## COMMERCIAL.

### LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | sept 10 | Boston | sept 27 |
| Philadelphia | sept 31 | Baltimore | sept 30 |
| Charleston | sept 6 | Washington | sept 8 |
| Paris | july 23 | Liverpool | july 26 |
| Havre | july 25 | Kingston | sept 24 |
| Havana | sept. 3 | Tampico | july 31 |
| Mexico | july 15 | Vera Cruz | sept 27 |
| Bordeaux | july 14 | | |

### SALES OF COTTON ON WEDNESDAY.

46 bales Mississippi 19½
30 do do 19½
30 do do 19
115

**Remarks on the Havre Cotton Market.**

By our late Havre papers we remark amongst other commercial articles that of Cotton of the present year, from the 1st of April to the 1st of July. One of those papers contains a paragraph that leads us to indulge in reflections as editors that can but be appreciated by merchants of the city, Cotton Planters, and all dealers in the article. The paragraph runs thus:—

"During the first two weeks of the month of April, sales had succeeded to the great activity of the preceding month. Holders at first were firm, but the sales continuing soon induced many to avail themselves of the profit that could be realised, and sell from 5 to 6 francs under the highest rates. The decline though not general was effectual. Since then and towards the end of the month arrivals from New York up to the 8th of April, and from the 12th to the 23d of March announcing a fall. A heavy crop, and extreme scarcity of money, caused another decline in our market, of from 2 to 3 franks: but only on those under the current quality."

In giving this article all the attention that its importance at juires we have sought to discover if the fall experienced in the Havre market and which would not be less for the month of April than 7 to 9 franks were truly the cause of the three results above mentioned, viz: 1st, A fall in the United States, 2d, A heavier crop and 3d, A scarcity of money, or whether it was not caused by one only, or by some other entirely apart from either.

We frankly admit that our ideas as to commercial matters are limited, too much so probably for us to cut the question short and give our opinion as the prevailing one. We will observe however that we treat here, only of general theories, based on what experience offers most positive evidence during a lapse of 20 to 25 years; and upon these theories we establish an argument.

It would be incorrect to think that the fall in the article, or the scarcity of money in the United States is the result of the difference in the Havre market. Past experience too well teaches us that these two circumstances united never could produce such an alteration in the current prices of foreign markets. We are well aware notwithstanding, that, the want of money, might sometimes have induced some American to rebate to order their correspondents to sell under the current prices, when heavy engagements oblige them to realize funds, with all possible despatch; but this conjuncture could never be taken as an element to decide on the value of cotton and for the establishing of a fixed price current of the article. The merchants of New Orleans must be too well satisfied of the truth of the principle just stated to need any further remarks upon the subject, and if any better proof were necessary we would take it from transactions that have occurred in N. Orleans for the last 15 or 20 years. During that interval we have seen numerous speculations in Cotton becoming rich or losing considerable in annual speculations.

At that time, the commodity was bought at very fair prices in New Orleans, and sold advantageously in the European markets: at one time the prices here were exhorbitant, and produced immense losses on the other side of the Atlantic. Thus we may say, with every possible assurance, that our rates, or momentary difficulties, with few exceptions, never could be taken as ground-work for European prices current. For how shall we account for the fall in the Havre, Liverpool, and other ultramarine markets? The question is easily solved, if attention is paid to the annual amount of the crops, and to that required for foreign current consumption. The exports during the year 1835, until August and September, were for Europe, 994,485 bales; whilst in 1836, during the same lapse of time, they amounted to 1,342,283 bales—leaving a surplus of 347,798 bales, or about one-fourth more than the exports of the preceding year.

These reasons are so palpable that any one may see immediately, that if there has been a sensible fall in the Havre market, it is not to be attributed to the scarcity of money, nor to the reduction of our prices, but truly because of the overplus in the crop, and on account of the wants of the manufacturers being exceeded by too heavy an exportation, on which the consumers dare not speculate, but in the event of a reduction in prices

This result may be considered as invariable, and should induce American merchants, and more particularly planters, to take proper measures to place their article henceforward to the most advantage. These measures might consist in the petitioning to the general Congress for the opening of new markets. This end could be obtained but by a treaty of amity with some other manufacturing nations of Europe. All Germany demands our cottons: Russia would receive them in preference to those of any other country in the known world: Spain, once freed from the horrors of civil warfare, Portugal, Italy, Greece, and even Turkey, offer us many new marts. It belongs, therefore, to the representatives of the people to divine the future prospects of the United States, and suggest the means of giving all possible extension and prosperity to this branch of our foreign commerce.—Translated

HAVRE MARKET, July 22, 1836.

*Beeswax*—2 1-2 tons fine New York Beeswax have been disposed of, at ⅜ duty paid, being a reduction of 20c. from the price of the last transaction. The demand continues extremely limited.

*Coffee*—There is scarcely any demand for Coffee, and the only sales which have come to our knowledge consist of 200 bags ord St Domin from the Cayes, at 65c; 450 do good ord Port au Prince, at 1-2c 175 fine ord to good Havannah (duty 52 1-4) [illegible] 250 do very ord. Rio broken, 63 3-4.

The receipts embrace 22 bags, 26 tierces and 105 barrels from New York, 35 casks from Martinique.

*Cottons*—Since our last report up to the 20th instant, our market remained in a precarious and drooping state. But early in the morning, the next day, on the receipt of advices of the 14th from Liverpool, a sudden and very spirited demand sprung up, the result of which was about 2000 bales taken up partly by the trade and dealers, and partly by speculators at an advance of 2 a 3 centimes on the middling to fair descriptions of United States short staple Cottons, which were almost exclusively sought after. Yesterday, the transactions were comparatively limited, the sales having only amounted to 1149 bales. In these transactions, however, the advance of the day previous has been well supported; but it now remains to be seen how far the interior will respond to this movement, which will, most likely, depend, in a great measure, on the next advices from Liverpool.

The sales, since our aforesaid report, say from the 15th to the 23d instant inclusive, embrace 7893 bales, consisting of 5267 B Louisiana, at f. 110 a 20 to f. 170, 656 B Mobile, at f 115 to f 175; 878 B Upland, at f 126 to f 155; 185 B Pernambuco, at f 125 to 175; and 913 B Egypt, at f 140; the whole duty paid.

The supplies received, within the same period, have been 5722 B Louisiana and 716 B Bengal, together 3448 B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock 30 June | 53793 lb. of which | 45891 lb. U. S. | |
| Arr up to 23d July. | 18322 | 10777 | |
| | 72115 | 56668 | |
| Sales up to 23 do | 17839 | 10668 | |
| Stock 22 do | 54386 | 46000 | |

*Woods*—There is an active demand for mahogany which continues to advance. Our present rates are 11 to 25 f for plank, and from 25 to 40 f for figured, per 50 c'ft on bond. The sales effected during the week consist of 1451 logs, of which 1030 figured at 24 f. to 33 f. 55 44 plain at 16 f., and 367 of both descriptions, at 21 to 25 f. 50 in bond.

In Dye-Woods the transactions comprise,

225 tons Campeachy Logwood, at 9 f. 10
10 — Maracaibo do 6 f. 50
10 — St. Domingo do 6 f. 25
1 — Fernambuco of good quality 30 f. 50
24 — Lima 24 f. 50

We have received from New York 60 tons Lima, from Calcutta a lot of Dye Wood from Martinique, some Logwood, and from [illegible] 1021 logs Mahogany.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 shares U. S. Bank | | 123 | 100 |
| 50 do do | | 123½ | |
| 10 do do | | 123¼ | |
| 6 shares Philadelphia | | 138 | 100 |

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, Aug. 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 275 shares U. S. Bank | | 123 a 123½ | |
| 100 do Morris Canal | | 94 | |
| 100 do do | 5 days | 94½ | |
| 750 shares Del. and Hud. | | 93 a 93½ | |
| 100 do | 5 days | 93½ | |
| 400 do | 60 days | 94½ | |
| 13 do Planters Bank | | 122 | |
| 289 do N. O. Gas | | 100½ | |

[illegible] Aug. 20.

*The Market.*—[illegible] o'clock [illegible] of the schr Gallant Mary [illegible] 151 hhds. Sugar at 8 3-4 a 11.

*Flour.*—Since our last [illegible] has been a material advance in the price of Flour, caused chiefly by the advance of prices in the Eastern markets, and the continued light receipts. Sales [illegible] Broadway street fresh ground were made yesterday at [illegible] and 6 is asked to-day; the range of old Flour is from 5 50 to 8 25, City Mills is held at [illegible] we are not aware of any sales. Susquehanna [illegible] is found, is now coarse and very little arriving. [illegible] ask 6 [illegible]

*Grain.*—Corn has advanced, yellow to 95 a 97, and white to 93a—. Oats [illegible] 42c.

*Whiskey.*—We quote Whiskey [illegible] at 30 cents; in bbls at 41 a 42.

HAVANA MARKET, Sept 3.

Beef, No. 1, 2, prime and mess [illegible] 112 do jerked beef and meat, 19 1-2 a 20 1-2; do do N York and Boston, [illegible] 24; do smoked [illegible] 13; Bread pilot, bbl [illegible] a 5 4; Butter American yellow, ql, [illegible] 28; do European do [illegible] a 28; Candles mould ql [illegible] 50 pounds, box, [illegible]; Flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore, bbl [illegible] a 6 19; do N Orleans do [illegible] ql do Span do [illegible] a 15; Hams Europe, ql [illegible] a 18; do American eastern, ql [illegible] 16 4r; do N Orleans, ql [illegible] a 15 4r; Lard European, ql. [illegible] 24; American eastern, do [illegible] a 20; do N Orleans [illegible] a 19; Pork, cargo, western and mess, bbl. [illegible] a [illegible]; do do N Orleans do [illegible] a 22; do clear, do [illegible] a 3; do in boxes, ql. 18 a 20; Tobacco, Kentucky in hds ql [illegible] a 11 3r; Coffee, 1st quality, ql [illegible] 4r a [illegible] 4r; do 2d and 3d do [illegible] a 11; do triage do [illegible] 2; Havana, ql [illegible]; Logwood Campeachy in dec. ql [illegible] 4r; Molasses, hog 5 1-2 gallons, 6r a 6 1-4r; Sugars imported, half white and half brown, ar. [illegible] 1-2 14 1-4r, a [illegible] 1-4 16 1-4r; do white alone do 14 1-2r a 16 1-4r; do brown alone, and yellow, ar. 10 1-2r a 12 3-4r; Segars ord. [illegible] a 25; Wax, white, ar. [illegible] a [illegible]; do yellow do [illegible] a [illegible]

# 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:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 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 election 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 tightest 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. |

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—New Orleans is perfectly free from any epidemic whatever, and will bear classing with the most healthy city in the Union. Indeed we have been unusually favored this season, so particularly so, that we have a deal of hope that we shall ere long lose that notoriety we have hitherto enjoyed during the summer months. The weather for the last week has been disagreeable in the extreme: almost constant floods of rain have fallen, and deluged the city in all directions, though ever and anon the sun would peep out with his accustomed warmth. Business is on the look up, still we do not advise too early a return of our absent citizens.

Below will be found a letter from Commodore Dallas announcing his intention of despatching the sloop of war Boston for the Balize, with instructions to convoy vessels to Mexican ports.

A letter from the U. S. Consul at Havana will also be found below, containing information of the detention of 30 bales of Cotton, picked up on the south side of Cuba.

*To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:*

UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTELLATION,
*Pensacola Bay*, 10th Sept., 1836.

SIR,—The U. States Sloop of War Boston will be off the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi, by the 15th of the present month, and will give convoy to any American vessels, regularly cleared at the Custom House, bound for Matamoras, Tampico, or Vera Cruz.

Will you be pleased to insert this notice for the information of the merchants of New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS.

*To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
at *Trinidad de Cuba*, July 1st, 1836.

SIR,—The steam boat *Reunion*, which runs upon the south side of the Island of Cuba, in her first trip from Havana, about the beginning of last May, picked up at sea, thirty bales of Louisiana Cotton, floating near the wreck of a ship, which cotton is now in charge of the Spanish authorities here. The presumption is, that it belongs to American citizens I have attached it as such until proof can be obtained. The claimant, if there should be one, had better speedily forward, by Havana or Matanzas mail, to me, his proofs of property, or any information relative to the matter.

On publishing the above, you will confer a favor upon your very obedient servant.
EDMUND C. WATMOUGH, Consul.

Some days since we mentioned the attempt to rescue Santa Anna, by a well concocted plan, which had its origin in this city. By the Columbia Telegraph of the 23d ult., we learn the particulars, the substance of which we gave, and states that extraordinary measures of precaution have been taken with the prisoners, and that Santa Anna and Almonte have been put in irons; free communication with them is also interdicted.—The captive President made an effort to destroy himself by taking a large dose of opium, which produced, however, only nausea.

"Le premier homme de la Louisiane," at the public dinner given him by the prty at Nashville, inflicted a lengthy speech upon his friends, in which the usual charges against General Jackson and his administration are reiterated. The publication of the whole speech would be entirely superfluous, as those who have ever read a speech flowing from a whig source, at any of the like gormandizements, will be sufficiently acquainted with the leading features of Judge Porter's at Nashville. We cannot resist the desire to give the following paragraph, on the subject of the *black record* against the successful General, the able Statesman, now at the head of our government. Coming from a man who knows that Louisiana has always venerated the old Hero, it has little in it congenial to the feelings of her citizens. Not content with recording his vote in the Senate in violation of the wishes of a majority of our citizens, "le premier homme de la Louisiane" must pour forth his abuse and venom at every opportunity throughout the country. This is the high-minded, noble individual, that would choose whether or no will be elected Senator or remain and be elected Governor! And the place and time selected to abuse the President was most opportunate; the time, when exhausted with the cares and perplexities incidental to men in power, the President had retired to the bosom of his family—the place, almost within hail of the Hermitage! Does it not look more like personal animosity and private pique getting vent, than like sound argument of sober reason. How it is—the unsupported assertions and mere declamations will pass for what they are worth.

"The next matter on which the Senate was accused with improper motives, was the declaration made by it in relation to the removal of the public deposites by the Executive: I will not fatigue you by entering into an argument on this subject. Our position was, that the Senate of the United States had the entire right to express its opinion on any act of the Executive, so long as it did not impugn his motives. Our opponents say that the body has no such right, if the act of the president is arraigned for unconstitutionality, because according to them no man can commit an unconstitutional act unless from a bad motive, which is the same thing as saying that the judgment of human being is infallible. Gentlemen, on this point we also fearlessly await the judgment of those who are to come after us. Let the expungers erase the declaration in question from the records of the Senate, in open, palpable and undisguised violation of the constitution. It will not be seen by those who may turn over the leaves of the journal, but like the tendency created by the failure to carry the statue of Brutus in the procession, the eye of every true American will hereafter be turned more jealously and affectionately to the spot where it ought to be, but is not found."

"Yes, faith, I looked where it was, and it was'nt there."

THE DIFFERENCE.—Here we have to pay a premium of from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent, for notes of the U. States Bank,—"*Down east*" you will have to pay a discount of 1 cent per cent, in order to pass them. This looks like morality somewhere.

**Important Judicial Decision.**

The slave case we mentioned on Saturday, as pending before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has been decided; and the opinion of the court, delivered by Chief Justice Shaw, is of the utmost importance to the slave-holding States. The Baltimore American says, that every Southerner will hear of this decision with feelings of unmingled indignation and surprise. No gentleman can hereafter travel into Massachusetts, accompanied by his negro servant, without risking the risk of having his property taken out of his possession, without the possibility of redress, unless this decision be reversed by a higher tribunal. The Constitution of the United States has provided for the restitution of slaves fleeing from one State to another; but the decisions of Chief Justice Shaw virtually annul this security, if, forsooth, the slave accompanying his master fully begins to *be* after he has crossed the line of Massachusetts.

The Chief Justice acknowledged, that a mere elaborate opinion of the court would hereafter be drawn up, but that at present he would only state the point which had been arrived at.

"The impression of the court and he had long been, that a slave coming here by the consent of his master, is virtually emancipated, because there is no law by which he can be compelled to leave the state, and while here, as he owes allegiance he should receive protection. The question was not before the court, and need not here be settled, whether a slave coming here by his master's consent, and afterward returning to a slave country, would fall back into slavery. The court was of opinion that the long settled impression referred to, was sound, and consequently the child must be discharged from custody, and committed for safe keeping to the petitioner's counsel."

**BRAZIL.**

By the barque John A. Robb, Capt. Bennett, 45 days from Rio de Janeiro, we have been put in possession of several numbers of the *Jornal do Commercio* and the *Paquete d Rio*, up to the 23d July, inclusive. They furnish us with news more recent than those received from the north. We do not notice, however, any item relative to the civil war in Brazil.

The *O Paquete do Rio*, of the 23d, copies an article from the Diario de Pernambuco, in which the editor, treating of the question agitated about the regency of Brazil, says, that the Princess D. Januaria will not obtain the general voice of the population, and that she will not satisfy the public demands. "Nevertheless," says he, "it must be said, that since last year, the party who advocate her cause, and who wish to see her on the imperial throne, are augmenting daily in numbers."

The debates in the general assembly do not throw great light on the political state of the country: to the contrary, we should infer from them, that Brazil, far from being plunged in the horrors of civil war, is in a flourishing condition, and that the labors of the assembly is principally devoted to establishing public tranquility and the happiness of the inhabitants, granting pensions to several grandees, among which we notice the name of the son of the Viscount of D Alcantara.—A law is moted for the better re-organization of the regular army, the time and manner that the soldiers are to serve, and the remuneration and grades they are to receive, and to be appointed after serving for such and such a length of time. On the above items, dwelled principally this legislative body in its sessions of the 20th, 21st and 22d July: we would however remark, that on that of the 20th, a report was presented by the commissioners who were named to inquire into the disturbances which took place on the 23d March, 1833, in the province of *Minas Geraes*, there having been granted a general amnesty to those who took part in those troubles, provided that their property remained sequestered: to meet such losses and damages, that government suffered in the moment of general fermentation. The above commissioners terminated their report by presenting a resolution to the effect that the amnesty be granted to those individuals who were concerned in the above sedition, providing that the property sequestered will indemnify government to three times the amount it has suffered. The above report and resolution was made the order of the day.

The *Paquete* of the 23d publishes an order from the Secretary of the Navy, promulgated by the chief of the imperial body of engineers, informing that since the 12th July, the light house at *Cabo Frio* shows a revolving light instead of a temporary one as heretofore; this light will be shown for the space of two minutes and eclipsed for two minutes, will be visible in clear weather, at sea the distance of 41 miles.

By verbal reports, we learn that the insurgents had attacked Porte Allegro and had been repulsed by the troops and citizens of that city, who had but lately embraced the cause of the lawful government, moreover that the loss on both sides was great.

**Important to Americans.**

The subjoined letter contains information that concerns all merchants and ship masters, trading with the ports of the Republic of Carracas.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Laguayra, August 10th, 1836.

To the Editor of the United States Gazette:

Sir—I have just received a communication per mail, from our Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, J. G. A. Williamson, Esq. informing me that an order or decree of this government, dated July 19th, but not made known to him until the 6th instant, prohibits all neutral vessels bringing as passengers or otherwise, to the ports of Venezuela, any banished individuals, (expulsados) and such other persons as having fled the country, are not by law permitted to return. Any vessel bringing persons of this description, will not be allowed to discharge cargo or load, or even to anchor, in any port of this republic. This decree is to go into effect 40 days after its date, 19th July last. I think it of importance to our commercial interests, that publicity should be given to this notice.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
BENJ. RENSHAW,
U. S. Consul.

P. S. I will forward in two or three days, a copy of said decree, as also a list of persons comprehended therein.

We learn from Tallahassee, that the Tennessee mounted men are certainly to be at that place on the 15th or 16th inst. and that intelligence has been received by Gov. Call from Gen. Jessup, that the latter will move from the Creek country, towards Florida, with his whole disposable force, about the same time. It is supposed, therefore, that the campaign will open about the first of October. Gov. Call is of opinion that the war will be ended by the first of January. We understand further, that Gen. Jessup is to serve with Gov. Call, who is still to have the direction of the campaign.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.

The board report twenty-seven cases of Cholera, 5 whites 23 blacks, six deaths, for the last twenty-four hours. Of those previously reported two more have died.

From the Telegraph.

COLUMBIA, (Texas) August 16.—Messrs. Wharton and Archer, have just returned from the army with a commission to the Executive, to Velasco, and we are glad to learn that harmony and good feeling reign between those two parts of the community, and that a united co-operation will be the result in the measures promoted for the aggrandisement and glory of Texas. The army is in fine spirits, and supports cheerfully the hardships and fatigues incidental to a state of a war; it is also in good discipline.

We have seen several intelligent gentlemen just from the army, who represent it as being in good health and spirits, and anxious to meet the enemy.—The army is still encamped on the Colorado, fifteen miles this side of Goliad, and increasing very fast. No later intelligence from the interior has been received, but the concurring information is, that the Mexican general is anxious to make another campaign against us, but is wanting in both men and money. It is said our army intends paying them a visit, to reciprocate the friendly feelings manifested for us.—Telegraph, (Columbia, Texas) August 23d.

THE CROPS.—We are informed by a gentleman from the eastern Department of Texas, that the crops in that part of the country will exceed this year, those of any one previous. The season throughout Texas, has been uncommonly favorable, and could the citizens have cultivated their lands, the crops in all parts would have been abundant. Even on the lands on the river San Antonio, which generally suffer visits from drought, would this year have produced abundantly without irrigation. On the Brazos and Colorado, the corn planted after the battle of San Jacinto, will probably produce a sufficiency for the consumption of the inhabitants.

The Planters are beginning to pick their cotton, which promises to yield tolerably well, considering the circumstances and events which have lately afflicted the country.—*Ib.*

The following should have been appended to the Express Mail Advertisements published in this paper for the last few weeks, but was not received until after the first advertisement was distributed.

AUGUST 20, 1836.

From recent information, it appears that the mail can be conveyed from Blakely to Mobile between the hours of eight and ten in the morning, and despatched from Mobile, returning, at three in the afternoon, more advantageously than at any other hours in the day. The arrivals and departures at and from Mobile being fixed at ten A. M. and three P. M., the following additional running time may be allowed viz:

One hour more than is above advertised in running from Fredericksburg to Greensboro'.

One hour more from Greensboro' to Yorkville.

One hour more from Yorkville to Washington.

And one hour more from Washington to Columbus.

Half an hour more from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

One hour more from Blakely depot to Fayetteville.

One hour more from Fayetteville to Columbia.

One hour more from Columbia to Milledgeville.

And half an hour more from Milledgeville to Columbus.

RETURNING:

Four hours more time than from Mobile to Montgomery.

One hour and a half more from Montgomery to Columbus.

Four hours more from Columbus to Washington.

Two hours and a half more from Yorkville to Greensboro'.

Add, four hours and a half more from Greensboro' to Fredericksburg.

Two hours and a half more time from Columbus to Milledgeville.

Three hours and a half more from Milledgeville to Columbia.

Three hours more from Columbia to Fayetteville.

Three hours more from Fayetteville to Blakely depot.

Half an hour more from Blakely depot to Petersburg.

Half an hour more Petersburg to Richmond.

One hour more from Richmond to Fredericksburg.

And, half an hour more from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

Arrival at New York to be at two P. M.

The attention of bidders is specially called to this extension of time. Alterations in the schedules of the hours of arrival and departure at all the places above named, will be made to correspond.

S. R. HOBBIE,
Acting P. M. General.

*From the Globe.*

TAPPAN'S GENERAL ORDER.

While White and his Calhoun friends in the south are rallying a sectional party against Mr Van Buren, upon the false assertion that he is supported by the abolitionists of the north, Tappan and the executive committee of the abolitionists play their parts, by appealing to the fanatical feelings of their followers.—They seek to direct their embodied strength as a sect against Mr Van Buren, by telling them not to barter "*freedom of conscience, of speech, of the press, and of legislation,*" for "*northern Presidents and other officers!*" Mr Van Buren and his friends voted last winter, that the constitution inhibited the interference of Congress with the rights of the southern states in regard to slavery. Tappan and his executive committee tell the abolitionists not to vote for such men. "*We do ask you* (say they in their circular) *to give your suffrages hereafter only to such men as you have reason to believe will not sacrifice your rights and their own obligations, and the claims of mercy and the commands of God, to an iniquitous and mercenary compact.*" In plain English, Tappan and his committee entreat their friends to "let all the appointments at Washington be given to the south," rather than give their votes to elect a northern President, who is believed to support that "iniquitous and mercenary compact,"—the constitution

But we give the context entire of this remarkable address, which embraces the appeal to the abolitionists in regard to the disposition of their suffrages—in which it will be observed, nevertheless, that they are exhorted, as Bell exhorted his White party, not to be of any political party.

Here is the general order:

"We have no candidates to recommend to your favor—we ask not your support for any political party; but we do ask you to give your suffrages hereafter only to such men as you have reason to believe will not sacrifice your rights, and their own obligations, and the claims of mercy and the commands of God, to an iniquitous and mercenary compact. If we cannot have northern Presidents and other officers in the general government except in exchange for freedom of conscience, of speech, of the press, and of legislation, then let all the appointments at Washington be given to the south.

In behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

"ARTHUR TAPPAN,
WM. JAY,
JNO. RANKIN,
LEWIS TAPPAN,
S. S. JOCELYN,
G. E. CORNISH,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
ABRAHAM L. COX,
AMOS A. PHELPS,
LA ROY SUNDERLAND,
THEO. S. WRIGHT,
ELIZUR WRIGHT, jr."

The scope of this circular is plain to the meanest capacity. Tappan, Jay, indeed all the leading abolitionists who have figured in any of the states, as well as those who displayed themselves in the last Congress, are inveterate political enemies of Mr. Van Buren upon principle; their abolition scheme has but given additional acrimony to their opposition to him. Indeed, as they are, with the same hostility to the South that nullifiers have to the North—the two factions pulling at each end of the Union to separate it—neither of them can bear the man who reverses a constitution which both of them consider "*an iniquitous and mercenary compact.*" Tappan and his crew argue with themselves, that if Mr. Van Buren (at whom they point as the northern President) should be elected, they will not be able to resist the influence, which, as Chief Magistrate, he would undoubtedly wield to defeat their incendiary movements against what they stigmatize as the "iniquitous and mercenary compact," that lies at the foundation of the union of the North and South. As a northern President, they cannot name that sectional prejudice against him which they are trying to engender. They cannot create a sectional feeling against him to help their abolition excitement. They cannot excitem against the South, as overweening and aspiring an unjust share in the authority of the Chief Magistracy; as having forty out of less than fifty years in the Presidency, and grasping at more, unless the office goes to "*the South.*" Therefore says Tappan and his executive committee, "*let the offices at Washington be given to the South,*" It is perfectly clear from this that this Arthur Tappan faction would multiply causes of discontent in the north. Upon this same calculation, Duff Green proclaimed openly in the Telegraph, that he would rather see Webster elected, than a northern man who has always sustained the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. He preferred Webster at the head of the government, because he could array southern feeling against him.

The people in the South will do well to mark how cordially Judge White's Tennessee organs respond to the feelings of the abolitionists. One of the Judge's Nashville prints expressed great satisfaction at the late election in Kentucky, from which is augured the success of the Harrison and Granger ticket in that state. White's Nashville papers once claimed Kentucky for him. Why do they now so cheerfully resign it to Harrison, who proclaimed in a published speech that "*the General Government can and the cause demand it to that object?*" Why do they now rejoice at the prospect that Harrison and Granger are to carry Kentucky—both notoriously co-operating in the cause of the abolitionists? Is it not simply because it holds out a hope that the man, who is looked to by the democracy of the North and South, as its candidate may be defeated, and the government, founded on the mutual affections of every section, be put at the disposal of the factions by which it is assailed?

**MARRIED,**

In the Parish of St. James, by Abbé Boré, Dr L. Desportes, of Paris, to Miss Delphine Webre, of the former place.


FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hand's Line.
To sail on the 20th instant.
The well known fast sailing barque Josephus, John Johnson master, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
sept 16 38 Camp st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hand's Line.
Packet of 25th instant.
The packet ship Archer, O Marvin master, is now discharging, and will sail as above. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
HOSKINS & WILCOCKS.
sept 16 38 Camp street.

MOBILE, PENSACOLA, &c.—The Steam Boat Merchant, J. M. C. Baker, will leave for the above mentioned Ports on Saturday, the 17th inst, on the arrival of the 4 o'clock cars, A. M.—apply to
sept 16 J KILSHAW, Jr.

Fishing and Hunting Excursion.
The new and splendid steamboat Mobile, J. Sheridan master, will leave the Rail Road on Saturday the 17th instant, on the arrival of the 4 o'clock, P. M. car, for the Chandelier Plantation, touching at the Bay of St Louis, Pass Christian: each way for passengers. The boat will be provided with scines; the table will be furnished with every luxury the market affords, and the best of wines. Fare $15.

N. B. A list is opened at the counting house of the undersigned. Those wishing to go will please call and enter their names.
sept 14 TOURNE & BECKWITH, Agts.
The Bar will be supplied with the choicest of wines.

WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD COMMISSARIES.
At a meeting of the Commissaries held this day, I resulted in the election of J. Cossmann. By order of the Commissaries.
sept 16 3t (Signed) J. A. DUREL, Sec'y.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
THE election of an alderman which was to take place on the 12th instant in the 1st ward of the 1st municipality not having taken place on the mentioned day, because one person only consented to act as inspector: therefore said election shall be held on Saturday, the 24th instant, at Richardson's Coffee House, Canal st. from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 5 P. M. Messrs. J. Armitage, and Alexander Phillips are appointed inspectors of the same, and Mr. Hyde (of the firm of Hyde and Allen) clerk.
sept 16 D. PREAUD, Mayor.

MR. Vargnesin, Jun., of Havre, if he be now in New Orleans, is invited to call at 26 c 26, St. Louis street. sept 16-3t

MADRASS Handkerchiefs—2 cases Madrass handkerchiefs, for sale by
sept 16-1w E LAPONTA, 97 Camp st

FINE Leaches—For sale by
sept 16-4t P CUSACHS, 5 St Peter st

NOTICE—The subscriber having this day, first September, 1836, taken into copartnership Peter Janson in his Grocery House and Tavern, the business establishment will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Gerlaud, Janson & Co.
sept 16-3t

GUNNY BAGS—20 M gunny bags, of different sizes, in store, and for sale by
sept 16 E. GRONING & CO.

SHERRY & Port Wine—50 quarter casks of old brown and pale sherry and I D Port, very superior, now landing from ship Archer, for sale by
HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
sept 16 38 Camp street.

NAILS & Chocolate—300 kegs nails, Phœnix and Cumberland works 40 boxes superior chocolate, now landing from ship Archer from Philadelphia, for sale by
HOSKINS & WILCOCKS,
sept 16 38 Camp street.

MEDICAL Consultation—Doctor Dubourg has located himself at 300 Royal street—he offers his professional services to the public, as a medical doctor and a surgeon-oculist, for the cure of deafness and retention of urine. He has established a galvanic, electric and magnetic apparatus for the cure of certain nervous, lymphatic and rheumatic diseases, which can only be effected by the application of electric, galvanic or magnetic fluids.

Consultations and attendance from 10 A M, till 4 P M.
sept 16 september 16—10t

FOR SALE—A STEAM SAW MILL, known as Mr. Miller's saw mill, situated in Faubourg Delaupet. The machinery is of first rate order—the building was thoroughly repaired about eighteen months ago. The whole will be sold a bargain, on condition that the building and machinery be removed in the space of six weeks from the day of sale. Apply to WILLIAM TURNER, on the premises. sept 16 3t

ALMONDS—(de Esperonza) in bbls. half bbls and cases just received and for sale by
sept 16 J. ROBERT & CO, 117 Royal st.

LANDING from ship Oceana, from Liverpool—30 cask hooks and hinges, assorted from 8 to 84; sacks, hinges and hooks, bent on plate; 40 bundles sheet iron, nos 24 and 26; fine sleighend nails, 9 and 10; horse shoe nails; french band and trace chains; square head bed screws, 6 to 9½ inches; harrow teeth; sugar cane knives; black smith tongs; fluted gudgeons; iron wove nos. 12 and 14 roller buckles, 1 to 3 inches; Turkey oil stone; superfine gun flints; box rules, assorted kinds; oyster knives; iron shovels and tongs; double rolled gun locks; Nipples & Nipples' wrenches; table hinges; ram rod heads; tinn'd iron sauce pans; bed hooks; awning hooks; brass padlocks; trunk, chest, cupboard, till, and sloping desk locks, assorted sizes and quality; rim knob locks, each 4 and 5 inches; shoe pincers; round bolt, commode handle, hand and pannel saws; German cast steel, 26 and 28 inches; from chisels and gouges, plane iron; veneering hammers; cast and German steel files, of every pattern; scissors, ass'd; double blade knives; dirks; 2 and 3 blade pen and pocket knives, and a great variety of sportsman's knives, on hand
sept 16 J. LABADIE, 59 Levee st.


## MARINE NEWS.

### PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED,
Thursday, September 15.
Schr Emblem, Lathrop, St Marks, Master.

ARRIVED,
Wednesday, September 14.
Towboat Hudson, Hourten, from the Passes, having taken to sea ship Carlton, schrs Flash and Lindgram—brought up ship Mother, barque J A Robb, and brig Rolla. Left the Passes on the 12th—reports ship Mozart on the Bar, steamers Snark and Whale alongside a brig unknown, bound up.

Ship Archer, Marston, 15 days from Philadelphia, to Hoskins & Wilcocks.

Barque John A Robb, Bennet, 46 days from Rio de Janeiro, to master.

Brig Rolla, Gault, from Trinidad de Cuba, to Wm Porter.

At the S W Pass, Texian privateer Terrible, Capt Allen, 4 days from Galveston Island. Spoke schr Flora off Galveston Bar, with troops, all well.

Steamboat Carrollton, Phillips, fm Vicksburg.
Steamboat Alert, Walker, fm Pascagoula
Steamboat Augusta, Williams, fm Vicksburg.
Steamboat Hudson, Glenn, fm Louisville.
Steamboat Florida, Blood, fm St Louis.
Steamboat Robert Morris, Massie, fm Louisville.
Steamboat Tom, Littleton, fm St Louis.
Steamboat Merchant, Baker, fm Pensacola.
Steamboat Huntsville, Selleck, fm Lafourche.

Thursday, September 15.
Towboat Whale, Paulding, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Arkansas, and schr Joseph Hand—brought up ship Mozart, brig Caroline, and brig St Jose. Left the Pass on the 14th at 8 A M—reports brig Union from Thomaston off the Bar at anchor, a fire in her hold, loaded with lime; in the River schr Agenora. Nothing more new.

Ship Mozart, Collins, from Havre, 23d July, to L Millaudon.

Brig Caroline, Dunnas, 9 days from Havana, to J Prats & Son.

Spanish brig St Jose, Jose, fm Havana, to J Prats & Son, in ballast.

Schr George Washington, Olarady, 25 days from Norfolk, to master, at the Balize.

Steamboat Atalanta, Staley, fm Louisville.

Steamboat Huntsville, Selleck, fm Bayou Sara.

EXPORTS.

St Marks (Florida)—Per schr Emblem: 100 barrels flour, 46 do beans, 320 do bread.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per brig Caroline: 100 boxes sugar, 214 bbs wax, 20 bales tobacco, segars, fruit, &c., to J Prats & Son; Champonier & Gerrard; J M Cabrancho; J Rebecra; Carriere, Daran & co; S Fernandez; M de Lizardi & co; F Verde; P C Duncas.

Rio de Janeiro—Per barque John A Robb: 4676 bgs coffee to A Fink.

Trinidad de Cuba—Per brig Rolla. 836 boxes sugar, 48 bags coffee to Cesalin, Lapeyre & co; Kleppenberg, Bleaker & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Mozart, from Havre: Assorted mdse to O Dubigg; H Ernest; L Milladon; F Nicolet & co; A