COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	aug 27	Boston	aug 27
Philadelphia	aug 29	Baltimore	" 30
Charleston	sept 5	Washington	" 30
Paris	july 29	Liverpool	july 26
Havre	" 16	London	" 24
Havana	aug. 23	Tampico	july 21
Mexico	july 15	Vera Cruz	aug 27
Bordeaux	" 14		

SALES OF COTTON ON MONDAY.

190	bales Mississippi	19
68	do Louisiana	18½
48	do do	18¾
23	do do	18¾
23	do do	19
26	do Texas	14¾
321		

SALES YESTERDAY.

78	bales Mississippi	19

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.
September 13, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine, per lb	18 a 19	
Good Fair	17½ a 17¾	
Fair	16 a 16½	
Middling	15 a 15½	
Ordinary	12 a 13½	
SUGAR	10½ a 11½	
MOLASSES	42 a 43	
TOBACCO First Quality	5 a 6	
Second	4 a 5	
Crossed	3 a 4	
FLOUR	7 00 a 7 25	
PORK—Clear	24 a 00	
Mess	23 a 23½	
Prime	17½ a 18	
Beef round	7½ a 8	
BACON—Hams	12 a 14	
Sides	11½ a 12½	
Shoulders	7½ a 8	
Hog round	9 a 10½	
BEEF—Mess	13 a 14	
Prime	11½ a 12	
LARD	12 a 16	
CORN	80 a 90	
WHISKEY	44 a 48	
BAGGING Western	28 a 30	
BALE ROPE	12 a 13½	
LEAD, (pig)	5 00 lis 5 87½	

NEW YORK, August 27.

City News.—The week has closed with unusual activity: the dry goods trade particularly is most active—there has been a great stir in flour today, which it will be seen, on a special reference, has advanced again. The money market is decidedly easier. The bills of importality announce the death of Peter Remsen. Eight years ago he was one of the most eminent merchants in our city. He was suddenly arrested in his useful and active career by a paralysis, and has lingered to the present time. He has left a large fortune, the result of industrious life, and the reputation of an upright and intelligent merchant, a legacy worth having. He had no family.

Stocks.—The stock market continues firm, but with little change. Large transactions in Utica at 12½ 12¾, 13, 60 days; 4 and 6 months. Boston and Worcester 109 1-4. Morris Canal advanced a trifle; sales of Delaware and Hudson, 80. There was a little doubt among the Brokers on Saturday, there was an amount of stocks to receive, money was a little easier.

Ashes.—Pots—This has been a day of extraordinary excitement, and it is exceedingly difficult to quote the market with precision. In the early part of the day some brands Western were selling freely at 6 75, in some sections of the town, and at others at 6 87½. This appeared to be a desire to purchase all that could be caught up at either of those prices. One parcel of the Fancy were sold at 6 75, and is now held at 6 87½. There is no Pearlash in market. 200 bushels inferior Ohio Corn sold at 92 cts, and a parcel of choice County Wheat at 1 70.

Cotton.—Quite dull.

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Cotton.—The reduced state of the stock prevented any extended auction sale of Cotton, and the market for the last three days has had the consequence exhibited in a certain activity, with a small improvement in prices: the sales have been chiefly in lots to the trade, embracing 1300 a 1000 bags Brazil at 11 a 11½; 4 a 500 Laguayra, 13; 500 Sumatra, 11½; 190 white Java, 15½; 4 a 500 Cuba, 11½ a 12½ cents.

Ashes.—The decline noticed in our last report has been generally conceded to, and transactions have been a little more extensive. Pots of Genesee have not varied materially, although in two or three instances lower prices have been accepted for them. The sales for the last three days comprise about 600 bales of Upland, at 12 a 20 cents; 400 Alabama, 13½ a 22; 200 New Orleans, 15 a 21½; and 200 Florida, 14 a 21—making a total for the week of 2500 bales.

Flour.—There was a good deal of excitement in the Flour market yesterday, and all descriptions were bought up with avidity at an advance of 25 a 50 cents on our previous rates. There were sales of Ohio, via Erie Canal, at 6 87½ a 6 88; Troy, 6 87½ a 6 88; common brands at Canal, 6 18½; Georgetown, 6 62½; and several thousand barrels of Shipping at 6 50 for N. Orleans to 6 66 for Northern.

Rice.—The stock remains light, and the demand continues limited, in consequence of the high rates demanded: the sales of the week embrace 300 tierces at 5½ a 5½ 25, including some strictly prime at 5½ 37½ per 100 lbs.

Sugars.—Supplies of Muscovadoes have been moderate for some time past, and the stock of that description is now reduced quite low: a fair demand continues from the trade, and we notice sales of 200 hhds good prime Porto Rico at 10 a 11½ 70 Cuba Muscovado, 1 a 300 St Croix at 10½ a 12; 6 a 700 boxes brown Havana, 10 a 10½; 50 very common, 9½ a 9½; and 75 Manila, 14 cents; by auction, 345 bags clarified sold at 9 a 9½ cents, 3 a 4 months.

Exchange.—Nothing of importance has been done in foreign bills since our last notice.

ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.) Aug. 26.

Flour—New, per bbl 6 75 a 7 00; do old, 7 50 a 8 00; Wheat, white per bushel, 1 60 a 1 70; do red, 1 50 a 1 60; Corn 80 a 85; Oats, fresh imports, 40 a 50; Cloverseed 3 7½ a 3 8; Bacon per lb 10 1-2 a 11; Lard 12 1-2 a 14, Whiskey 29 a 30.

Corn—Two cargoes of Corn sold yesterday at 84 cents and one at 82 cents.

Bank Stock—Sales at New York, August 26—100 shares U S Bank at 123 3-8. On the 27th, 150 N O Canal, Commerce and Traders Bank at 109, 60 days; 50 do N O Canal Co at 28.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.

Coffee—The market this week has been very inactive, the sales nothing being few and in limited lots, at previously quoted prices.

Flour—Since our last improvement in prices has taken place in all descriptions of fresh Flour. At the beginning of the week, sales of lots of strictly fresh ground Howard street were made from stores at 8 6, but since then an advance has taken place in that description, and yesterday, sales were made in different lots at 8 25 a 8 37½. We quote the store price to day at 8 a 8 25, according to freshness. The wagon price in the early part of the week ranged from 7 62½ a 7 75. The Gunpowder Mills is very light. In the early part of the week two parcels of fine ground were sold at 7 50, but yesterday considerably more was made at 7 62½ and 7 75, and later in the day an advance of 12½ a 25 cents was obtained, and we now quote 7 87½ a 8 00. There is no Baltimore Wharf Flour offered. Western Bags is in fair demand—we quote lots of prime quality in market. The Rye Flour market has been at 11 3-4 a 12c, and holders appear to be willing to sell at these prices. Wheat—Sales of Western Red have been at 12 a 15c; Maryland Red at 12 a 12½; and Virginia at 12 a 12½ cents. Corn—Sales of Western White have been at 85 a 90c, and Yellow at 88 a 90c. Rye—Sales of Pennsylvania at 1 10 a 1 12½. Oats—Sales of Southern at 45 a 48c, and Pennsylvania at 50 a 52c. Cloverseed—Sales of Pennsylvania at 3 7½ a 3 8 per bushel. Whiskey—Sales of Hogshead at 29 a 29½ cents, and Bbls at 29½ a 30 cents.

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THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 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 those who have 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	E. LANDRY
4TH DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
TRIMMEDIAL	P. E. BOSSIER.

PROCLAMATION
BY EDWARD D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Whereas, Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States are to be chosen for this state, on the first Monday of the month of November next, and the two following days, to-wit:

One for the first electoral district, composed of the parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Orleans and Jefferson.

One for the second electoral district, composed of the parishes of West Feliciana, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Washington and St. Tammany.

One for the third electoral district, composed of the parishes of St Charles, St John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne and Lafourche interior.

One for the fourth electoral district, composed of the parishes of Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Lafayette, St Martin, St Mary and St Landry.

And one for the fifth electoral district, composed of the parishes of Point Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Natchitoches, Claiborne, Catahoula, Ouachita, Concordia and Carroll.

And whereas it is provided by law, that on the days aforesaid, every citizen of this State entitled to a vote shall have a right to vote for five persons to be electors, of whom shall reside in different electoral districts on each other:

Now, therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, notifying all electors throughout the state, of the said elections; and commanding all parish Judges, Sheriffs and other officers therein concerned, to hold the aforesaid elections on the days above mentioned, within their respective districts, at places and polls, and to cause the same to be conducted, and due return thereof made in the manner and within the time prescribed by law.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the state, at the city of New Orleans on this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and of the independence of the United States the sixty first.

By the Governor:
E. D. WHITE.
MARTIN BLACHE,
Secretary of State.

CHOLERA IN CHARLESTON.—Seventeen new cases are reported for the last twenty-four hours, on the 11, two white and fifteen [illegible] two dead. Of the seven cases reported on the 4th, [illegible] white and negro, [illegible] cases reported on the 5th, four more have died.

MEXICO.—The schooner Anita, Hernandez Master, arrived in our port on Monday evening from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that city up to 27th ulto; which our readers will find below.—We have received by the same vessel our files of the Diario de Mexico up to the 15th ultm., inclusively, which furnish nothing of most on the state of affairs in that republic.

Mirabeau B. Lamar's famous letter has been received in the capital. Our readers remember that, that scamper strongly recommended the putting to death of Santa Anna now, in the captive president numerous influential partisans in Mexico, and if we are deduced from the statements given by the official government paper, it must be obvious that the letter in question has created a great deal of indignation among the partisans of the Mexican. But in relation to the party with the Cosmopolita at its head celebrating the event, which they consider a sure guarantee of the country if the doctrine of Mr. Lamar triumphed over the inconceivable policy of the Texian Cabinet; at this point rumor was great in Mexico, all those possessing such principles are called anti-Mexican, and the Diario is a sort of Phillipic exclaims.

He lies that perverted Lamar, they also all lie, those who dare say that the death of General Santa Anna will be gratifying to the Mexican nation.—The majority of the people, not to speak in favor of this chief and prince for him may be less enthusiasm, all see in him the highest magistrate of the republic, his death would be to us the vilest reproach. The blood of Santa Anna will be the sign of total destruction to Mexico. Let the insecurate tremble for trembling, even the dream of domineering, such an atrocious crime! The day on which the grandeur of Saint Jacinto will cease to exist, will be the day of their ruin and extermination! Let them tremble also, whom to foment anarchy will not grant pardon, they may obtain what they desire, but the hour of national vengeance is at hand; and it will be terrible!"

The official dispatches from head quarters Orizaba give further details relative to the affair at Etla; it appears that the liberalists had taken possession of the village of Jojo where they kept for fourteen days, they numbered about 1000 men of which 800 dragoons, 200 mounted men, and the citizens and peasants of the neighborhood. The first engagement took place on the 26th June in which the federal troops had the advantage over the government troops, it was only on the 14th day that the action at Etla took place, in which victory decided in favor of the latter.—We have already given our readers the details of this engagement.

The official returns from the [illegible] department state that tranquility reigns in every quarter.

The project of the fifth constitutional law was submitted to Congress by the Commissioners intrusted to prepare it. This law has for object the administration of the judicial power. It establishes the most prominent items of reform. The judicial power is to be administered by a superior court of justice, the superior courts, of departments and inferior courts. The supreme court to be composed of 15 ministers and two magistrates, its decision will be final in those cases where opposition will be shewn in the decision of other courts. This court will inspect and investigate the other tribunals of the departments and see that the judges of them fulfill promptly and equitably serve the ends of justice, its last resort this court can decide upon criminal cases; will take cognizance of all, accusations against the President of the Republic the Deputies and Senators, the Secretaries of State of department, the council of governors, will decide on all judiciary legislators which may arise on contracts or negotiations made by the Supreme Government or by its express commands; will explain all laws which may relate to the administration of justice. Conformably to the dispositions of articles 27 and 28 of the third constitutional law and more particularly those which have for object the regulation of all the tribunals in the country, to name the ministers and magistrates of superior tribunals; to approve the nomination of the Judges of of the first or inferior courts; to give its decision on religious matters of litigation and give the interpretation of the pontifical bulls, &c.

Now, we will ask what qualifications one must possess, to determine on the second or third degree of the civil affairs of commanding generals of departments; to decide on criminal matters and generally on all subjects relative to the military. On this condition that when this tribune will act as a court martial, a General of division and brigade for the Chamber of three ministers, two for five and three for seven. These military judges to be named every second year by the supreme government. Having enumerated the privileges granted or to be granted to this supreme court, it must appear evident and there lies not the least doubt that the intention of government is to form a species of royalty to be invested in the hands of and admin[illegible] with proper modifications may be adopted [illegible] should or may be the plan of organization. The whole purpose and end [illegible] is to see and prevent the violations of the [illegible] their very inceptions."

COTTON VS. LINEN.—There is no question but what cotton is preferable to linen to wear all the year round [illegible] the skin. Linen is a more rapid conductor of [illegible] and consequently destroys the equilibrium of [illegible] dangerous extent in a climate as in [illegible] country. The Chinese, amid their [illegible] degrees, always give a decided [illegible] the skin.

Sugar—There is still a good demand for Sugar, at last week's prices. Sales of about 1100 barrels and 1200 bags Brazil; white at 10 3-4 a 10 7-8 cents; brown 8 1-2 for inferior; 530 bbls brown Laguayra, 10 3-4; 11 cts; 70 hhds inferior Trinidad, part 9 1-4, part terms unknown; 150 boxes brown Trinidad, 10 5-8 cts 5 mos; about 60 tierces and bbls Mussovado 9 1-8 cts, Good Porto Rico is scarce and in demand. By auction, 15 hhds, at 10 to 11 cts. 4 mos.

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The other two tribunals are not vested with any extraordinary power, unless we except the higher one, (the superior tribunals of departments) who will have right to investigate in civil and criminal matters of the second and third instance or degree. Some confusion will lead the deputiments in the dangers mentioned above. We repeat, that if this law is adopted, it will be the death blow of the Mexican Republic.

A proclamation of five and a half columns of the Diario promulgated by the General Congress, calls all Mexicans to arms, so as to continue the war against Texas. Shame or glory awaits the country on the result of this projected expedition. The above document being rather lengthy, we will give its translation in two or three of our successive numbers.

The *Ayuntamiento* of the state of Oajaca, have voted a *baton* of Honor unto General Canalizo, for his handsome conduct during the troubles in the province and in the battle at Etla. The *baton* is to be ornamented with a gold head, on which the following inscription is to be carved: "Ayuntamiento of Oajaca, unto the valorous General Canalizo."

The new mine of Guadaloupe and Cavo in the state of Chihuahua, has produced since the middle of January unto the end of June, in gold and silver, to the amount of 403,000 dollars.

Dates from Mazatlan (Pacific Ocean) up to the 20th July have been received, and by which we learn the loss of the English brig Louis, on the sand banks of Del Creston. The captain was unacquainted with the entrance of the port—he would not take a pilot and cast anchor in a dangerous situation.

Extract from a private letter to a commercial house in this city.

VERA CRUZ, 27th August, 1836.

Our vessels of war at sea since a fortnight, to cruize against the Texian pirates. The forced loans of the government are extorted with great severity now, even from foreigners—ammunition, provisions and clothing has been sent to Matamoras and 4000 men are spoken of to join the party stationed there—it seems government is decided to resume hostilities against Texas, but we think with little chance of success.

Business is extremely dull and copper money at 20 per cent discount in Mexico.

Congress has just passed the following law (25th August)—to persecute, apprehend and punish the forgers with the utmost severity, to stop immediately all coinage of copper money, to reduce annually one million of the same with part of the produce of the Patent Taxes and 5 per cent of import duties.

Postscript since writing the above, we have been put in possession of our files of the *Censor*, published in Vera Cruz up to the 26th ultimo inclusively, by which we are furnished with dates from the capital 5 days more recent than those preceding.

We learn that great preparations are made in Mexico by the Minister of War, to equip completely the army of operations against Texas.

News has been received in Mexico that a pirate was cruising on the coast of California, and that he had taken two prizes. Orders were consequently given to equip and dispatch immediately the brigs of war Santa Anna and General Barragan.

In the neighbourhood of Ilascala a band of robbers have been defeated, they number about 60 men. The chief was wounded and taken prisoner.

It was generally rumoured in Mexico that the new Commander in Chief of the army of operations against Texas, would be either D. Anastasio Bustamente or General Bravo, the former has the best prospects of being named.

CORRECTION.—We were in error in stating in our last, that the statue of the immortal Washington was for the Merchant's Exchange, it was a present to the Exchange Hotel Company in St. Charles st, and the statue of Fulton we understand is to be erected by subscription instead of being at the expense of the directors of the Merchant's Exchange, which is certainly preferable as it will afford the community an opportunity of showing their gratitude for the immense benefits conferred by the important invention, and their respect to the memory of the individual.

☞ The venerable President is at the Hermitage, in the enjoyment of excellent health. The concourse of visitors since his arrival has been very great. There is a slight probability of his visiting this city before his return to the seat of Government.

We are disposed to laugh at the laboured attempts to vet the south against Mr. Van Buren, by those who are ignorant, as the "man in the moon," of the policy, for years, of the state of New York, and the political course of Mr. Van Buren. These writers never were and never can be politicians, but at this late day, they having themselves up as the greatest of political leaders, and numerous as well as beardless the articles which they give to the people, in order to set them "all in the wrong." It is scarcely surprising that they should feel envious, of the man, and of course freely persecute him. But they can do nothing to check his rapid progress to the chair of the Union. Their heaviest blows will be harmless, and their most malignant calumnies will prove injury. He is the [illegible] clear-sightedness of the people; at all times the advocates of popular rights, his exertions have been appreciated; and struggling, as he has, to sustain the principles which will be considered the most brilliant and most energetic, and we may say, the most finishing administration we have ever had, the democratic party reasoned that he should not be sacrificed to appease the malice of his enemies. Hence the hold he has taken upon the affections of his countrymen—hence his plans, but rapid rise. The spell which carries him forward to his unobtrusive, yet acknowledged talents and fitness, based upon firm and unpeachable democracy on the one hand, and a thorough estimation of these qualities on the other. Martin Van Buren will succeed without noise, bustle or management, because the people are fond of their candidate; while the firm of Hugh L. White & William Henry Harrison & Co. will fail in every electioneering design, because the people are ashamed of them.

The New York papers are agitating the all important subject of a reform in their police system, it is much needed, as the present system is found to be entirely inadequate to the end intended by Police establishments. The New York Times justly observes "Of what avail is it to the injured citizen that the lawless offender is arrested and punished? The laws are indeed intended to the punishment of the criminal, but this remedy comes too late for the injured party. He has already suffered the assault of his hoards, the robbery, or conflagration of his property, perhaps the loss of life. The offender is arrested, the assailant sent to the penitentiary, the murderer to the gallows. But in this is a remedy for the sufferings of the injured party? Does it cure the maim of the assaulted? Does it rebuild the burnt premises?—Does it restore life to the murdered. Offenders are arrested and punished; but here the system stops; and in this limitation of its functions its weakness and insufficiency."

"The Times presents the matter in its true light. Paley says, the proper end of human punishment is not the satisfaction of justice, but the prevention of crimes, and this should be the basis of action all over our police establishments, to discover and arrest the incipient movements of vice. And can this be said to be the spring that puts in motion any of our police systems? We answer no, neither in New York or in any other city, the systems are all defective; and soon, very soon, too will the necessity of a new organization, in every large city, be evident. The causes which demand this reform are evident to the mind and eye of all. Jefferson has given it in a few words, when he says, "great cities are great sores on the body politic, and, like great sores on the body human, are the natural receptacles of the bad humors from all points."—And doubtless the opinion that the efficient police system of London, has driven numbers of the population, rogues of that city, to this country, is quite correct.—The New York Star says—"We shall be compelled to adopt the same police system of London, which is said to be admirable, by distributing the city and assigning a certain number of officers to each district, both as day and night watch. In that city if a disputes takes place, which is likely to grow into a quarrel or riot, a policeman is sure to be present, and by his judicious manner to settle the difficulty. In the reason to apprehend a riot, either in the theatre or in some public place, a disposable force is always on the spot, promptly to put it down."

In certain sections of our city a double or treble watch is required, from the peculiar character of the district, and nothing will tend more to prevent riot and disorder, and to check crime, than being always prepared to meet and punish the offender. The value of property and the immense amount of merchandise in this city, together with its constant and rapid increase, demand corresponding protection, and the expense of watching and lighting, and the whole organization of the police should be considerably extened, and the additional officers should be selected from among the best, prudent and well informed of our citizens willing to accept such trust."

A correspondent of the Times makes the following remarks, which are well worth the attention of the fathers of our city:—"I do not feel myself competent to *give form and body* to the proposed reform. Its quality and character should be strictly and exclusively civil, *conservatory, preventive*, possibly the present plan of [illegible] on the qualities and character [illegible] man who may compose it, than on the [illegible]ization. The whole purpose and end [illegible] is to see and prevent the violations of the [illegible] their very inceptions."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

By a correspondent in the interior of Mexico, we learn that foreigners are held in the greatest abhorrence by the Mexican authorities, from the unjust belief that they are the cause of the Revolutions, and the consequential distracted state of the country. This feeling was greatly engendered by the attack on Tampico, sometime last March, and still augmented by a late report—that a sea expedition was contemplated. The country is in a state of disquietude, but the government holds a power which will not easily be wrested from its grasp.

The Mexicans are in hopes of starving the Texians into submission. No easy matter we should think, when they have been holding a *General fast* so long.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We have received the August number of this periodical, and consider its contents equal to its extended reputation. We feel no hesitation in declaring our opinion that this publication is in every essential attribute, at the head of the periodical literature of the city; though we give a decided preference to the reviewers of the American Monthly Magazine, and do not agree with many of the opinions laid down by the able contributors to the Messenger.

CONSOLATION FOR LOUIS PHILLIPPE.—The last was only the third attempt to assassinate the King of the French, Henry the Fourth escaped two and twenty such attempts, and was not murdered till the twenty-third.

CARRIER PIGEONS.—It is said that the Paris speculators have set in operation a line of pigeons to carry the knowledge of the price of funds to London in about twenty hours, so that stock jobbers can avail themselves of the intelligence to aid them in their speculations.

A late Paris paper says that Marie, the youngest daughter of Louis Philippe of France, is an adept in sculpture. She has just given the last touch of her chisel to a large marble group which is intended for exhibition in the Louvre. The King is severally taught his family to turn their hands like himself, to any thing for an honorable livelihood. This useful knowledge and practical acquaintance with the languages and customs of various nations, are now the brightest ornaments they can boast of in the midst of royal splendors.

OUR FRENCH RELATIONS.

We are gratified to learn, through a gentleman of high standing in Paris, and one intimate with the councils of the King, that a Minister is shortly to be sent to this country, to restore our diplomatic relations, and at the same time the cordial and kind feeling which ought always to subsist between the two nations.—*Globe.*

FROM RIO GRANDE.—Capt. Hayman, of brig Forest, arrived yesterday, informs us that the Revolutionists had possession of the whole country, with the exception of a small part of Rio Grande, and that there was no doubt but they would obtain possession of that.—The inhabitants were kept constantly under arms, being closely besieged. Fresh provisions are extremely scarce, and business entirely at a stand. The brig Tuscan, Hambling, at Port Allegro, had not been heard from the last two months, the communication being entirely cut off between Rio Grande and that place.—*N. Y. Times.*

Further particulars of the Fire at Port au Plat.—Our correspondent at Port au Prince, under date of August 5th, 1836, says: Last evening we received accounts that the greater portion of the city of Port au Plat is in ashes. The intelligence is correct and the amount of property destroyed is estimated at $500,000 principally goods and produce in the place and Cape Haytien. The loss is heavy here. The fire originated in that quarter of the city where the merchants are located; and consequently not can escape without loss. A large quantity of tobacco is destroyed.

By way of postscript, our correspondent adds—Tobacco has been selling at $16 to $17. $20 is asked. Receipts from the interior have been backward, but we think on account of the hitherto bad state of the roads, a good deal yet be expected.—*N. York Express.*

FROM BERMUDA.—By the British schooner Brilliant, Capt Young, from Bermuda, we have received the Royal Gazette of the 23th August, in which it is stated that Sir Lionel Smith, Governor General of the Windward Islands has been promoted to the government of Jamaica. Sir Evan Murray McGregor, of the Leeward Islands, succeeds him, and Sir Dudley Hill, Governor of St Lucia, succeeds to the Government of the Leeward Islands.

The Governor prorogued the House of Assembly, [illegible] in both Houses. He returned thanks [illegible] in contributing [illegible] according to the [illegible] of the kind. He congratulates them on the increase of ship building in that colony, which has lately received with great activity. The abundant growth of excellent timber giving it great advantages, and affording employment to its inhabitants.—*N. Y. Times.*

We like the tone of the following article from the Louisiana Journal. Our friend Bradford, its veteran Editor is a staunch republican of the old school moving straight forward in the course of truth, fearless of the consequence.

DEMOCRATIC STATE [illegible] since the July election, some of the northern whig papers, influenced by truth, which is a [illegible] modern whig quality, have announced that Mr. Senator Porter has long since determined not to be a candidate for re-election. The reason is obvious—"the grapes are sour"—or, in more intelligible language, modern whiggery is out of fashion in Louisiana.

In the choice of Senator, the republicans should have an eye to a man of unflinching independence, and of unquestionable talents. Aye, we have heard but two names mentioned among our political friends, for the high office of United States Senator. The one is Alexander Mouton, of the parish of Lafayette, and the other is John R. Grymes, of the city of New Orleans. With Mr Mouton we have no personal acquaintance. His character is that of a high minded, honorable man, with a vigorous and well cultivated mind. His local position in the state, too, gives him a decided advantage. We are candid to say, that with Alexander Mouton as Senator, we would be entirely satisfied.

With Mr. Grymes, we have the pleasure of a personal and intimate acquaintance—and we hesitate in saying, that in point of intellect, he is inferior to no man in the Senate of the United States. He is, moreover, a republican of the old school, consistent and unflinching—and would be an ornament to any deliberative assembly. With the salary adequate, there is no man we would be more pleased with seeing Attorney General of the United States, than John R. Grymes.

With all these friendly feelings towards Mr. Grymes, we do not desire to create division in our ranks.—Mr. Mouton would get our vote for any office in the gift of the state, most cheerfully. His consistent and patriotic course, ever since he has attained manhood, reflects upon him the highest honor. Let the republicans, then, on the opening of the Legislature, rally on one of the gentlemen we have named, and give a united vote, to the dismay of the *allsorts.*

Steam navigation is affording wonders of its power of approximating distant lands. Information corroborative of this, comes to hand every year, and almost every month. In a London newspaper, we observe a notification that a steamer is to be about to leave Malta for Egypt; and as the people of that country had brought one into operation on the Nile, unprompted facilities are offered to the traveller who wishes to explore the antiquities with which the shores of that river abound. The names of Bruce, Ledyard, and Belzoni, are associated with it, the fame of whose exploits may tempt many others to rival or surpass them in enterprise, when it can be accomplished without the numerous privations and difficulties to which they are subjected. Thus may the bounds of science be enlarged, and a way opened for the spread of civilization.

In connexion with this subject, it may be stated, that the whole of the Mediterranean is likely, before long, to be rendered accessible by steam. The voyage from Trieste to Constantinople, touching at Corfu, Smyrna, Salonica, and Dardanelles, may now be performed by the agency, so that it is reasonable to infer that Palestine will soon be included, in which case, a person will be able to visit Cairo, Jerusalem, and Constantinople in a few weeks, gaining as much information as the generality of travellers now in the same number of months. Indeed, should [illegible] attend the projected voyage to India by way of the Euphrates, the Levant, will be as regularly visited by steamers as is now the Adriatic.

The Boston Morning Post recommends very warmly the Address of the Irish Temperance Society to their countrymen in America, observing:

"The only chance of the political salvation of the Irish emigrants (to say nothing of their spiritual) depends upon their habits of Temperance. All those who become intemperate will necessarily become slaves in the hands of their employers, no less than their habits have made them slaves to alcohol. We recommend this address not only to be read by those to whom it is addressed, but likewise by all those who are interested in the means of elevating a valuable portion of the labouring population from the depths of ignorance and vice, and of raising their posterity to a moral level with the genuine sons of New England. In whatever light we may regard the Irish emigrants, their children will be citizens of our country, and upon the kind of education, moral and intellectual, which they receive, will depend in a great measure, the progress of political improvement. If this class is reared up in ignorance of vice, so far as their suffrages can have any political influence, every good work will be retarded. Let us not neglect, therefore, that the class of people by whose improvement in morals and education many political evils may be averted.

VERD ANTIQUE.—A quarry of marble more brilliant in hue, and susceptible of a higher polish than any we have observed, has recently been opened in New Haven, about two miles from the public square. The quarry is so located as to afford every facility in access to market. The marble is of the purest species of Verd Antique with golden or yellow streakings interwoven. We know not whether the Verd Antique has been found among any other marbles than those derived from the quarries of Egypt. The specimens that have been shown to us surpass any that we have seen in the cabinets of science and museums of our country