COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	sept 24	Boston	aug 19
Philadelphia	" 23	Baltimore	sept 22
Charleston	sept 29	Washington	sept 22
Paris	aug 8	Liverpool	aug 24
Havre	" 9	London	" 25
Havana	sept 17	Tampico	sept 5
Mexico	aug 30	Vera Cruz	sept 4
Bordeaux	july 30		

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

819 bales	Mississippi, prices not transpired.		
8 "	do		10¼ cts.
490 "	do and Louisiana		10½
80 "	do and do		10 ¾

REMARKS.

We discover that there is beginning to come little activity in business in regard to sales, but not to any great extent, excepting as to filling orders for very few Merchants from the interior have come in for their general supply

The weather during the week has been very fine for the transactions of all kinds of business, and particularly for discharging, and loading of vessels, and steam boats. There was a great change took place in the weather on Sunday night, and the thermometer stood on Monday about 16 degrees below what it was on the day previous, and has continued cool, and pleasant since. All apprehensions in regard to any kind of epidemic has disappeared, and we believe the city has been as healthy as any, if not more so than any other during the whole summer.

On Thursday Liverpool dates to the 24th August were received via New York, which represents that market in a favorable light in regard to cotton which had advanced ⅛ and on the common to good quality of American, and heavy sales by the last accounts.

There was but four fret water in the Ohio which of course will prevent large boats from passing.

Cotton.—There has been a good demand for new through the week, with the exception of Wednesday, on which day we could not hear of any sales. The transactions since Friday last amount, so far as has come to our knowledge, to 6341 bales, which were at the following prices, viz: 22 bales Mississippi at 19¾ cts; 175 a 19; 20 a 18¾; 45 a 18; 40 a 17¾; 30 a 17½, 119 a 16¾; 64 a 16½; 29 a 15½; 2967 at prices not transpired; 10 Louisiana a 19; 90 a 18¾; 21 a 18½; 19 a 17½; 34 a 17; 16 a 16; 80 Louisiana and Mississippi a 18; 490 a 16½; 202 old crop a 13½; 48 a 13½; and 34 Texas a 15½.

Receipts during the week amount to 7410 bales, exports 1174, all of which went to Northern ports, U. S.; there was but 210 bales cleared the first week of last October, which were likewise for the same destination. We do not discover that the late favorable accounts from Liverpool has any farther effect on the market than to give purchasers more confidence and induce them to buy more freely, for on Wednesday there were no sales, and on Thursday and Friday they amounted to 3296 bales, all of the new crop with the exception of 340 bales.

Tobacco.—The quantity on sale amounts to about 2100 hhds which is principally of an inferior quality and for which there is none, or very little demand. The small proportion of fine tobacco on hand is said by purchasers to be held at too high prices. The only transactions we hear of during the week was 100 hhds which were sold at 3¾ 4¾ and 5¾.

Sugar.—This article continues very dull, and sales in small quantities at our quotations.

There appears to be more shipments of late than for months past; this may be thought expedient by holders, as the new crop may be looked for in about six or seven weeks.

Molasses.—There is no demand for this article excepting in small quantities, and with few exceptions it is in hands of Grocers.

Flour.—We continue our quotations at from 9 a 10 dollars, but hear of no sales to-day at the latter price, 9 50 we think is the highest that could be obtained.—The article is in demand but prices are too high for exportation.

Rice.—Fresh beaten is selling at 5 a 5¼ dollars per 100 lb. The old which is on hand is of but little value, and is selling at low prices, say from 2 a 2½.

Corn.—We find a great advance has taken place in the price of this article, last Saturday we quoted it at 70 cts at which price sales had been made on friday, we now quote it at 85 a 90, sales at the former price was made yesterday, and the latter is asked, but we hear of no sales at that price.

Freights.—The unusual numbers of vessels in port for the season of the year causes Freights to be dull, and as they will continue to accumulate, any advance may not soon be expected, they are in a slight degree better to New York and Boston than they were last week.

Stocks.—The prices quoted are merely nominal, we can hear of but 30 shares being sold during the week; this is probably attributable to the extreme pressure in the money market which is felt more heavily than for years past; the best notes are selling at 2 per cent per month.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

		Dls	Cts		Dls	Cts
Cotton.—Good & Fine	per lb	0 18	a	0 19½		
Good Fair	do	0 17½	a	0 18		
Fair	do	0 16½	a	0 17		
Middling	do	0 15	a	0 15½		
Ordinary	do	0 12½	a	0 14		
Tobacco.—First quality	do	0 5	a	0 6		
Second	do	0 4	a	0 5		
Crossed ⅝	do	0 3	a	0 4		
Cuba	do	0 25	a	0 30		
Sugar.—New Orleans	do	0 10	a	0 11		
Cuba—white	do	0 14	a	0 15		
" brown	do	0 10	a	0 10½		
Molasses.—	per gal	0 40	a	0 42		
Hagging.—Western	per yd	0 27	a	0 29		
" Dundee	do	0 23	a	0 25		
Bale Rope.—	per lb	0 12	a	0 13		
Coal.—Western	per bbl					
Liverpool	do	0 15	a	0 00		
Scotch	do					
Candles.—Sperm, N Bedford	per lb	0 36	a	0 36½		
" Nantucket	do	0 35½	a	0 36		
Tallow	do	0 12	a	0 13½		
Coffee.—Cuba	per lb	0 13	a	0 14		
Brazil	do	0 12	a	0 12½		
St Domingo	do					
Flour	per bbl	9 50	a	10 00		
Fruit.—Raisins	per box					
"	half box					
"	qr box					
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 13	a	0 10		
" hard do	do	0 7	a	0		
Fish.—Cod	per box	1 50	a	1 63		
Herring	do	1 0	a	0 0		
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	11 0	a	11 50		
" No 2	do	10 0	a	10 50		
" No 3	do	5 50	a	6 0		
Grain.—Corn in ear	per bbl	0 62	a	0 62½		
" shelled	per bushl	0 85	a	0 90		
Beans	per bbl	5 0	a	5 50		
Hay	per 100 lb	1 12½	a	0 0		
Hides—Lit & Mts	per lb	0 9	a	0 11		
Mexican	do	0 10	a	0 12		
Lead—Pig	per 100 lb	5 75	a	5 80		
Bar	per lb	0 7½	a	0 0		
Lime—Western	per bbl	4 0	a	4 50		
Thomaston	do	4 0	a	4 25		
Provisions:						
Beef—Mess	per bbl	13 0	a	14 0		
Prime	do	11 25	a	12 0		
Pork—Clear	do	24 0	a	0 0		
Mess	do	23 0	a	23 50		
Prime	do	18 00	a	18 50		
Hog round						
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0 11	a	0 12		
Canvassed	do	0 11½	a	0 12½		
Sides	do	0 11½	a	0 11½		
Shoulders	do	0 7½	a	0 8½		
Hog round	do	0 9	a	0 10		
Lard	do	0 13	a	0 16		
Butter—Northern	do	0 0	a	0 0		
Western	do	0 20	a	0 22		
Shot—assorted	per bag	2 00	a	2 50		
Soap No. 1	do	0 7	a	0 8		
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	2 50	a	3 0		
" ground	do	1 75	a	0 0		
Turk's Island	per bush	0 50	a	0 0		
Rice—Carolina	per 100lb	0 5	a	5½ 0		
Spirits:						
Brandy—French, 4th pr	per gal	1 35	a	1 62		
American, 1st proof	do	0 50	a	0 52		
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof	do	0 44	a	0 45		
Jamaica	do	1 20	a	1 25		
Northern	do	0 41	a	0 45		
Gin—Holland	do	1 0	a	1 25		
American	do	0 44	a	0 46		
Whiskey—Common	do	0 41	a	0 42		
Rectified	do	0 44	a	0 46		

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	5-8d
London, tobacco per hhd	47s 6d
Havre, " "	12c
Cowes and a Market, do do	50s 00
North of Europe, do do	50s 00
Northern ports in U S, cotton, per lb	¼ a ⅜ c.
" " tobacco, per hhd	35s a 5 00

EXPORTS OF COTTON & TOBACCO SINCE 1st OCT. 1836.

EXPORTED TO	BALES OF COTTON. This wk.	Previously.	Total.	HHDS. TOBACCO. This wk.	Previously	total.
Liverpool,						
Other Br ports,						
Total to Br ports,						
Havre,						
Other Fr ports,						
Total to Fr ports,						
North of Europe,						
Other For. ports,				413		413
Total to for. ports				413		413
Northern ports U S	1174		1174	488		488
Total,	1174		1174	901		901

STOCKS.

As corrected by Thomas Nelson, Exchange Broker, No. 3, Camp street.

Louisiana State Bank ..... 8 750 last sales
Bank of Orleans ..... none offered
Bank of Louisiana ..... 126 asked
Consolidated Association ..... 1000 last sales
N. O. Canal and Banking Co ..... 25 purchased
City Bank ..... 104 asked
Union Bank of Louisiana ..... 1300 last sales
Citizens' Bank ..... 112 last sales
Commercial Bank ..... 100 asked
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank ..... 1000 asked
Gas Light Bank ..... 1000 asked
Carrollton Railroad Bank ..... 90 asked
Ameliorating Bank ..... 60 offered
Atchafalaya Bank ..... 93 offered
Exchange & Banking Co ..... 80 for 50 paid
Louisiana State In. Co ..... 70 for 50 paid
Louisiana In. Co ..... 5000 for 100 paid — at auction
Orleans In. Co ..... none offered
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co ..... 60 for 50 paid
Merchants' Ins. Co ..... 34 asked
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co ..... 60 last sales
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co ..... par, last sales
Ocean Ins. Co ..... par.
Commercial Ins. Co ..... 10 prem. last sales

Eagle Ins. Co ..... par
Orleans Navigation Co ..... 10 premium last sales
Pontchartrain Railroad Co ..... par.
Nashville Railroad Co ..... 81 prem.
Orleans Cotton Press Co ..... none offered
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co ..... par
Old Artichoke Co. of 1835 ..... none offered
Artichoke Stock of 5th District ..... none offered

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 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.

In our columns will be found a very interesting letter from O. P. Q., the celebrated Paris correspondent, upon Ireland, and the late attack of Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords. It is a paper which deserves attention. The wrongs heaped upon that generous, devoted noble and intelligent people are most graphically described. It is worthy of one their own gifted countrymen—of Burke, or Grattan, or the devoted eloquent O'Connell.

A specimen No. of Mr. Leonard's paper, "The *Standard*" was issued this morning: it was his intention to have published a full edition of it, and to have furnished it all to his subscribers. From an accident to his press, he found himself obliged to postpone the the first regular number, until Monday next.

The *Standard* is well printed, and promises to be generally supported. Mr. Leonard is too well known to require us to speak of his claims to public usage.

The Texian armed schr. the *Terrible*, has been placed in the custody of John H Holland, Esq Marshal of the U. S. of this District of Louisiana. She was sent here from Pensacola, where she had been carried by the U. S. vessel of War the Boston; the court there not having jurisdiction to take cognizance of the offences alleged against her, they having been committed upon our waters. The following charges are the important:—

1st. That the Terrible was fitted out at this port to wage war against a government with whom the United States are at peace.

2dly. That her commander Lieut. Randolph had manifested the intention of committing an act of piracy upon a Sardinian vessel, the Pellicana Mexicana.

3dly. [illegible] he had sailed from this port without the authorization of the Collector of this port.

[illegible] will undergo legal examination, and therefore we forbear making comments. We may, however, remark that we feel happy to see our government show the disposition to maintain her neutrality. Her character in the eyes of foreign nations and the commerce of her merchants requires this of her.

Accommodation and [illegible]

The (low pressure) Steam Packet Champion, Capt. T. Clark, hence for Bayou Sara and intermediate landings, left this city on Thursday morning last, at half past ten, and arrived the same evening at Bayou Sara, and landed her passengers by 10 o'clock, P. M. having performed her passage in eleven hours. Thus have the planters and the citizens in general an opportunity of visiting their plantations and the pleasant town of Bayou Sara, in one of the finest and most pleasant boats that ever swam the Mississippi; in addition to which, she is commanded by a gentleman whose attention and urbanity of manners are such as will ensure a comfortable an agreeable jaunt to all.

DIRECT TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

The following letter we were permitted to which copy was received by a dry Good House in this city, in answer to a circular which they issued in May last; announcing that they had ceased to make any purchases whatever in New York of either European or American goods and inviting European manufacturers to establish agencies here as well as at New York or to make consignments to any importing house in this city: The letter is from a Hosiery House in Nottingham England, which is probably more extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton and other hosiery, than any other in Europe.

Nottingham, August 18 1836.

Messrs ——— & Co. New Orleans.

Gentlemen—We have been duly favored with your esteemed of 26th May last acquainting us with the resolution, that you and some other dealers in European fabrick had adopted, to make no purchases of them in future at New York, and inviting us to ship assortments of our hosiery direct to New Orleans. We have therefore the pleasure to inform you that we propose keeping Messrs R. & J. Curell of your city sufficiently supplied with them, and instructing those gentlemen to dispose of them on the lowest terms. If you do not find the assortments such as suit your market, we shall feel ourselves obliged by your pointing out the sorts wanted, either through Messrs R. & J. Curell or direct to

Your most obedient servant

[illegible]

The revolution which has resulted in the virtual independence of Texas from the dominion of Mexico, is one of the most remarkable events of modern times and will probably be followed by the most important consequences. The superiority of the anglo American settlers over the Mexican occupants, so clearly manifested renders, the conquest of Mexico itself an event which may be realized before many years. The great inducements an enterprise which promise such rewards, will not be overlooked by a hardy and warlike people who have so great a contempt for the prowess of their adversaries. Besides, the obstinate disposition of the Mexican government, which will prevent it from acknowledging the independence of the revolted colony, will produce such feelings of animosity and desire for revenge, as to induce the latter to attempt the total overthrow of the former. And when we think that every year from three to four thousand emigrants are leaving this country to swell the effective force which is now on the banks of the Sabine, we may form some idea of the probable result of the contest. Even at this time there are concentrated 10,000 troops in Texas. Will this force be disbanded without Mexico abandoning the war and acknowledging the independence of the country? Mexico will never do that: and if she does, it will only delay events until Texas becomes stronger; and will be better able to subjugate her at a single blow. Its wildness, the adventure, the enthusiasm of a new crusade—not that of Peter the hermit—but one the natural consequence of civilization, will lead the daring hosts to the walls of Mexico—to the palace of Montezuma.

It is supremely ridiculous to think of the interposition of any European power. They cannot interpose a straw if they would. The affairs of Europe are so complicated and embarrassing that it is as much as they can do to attend to their own peculiar policy, without meddling with this continent. Besides, what motives can induce either England or France to obstruct this movement of civilization. Is there any political, any commercial motive to sanction it? They are both liberal and free governments, and they cannot but desire that their principles should extend as far as possible, in order to interpose a stronger barrier against the designs of Russian despotism: that Russia if nearer might interfere and assist the Mexicans is natural enough, for her policy is to foster and protect ignorance, fanaticism and superstition.

In a commercial point of view, both England and France would be gainers by this revolution. A greater demand would exist for their manufactures, and their present commerce with Mexico would quadruple itself. Besides this they would possess greater facilities, for establishing commercial houses of their own, and carrying on their mining operations, without the same impediments and dangers which they now daily run from the unsettled state of the country and the jealousies, with which, as foreigners they are regarded by its present destinies.

Mexico contains an immense era of ground and in possession of one of the finest climates in the world; it would be a matter of philanthropy to see it occupied, by an industrious, intelligent and virtuous race of men. But this can never be the case so long as it remains in the possession of its present occupants; they will not improve by the examples of more civilized nations, nobody will they encourage and protect such strangers as come among them to settle, and who would make most valuable citizens. Jealous as they are of others, they are equally so of themselves.

On motion, the Committee on Esplanade street, was and is hereby discharged.

On motion of Mr Lessepe, the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, that an additional Assessor for the 2d and 3d district be appointed, and that an election for the same be held immediately.

The Ballot box having been passed round, and the Recorder having nominated Messrs. Dauvignaud and Percy as tellers, it appeared on opening the box that Mr Louis de Farad having obtained all the votes, he was consequently declared duly elected.

On motion of Ferraud the Council set with closed doors.

The doors being opened the Council adjourned to Wednesday next, the 12th October.

A true copy, J. BST. AMAND, Sect

The Schooner Terrible.—The vessel was fitted out as a privateer, armed with one gun) and manned by 14 men, was captured by the U. S. Sloop of war *Boston*, off the Balize and has been sent into this port for adjudication. It was said that she was captured at the instance of one of her owners, between whom and the others, some dispute had arisen to the service in which she was to be employed. Lieut Randolph, late commander of the Terrible, together with the crew on board at the time of the capture are now in the *Boston*.

Proceedings were immediate commenced in the U. S. Court here against the *Terrible*, but it was found that jurisdiction could not be entertained of the matter, the vessel having been seized in the waters of New Orleans. She has therefore been ordered to New Orleans for adjudication, and sailed for that port yesterday.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

IRELAND—AGITATION—AND O'CONNEL.

Paris July 22, 1836.

Gentlemen.—"*I am sick of the name of Ireland*" said Lord Wynford, when waited upon by a Deputation of the Irish begging Protestants, to request him to oppose the appropriation clauses in the Irish tithe bill. Poor Lord Wynford!

"*The Irish are foreigners to us,*" said Lord Lyndhurst, in his most able but most wicked speech on the Irish Corporations bill. Poor Lord Lyndhurst!

"*Let us meet them* (the agitators) *as we have met them before,*" said the Orangemen at Dublin, who dined together a few days ago to commemorate the immortal memory of William of Orange! But how were they to be met? Why, with swords and bayonets to be sure. Poor, infatuated Orangemen.

Let me tell you a story which I think applicable to the disgust, insult, and bravadoes of Lord Wynford, Lord Lyndhurst, and the Orangemen of Dublin. My story is not a long one—but it may explain the position of certain noble Lords, and of certain blind, stupid, and brutal Orangemen better than any thing else—and therefore I prefer this mode of illustration.

Some hundreds of years ago.—I could fix the date if I would take the trouble—but I will not; there was on the Pyrenees between Spain and France, a portion of ground or country, called "No Man's Land." But in process of time two wealthy signors both disputed not merely for its possession, but for its fee or for the right to it. The inhabitants remained passive spectators of many a conflict between neighbouring castles and opposing chiefs; and alternately belonging to the French count or to the Spanish nobleman, as the chances of war determined. Thus, "No Man's Land" became every man's land—and lawless outrages, predatory excursions, and armed bands of robbers or assassins succeeded to the shepherd-like quietings and peace of former generations. At length the French count collected all his force—addressed all the inhabitants—promised and swore by all that is holy in heaven and hell on earth, to secure and preserve to those inhabitants all their ancient usages and customs, privileges and independence, if they would but help him in that his last attack on his Spanish transgressor—and in the end succeeded in marching with a formidable body of cavaliers, and retainers, volunteers and guards against the Spanish chieftain. The poor, unsuspecting inhabitants of "No Man's Land," little thought of the consequences which would result from listening to the specious counsels and entreaties of the French count. It never occurred to them that it would be better for them and their children that the spot which gave them birth—where their minds and their fancies, as well as their bodies were accustomed to roam free from foreign [illegible] and where they enjoyed all the pure pleasures of a new state of existence; should remain "No Man's Land," in preference to becoming the property of a tyrant—and they in consequence become slaves. They only looked at the moment—at sharpings—its agitations—its wars and its conflicts; and they never thought, that better it is to endure sorrow for a moment than to suffer tyranny for ever! and besides that, it never occurred to them, that if instead of wasting their strength and energies in the personal debates and quarrels of contending chiefs they sent both away, and refused to recognize either the one or the other—keeping "No man's Land" as free and independant as in olden times; they would be taking a short, safe, and effectual step to terminate all war and all trouble—and would act with justice to their posterity, as their ancestors had acted with honour and valour towards them. Alas! alas! in an unlucky hour the inhabitants of "No man's land" consented to become the army of "one man"—and soon afterwards they were his subjects. The expedition, thus organized was of course successful—the Spanish chieftain was made prisoner and put to death—his castle was set on fire and destroyed—all vestiges of his influence were lost—and the French count became the master and monarch of "No man's land."

The first few years the Count's dominion was managed so dexterously—so admirably—that the inhabitants scarcely felt the change—and as war no longer desolated the country, why every one said "how happy we are!"—but it was just a thing to be expected by a Count!—that the delights of Count government were of short duration. In a few years his increased expenses—his debts mounted—he was pressed by his creditors and tax gatherers were seen known for the first time in "No Man's Land"—the inhabitants were called upon to build new castles—erect forts—find money—provisions—for the Count's daughters—and a suitable dowry for the Count's eldest son;—and heavy taxes were levied for the first time that the poor people laboured hard to drive away the Spanish cavaliers and their followers, to give way to the French Count. So the necessity of the Governor soon became as hateful as his exactions increased—and a notable opposition was got up by the more active portion of the inhabitants—[illegible]—and little attention to this "disturbance" was paid by the Count—and replied to remonstrances by threats—and to insubordination by bullets and cutlasses. Yet these arguments though forcible, were not found to be convincing—and the inhabitants of "No man's Land," set about a system of [illegible] from the governor and his government. At last the Count [illegible] in the environs of his castle [illegible] a tax—if he did not [illegible] people from military service—and if he did not be satisfied with an annual income to be paid him by those whose land, the land was, but who still were happy thus to get out of the evil consequences of their former [illegible]. Matters remained thus arranged for a [illegible] the Count died, and his son succeeded him. The new Count was more arbitrary than his father. Possessed of great wealth by marriage—he reduced some of his retainers—expended much money in the country—[illegible] longer to receive the income paid by the inhabitants to his father—and only claimed to return a small standing army to defend his possessions, and "No man's Land" against the attacks of any other nobles, whether French or Spanish, who might envy him power, and seek to disturb his influence. This was all specious, and looked so apparently just and reasonable—that once more the inhabitants of "No man's Land" were fools enough to consent to become the property of another. By little and little the Count infringed on all the rights of the little community—far exceeded in his demands the exactions of his father—and at last styled himself not Count but Duke, and the poor simple inhabitants of "No man's land" were his subjects. Imposts were next levied—fines and penalties—prisons and a court—sycophants and flatterers, and even ministers were established—and no man's land was a ducal possession!

The Duke died—and his son succeeded—that son died, and his heir succeeded;—and no man's land was not a merely duchy but an hereditary possession! The poor simplestons who first drove away the Spanish pretender—and established a French Count over them, had long since been gathered to their fathers; and as in "NO MAN'S LAND" the printing press and the school-master were not known—the only history of the country was to be found in the archives of the castle.

And so matters would have gone on, perhaps for ever, but that a mighty man arose in that land who was an enemy to oppression, a hater of grievous taxes, and a lover of equal rights, equal laws, and even handed justice. And that man was of course called a "brigand, a rebel," and a traitor to the Duke—and if my memory serves me right—I think he was even outlawed by the then hereditary possessor of "NO MAN'S LAND." By this "brigand" got possession by a "ruse," of the archives of the castle—and he found therein recorded that some 100 years before, when the inhabitants of "no man's land" met in the environs of that very chateau and threatened to destroy it—he then Count had promised to take off the tax on the common lands—had engaged to free the people from military service—and had consented to be simply a nominal governor, but really to derive nothing from his government but an annual income. So the "brigand published all this to the inhabitants of "NO MAN'S LAND," who in their turn discovered that "no man's land" was their own land. And as knowledge is generally profitable—may sooner or later is always so—the inhabitants met once more in the environs of the old castle, and with the "Brigand" at their head, summoned the castle and its Duke—the guards and the cavaliers to surrender! of course this was called a horrible rebellion—and for this brigand's head a reward was offered of 1 forget how many pieces of silver. For some time, however, the case held out—and at last a compromise was effected which secured to the Duke the title he possessed and the castle he occupied—but on conditions most favorable to the inhabitants of "NO MAN'S LAND" when compared with those which for one hundred years themselves and their ancestors had existed. But as a bad king is never in want of evil counsellors—the Duke once more installed, soon forgot his engagements—and the "BRIGAND" was again and again compelled to take to arms. Each time he did so, he gained something—though it was but little—and this encouraged him to persevere. Each time he did so, the Duke was counselled by his Lord Lieutenant and Lord Wynfords—to make a bold stand—not to yield another inch—to die in harness—and sooner to ascend a scaffold (for scaffolds became common as civilization advanced) than to submit to the threats of this infamous "Brigand!!!"

At last in an unlucky hour the reigning Duke, forgot all his promises—and on the advice of his courtezans and counsellors, resolved trying the questions at issue by force of arms. But the force of arms soon turned out to be their weakness—and to cut my story short—the Duke was driven away—the old castle was raised to the ground—the courtezans and nobles instead of taking to their arms, took to their legs—and not a man jack was to be found of the dynasty and court of the old French Count of his ducal descendants. So "NO MAN'S LAND" becomes once more the property of its inhabitants—and from that time forward, as my story goes, all was quiet and happy for five hundred years.

How do you like my story? Why is it a true one? To be sure it is! "Well, and what was the name of "no man's land" and what was the name of the first French Count? I will not tell—[illegible] the olden histories of the Basqin provinces and you may find out the basis of my relation.

But how do you like my story? "Why pretty well, but my dear, does it apply?"

I will tell you. No man's land is IRELAND! IRELAND BELONGS TO IRELAND. A land belonging to its occupiers—and God knows the occupiers of Ireland, are Irishmen,—for though the English Tory nobility derives immense revenues from Ireland, they spend all away from it all their fortunes—and exclaim, "I am sick of the name of Ireland"—or "The Irish are Foreigners" —or "we will meet them with bullets and garabines as we have met them before."

The history of "NO MAN'S LAND" is the history of IRELAND always prosperous, always defrauded, always oppressed, always deceived. Too willing to believe—and too disposed to place confidence in her betrayer. Now and then arising and shaking terribly her foes—but then submitting for many a rolling year, to the despotism of her rulers, and to the oppression of her enemies.

The "Brigand" is O'Connell. He has got possession of the Irish Archives. He has found out the fact that Ireland belongs to Ireland—and that is as Lord Lyndhurst says, the Irish are foreigners to the English—oh, then indeed the English are foreigners in Ireland!! Take care my Lord! Take care! It will be a sad day for England when IRELAND shall call the ENGLISH "Foreigners!"

Lastly for I must end my letter, may the history of the termination of the conflict in "no man's land"—be the history of the end of the agitation and trouble in Ireland! May the English nobility not imitate the courtizans and parasites of the French Duke! May they not goad on the "IRISH BRIGAND" to do his worst; and may it not be inscribed on the page of British History that an Irish Barister put an end to the Union of the two countries.

I am gentlemen, your ob't ser't. O. P. Q.

A SIGN—At a recent company in Hanover township, in this county, it was proposed to take the vote of the corps on the Presidential election. It stood thus:

For Van Buren,	61
For Harrison,	2

The cause of the red petticoat hero finds few supporters in the ranks of Hanover.—*Boreville, Ohio, Telegraph.*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

CLEARED.

Ship Kentucky, Bunker, New York; Bogert & Hawthorn.

Brig Constitution, Sage, Key West; Samuel Thompson.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Steamboat Gen. Brown, Carter, Louisville,—no freight.

Steamboat Huntsville, Selleck, Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Mobile, Sheridan, Mobile.

Steamboat New York, Burge, Louisville.

EXPORTS.

New York per ship Kentucky—30 hhds sugar, 507 bales cotton, 2000 pigs lead, 220 hhds tobacco, 600 bbls flour, 200 do rum, 3 pipes 11 half do brandy, 13 boxes mdse.

Key West, per brig Constitution—3000 kegs lard and 400 bbls flour.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per Steamer Huntsville—191 bales cotton Hermann, Briggs & co; 190 do, Burke, Watt & co; 148 do, Lee & Hardy; 121 do, S Henderson; 149 W Bower; 95 do, T Barrett & co; 95 do, N & J Dick & co; 107 do, Landeth & Thompson; 58 do, J S Walton; 79 do; Forstall, High & co; 35 do, M White & co; 30 do, Buckner, Stanton & co; 12 do, Hodge, Oxnard & co; 10 do, Jas Armer; 7 do, E York & co; 11 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 10 do, Bullit, Shipp & co total, 1323 bales.

Per Steamboat Mobile—63 tierces, 3 half do rice, A Castillo; 4 boxes, 1 trunk mdse, E Morton, 1 box do, owner on board.

Per Steamboat New York—24 bales cotton, Martin, Pleasant & co; 73 do, Lee & Hard; 11 do, Lambeth & Thompson; 16 do, Bullit, Shipp & co; 30 do, Brander, McKenna & Wright; 44 do, Hermann, Briggs & co; 5 do, M. White & co; 34 do, Burke, Watt & co; 16 do, Barret & co; 10 do, Forstall, High & co;—total 255 bales; 49 bbls potatoes, T Dorsey, 25 kegs tobacco, Hefford & Sorgenfui; 1 box mdse, Buckner, Stanton & co; 117 bags oats, 140 bbls onions, eggs and potatoes, 20 kegs lard, owners on board.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Huntsville—Messrs C Williams, R Hill; J Mills, W Duffy, Guzman, A Henry, P Rigbourg, Jill Merle, B Probes, R Boring, F Kent, H G Collitte, G G Mathus, Miss Kerman.

Per Steamboat Gen Brown—J S Conell, J McKetee, D M Tilden, J Lee, C Morell, W Sheffield, E Rathbon, R H Allen, P D Phelps, R G Stansbury, W A Inglish, Noland, M H Styer, Miss Allen, Mrs Becker, J M Zachariae and family.

Per Steamer New York—90 cribs, 100 deck do.

Per Steamer Mobile—E Pollock, lady and child, A M Woolsey and lady, Miss Lodge, Capt Wright, J McCullough, T Ferrell, S Werres, E Shields, S Borgeresu, E B Ussery, J J James, W W Kelly, A Park, W Doorman, J Crickard, A R Graves, J Menturn, J Echu.

MEMORANDA.

The Steamboat Champion arrived at Bayou Sara last evening, and landed her passengers by 10 o'clock yesterday, and the trip in 11½ hours.

The Gen Gaines at 10 o'clock this morning was at Plaquemine.

The steamboat New York left Louisville 27th Sept.

DAILY EVENING TIMES

NOTICE.—The first number of the Times will appear on Saturday next, the 8th inst. Merchants and others wishing to give an extensive circulation to their advertisements, will please hand them into the office, No. 112 Chartres street, as a large edition will be published on the above day.

oct 6 LOUIS M. BOOTH.

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the above Association will be held on this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Western Exchange, Tchoupitoulas street.

LLEW. ZUBLIN, Sec'ry.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having lost the following certificates, the public is hereby notified that three months after date we will make application for their renewal.

Certificate No 10, for 306 shares of the N O Exchange & Banking company stock. No 766, for 100 shares of the N O Commercial Bank stock. No 639 for 5 shares Mechanics & Trader Bank stock. No 76, for 10 shares Exchange Company N O. No 24 for 25 shares commercial insurance stock.

6w—3 a w oct 8 J. T. BARNES.

WANTED.—One hundred labourers wanted on the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road, distant about twelve miles from the city, on the Lake shore. Men arriving from the North will find it to their advantage to be employed at a healthy place, where they will be ensured steady employment and good wages. Apply at this office.

oct 8—f PETER MURPHY.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the house, No. 85 Burgundy street, last evening, an English Pointer Dog, answers to the name of "MARK," had a collar on, with John Laird Glasgow engraved upon it, the dog is a liver colour, with a little white round each eye, a liberal reward will be paid for his recovery, and fifty dollars on proof to conviction of the person having him. oct 8—1w

SALESMAN wanted in a Dry Goods Store—A Creole or Frenchman, understanding thoroughly the Dry Good business and acquainted with the Creole and French population, can obtain a situation with a liberal salary by addressing "O. P. Q. Post Office."

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

The United States vs. the schooner Terrible.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Eastern District of Louisiana—In admiralty No. 2835—By virtue of a warrant of seizure to me directed by the Hon. the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, I have seized and taken into my possession the schooner Terrible, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; and I do hereby cite and admonish, the owner or owners, thereof, and all and every other person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest, in or to the said schooner Terrible, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, to be and appear a District Court to be holden in the city of New Orleans, on or before the fourteenth day from the date hereof and shew cause if any they have or can, why the said schooner, her tackle, apparel and cargo shall not be condemned and sold agreeably to the payer of the libellants.

Marshal's Office, this 5th day of Oct. 1836.

oct 8 JOHN H. HOLLAND, U. S. Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Eastern District of Louisiana—The United States vs. the schooner Water Witch. By virtue of a writ of *audition: repons* to me directed, in the above mentioned suit, will be sold, for cash, at the Exchange Coffee House, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, in this city, on Monday the 24th instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, the schooner Water Witch, burthen per register, 120-90-95th tons; together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, decreed forfeit. The said vessel is lying on the other side of the river opposite the city, and the inventory may be seen at the Marshals office. October 7th, 1836.

oct 8 J. H. HOLLAND, U. S. Marshal.

30 Casks Russett Brogans mens and Boys sizes, 60 do Kip Brogans and Boots now landing for sale by FERNANEZ & WHITING.

oct 8 No 20 St Louis street.

LARD—2025 kegs superior hard leaf Lard, just received and can be seen on board flat boat, foot of Canal st, for sale by G. DORSEY,

oct 8 44, New Levee.

PEACH Brandy—50 bbls. excellent Peach Brandy, for sale by G. DORSEY,

oct 8 44, New Levee.

CANVASS HAMS—30 casks Cincinnati cured canvass Hams; 50 tierces do. for sale by G. DORSEY,

oct 8 44, New Levee.

FLOUR—300 bbls fresh superfine, at the landing for sale by G. DORSEY,

oct 8 44, New Levee.

WHISKEY—150 bbls [illegible], in store and for sale by G. DORSEY,

oct 8 44, New Levee.

THE Citizen's Bank is drawing on England at 8 per cent prem. and on France at 75 30.

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