COTTON CIRCULAR.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	sept 24	Baltimore	sept 19
Philadelphia	" 23	Charleston	sept 22
Charleston	sept 26	Wilmington	sept 23
Paris	sept 8	Liverpool	sept 23
Havre	" 9	Manchester	" 23
Havana	sept. 17	Turin	sept 5
Mexico	sept 20	New Orleans	sept 1
Bordeaux	july 20		

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

640	Bales Mississippi,		16¼
617	do do	prices not transpired.	
119	do do		16¾
40	do do	(selected)	19
40	do do		17½
33	do do		19
29	do do		15¾
20	do do		18
30	do do		19
274	do Various	(old crop)	13¼
23	do Louisiana,		17
34	do Texas,		15¾
1899			

We have been politely furnished with the following letter received by a commercial house in this city, its contents will prove highly interesting to planters and cotton traders in general:

LIVERPOOL, August 22, 1836.

Since the last Packet sailed, 16th inst, we have again a very active demand for Cotton and an extensive business producing a further advance of fully ¼ per lb. which applied to all descriptions. The sales for the week ending 19th inst amounted to 37,570, of which 8900 were Upland at 8 a 12; 10950 Orleans at 7¾ a 13; 8960 Alabama and Mobile at 7 1-2 a 13, and 430 Sea Island at 23 a 34 per lb—About 5000 bales were taken on speculation and 3000 for export. The business on Saturday 20th inst. and yesterday were about 6000 bales each, but this being Manchester market day only about 3500 bales have sold. The demand throughout has been and continues to be pretty freely supplied —The imports into Liverpool since the 1st January amounts to 766,000 bales against 727,000 same period last season. The supply from the United States is 603,000 being an increase of 20,000 bales—The stock in this port is now estimated at 270,000 bales against 279,000 at same period last year, the stock of American is about 20,000—32,000 less than it then was—The improved demand for yarn at Manchester, noticed in our last, has since continued.

The weather is still favorable for the harvest and the corn markets continue to decline—*Turpentine* is again rather higher—about 4000 bbls having been sold the the last few days at 13 a 13 1|5 per cwt—Nothing done in *Tar*—The business in Tobacco continues on a very limited scale and the market extremely dull.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—The business comprises 420 Sea Island, at 23d to 34, with 30 Stained, at 9½d to 17d; 8900 Bowed, at 8d to 14d; 8970 Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, 7¼ to 13¾; 10950 Orleans, 8d to 13d; 1220 Pernambuco Parahia, &c. 12½d to 14d; 1296 Bahia; and Maccio, 9½d to 12½d; 390 Maranham, 10½ to 13½d; 110 Laguyra, 11d to 11½d; 90 Carthagena, 9d; 370 Demerara, 12½d to 14½d; 410 Egyptian, 14d to 18d; 2440 Surat, 5½d to 14½d; 1340 Madras 8d to 7½d; and 140 Bengal, at 4d to 5d per lb of which, 4500 American, 500 Bahia, and 150 Pernambuco have been sold to speculators, with 1650 American, 1100 Surat, 420 Madras, and 20 Bengal for exportation.

The sales of Cotton on the 20th, 22d and 23d, amounted to 13,000 bales at steady prices, 1000 taken on speculation.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.

There has again been experienced an extensive demand, the sales of the week amounting to 37,590 bales, at an advance of ¼d per lb. on inferior to fair American, and 1-2d on Pernams have been sold to speculators, with 1650 American 1100 Surat, 420 Madras, and 20 Bengal, for exportation. The sales of Saturday were 6000, and to day 6000, of which 1000 were on speculation.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23

The sales to day are 4000 bales, at yesterday's prices.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending the 7th instant, were 19,670 bags, of which 2160 were for export. The import was 36,000 bags. In the early part of last week, the demand was very brisk, and the prices of the good qualities advanced ¼ per lb., with a little more doing in the common descriptions. The market, however, closed with less animation, but without any material alteration in the rates, particularly so for the better kinds, which are becoming very scarce. Sea Islands are in fair request at steady prices. The trade have taken this week 30,990 bales, speculators 2100, and exporters 3770; making the total sales 36,860 bales, 13,280 bales, of which 10,991 bales were from America. Imports this year, to date, 736,074; estimated stock this year, 274,270. Last year, 686,765; do do. last year, 252,100.

	Old to mid. fr.	to good fr.	good to fine.
Sea Islands,	22½ a 23	24 a 32	34 a 31
Stained do,	9¼ a 11	12 a 13	14 a 16
Uplands,	7¾ a 9	10¼a 10¾	11¼a 12
Orleans,	7¼ a 9¼	10¼a 11	11¼, 12, 13
Ala. and Mobile.	7¼ a 9	10¼a 10¾	11 a 12

PHILADELPHIA, Sept, 24.

		par	val.
100 shares U S Bank.	127 da	120	100
200 do	do 90 da	120	100
2 do	do	111¾	100

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23

SALES STOCKS.

100 Sharer Bank United States,		$119¾
50 do	do do do	119¾
100 do	do do do	120
200 do	do do do	120

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

SALES STOCKS.

50 Shares Bank United States,		$119¾
100 do	do do do	119¾
50 do	do do do	119¾
150 do	do do do	120
125 do	do do do	120¼
150 Bank Canal, New Orleans,		94

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.—*Cotton.*—We had, at our last report, Liverpool dates to the 16th August, as then advised, in the interim we have received to the 24th, stating a further advance of 1-2d a 1-4th with brisk sales, light arrivals and a firm market. In ours it has had t effect, except to strengthen confidence, without advancing prices, which continue as previously quoted, at 14c. a 20c. The sales of the week have been to a limited extent.

BATIMORE, Sept, 20.

Sugars—At auction this day 160 hhds. P R. Sugars at 8¾ 20 a 9¾ 80 and 132 bbls. at 10 40 a 11 15; 36 hhd, St Jago 9 50 a 10 15.

Flour—Howard street continues very dull, and and prices remain as our last quotations, nominally 9 50, but not quite so firm. Wagon price 9 25. City Mills is held at 9 a 9 50.

Corn—Has advanced in price—sale to-day of prime yellow at 91! do white at 90 a 92.

Whiskey—Transactions to some extent were made last week in hhds. at 40c, since which the price has advanced to 41c, and operations are now limited,—Hhls is held at 45c.

MOBILE, Oct. 5.

From our Price Current of Saturday.

Cotton—Received since our last review 58 bales new crop, and exported to New York 714, leaving on hand at the close of the season a stock of 64 bales.

Our market during the week has been rather more animated, which is no doubt owing to the favorable accounts from foreign markets noticed in our last —The greater part of what remained at the close of the last week, having been shipped, but little remained on sale.

This was taken. The following are the particulars: 100 bales represented as good to choice at 18 a 20c; 2 good fair at 18c; 10 good fair at 17 3-8c; 11 fair at 16c; all new crop; and 7 bales fair to good 16c; old. Although the market has not fairly opened, we think the quotations of 15 a 20c. according to quality, is about the range; none having come forward which is considered worth more than 20c.

As to the prices at which the business season will commence, much depends on the accounts yet to be received from the interior, the information so far, being rather too contradictory to be depended on— From all that we can learn, derived from persons who have travelled through different sections of the State, as well as from letters received by commercial houses in this city, our opinion is, that the crop will be a good one; and should the planters have the confidence of three or four weeks good weather, we believe the crop of the coming season may with safety be set down at 275,000, or an increase of 37,000 bales over that of last year.

As our rivers are now in fine boating order, which is rather unusual, we would by all means advise planters to avail themselves of it, and forward their cotton without delay. In connection with this, we take the liberty to suggest the importance of paying every attention to the handling of their crops. Let it be pitched, gin'd, and packed with all care, and our cotton growers will not only have the gratification of adding to the already high reputation of Mobile Cotton in a foreign market, but will, in the difference of prices they may confidentially expect to receive over that which is handled in the ordinary manner, be amply repaid for any additional pains or labor they may bestow.

Remarks—Business in the wholesale line has been at a stand during the week,—two or three arrivals from the North, since our last, bringing back some of our citizens, as well as a good many strangers, which, with the landing and storing of goods, and the fixing up and finishing of stores for the coming season, gives to our wharves, Water and Commerce streets, an active busy appearance. Should the rivers keep up, business will soon be animated. The weather has become cooler, with cool nights and mornings, and the health of the city generally good.

Bagging and Rope—Continue about the same as last noticed. The supply is large and but little demand. The occurrence of the week are 28 a 30c. for Bagging; Received 50 pieces, [illegible] 60 coils received; put prices Kentucky, 13 a 15c.

Flour—The market has been [illegible] since our last again, at our last notice of it prices [illegible] common brands, since which it has fallen [illegible] per bbl. day by day until it has declined to 9 a 9¼, [illegible] advanced to 9 25. All the Southern [illegible] hold by one house who do not offer them [illegible] and sudden fall has been owing to the [illegible] supplies have come in, and throughout from the East have fallen off.

Rice—Sales are limited and stock [illegible] operations since our last have been to [illegible] 200 tons at 6¼, including a parcel [illegible] old at 6¾.

Sugars—There have been very considerable additions to our supplies of Muscovado, by steamer and private, have landed about a quarter of a [illegible] Sea Sugars have also dropped, there has been a [illegible] market. 6a 100 hhds Porto Rico, 7¼ a 7¾; 100 do St Croix 11 a 11¾; 90 Cuba Muscovado, 9 a 10; 7 [illegible] boxes Cuba brownes; 9¼ a 10¼; [illegible] d. whites, 12½ a 15.

Bacon—Received, 27 casks. A slight improvement on last weeks prices, particularly in casks, which are held at 12 a 12 1-2c; hams 13 a 14 1-2c; shoulders 9 a. 10c. Sales are light, but the article is considered to be looking up.

Coffee—Remains without any change, at the quotations of last week. Receipts 13 a 14c. ; Rio 12½ 13c. No sales.

Flour—The arrivals are still whole and 20 half bbls And advance over the prices of last week of 25 a 50c. but no certain place in Western. 60 25c. a 9 50c. are the prices.

Corn—750 sacks Corn, received this week. It sells at about the same as before noticed. Sales are reported of old, at [illegible] 81; and a lot of 200 bushels new, at 62 1-2c. Oats are as before, none received, and market bare.

Rye—There have been no receipts this week. It goes off slowly, and only at retail, for 90 per cwt. Market well supplied for the season.

Barley—[illegible] kegs received; 16 a 18c retail price.

Hay—1250 stacks received this week, which has been sold we understand at 62 50. A cargo of 10 to 150 tonnes, to arrive, has been disposed of at 62 25.—These arrivals will supply the present demand, but are not sufficient to have much effect on prices at retail, which stp 65 per bbl. Contractors have laboured during the past summer, under great disadvantages for the want of this article, and from the great number of undertakings which have been recently entered into, we fear they may still be embarrassed, unless the article is brought forward with more freedom.

Pork—80 bbls arrived. Sales light, at 290 for prime, and 294 for mess.

Molasses—13 bbls received. Nothing doing. Held at 42 a 45c. for New Orleans.

Lard—4 tierces and 4 boxes received. Dull at 11 a 12c. for N. O.

Whiskey—53 bbls received, which continues without any change in the prices of last week, viz 24 a 25c. rectified, 23 a 24c common. Dull.

Salt—None received—Gaesers sell at 82,50 a 82 per sack.

Rice—None received.—No new yet come to hand old is scarce worth quoting. Retails day by the cask, at from 1 to 62 per cwt.

Potatoes—115 bbls received. They sell for city use at 3a,40 per bbl.

Exchange—Foreign—We noticed an advance on England by the packet, there has been [illegible] another improvement to day, an immense amount of bills was sold at 10c cash, 110 1-2 for paper, a difference of 2 1-2 per cent. there were decidedly more buyers than sellers. Paris, also, tee were large sales at, which also an improvement. Although the nominal rate of exchange is above, it is really [illegible], and nothwithstanding the immense importation. The whole world appears to be in debt to the United States—as an evidence of which they are constantly arriving large amounts of specie without any comparative exports.

Exports—Continue rather light this week. Very little Cotton, only 98 bales.

Freights—The Liverpool packets now get full without difficulty, but at very low rates. The French packets go almost empty—our Southern packets are all well filled, and exhibiting an excellent business.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

	Bales.	Sept. 24.
Stock on hand 1st Oct. 1835,	bales 668	58
Received during the week,		
do previously	238410—236590	
		238078
Exported during the week	714—	
do previously	237300—	
		238014
do previously,	237300—288014	
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, 20th [illegible] 1836		64
Receipts same time last year,		198258
Exports, do do do do		197776
Stock do do do do		480

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 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.

The Northern mail arrived yesterday, but brought us no New York papers. We have later dates of that city via Charleston, which contain more recent advices from Europe.

The Pennsylvania and Washingtgton papers complain of the variable state of the weather. They say about ten days ago, it was unreasonably and uncomfortably cold, and there was frost enough, towards Baltimore, to leave on the vegetation traces of its scathing presence. Fears were entertained that the corn crops, which are backward, would be much injured, if not destroyed, and all the world began to think of providing fuel for the winter without delay, believing that we should be permaturely visited by the season of the "sere, the yellow leaf." But one frost, we find, no more makes a winter, than one swallow makes a summer.

The Governor has taken our advice, (at least we are authorised to believe so, from the appointment coming immediately after it,) and appointed an associate Judge to the city Court, *vice* Judge Shamburg resigned. The nominee Mr. Thomas N. Morgan is a young gentlemad much esteemed by all who know him: he will no doubt be acceptable to the community.

The *Bulletin* really astonishes us. Not only does it forbear censuring the Administration for its policy in the belligerency between Mexico and Texas, but it absolutely defends it from the aspersions of the *National Intelligencer!* Ma conscience, how strange this is! The Texas commissioners alone can explain it. And if it was a matter of the slightest consequence to get the Bulletin to sustain the election of Martin Van Buren, maugre its, neutrality, we should like those gentleman to undertake the preliminaries. Their eloquence must be very powerful.

We learn from the Pensacola *Gazette*, that the Commissioners appointed by the United States to investigate the frauds committed upon the Creeks by the "land stealers," and to enquire into the causes of the late Indian hostilities, have entered upon their duties. No doubt seems now to be entertained that most nefarious and unprincipled frauds ever put in practice in the world, have been employed to cheat the Indians out of their lands. If the daring villany of certain persons connected with the matter, whose names are known, but who it would not yet be proper to name in the newspapers, could be fully developed, the reading world would be amazed, but so much at the want of principle in there persons, as at their hardihood and defiance of public opinion. It is much to be feared however, that the commissioners appointed to look into this matter will accomplish little or nothing. It will be compelled to prosecute its enquiries in opposition to the influence and power of a combination of men who have already shown that there is no crime to which they will not resort, for the purpose of covering over the public wickedness and frauds. They are strong enough to break through the webb of the law whenever it suits their interest to do so. We fear there is no hope but in the [illegible] of Congress on the subject, and it is believed that if the investigations of these commissioners should fail to elicit the truth, the President will make it one of the special subjects of his annual message to Congress. It were better that the whole corrupt revenue of the government should be expended in the investigation, than that so foul a stain as that which may now be said to rest upon the whole nation, should not be wiped out by holding up the real perpetrators of these frauds to merited punishments and scorn. The straightforward and unbending honesty of Gen. Jackson, assures us that if such an extrication depends on him, it will be pinoed.

The opponents of Mr. Van Buren place great reliance, it would seem, upon their unfounded assertion that he is the candidate of the office holders and that the President has indispensed him as the people as his successor. Now, the truth of this is, that Mr. Van Buren so far from being the candidate of the office holders, (we speak of the majority of them,) is violently opposed by them; and so far the President's influence with [illegible] forms the subject of so many attacks in the Whig papers, we conceive that the President's election the choice of Martin Van Buren, are the result neither of that disinterence he pays to the wishes of the people then to any personal preference or friendship or connection for him. Gen. Jackson is not the man to [illegible] considerations to actuate him, when [illegible] are concerned: and we hazard the assertion that he would as heartily have contributed to the nomination of any other [illegible] of our party as he has similarly chosen as he has in Mr Van Buren. The great body of the people "indicated" Mr Van Buren as their candidate: his talents his integrity, his firmness, his prudence, and above all the principles which he entertains, pointed him out to them. The Baltimore Convention, composed of delegates [illegible] part of the country and uniting the great [illegible] public confidence, nominated him—not [illegible] to them, but because the people demanded it, and they had been appointed to carry into effect the will of their constituents.

The following article from the Boston Courier announcing the arrival of a ship at that place, laden with goods from New York, should receive the serious consideration of our business men, and all those who have an interest in the prosperity of this city. We alluded in our number of Wednesday last, to the fact, that the several riverain towns on the Mississippi had abandoned our market to a considerable extent, by making direct importations from the North. It will be seen that we are [illegible] threatened with the loss of the trade, in addition, of the villages and towns more immediately contiguous to us in our own State. The value of the latter is of much more consequence to us than the former, and we cannot but feel considerable interest in relation to it. We are more forcibly reminded of the necessity that exists for us to place ourselves in a situation to make it the interest of the country merchants to resort to our market in preference to that of New York to obtain their supplies. As it is now, they have been induced to undergo all the inconveniences of getting vessels to transport the merchandise which they order from the North, to purchasing in New Orleans, as they allege that they are cheaper to them after all than if they were shipped here, and from thence reshipped to them in steamboats. This fact will show our exclusively, that if we wish to retain the importing and exporting business of the valley of the Mississippi, we must resort to those facilities enjoyed by New York, which render an enhancement to her and which enables her by underselling us in her market, to divert a profitable portion of trade which inevitably and from necessity would concentrate in our own market. The anticipations which the Editor of the *Gazette* indulges in are not so chimerical and absurd as some may suppose. The success of the experiment at Natchez, demonstrates the possibility of the plan and in truth will determine whether it will be continued or not. At any rate, the fact that the voyages of the vessels which have been induced to make the trips are evidently profitable, by the annual increase in the number of them, should cause our merchants seriously to reflect upon the subject, and enquire into the probable consequences which may result to them:

The Ship Florence from New York, arrived in our port yesterday, with, and discharged part of her cargo consigned to Messrs. Gates & Maris.

Her arrival was announced by a salute, which was speedily answered by a piece of artillery on Morton's Wharf. The arival of this vessel has caused many reflections to arise among our Merchants. The freight on the goods received by Messrs. Gates & Maris, will be very little over one half the cost that would have been incurred, had these goods been shipped to New Orleans and thence reshipped by Steamboats to this place, besides avoiding the damage sustained by repeated handling of articles of a fragile nature.

The constant remark made of late years, that since the invention of Steamboats our Town was brought too near to New Orleans for its prosperity, will lose its weight, when we can have goods brought from Europe and the Eastern States and landed at our door as cheap as they can be delivered in the goest Emporium of the West.

We predicate that the day is not far distant, when numerous Towns on the Mississippi now considered as petty villages, will rise into magnitude, and has their own Steam Ships regularly trading with the eastern cities and with Europe. This is not visionary Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge could even now give employment to several ships, and it should be remembered that the Eastern Merchants give more facilities in the way of payment than are to be had in New Orleans. When the City of Natchez began to import direct, the scheme was hooted at as ridiculed, she has continued to do so unobtrusively but yearly increasing; and this year about 15 vessels have passed this way for the State of Mississippi. There are now four vessels on the stocks building for the City of Natchez.

We believe that before long Steam Ships will ascend as high as St. Louis.

The legislative department of Maryland presents the singular anomaly of being at present without a Senate. That body is elected by electors, twenty-one of whom have met at the seat of Government and qualified, while nineteen have refused to qualify—the minority claim to be the representatives of the majority of the people, upon the ground that the constitution of Maryland does not fully secure the rights of the majority—and the majority of electors urge that they have the constitution on their side. The 15th article of the Maryland constitution declares, "that the said electors of the Senate *must* at the city of Annapolis or such other place as shall be appointed by convening the Legislature, on the 3d Monday of September, 1781, and on the same day for every fifth year thereafter, and they, or any *twenty-four* of them so met, shall proceed to elect by ballot, either out of their own body, or the people at large, fifteen Senators, (nine of whom to be residents on the Western, and six to be residents on the Eastern Shore,) men of the most wisdom, experience and virtue, above 25 years of age, residents of the State, &c."

The result of all this, will be to refer the whole matter to the people—who are alone competent to decide it. Should either of the parties persevere in maintaining their present belligerent attitude, it may result in the serious consequences which a portion of the Baltimore press anticipates.

JACKSON Oct. 1st.

THE CROP.—Since our last, the rain has made fearful havoc in cotton; and our anticipations of a good crop in this neighborhood, which a few days since there was every prospect of being realised, are now totally reversed. A change has taken place in the weather, however. We have it now cool, dry and clear; and should it continue a short time, something may yet be saved from the general ruin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the elegant paket ship Pennsylvania, Smith, who arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool,—whence he sailed on the 24th August we have received Liverpool papers of the following interesting extracts are made. The English Parliament was prorogued on the 20th August.

The news from Spain (says the Liverpool Courier of August 24th) is more than usually important. Another change has taken place in the Ministry, Isturiz is discarded and Calatrava supplies his place. The constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed at Madrid. It is impossible to say what further misery and distraction this ill-fated country is destined. The feeling is in favor of the constitution of 1812 is widely diffusing itself; and as that constitution is much too liberal to be recognised either by the Queen or Don Carlos, a third party will thus spring up in the heart of the nation, and, while the two belligerents are spending their strength in hopeless efforts to put an end to the war, may step in and snatch the prize from both. or at least prove very troublesome to which ever may gain the ascendancy.

Change in the Spanish Ministry.

The late administration have gone out, and Mendizabal's friends are brought in. It was supposed that Mendizabal would join the administration as Minister of Finance.

Constitution proclaimed in Spain.

The Madrid Gazette of the 15th contains a proclamation of the Constitution of 1812, under the meeting of the Cortes, when the Institutions to be given to Spain shall be determined. The new Ministers are, Calatrara, Minister of Council, Ferrer, Finance; Lamadrid, interior: General Evans replaced Quesada; General Rodil, commander of the Guard.

The state of seige has been raised, and the National Guard of Madrid is to organized. The Constitution has been proclaimed at St. Sebastian and Santander.

The New York *Daily Advertiser* of Saturday, heads their account of the market as follows:

"We have received thirteen days later intelligence from Europe, viz: to the 24th August. The news is of more than common interest. A fresh revolution had broken out in Spain, which threatened to be more serious than ever. Parliament had been prorogued, and cotton had advanced. The new town country there has been very little stirring of interest. The election in Ireland is not over for a few weeks to come. The trade of the city is uncommonly active—numerous as our hotels are, they appear insufficient to accommodate the people that are crowding here from every quarter—all are filled and overflowing. The harbor is crowded with shipping: and the streets in the business quarter are filled to overflowing. The city is uncommonly gay and animated, and the whole nation, should not be wiped out by holding up the real perpetrators of these frauds to merited punishments and scorn. The straightforward and unbending honesty of Gen. Jackson, assures us that if such an extrication depends on him, it will be pinoed.

The Senecas War seems likely to be prosecuted with such vigor, that if exertion and management can bring it to a close, it must be ended in a few weeks. By this time there are assembled on the Suwanee and Withlacoochy, 1500 Tennessee Volunteers, 500 regulars who have been serving in the Creek country, the regular troops left there by Gen. Scott, amounting perhaps to 3 or 400 effective men, 600 friendly Creeks, and the Florida militia and volunteers, perhaps 300 more, making in all, upwards of 3000. Gen. Jessup is now on his way to Tampa Bay, from which point he will co-operate with Governor Call, who has the direction of the campaign, and whose intention will first be given to the "driving" of the Withlacoochy swamps and hammocks. Several fine Steamboats have been lately purchased or hired for the campaign. Three of them have touched at this port on their way east, within the last week. In addition to all this, Com. Dallas, by means of the Cutters under his command, as well as by the sending of some of the larger vessels of the Squadron to lie in the harbors of the Peninsula, and by despatching to the scene of war the Marines of the Squadron under Lieut. Waldron, will render efficient service along the coast. So that there appears to be no hole left for Oscola to creep out at.

Connected with this subject, we have to say, that the thirty additional volunteers from this county, raised five or six weeks ago, are ordered into immediate service. The order to this effect was issued and mailed at Tallahassee on the 3d of September, but owing to unlooked circumstances, Col Morton did not receive it until a few days past. Col. M. is directed if there should be no public conveyance here, to hire a transport. We understand that these troops are to be immediately despatched to the seat of war.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Business for Old Horses.—The London Morning Chronicle gives the annexed account of a gentleman [illegible] who hopes to hide his head and his rogueries in this country. We hope he may be disappointed.

The Lord Mayor, about a fortnight ago, granted a warrant against a merchant named Lewis Augustus Bennett, who had been engaged in several heavy speculations, for having committed forgery by which he succeeded in defrauding many capitalists of large sums of money. The warrant was put into the hands of [illegible] the officer, upon the recommendation of the Lord Mayor; but the forgeries, extensive and numerous as they were, were not detected until the delinquent had not only left London, but the kingdom—[illegible] had time to a hotel at Liverpool, where he had arrived from London, a week before the officer had received the warrant, in the name of Brown, with his brother, and for which he sailed for America on the following Monday. It appears that he had with great ingenuity committed forgeries in policies of insurance, and other securities, not one of which had even been suspected to be other than genuine until he was on his way to America. It is believed that he succeeded [illegible] amount of between £40,000 to 50,000, and [illegible] he carried from £15 000 to £20,000. A French packet house lost between 3,000 and £4,000 by [illegible]. The officer's pursuit ended at Liverpool; but measures have been understand, been taken by the parties who have been the sufferers to interfere with Bennett's enjoyment of the proceeds of this extensive and ingenious robbery.

Three sons of the late Mr. Rothschild took their stand in the place for so many years occupied by their father on 'Change for the first time since the death of the great capitalists and the announcement was made that the business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of Messrs N M Rothschild & Sons.

GOODS Stolen.—Were stolen on Saturday, 1st October, at the house of the undersigned, corner of Louisa and Tchoupitoulas streets, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, sundry effects of jewelry, such as gold earrings, bolt beckles, and other valuable jewelry, the whole enclosed in a bag made of pearls, and adorned with silver. The undersigned will give a reasonable reward to the person returning said articles. Jewellers, Gold and Silver smiths are requested to detain them in case they should be offered for sale. If the above articles are returned to the undersigned, no pursuit will be made.

New Orleans, auburb Delor, 6th October, 1836.

oct7 JULIEN BURET.

Espanza.—In the [illegible] Exports, published yesterday, for "ship Archer", read "ship Renown."

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 6th.

No vessels cleared yesterday.

ARRIVED.

Steam Boat Madison, Scott, from St. Louis, Sept. 7th.

Steam Boat Carrollton, Phillips, from Vicksburg.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per Steam Boat Carrollton—60 bales cotton, N & J Dick & Co; 10 do to Martin, Pleasants & Co, 32 do, T Barrett & Co; 262 do do Buckner Stanton & Co; 4 do Byrne, Herman & Co; 273 do, Burke, Watt & Co; 94 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 50 do, Wilcot, Anderson & Co; 16 do, M Bogert; 258 do, Bullet, Shipp & Co; 23 do, Kelly, Mason & Co; 54 do, Hermann, Briggs & Co;—Total 1009 bales; 2 trunks, Buchanan & Regan; 1 bbl hams, 1 keg and 1 bundle, H M Orr; 5 casks Claret wine, Tarbo & Nash; 8 bozes tobacco, Turner & Priesly.

Per Steamer Madison,—479 pigs lead, J Vairin & Co; 256 sacks corn, Eastman & Broe; 421 bbls castor oil, E L Tracy; 226 sacks corn, 333 do oats, 12 kegs bacon, Hedrick & Largen fry; 2 bdls tobacco, Boger & Hawthorn; 5 bbls bounce, P Shannon; 73 sacks corn, J Thayer & Co; 276 bbls flour, 233 coils rope, J Vairin & Co; 677 pigs lead, 2713 sacks corn, 220 bbls apples 20 doz chickens, to owners on board.

PASSENGERS

Per Madison,—D Birdsall, & lady; M Duval; G W Alexander; J Lopez; S W Miles; A Taylor; S B Conkeith; C Davis; C S Able; N Thiberger; N Garrison; W Patterson; E S Weeks; B Shannon; J Priestly, C M Lane; F Tillett, L S Crandell.

MEMORANDA.

The Steamboat Madison left St. Louis, Sept 27th, and mouth of the Ohio on the 1st Oct.

At 12 o'clock the Gen Gaines was 20 miles from the town, and the Champion 20 miles ahead of her.

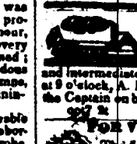
As the Charleston papers contain no Liquid List, we have not been able to give the late departures and arrivals in the European ports.

Cleared at Alexandria for this port, Sept. 26th, brig, Trimme, Bath.

Sailed from New York, for this port, Sept 27th, ship Vespasian; 29th, barque Farby.

Arrived at Liverpool from Charleston, 12th August, ship Mogul; 19th, ship Washington; 21st, ship Elizabeth.

Up at Baltimore for this port, ship Havre, to sail soon.



FOR MOBILE.

The Steam Boat James Monroe, Capt. Dunlery, will leave the Rail Road for the above port and intermediate landings, on Sunday next, 9th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

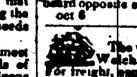
oct 6 W. L. BIJOU,

100 Camp st.

FOR VELASCO AND BRAZORIA.

The fine coppered and copper fastened Sch. Col. Fannin, Thompson master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch for balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite St. Louis st. or to JOHN CROSBY.

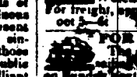
oct 6 26 camp st.



FOR HAVRE.

The well known Ship Mozart, captain Welch, will have dispatch for the above port. For freight, apply to L. MILLAUDON,

oct 5—6t 76 Canal street.



FOR NEW YORK—6th inst.

The A 1 coppered and copper fastened ship Crescent, Capt Nesbitt, will sail on Sunday next. For balance of freight or passage apply on board opposite Esplanade street, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

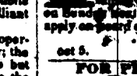
oct 5. 47 Bienville st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—6th inst.

The packet ship John Sergeant, C Vandyke master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on the above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for passengers, apply on board opposite the Vegetable Market, or to J READ & CO.

35 Royal street

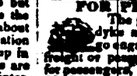
The J. Sergeant takes steam up the Delaware river.



FOR GALVESTON BAY.

The fine new Mexicanbuc, capt Burns, can take the bulk of 50 bbls freight, will sail on the 8th instant, and can accommodate passengers. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Tchoupitoulas street, or to JAMES REED & CO.

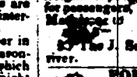
oct 5 35 Royal street



FOR BALTIMORE.

The fine, fast sailing brig Palestine, will positively sail on the 8th inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARROD & QUARLES,

oct 4 94 Custom house st.



FOR MATANORAS.

THE fine schooner Harleyan, Captain Dickenson, will leave with despatch.

For freight or passage apply to

oct 1. M S CUCULLU, LESPEYRE & Co.

SALT—10,000 bushels Turks Island coarse salt, for sale by HARROD & QUARLES,

oct 7 94, Custom house st

PORK & WHISKEY—600 Bbls. mess, prime, M. O. and P. O. Pork in store; 30 bbls. rectified Whiskey, landing ex flat boat, for sale by

ORAIN & MIGNON,

oct 7 No. 7, New Levee.

HARROD & QUARLES, No. 94, Custom House street, have for sale, now landing—50 coils Manilla Rope; assorted sizes; 30 coils Russ Hemp do. 15 Hemp hawsers; 500 coils Northern bal Rope; 30 pieces Brazilian in Duck; 30 pieces Raven do. oct 7

LAFAYETTE RUM—In store, for sale by EASTMAN & BROTHERS,

oct 7 30, Old Levee.

BOSTON RUM—85 bbls, for sale by EASTMAN & BROTHERS,

oct 7 30, Old Levee.

JOWLS—5 hogsheads, smoked and in good order, for sale by EASTMAN & BROTHERS,

oct 7 30, Old Levee.

CHECKS on Philadelphia at sight, for sale by KOHN, DARON & Co.

oct 7

LYNCH'S CHATEAU-MARGAUX—30 doz Lynch's Chateau Margaux, a superior article for sale by T. BARRETT & Co.

oct 7

NOTICE—The sale of the apothecary store, corner of Girod and Tchoupitoulas, is suspended until Friday, the 7th October, at 4 o'clock P. M.

B BEAUREGARD,

oct 7 Marshal.

A. Castell vs. Flagg & Pilgore.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. M. Soyol, associate judge of the civil court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on the 15th October 1836, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the corner of St. Ann and Condé streets, 3 bbls sugar, seized to satisfy the judgement rendered in the above case. Terms, cash.

oct 7 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

Clous vs. Dejongue & al.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the hon. Wm. Grivot, associate judge of the City Court of New-Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 18th of October 1836, at 5 o'clock P. M. at the corner of St. Ann and Condé streets, 1 canopy, wash stand, 1 pr cart table, 1 pr hand iron and sundry other articles, seized to satisfy the judgement rendered in the above case. Terms, cash.

oct 7 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

THE Carrollton Bank checks on the North, 40 days date, at 4 per cent. discount.

oct 6 JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana.

New Orleans, October 5.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of that Institution will close the Cashier for the [illegible] of this Bank at Vermillionville on the 25th inst.

oct 6 MARTIN GORDON, Cashier.

DRAFTS ON PARIS, for sale by

Ph. PESCHIER & GALLY,

oct 6 No. 5, Toulouse street.

An Elegant Dwelling House for sale.

Any person desirous of purchasing a very desirable private residence, used but one year, may learn terms, which will be liberal, and other particulars touching the same, by applying to

oct 6 WM. McCAWLEY, Exchange st.

Louisiana Carriage Repository, 46 & 48 Royal street.

The subscribers are now opening a large assortment of Coaches, Dickey-seat Barouches, Jn C and Elliptic springs, also, Gig, &c. for either one or two horses, Phætons, double and single Stanhopes, Gigs, Sulkies, &c, For sale on accommodating terms by

oct 6 H BEACH & CO.

NOTICE.

Washington Rail Road Commissioners.

THE Company will receive sealed proposals for the confessions of the projected Rail Road, to extend from Elysian Fields' street to "la terra aux boeufs" the contractors being held to furnish every necessary thing (with the exception of the Rails, to be furnished by the company) upon the additional condition that said constructions confession the whole.

The estimation of the materials to be furnished, is deposited at the company's office. Corner of Orleans & Royal streets.

oct 6 J A. DUREL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the plantation heretofore called Ilsaronde, hereby give notice that all animals hereafter found grazing