## CHRONICLE.

**LATEST DATES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | aug 23 | Boston | aug 20 |
| Philadelphia | aug 24 | Baltimore | " 24 |
| Charleston | aug. 31 | Washington | " 25 |
| Paris | July 26 | Liverpool | july 26 |
| Havre | " 28 | London | " 24 |
| Havana | aug. 20 | Tampico | july 21 |
| Mexico | July 30 | Vera Cruz | aug 9 |
| Bordeaux | July 14 | | |

**SALES OF COTTON ON WEDNESDAY.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 bales Mississippi (new) | | | 18 |
| 10 do | do | do | 17½ |
| 4 do | do | do | 17 |
| 26 | | | |

**SALES YESTERDAY.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35 bales Louisiana (new) | | | 17 |
| 10 do | Mississippi do | | 17½ |
| 45 | | | |

**SALES OF STOCKS.**
NEW YORK, August 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 shares U. S. Bank, | 30 dys | | 122 |
| 419 do | do | | 122 |
| 15 do | do | | 122½ |
| 20 do | New Orleans Canal Bank | | 99 |
| 80 do | do | do | 91½ |

ST LOUIS, August 21.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In no former season have the prospects for a full business been so flattering. The supply of goods already received and daily expected far exceeds that of preceding years, both in extent and variety—several large cargoes have arrived during the past week via New Orleans, and more are daily expected. Most kinds of country produce are commanding very high prices, and the supply at this time by no means equal to the demand. The Missouri River has taken an unusual rise for this time of the year, which has brought down a number of country merchants, for the purpose of laying in their fall stock—we may say, therefore, that our fall season has now commenced.

BACON—Hams are in demand and very scarce in market, at 14 cts; shoulders at 9 cts; and middlings at 11 cts. are also in demand.

BEEF—None in market.

BEEVES—On foot are dull, at from $3 75 to 4—per hundred.

BUTTER—Firkin in demand, at 12½ to 15.

BEESWAX—Nominally 25 to 26 cts; none in market.

CANDLES—No alteration in demand or prices since our last.

COFFEE—We quote as before, dull at 14 1/2 to 16 cts.

CORN—There is none shelled in market, it is worth nominally 50 cts; Ear corn in waggons brings 38 1/2 cts per bushel.

OATS—$1 1/4 to $7 1/2 cts per bushel.

FLOUR—Is still looking up, the stock of fresh in the city is barely enough for consumption, and there is none at all for shipping; we quote at $7 50; arrived during last week 1267 bbls.

HIDES—Dry are in demand at 11 cts.

LARD—Dull at 10 cts.

MOLASSES—$3 1/2 cts per gallon.

PORK—Is scarce, though no alteration in price, we quote as before mess $22; and prime $16 to 17.

SUGAR—Louisianas are still very dull, and have declined a little from our last week's prices, we quote at 12 cts; loaf no alteration.

WHISKEY—The demand is better than last week, though still rather dull, we quote rectified at 43 to 45 cents.

NATCHEZ, September 2.

Cotton, none; flour 99 a 10; bacon hams 14 a 16 cts per lb; hog round 12 a 12 1/2; Corn per bbl, 75 a 81 25; bagging, Kentucky, 30 a 33; do Scotch, 25 a 28; rope, Kentucky, 12 1/2 a 15; whiskey, rectified, 45 a 50; corn meal, none; butter, fresh, none.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.

COTTON—We have not been advised of any operations in the Cotton market since our report of last week prices remain without variation.

FLOUR—Howard st Flour—The sales of the week have been generally in small lots at our quotations, which are for old $7 75 a 7 87½; new and fresh ground $7 87½ a 8—both these rates are an advance on our former quotations. The wagon price has improved—we quote today at $7 62½ a 7 75. We note sales of City Mills this week at 08 a 8 25—being an improvement on our prices of last week.

CORN—We quote white Corn at 86 a 87c per bushel; yellow 90 a 91c.

WHISKEY—The price of hlds has advanced to 37c 1 gl; we have heard of no sales at this rate; bbls 40 a 41c—wagon price 35½c, exclusive of the bbl. The inspections for the week ending on Monday, comprise 76 hlds and 336 bbls. Whiskey—of which 35 bbls came from Philadelphia. There were also inspected in the same time 9 bbls Apple Brandy.—Chronicle.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25.

Flour per bbl new, $7 62½ a 0 00; do old 7 50 a 0 00; Wheat, white, per bushel, 1 50 a 1 75; do red, 1 40 a 1 60; Corn, 90 a 85; Oats, 40 a 00; Bacon, 10 50 a 11; Lard, 12 a 14; Whiskey, 00 a 00.

FLOUR—We continue our quotation of $7½ for new Wheat Flour from wagons. Receipts small, nothing doing from stores excepting in a retail way at $8 for common brands, and 8 50 for family.

CORN—Sales of two small cargoes of white at 83c per bushel.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.

TOBACCO—Prices are well maintained at our last quotations. Inspections continue small.

COTTON—No change.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

There has been a large business done this week: speculators have taken up the lower qualities of American, and from the scarcity of the better kinds, the demand from the trade has brought an advance in price of ½d per lb for all kinds except Brazils and Surats, which remain steady. Holders have met buyers freely at this advance, and the latter appear now disposed to join freely in the business. Sea Islands have been sold ½d per lb higher.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

There has been a fair business doing today at the same price as before; the sales are near 3,000 bags.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

COTTON—The speculation which took place in the lower qualities of American early last week has been since followed up by the trade, who have purchased freely, and the market has closed at an advance of fully ½d per lb upon the common to fair, and ½d upon the better qualities of American. 6000 American, and 700 Pernambuco have been taken on speculation, and 100 American, 390 Bengal and 100 Surat for export.

The sales amount to 30,026 bales, among which are, 600 Sea Island, 2400 do 36d; 90 Stained do, 34 to 36d; 8410 Bowed; Geo. 8½d to 11½d; 7160 Mobile, Alabama, 8½ to 12d and 7½d to 10d; 7530 New Orleans, 6d to 13d.

The imports for the week are 7645 bales.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.

The Cotton Market is dull, but there is no alteration in price. The sales on Saturday were 4000 bales and today 2000.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.

Our Cotton market has today been dull and inquiring. Sales only of 200 bales, and in such a state of the market, purchases may generally be made at more depression in prices.

This dullness may be ascribed in part, of the Bank of England raised the rates of interest in commercial discounts, to 4½ per cent, and to the circumstance of the trade having, during the last week, supplied themselves with rather more Cotton than they immediately require, and to a change of wind bringing up supplies of Cotton rather plentiful. For Turpentine, for export, 130 bris new, 12s 9d—has been accepted.

HAVRE MARKET, July 15.

BEESWAX—The market is very flat. A small lot, received from New Orleans, has been disposed of, at 1f 80c, duty paid. Import from New York, by Sully, 28 packages.

COFFEE—There is scarcely any inquiry for Coffee, and the market closes heavy at a reduction of about centimes on St Domingo.

The sales of the week comprise

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 bags good ord. St Domingo, resale, at | 67 1-2 |
| 300 " fine Port au Prince, | 67 1-2 |
| 179 " damaged do, sold publicly, duty paid, at | 1f 17 to 1f 18 |

COTTONS—Our market has laboured under a great depression, throughout the last eight days, and the ordinary to middling descriptions of United States short staple Cottons have undergone a further decline of 2 a 3 centimes. Upon the better qualities of the same Cottons, we cannot point out any positive reduction; but it is evident that they also, feel the effects of the unfavorable position of the time. In other qualities we have no change to notice.

The sales from the 7th to the 14th instant inclusive, have been 2,793 B, consisting of 1,640 Mobile, 111f to 159f; 285 B. Mobile, 116f 50 to 128f; 208 B Upland, at 116f 50 to 128f; 25 B. Pernambuco, at 187f; and 180 B. Peyta, at 137f 50c the hectogramme duty paid.

The supplies received, within the same period have amounted to 3,833 B, of which 3,116 B. United States, and 117 B. Guadeloupe.

Stock 30th June—.... 53793 B. of which 43591 B. U. S.
Arr up to 14th July.. 6764 " 6045 "
60557 " 49636 "
Sales up to 14 ditto.. 6446 " 5733 "
Stock 14 ditto..... 53131 " 44003 "

SUGAR—The demand for Martinique and Guadeloupe has been rather irregular, and prices have declined about 50c. Brings generally is worth 42f 25 per 75 in bond. From Rio Janeiro we have received 70 chests. A small sale of Bahia Moscovades has taken place at 26f, in bond.

HAVRE, July 16.

The week has closed very dull both for Cotton and Rice—this latter article is unsaleable. The unexpected arrival from New York of the Harm. brig James Wilson, with 350 tcs rundy stamp prices to go lower, the decline on the best qualities for the last three weeks is from 6f to 15 25 to 50c, a hundred weight.

HAVRE, July 16.

Our stock of Cotton continues to accumulate, whilst the demand remains confined to immediate wants, and holders are weekly submitting to a further depression. The accounts from the manufacturing districts have a little improved, but not enough to encourage a speedy revival in the market. The sales of the week have been about 2300 bales, and the entire stock 2300 bales: leaving in all hands, this day, on the market, not less than 58 per bale.

Coffee has fallen fully 5c and the sales of transactions have been extremely limited.

MAYORALTY of New Orleans—Agreeably to a resolution of the Council of the First Municipality, notice is hereby given, that on Monday 13th instant, there shall be held an election of Alderman in the first district of said Municipality, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr E Johns. Said election take hold at Richardson's Coffee House, Conti street, from 9 o'clock, A M, until 5 P M. Inspectors, Messrs S W Oakey, Jh. Girard and Clerk, Mr D Brudit. [sept 9] D PRIEUR, Mayor.

EXCHANGE—Bills on London, Paris and Boston, for sale by
sept 5—6t JOHN A. MERLE & CO.

NOTICE—All persons having any claims against the succession of Acq. Mouix, are requested to present the same, without delay, duly authenticated, to
sept 2—10t DURAND & UZEREAU.

500 CASES Marseilles Wine, of an excellent quality, for sale by
sept PETERS & MILLARD.

150 BBLS molasses; 50 hhds sugar, for sale by
aug 31 LEBLANC & HAYDEL, 20 Toulouse street

# THE BEE.

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DAYS OF PUBLICATION—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 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 it is the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chair of magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and avowed pledged 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. |

☞ For List of Letters, see first page.

BUSINESS.—Already do we see the signs of renewed activity in our market. The list of steamers along the Levee have increased. The arrival of a number of ships deeply laden, and the reception of advices and Bills of lading, have infused a little life into the lulled business habits of our citizens who have borne the heat and burden of the summer. And it is truly gratifying to know that with the great increase in the value of property, the business prospect of our city at this moment is in advance of the anticipation of the most sanguine of our permanent citizens.—Large and full supplies of Merchandize have been ordered from Europe and the North, by our resident dealers, and to this may be added a greater number of intinerent traders expected, than have come among us previous years.—Thus far has our citizens enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and no fears are entertained of sickness, so that we may confidently expect that the full tide of business operation will be upon us at least a month earlier than usual,—taking into consideration that the crops of all kinds are more than an average, we may as confidently calculate that the amount of trade will be much greater than that of last year.

Western merchants will we think find it to their advantage to buy their stock of goods in New Orleans, rather than New York or Philadelphia; merchandise we are informed can be purchased here at as cheap or cheaper rate and on better terms than in either the above places, there add the conceded advantage of our speedier and more certain transportation to the interior. We only want a few lines of packets between this and Europe, with the perfect amelioration of the navigation of the Mississippi, to place New Orleans on the high road to commercial prosperity second to no city in the United States. The grand object to be obtained, and the point at which all the energies of our mercantile community should be aimed, is to bring up our imports equal to our exports, or to something like an equality, with the balance of trade, however, always in our favor. It remains with the merchants of this city to express their desires from the General Government, and then, when we shall have justice done us from that quarter, to call their wanted energies into play and New Orleans will

"*Spring* forth a Pallas armed and undefiled."

*They are not moving in Ohio.*—The democratic meetings there are very numerous and their proceedings of the most spirited character. The following with many other counties, have held large county meetings; viz; Hamilton, Licking, Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Logan, Montgomery, Allen, Muskingum, Guernsey, Belmont, Jefferson, &c. These gatherings of the people, the zeal they manifest, and the harmony that prevails throughout their whole proceedings, exhibit a sound state of the body politic, and may be considered as a sure pledge that the cause of democracy will prevail against the combined force of the opposition in Ohio, at the next October and November elections.

Messrs. J. A. Merle & Co have politely furnished us for publication, the following communication from James W. Breedlove, Esq, the Collector of this Port:—

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, September 6th, 1836.

Messrs. J. A. MERLE & Co.

Gentlemen: I have received instructions from the Treasury Department, to admit the introduction of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion into this District, in British vessels from Mexican ports. Consequently, you can inform your correspondents in Mexico, that their shipments in specie made in British vessels, will not be liable to seizure; the same extending also to the vessel

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES W. BREEDLOVE, Collector.

A public dinner was given to Judge Porter, in the city of Nashville, on Tuesday, the 23d ult. What "Le premier homme de la Louisiane" said or done, has not yet transpired.

FROM FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine papers of the 26th ult. gives an account of an engagement between the Indians and regulars, at Fort Drane, on the morning of the 20th ult. "The celebrated chief Powell was present in person, having been seen by those who know him, and his voice recognized repeatedly. The enemy was soon routed, and driven three quarters of a mile into a hammock, leaving ten dead on the field. The action lasted one hour. There can be no doubt that the Indian loss must have been 30 or 40, as their numbers were estimated at from 3 to 400. Their women and children were with them."

The regulars were commanded by Maj Pierce, who returned the same day to Fort Micanopy, bringing off his killed and wounded—his loss being 1 killed and 16 wounded—among the latter Lieut. Betts of the 1st Artillery, Acting Adjutant.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—By the "Commonwealth" Extra, we have the official returns of the election in Kentucky for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and state Senators, and Representatives. The vote for Governor, stood as follows:—Clark, (Whig) 38587; Flournoy, (V. B.) 30491; giving Clark a majority of 8096. The vote for Lieut. Governor was Wickliffe, (Whig) 35524; Pope, (V. B.) 33186; Wickliffe's majority, 2394.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—The result of the election in this State is far beyond our expectations. By the more recent accounts it appears that the political complexion of the Legislature is no ways favourable to the opposition; under such circumstances a sound Democratic United States Senator will be sent from this State in place of the Hon. W. P. Mangum. That there may be no errors, we state that the Senate consists of 50 members; the complexion of which is, Whigs 25; Van Buren 24, and one representing a Van Buren county, pledged to vote against Mangum for United States Senator. The House of Commons consists of 120 members; 61 certain for Van Buren—56 claimed as Whigs, and one county to hear from, in which a Van Buren member is claimed.

PUBLIC LANDS.—Several typographical errors have found their way into the article, on this subject, published in Monday's Bee, together with the importance of the matter, induces us to give the article again. There is no question that the enormous amount already invested and nowbeing daily invested in Public Lands, is the true cause of all the present extreme pressure on the Banks and in the money market and the pressure will become much greater, if the warning to the infatuated speculator is not emphatically given and listened to with promptitude. Much has been written upon the subject by almost every editor in the country; the injurious effects—the illegality of the speculation has been ably descanted upon and forcibly pointed out. The late Treasury circular had the best intentions in view, that of arresting the overt desire of making money out of the actual settlers of the public lands; it was an effort of the administration to check the ruin that must inevitably follow a continuation of the system of speculation that has been carried on for the last eighteen months. It was thought a good, a just and a patriotic policy, to encourage and hold out inducements to the actual settler, to purchase and settle upon the public domains. And if it has not had that effect, then must Congress march in the matter at its coming session—prescribe the sale of the lands to actual settlers. The rage for this kind of speculation must be stopped, in some manner or other. Many are now so much fascinated with the mania as the gambler, who, after all he possesses, or can get, is stake off, will also add the very clothing he wears; indeed worse is its effects, as all the money laid out in public lands, goes into the Treasury of the General Government, where it is not wanted, thus depriving the country of the benefits that would arise from its circulation through other channels. The public will surely look into this matter and strive to arrest the further deleterious progress.

PUBLIC LANDS.

To the Editor of the N. Orleans Bee—Sir—Please allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to call the attention of our fellow citizens, to a circumstance of the greatest importance to their interest, which has escaped the world, and the whole country. The sum of public sales from the 1st of January, 1836, as ascertained at the Land Office, by the Editor of the Washington Globe, amounts to the enormous sum of $15,310,795 00

Of sales from the 1st January, of this year to the 1st July, although not exactly ascertained, yet perhaps sufficient is known, to estimate it at least, the sum of $13,500,000 00

Making the amount of sales in the several land offices, in 18 months $29,310,795 00

Add to which, sales made in 1835, on account of the Chickasaws, specially for investment, 700,000 00

And this year of the Chickasaw reservation on their own accounts, about the sum of 2,500,000 00

Making the enormous amount of $33,510,795 00

All of which was invested in the course of eighteen months by speculators, who have drawn money from the current business of the country, or what may be more true have borrowed from banks on individuals relying in the resale of those to refund the money borrowed. Thus an amount nearly equal to the capital of the United States Bank, has been withdrawn from the actual resources of the country and especially from the western states in the short space of eighteen months; which will take years to restore again to its natural channel, and contribute again to the benefit of enterprize and honest industry.

To whom does those speculators expect to sell to? If they expect to sell to the actual settler, they should be aware that the amount of additional lands, required for actual settlers, rarely if ever exceeds the amount of $2,000,000, that is, if we can judge from actual data, during the last 15 years. In this case, for instance, allowing that actual settlers bought exclusively of the speculators, they would require at least 15 years, and perhaps 15 years to dispose of the lands which have been entered within 18 months; but it is well known that actual settlers will rarely purchase lands uncultivated of speculators. Actual settlers always prefer a government title, and prefer to spend $10 an acre, in the expenses of seeking out government lands rather than to purchase of a speculator at even the government price of $1 25 cents per acre; and if the settler cannot find land in one state, he can in another; and after once starting to look for land, it is of little importance to his going 200 or 300 miles in either direction. Had enough of the speculators and himself in his dependence on the resale of lands, this or next year to enable him to refund the money borrowed; let him pause before it is too late, let the community in general, and although citizens from the such wicked speculators, and mark the man who should contribute to himself as well as all his fellow citizens, by launching in all those wild undertakings that must inevitably bring ruin on himself and distress on the country.

Let it be known that although such an immense amount of money has been invested in public lands, as above stated, there remains of the public domain, at least ten times the amount of perhaps, equally, as good land yet unsold; besides the large quantities of land that will be opened to settlers in Texas, if it should ever again be restored to quiet or be acknowledged as independent. Then consider also that it seems to be universally demanded, that Congress should pass a law limiting the sales of the public lands to actual settlers only, and reduce the price to the settler, to 50 cts. or 75 cents per acre; and should the public voice be heard by Congress to that effect, what then would become of the speculator? glad, indeed, would he be to resell at even the reduced price, but where would be the purchaser? 20 years would then be scarcely sufficient to dispose of only the quantity entered in the last year and a half.

The Washington Globe has had the kindness to publish the sales of the public lands for several years, since the years 1816, 19 and 20, these being years of speculation in public lands, as well as every thing else, which if any person does recollect the speculation scenes of those years, his remembrance is with trembling, and with a silent prayer, that such speculations and their effects, should never again spread over our happy country.

| The sales of public lands in | |
|---|---|
| 1821 were | $100,234 00 |
| 1822, | 1,022,267 00 |
| 1823, | 850,136 00 |
| 1824, | 953,799 00 |

and that it was not until 1833, that the sales amounted in any one year to more than two millions of dollars. Thus, we find by actual facts, that the sales of public lands in ten years from 1820 to 1830 inclusive, did not exceed one half the amount of the sales, in the last 18 months. If the effects are not already felt in the south western states, it will not be long ere the effects may visit every individual in the community. The amount of the public land sales, is just so much actually withdrawn from the country, very different is it from the speculations in town lots; and the height to which that has arisen, deserves the deprecation of every good citizen; the lots are bought and sold among the inhabitants of the city and neither adds to nor takes away value; but the amount of the public land sales renders the capital of the country so much the less; and the extent and magnitude of the mania for public lands is such, that it only requires to be contemplated and understood, to make any reasonable man tremble for the result, and to view those speculators, as men involving themselves in bankruptcy and bringing ruin and distress on their fellow citizens. S.

"A CONTRAST."

As parallel columns appear to be in the fashion, we have placed in juxta-position the views of the three gentlemen now before the people as candidates for the most important office in their gift. A comparison, (with mature reflection of the nature of the contest,) of the opinions of Martin Van Buren, the democratic candidate, and those of the new firm of Hugh Lawson White and William Henry Harrison, on a question of so momentuous importance as that of slavery, should be made by every voter of the South. Scan the expressed views of each—we have no fear for the result; the intelligent slave-holder will see that his best interests are safe with the democratic candidate, while they are jeopardized in other hands:—

| Martin Van Buren | Hugh L. White | William H. Harrison |
|---|---|---|
| SAYS:— | SAYS:— | SAYS:— |
| "As sentiments as you can possibly be, I am entirely opposed to agitation upon this disturbing subject, I have considered the question you have propounded to me, with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion, that the subject in respect to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it remains as well for the South: but let it be remembered that Mr. Clay, the great champion of the whigs, has expressed the same views given in the other column; & it proves that Judge White is either a very ignorant man as regards the construction to put upon his own sentiments, or he will say any and every thing to make himself popular. Now let us cast our eye over the opinions of the other partner in the concern, who is acknowledged by the coalition, to be a real constitutional whig—*Ed. Bee.*] | "I do not believe Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and if that body did possess the power, I think the exercise of it would be the very worst of policy." [The above is well enough, and will answer very well for the South: but let it be remembered that Mr. Clay, the great champion of the whigs, has expressed the same views given in the other column; & it proves that Judge White is either a very ignorant man as regards the construction to put upon his own sentiments, or he will say any and every thing to make himself popular. Now let us cast our eye over the opinions of the other partner in the concern, who is acknowledged by the coalition, to be a real constitutional whig—*Ed. Bee.*] | "Should I be asked if there is no way by which the federal government can aid the cause of Emancipation, I answer that it has long been an object near to my heart, to see the whole of the surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the assent of the states holding the slaves, there appears to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization scheme, those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, we might look forward to a day not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave." |

☞ Let the planters of Louisiana bear in mind that if Judge White should receive the vote of every state in which he is nominated, there is no the most remote chance of his being elected President. They recollect that the avowed purpose of the whigs is to defeat Mr Van Buren: then call to mind that most, if not all, the White electors are pledged to vote for William Henry Harrison, if he be found the strongest man! The whigs of Louisiana know Harrison to be the most popular man of their party, and they must know that he will receive a greater number of votes in the United States than White: still they will continue to hold up White to the gaze of the people, when, forsooth, they believe, they intend to give the vote of this state to Harrison. Now, who will be found voting with this unhallowed crew, bartering away the vital interests of the South, joined with a few, whose object is self aggrandisement! There is too much high-minded honor, too much patriotism in the people of this state, to allow of the accomplishment of this hellish scheme.—*Ed. Bee.*]

*This is a great country, especially up the Mississippi and Indiana*, where it is said that potatoes are selling at 10 cents a bushel, eggs 3 cents a dozen, and chickens are so plenty that they are given away to any one who will carry them off. This has a fine appearance at a distance; but on a closer inspection it is not improbable but that an Indianian would find himself in the same predicament that the Hibernian did, who after boasting of the good things he had left behind him in "the auld country," which he could get for a single "ha'penny." "If a half-penny would buy so much in your own country, why did you come here?" asked a bystander. "Och, your honor, it was next to an impossibility to get the ha'penny."

**Council of the Third Municipality:**
Sitting of 7th September, 1836.

The council met according to adjournment.

The members present were, the recorder, Messrs Percy, Marigny, Kilshaw, Ferraud, Duvigneaud and Lanaux, President Mr A Lesseps.

The journal of the last sitting was read and approved of.

Mr Ferraud remarked to the council, that instead of the word chapter that proceeds three legal citations appertaining to the resolutions and report of the committee on Levees, the secretary be requested to substitute the word paragraph, in as much as the other had been erroneously inserted in the preceding sitting.

A letter from the mayor was read, bearing this date. The first article of the letter refered to the further consideration of the council, a resolution adopted at a former sitting relative to the purchase of certain lots of land situated in suburb Ponchartrain—and belonging to Messrs Nicolas Fortier, Fr. Antoine Benjamin and Auguste Theodore; the mayor's motive in referring the same is, that he does not see the utility in purchasing the above mentioned lots. Having taken into consideration the first part of the letter, the council persisted.

The second article of the letter refers to the further reconsideration of the council, a resolution adopted at the same sitting relative to the enregisteriag at the Recorder's Office, of those persons names having lines or levellings, to require of the surveyor &c.

The resolution was discussed and the council persisted notwithstanding the mayor's veto

The third article of the letter refers to the further consideration of the council, a resolution adopted at the same sitting, authorising the secretary of the council to have a seal made for the use of the municipality, &c.

Mr Duvigneaud sustained the mayor's opinion, but the council persisted.

On motion of Mr Duvigneaud, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the secretary of this council to deposit the seal of this municipality at the mayor's officers.

A letter was read from Mr C N Henry, requesting the council to authorise the opening of the streets on his property situated on the bayou road, according to a plan which accompanies said letter.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud, the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, That the Surveyor of this municipality is authorised to open Galvez and Calleroe streets, which traverses the property of Mr. Henry, situated on the Bayou road, conformably to a plan deposited in this Council.

A letter was read from Mr. Albert Piernas, offering the necessary portion of land required, for the opening of Bons Enfans street, which traverses his property on these terms: that the municipality will cause to be made the enclosing in, the draining, ditches, and the street paved at its expense.

On motion of Mr. Duvignaud, the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, That the municipality accept the offer made by Mr. Albert Piernas, for the passage on his property of Bons Enfans street.

Resolved, That it will be the duty of the Surveyor to have the said Bons Enfans street, immediately opened on the property of Mr. Albert Piernas and to have the enclosing and draining ditches made.

The Secretary handed to the Council the weekly account of the Treasurer of the municipality, being the receipts and expenditures of the municipality from the 31 August to 7th September, 1836, showing a balance in the Treasury of $1244 28 cents.

The recorder made a call of the committees.

The committee on Esplanade street, made a report relative to propositions offered by madam widow Castanedo.

On motion, the said report was put to the order of the day of the next sitting.

The following report and resolutions were read, presented at the last sitting by Mr Kilshaw and which were put to the order of the day of the following sitting.

The said report and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas it is the determination of a Company of Capitalists forthwith to cause to be constructed a spacious Tobacco Depot and Inspection Warehouse, on a tract of land situated between Polonge street and the lower limit of Lessaps' plantation, said warehouse to be capable of containing at one time 10,000 hogsheads tobacco.

And whereas the formation of such an establishment is not required to guard said article from the damage and injury to which it has heretofore been and is now subjected by exposure to the weather, and other causes of injury, loss and expense, but it is almost desirable as a means of augmenting the commerce, and at the same time the revenues of the portof this Municipality, which offers great facilities for the reception and delivery of the article in question.

And whereas as the erection of such warehouse, and its completion in all its parts, will require a large outlay of capital, and as this Municipality will ultimately be greatly benefited, thereby, the company thus determining upon its construction, reasonably require its aid.

Therefore, be it and it is hereby resolved, that provided said warehouse shall be built; and rendered in every respect complete for the reception at one time and inspection of the quantity of tobacco above mentioned, or thereabouts, and opportunely for the deposit therein of said portion of the next ensuing crop of this article, then and in such case this Municipality shall guarantee that the net profits of said Company, on the capital actually invested therein, shall not be less than 10 per cent per annum, same to be computed from the period said establishment is completed in every respect, and provided it is so completed within the time mentioned in the preamble, said guarantee to remain in force during the term of five years, subject however to the proviso. That this Municipality shall claim and receive the wharfage as established by law, of all and every description of vessels which may moor opposite to said warehouse, or in its neighborhood for the purpose of loading or discharging, and further that the net annual profits of said Company shall at any time within the said term of five years, exceed 10 per cent, then, and in such case and excess or such proportion thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the reimbursing of this Municipality for any antecedent deficiency to which it may have contributed on the basis previously explained with the interest of 6 per cent per annum.

It being also understood that the scale of charges to be adopted by said company for storage, &c. shall be graduated on a plan alike just to the interest of the establishment itself and its superior accommodations, and to that of the parties who may deposit Tobacco therein.

RESOLVED, That as the intended new tobacco inspection warehouse, &c. will be erectedon the line of the Levees Road between Polonge street and the lower limits of A. Lessep's plantation, and as, for the convenience of said establishment and the dispatch of business, it is absolutely necessary to construct wharves opposite thereto.

It is resolved that the lower limits of the port of this Municipality shall be extended to the lower line of Lessaps plantation, and that the surveyor shall be authorized to construct the necessary wharves opposite thereto and in front of Polonge, thence the French street.

On motion of Mr. Lars, the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to inform the Council at its next setting, if whether he has applied to the court for the nomination of assessors as required by law to ascertain the advantages or disadvantages which may result by opening Moreau street unto Polonge street.

Resolved, That the Mayor is requested to inform the Council at its next sitting, if according to a resolution of the Council, bearing date 24th August last, he has given notice to those persons obstructing the public road between Piety and Independence streets, to have the said obstructions removed within the delay as fixed by the said resolution.

Mr. Kilshaw presented a resolution, having for object, the granting of certain privileges to the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company, to take sand from the river to fill up a certain portion of Marigny canal, &c.

On motion, said resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Kilshaw the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, That the Secretary is authorized to remit unto the parties interested, the construction of tobacco and inspecting warehouses, an official copy of the preamble and resolutions relative thereto.

On motion of Mr. Marigny the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, That the Council of the first municipality be requested to transmit unto this municipality, the act passed between Mr. Marigny and the old City Council and the resolutions accompanying them, which form a file and which are deposited in the archives of the first municipality and relate to suburb Marigny.

On motion of Mr. Ferraud, the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, That the purchase at these lots ordained by a resolution, in which the Council persisted in this sitting, will not be in force, unless the continuation of Esplanade, Mystery, Elysian Fields and Savage streets is done run through on said lots.

Mr. Kilshaw presented a resolution, relative to the powder magazine.

On motion, the said resolution was referred to the Corresponding Committee.

On motion, the Council adjourned to Friday next.

True copy from the original.
(Signed) J. B. S. AMAND, Secretary.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**

By the packet ship George Washington, Holdredge, arrived from Liverpool this morning, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their London files to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26th of July, inclusive.

The debate on the established Church Bill was not resumed on the 22d, as was expected, a quorum of the House not being in attendance. Considerable speculation had been occasioned by the s[illegible] The cause of it is said to have been a conference [illegible] the foreign office, between Ministers and the [illegible]nt opponents of the bill, (Mr. Hume, Mr. Butler, [illegible] Buxton, and others) at which there was so much disagreement that Lord John Russell threatened to resign His Lordship, however, would not recede an inch from his determination to carry the Bill, and the Radicals were equally by determined in their opposition. Mr. O'Connell was present and sided with Ministers, so there is a split between him and the Radicals. The debate was to be resumed on Monday, the 25th.

The Paris Moniteur of the 21st, announces the landing of 2500 troops, from the Turkish squadron, on the plains of Meschia, near Tripoli.

By the sale of Barry O'Meara's "items," Napoleon's too h sold for seven guineas and a half. A few lines of his writing for eleven guineas.

Gen. Evans had arrived in London from Spain. The papers are busily discussing the causes and consequences of his failure, in his attempt upon Fontarbia, on the 17th of July. His repulse is ascribed by some to treachery on the part of Cordova and the commander of the French legion, who was to co-operate with the British legion, but did not.

Mehemet Pacha of Egypt has been persuaded by the French Consul General to give up his project of tearing down some of the pyramids, for the sake of the stone.

"By a decree of the Shahof Persia, the commerce of Britain is placed on the same footing with that of Russia.

A letter from Rome, of 20th June, states the arrest at Canino, of one of Lucien Bonaparte's sons, who, having defended himself, was severely wounded, before being taken.

Prince Napoleon is the name of the son arrested and wounded. His brother, Antoine Lucion, who defended himself successfully from the carabineers sent to arrest him, arrived safe at this port some days ago, in the [illegible] Matoa, from Malaga.

The King of England has been labouring under a slight indisposition, produced by an attack of rhumatism.

The King of France was not, according to a resolve made in a Cabinet Council, to appear on the three days, in public, and the review, which would have rendered his presence necessary, was not to take place. Fear at another attempt of assassination, is assigned as the reason.

SPAIN.—The Paris Moniteur of July 22d, states that the Carlists hand in Gallicia, under Lopez, had been defeated on the 9th, and Lopez shot and that on the 13th, Espartero defeated the Carlists expedition on the Burun, and took 100 prisoners. Every passage in abut against the Carlists by the troops of Generals Leyva and Monaco, and by the Portuguese for Madrid. Cogdove returned to Vittoria on the 13th.

Gen. Cordova would, it was said, on the return of Espartero, go against the centre of the Carlists forces. The late expedition of parties of Carlists have greatly weakened them.

The intervention of France in the war with Spain, is again talked of. The late successes of the Carlists, has, to the Council.

**FRANCE.**

FOREIGN REVENUE.—The Moniteur publishes the comparative view of the revenue for the first six months of this year, with the same period of 1834 and 1835. The indirect taxes having produced 227,698,000 francs, which is nearly 2½ millions more than the first six months of 1835, and nearly 13 millions more than the first six months of 1835. The only diminution has been in the duty on salt; all the others have increased. The duties of customs and navigation exceed by 2,231,000 francs, the receipt of the corresponding half of 1835, notwithstanding a diminution of 2,069,000 francs in the duties on colonial and foreign sugars. To this loss of 2,069,000 francs, must be added 1,700,000 francs for the increase of bounties on the exportation of refined sugar for the first six months of 1836, is about 3,800,000 francs.

LONDON, July 25.—We have received French, Flanders, Dutch and Hamburg mails, from which we give extracts in another column. That from the French papers of Thursday, is worthy particular notice, as indicative of a disposition on the part of France to put a stop to the civil war in Spain. The papers of Friday, which reached us at a late hour last night, contain no news of importance, either foreign or domestic. Extracts from them, and also from the Brussels, German and Dutch papers, which reached us by express last evening, will be found in another column. The following is the latest account of Persian funds:

BONDS, July 21, quarter to 4 P. M.—Bills three per Cents have declined to a little. The price opened at 80f 45c., and is now 80f. 35, or 80f 40f., strong sellers. Spanish Active Stock has been done at 26½, but the price recovered to 26½f; and is now 26f. All securities look heavy.

LAST PRICES.—Five per Cents. 108f 85c.; Three per, Cents. 80f 25c.; Deferred 12½; New do 16f; Actives 26½; Passive 11f, Ducats 99 55; Romans 103; Belgians 103½; Haytians 327f. 50; Brussels Bank 224.

By accounts from Rostock, we learn that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and the Duke of Mecklenburg, by which vessels, from the Grand Duchy will enjoy in the American ports, the same advantages granted to the Hanseatic vessels.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

HAVANNA.—July 10—Gentlemen—I have nothing to give you since my last of interest; for the last few days we have had it extremely warm; the thermometer has been as high as 100 deg. in the shade; weather than it has been known for many years.

**LATEST FROM HAVRE.**

The packet ship Havre, Stoddard, arrived on Tuesday morning, from Havre, whence she sailed July 18th to which date we have received papers, and Paris of the 17th July, which, however do not furnish us with any political news, having received later dates via England.

The Havre has on board 310,000 francs, in gold, being the balance of the Neapolitan indemnity.

☞ Editor