shall have been settled without compromiting the character of the mother country or that of her daughter. These reasons are solid and the fact adduced to support them are manifest. The Queen Regent declared on the 24th of July 1834, that all the vessels under the flag of the new Republic of Mexico, should be admitted without any condition whatever. This measure, in whatever light it may consider it, demonstrates the good disposition of that Cabinet to enter into preliminaries.

The committee think they should notice particularly the words used by the Queen in the decree to which they have alluded to. It is in these terms:" No obstacle shall be placed by the authorities of the Spanish ports to the entrance of any vessel bearing the flag of any of the new republics of Mexico, reserving to the Cortes to establish, in the meanwhile, the amical relations between them and the parent country upon the basis of acknowledging their independence." And would it be just when Spain our ancient metropolis, having complained against us, justly or unjustly, consents to abjure all sentiments of enmity, and to meet us upon grounds of justice and liberal policy; we ask, would it be just, under such circumstances to throw obstacles in the way of a reconciliation? Let it not be said that in opening temporally our ports to Spanish commerce, we injure the advantages which may be offered to us in the treaty. The committee believe, that this course will give a more favorable aspect to the question, because among other things it is evident that the Spanish nation, delicate in their feelings of honor will not submit to the humiliation of being the least favored in a country that has been under their government. All delays which may obstruct the adoption of the proposition; will be so many inducements for a total rupture and a discontinuation of the present proceedings to bring about an establish a mutual understanding; for in the interval the Spanish residents in Mexico have alone the guarantee of honor, while other foreigners have the protection of their consuls and ministers.

Policy also calls for this measure; and in our present situation, it would be destroying the most sacred principles, where we not to feel the advantages of a commercial relation with Spain? If we refuse her offer, will she not be authorised to attribute our opposition to a point of honor so exaggerated and imprudent that it may well be characterised as political lunaticism.

The committee may affirm, that if the measure proposed were to compromit the national honor, they would not have admitted it to their consideration. But when Spain has taken the initiative in the negociation when we see her giving sincere proof that she will renounce her ancient pretensions, obstinacy, on our part, would be impolitic in letting such an occasion pass, which is so favourable, and which may never again happen; every thing is variable; the policy which governs at this moment the European Cabinets is friendly to Spain; but we may hereafter give occasion to our enemies to profit by a conjuncture of circumstances to do us irreparable injury with Spain. According to the *exposé*, and the other details which will be given in the course of this discussion, the committee are of opinion, that the Congress should adopt the proposition of the member Victoria Guadalope with some slight modifications, to the end that the government competent to act, shall fulfil the object which the author of the measure has in view.

The restriction clause which prescribes the admission of no other vessels but those of the Antilles and Philippine islands, should be suppressed, because it would be imposing an onerous obligation upon the vessels which sail directly for the ports of the Peninsula. This restriction would either result in fraud, or it would occasion a great detrement to the direct trade of Spain with us; and in either contingency without it the slightest benefit to this republic.

The authorization which is conceded to government is useless, or at least appears so to this committee; for by virtue of article 5 of the 1st chapter, and the article 1st of chapter 4, of the tariff laws, promulgated on the 15th December, 1821, and which are still in vigor as concerns the free trade of the Republic, it alone is necessary for the legislative body to abolish the mea surge of non-intercourse, resulting from the declarat ion of war, to enable the vessels of Spain to trade with us upon the same footing as those of other powers of Europe. This obstacle may probably be obviated in the manner indicated by the committee, altho' in their opinion, they believe firmly that the moment the Spanish government received the Mexican Minister, the impediment disappeared: and that the negotiations were opened upon the same basis which the Congress are about establishing.

In addition to what the committee have here stated, they conceive that the decree was undertaken in the terms which it indicate the precedition. There exists for the government sufficient policy for acting, but there is the direct reputation of having acted on a basis which may be affected without the intervention of the legislative body. Our commercial laws and the privileges which the constitution gives to the executive to act with a leg of discretion will suffice for the government to take advantage of all the circumstances that may present themselves. The committee shall terminate here observations, by submitting to the deliberation of Congress the following propositions:

Until the negociations pending with her Majesty the Queen of Spain shall be definitively settled, hostilities with that power shall be suspended: the government be authorised in the meanwhile to regulate the commercial operations without overstepping the basis of reciprocity.

(To be continued.)

Continuation of the news brought by the packet ship Erie.

SPAIN.

The following account of the occurrences at Madrid are extracted from the *Espanol*:—

The people of Madrid, having viewed with indignation the violent and unjust disarming of the National Guard, and read with rage the decree for its extinction, issued by Gen. Quesada, founded all their hopes of having their just demands satisfied, upon Queen Christina, the mother of all true Spaniards. In the morning of the 13th, a general astonishment was created by the sudden appearance of the post from San Ildefonso at the usual hour. This gave birth to an infinity of reports and conjectures; but soon the truth was known, notwithstanding the efforts made by certain parties to conceal it. The whole capital learnt that the immortal Christina, to whom the energetic representations of a large portion of Spain had been painted in false colors, had listened to the loyal and candid voice of the brave men, who were charged to protect her at La Granja, and had solemnly proclaimed the constitution of 1812. All letters which were delivered in the afternoon, confirmed this intelligence; and notwithstanding the display of military force made by the Ministry the patriots enjoyed, in anticipation, the certain triumph of liberty.

Nevertheless, the numerous patrols sent out by the authorities, and various perfidious reports sent into circulation, inspired suspicion as to their intentions.—On the following morning the general discontent became unrestrainable, when Gen Quesada was seen hurrying through the streets, and treating as rebels men who with enthusiasm called aloud upon that Constitution which had been solemnly sworn to by the Queen Regent and the troops of La Granja. At every point, and particularly at the Puerta del Sol, groups of the people fraternised with the soldiery, declaring their mutual indignation at the silence preserved by the military and civil authorities at this important crisis. What miseries has the obstacacy of the ministry produced! What precious blood has it cost us! The names of Goldoni and Calvet will ever recall with horror to our minds the last day of the fallen ministry. The brave Coldoni of the National Horse Guards, having put on his uniform, was in the Plaza de la Cebade, when Don N Calvet arrived with some men of the Queen's Regiment, and attacked the National Guards, who defended themselves, and beat back the troops, four of whom, with their commander, Calvet, were wounded, as was also M. Goldoni, though slightly.

The news of this rencontre, which spread like lightning, exasperated the populace against the Ministers for ordering the soldiers to play a part so much in opposition to their real sentiments. At the