COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	July 22	London	July 22
Philadelphia	" 22	Liverpool	" 25
Charleston	" 18	Charleston	" 25
Paris	June 16	Havre	June 15
Havre	" 27	Paris	" 14
Havana	aug 1	Tampico	July 28
Mexico	July 1	Vera Cruz	" 6

The ship Wm. Goddard, arrived below at Boston July 19th, from Liverpool, whence she sailed the 15th June. No papers had been received by her.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.

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Correspondence of the New York Mercantile.

LIVERPOOL, June 14, 1836.

"Since our circular of the 10th the Cotton market has been very dull, the sales not averaging more than 2000 bales per day, the purchasers having the advantage. At the last Manchester market there was a moderate demand, but no advance in price.

"We have at length had some fine weather, which will be of the greatest service to the coming crops.

"There has not been much doing in the Grain markets lately, but holders maintain their prices.

"The Cotton market to-day, has been very dull, and not more than a thousand bags have changed hands."

LONDON, June 14.—Stock Exchange, 12 o'clock.—Consols are 91 7-8@91 for Account. Spanish Stock is 40 1-4; Bds. 104 1-4; Pass. 12 1-2. Portuguese Bonds are 81 to 4; Threes 52 1-2 53.

Two o'clock.—Consols have been 92, buyers, for Accounts, but are again sellers, Spanish is 40 1-4; Def. 18 1-4.

Four o'clock.—Consols for Account 91. Spanish 41 1-4; Pass. 12 1-2, Def. 19; Belgian 105; Brazilian 87; Buenos Ayres 83; Chilian 86; Columbian 30 1-2; Danish 76 1-2; Mexican 32; Peruvian 83; Portuguese 81 1-4.

(By the Ship de Grasse, arrived at New York.)

HAVRE, June 17.—Good qualities of cotton are generally more inquired for than other descriptions, and we can quote an advance of 1 to 2 centimes on any sorts above good fair. Prime cottons from the United States are wanting, the middling and inferior have experienced a new reduction of 2 to 3 centimes, and holders, who are always disposed to get rid of those descriptions, stimulated as they are by ulterior arrivals, which, as on all preceding occasions, will only bring to us the scrapings of other markets, must submit to further concessions.

The future fate of the article depends upon the extent of your crops, and until this can be ascertained every thing will remain in a dull state.

HAVRE MARKET, June 15.

COTTONS.—The demand, although irregular, has been more extensive, since our last Report, than during the preceding eight days. We have, however, to notice no alteration in our rates, except for the ordinary qualities of United States, short staple, which are rather lower.

The sales, from the 7th to the 14th inst. inclusive, comprise 5027 B. consisting of 1130 B. Louisiana, at f. 120 to 170; 2535 B. Upland, at f. 120 to f. 155; 335 B. Mobile, at f. 133 to f. 145; 172 B. Pernambuco, at f. 157 50 to f. 165; 91 B. Bahia, at f. 164 50; 46 B. St. Domingo, at f. 145; and 18 B. Carraque, at f. 190; the whole duty paid.

The arrivals, within the same period, have amounted to 7561 b. of which 3362 b. United States, 1617 bales Bahia, 166 b. Maracaibo, 49 b. St. Domingo, and 20 b. Martinique.

Stock, 30 May....	25492 b.	of which	22322 b.	U S.	—
Arr. up to 14 June.	16653	"	14068 b.	—	—
	42145	"	36390	—	—
Sales up to 14 June	10304	"	8734	—	—
	31841	"	27656	—	—
Stock, 14th June	43178	"	37922	—	—

COFFEE.—St Domingo has been selling at our last rates; but Havana has experienced a small improvement. The sales comprise 600 bags old St Domingo, duty, 36d, 72 cts; 600 good ordinary do, ex Paragny, 71d; 1000 good to fine ordinary, do do, 71d; 155 St Domingo, exported by *Cerf*, 71d; 330 damaged Rio, sold publicly at 60 to 65; 850 bags 46 casks Maracaibo ex Alcyon, at 73d to 75d; 91 good Havana, duty 32d, 63; 21 fine Havana, duty same, 66d; 300 good and fine ordinary do, ex Cesar, 81d and 82d; 300 damaged Havana, ex Cesar, sold publicly, duty paid, at 90 cts, to 1f 33.—Total, 4351 bags, 46 casks.

Imports.—3002 bags from Calcutta, by *Irene*; 1919 bags, 7 casks, Bahia, *Rose & Giraffe*; 850 bags, 46 casks Maracaibo, by *Alcyon*; 13,610 bags 6 casks, Port au Prince, by 3 vessels; 2725 bags 3 casks Cayes, by *Cassini*; 597 bags 61 casks Rio Janeiro, by 2 vessels; 90 bags 40 casks Conservas; 273 casks Martinique and Guadaloupe—total, 23,183 bags, 435 casks.

SARSAPARILLA.—We have to announce a further sale of 40 bales Vera Cruz, of fair quality, at 11 1-2 c, in bond, and 75 bales do expected by *Flore*, at the same price.

Import.—96 bales Maracaibo, by *Alcyon*.

SUGAR.—We have to report a sale of 114 chests good yellow Havana, per *Cesar*, at 56f per 50 k in bond; 170 chests Bahia, fire arrived by *Rose and Giraffe*.

The late arrivals from Martinique and Guadeloupe, amounting to 2400 hhds, have had some influence on our rates for these descriptions, which are a shade lower. Sales of *bonne quatrième*, to arrive, have taken place, at 43f in bond, and for parcels on the spot, at 43f 50c, but there are very few purchasers at these prices.

	1836	1835	1834
Stock 14th June, hhds,	4000	15000	8600
Price of *bonne quatrième*, in bond,	43f 25	37f 25	40f 25

No sales in Molasses for exportation. 15f have been refused, cask included. Our prisoners ask 15f 50 per 50 k in bond.

COFFEE per 1-2 kil.

	DUTY PAID.	IN BOND.
St Dom from ord to fine,	— a —	67 a — 73
Cuba and Porto Rico,	— a —	76 a 1 —
Laguira and Porto Cabello,	none	— a —
Rio,	— a —	70 a — 75
Java and Samarang,	1 — a 1 25	— a —
Mocha,	1 40 a 1 50	— a —

COTTON per 1-2 kil.

	DUTY PAID.		IN BOND.	
Upland,	1 15	1 55	1 4 a	1 44
Ala and Tex,	1 15 a	1 40	1 4 a	1 29
Mobile,	1 15 a	1 60	1 4 a	1 49
Louisiana,	1 17 a	1 70	1 6 a	1 59
Sea Island,	2 75 a	3 50	— a	—
Pernambuco,	1 30 a	1 85	1 19 a	1 74
Bahia,	1 27 a	1 70	1 16 a	1 59
Maranham,	— a —	—	none	—
St Domingo,	1 30 a	1 40	1 21 a	1 29
Caraccas,	— a —	—	none	—
Surat & Bengal,	— a —	—	none	—

SUGAR per 50 kil.

	DUTY PAID.	IN BOND.
Mart and Guad bonne qualité,	— a —	43 — a 43 25
Havana white,	none	— a —
" yellow,	none	53 — a 57 —
St Yago white,	none	— a —
" brown		
No yellow,	none	— a —
Brazil white,	none	42 — a 44 —
" brown		
Ie yellow	none	36 50 a 38 —
Benares,—none—by fr. vess.		38 — a 42 —
Manilla,	by fr. vess.	38 — a 42 —

MARSEILLES, June 11.

The last week has been almost wholly occupied by the religious ceremonies of the season, which have always have an actual Several estates of brown Sugar, which had been bought at 30f 50, have been resold at 41f 70 in bond. Refined has sold at 53f 50 a 54. Coffee is sustained. 2000 bags Rio sold at 70f 25 in bond. 850 bales Carolina Cotton sold at 125f.

NANTZ, June 13.

In Coffee nothing has transpired; Hayti continues to sell at 1f 15 free. Two Vessels from Bourbon have brought 700 bales. The sales of Cotton are extremely limited. Sugar maintains its price.

HAMBURG, June 10.

More than 150 vessels have arrived this week, and business is more animated. The arrivals of Coffee have been inconsiderable, and prices are firm. Sales of 1 2 bags Hayti, at 44 1-2; 3000 Brazil, at 5 a 5 1-2; 10,000 the Puerto Rico, at 5 1-2; 60,000 St Jago, at 6 a 7 1-4.

The arrivals and sales of Sugar have been important. Sales 400 casks white Brazil, at 9 a 10 cents; 680 do Muscovado, at 7 a 8 1-2; 200 Pernambuco, at 9 a 9 1-2; 230 Havana white, old, at 11 a 11 1-2; 660 do brown, at 8 a 9; 400,000 lbs lumps, at 9 1-2 a 9 3-4. Cotton is firm, but in small demand. The stock is about 4000 bales. Rice maintains the high price—the stock was reduced to 400 tcs, but we have 780 tcs not landed.

Exchange on Paris, 9 mo. 149f.

SALES OF STOCKS AT THE PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

300 Shares U S Bank		12½	100
108 " "	60 days	12¾	
150 " "	60 days 2 ds not	12¾	

SALES AT NEW YORK—July 22.

177 Shares U S Bank,		12½	12¾
175 " N Orleans,		102½	102¾
36 " "		102½	102¾
100 " Pittsburg Bank,			96
100 " "			96

NEW YORK, July 22.

155 shares U S Bank,			12¾
27 " "			12¾
50 " N Orleans Co,			102½
125 " "	60 days		102½
50 " N O Gas Light Co,	60 days		102½
100 " Bank of Kentucky	90 days		96¼

Coffee.—The Market is well supplied with Brazil but the stock of all other descriptions is light. About 2500 bags green Rio were sold during the week, at 11 1-2 a 12; 300 Laguira, 13; 300 Sumatra, 11½ 100 white Java, 15½ and 5000 Brazil, at auction, 10½ a 12½.

Cotton.—The market is rather quiet this week, prices however remain about the same. Sales 2300 bales, of which 700 were Upland, at 16 a 19½ cents; 800 Mobile, at a 21; 300 New Orleans, at a 21; and 500 Florida, at a 20½.

Flour.—There is a fair demand for Western, at 6f 25 for common brands, and 7 37½ for fancy. The stock of Ohio, via the canal, have been large; considerable of it is sour, which has depressed the article. Sales 1000 bbls at 6 25. The sales of Southern are quite limited, principally for city use. Georgetown commands 6f 25; Baltimore 6 12½ a 6 25; and Philadelphia, 7 37½ 7 50.

Molasses.—In the early part of the week, 80 hhds Rico were sold at 38 a 43 cents; 60 Trinidad, at 36 1-2 a 41; and 30 Demerara, 39 1-2 a 40. Since Wednesday we notice no sales. Stock fair, and very [illegible]

Sugar.—The demand continues active, and an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 on Muscovadoes has met with ready sales. We notice sales of 500 boxes brown Cuba, at 10 a 10½; 500 do white Cuba, 12½ 13½; 2000 bags Manilla, for debenture, 8 1-2; 700 do white Brazil, 10 1-2; 6 tcs 700 hhds Porto Rico, 9 a 10 1-2, 200 St Croix, 9 a 12½ and 120 hhds Brazil, at prices not known.

Tobacco.—The market continues extremely inactive, and no sales that we can report would tend to throw any light upon the week's operations, which have been light, and scarcely worthy of record. The sales of unmerchantable at auction, we do not quote, as the amount and price do not afford any indication of the state of the market; which we are compelled to consider, is, for all descriptions, on the decline. Our quotations for the present continue.

Freights—Continue quite dull, and vessels plenty. To Liverpool, cotton is taken at 3 a 4d; and to Havre, 3 a 1 cent per lb.

Exchange—Nothing has been done in foreign since the sailing of the packets of the 16th, until yesterday, when some considerable sales were made at 7½ a 7¾.

CHARLESTON MARKET, July 20.

Cotton.—During the past week there has been no perceptible change in the market for Uplands, from the week previous. The transactions were a little more extensive, but at the same range of prices. A prime article still continues at our highest quotation, but is difficult to be found. The sales of the week have amounted to about 800 bales, the particulars of which are as follow: 8 bales at 13; 19 at 15; 44 at 16; 183 at 16 1-2; 79 at 17; 58 at 17 1-2; 57 at 18; 67 at 18½; 165 at 19 1-2; 132 at 20. In Long Cotton, sales to the amount of 174 bales were effected; amongst them a lot of 41 bales, common quality, from 34 to 40 cents; the remainder from 45 and upwards.

Flour—There have been no arrivals since our last. The article is very heavy, and sales from stores quite limited. Our quotations are obtained, and we learn that in a few instances, somewhat above them was paid for fresh quality.

Gaperies.—The Sugar market continues firm as to prices, but there is hardly any enquiry. Holders expect better prices, and seem careless about selling at the present dull season. 10 hhds Muscovadoes, from stores brought 8¾.

Bacon.—The lot of 26 tierces and 2 boxes Shoulders and Sides, noticed in our last as having been received, were disposed of at prices not transpired; the article being rather inferior, we were told brought below our quotations No other sales, except by retail, were effected during the week. Dealers are very firm in their prices.

Lard—Continues firm, without much inquiry.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Cotton—The article is in improved request, and sales of several parcels of Uplands have been made at previous rates.

SUGAR.—We note sales of white Havana at 8¼, and white Brazil at 8¼ 10 50. At auction 57 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 9 40 to 10 50; 34 do 9 60 65; 400 do Matanzas 9 75; and to day the cargo of the French Jane, from Porto Rico, consisting of 183 hhds 20 tcs, and 105 bbls at 9 40 to 10 40.

MOBILE, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Received this week 22 bales, exported to New York 323 bales, making the stock 1107 bales in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared.

Advices have been received by the Wm Goddard, at Boston, of the 15th June, from Liverpool, which represent the cotton market as extremely languid, and the purchasers having the advantage.

FREIGHTS—Are nominal.

AUGUSTA, July 27.

Cotton.—There has been no alteration in the Cotton market since our last report. The enquiry for prime quality remains good; a lot of which sold yesterday, at 18¼ cents per lb. We repeat the quotation of last week 14 a 18¼ cts.—*Chronicle.*

NORFOLK, July 22.

Cotton, lb. 15 a 17; Tobacco, pressed, cwt. 750 a 8; do do do. middlg 5 50 a 9 50; do do. good to fine, 10 a 12½; fine, dry shipping 9 a 13; refused leaf, 64 a 7½; Coffee, Rio and Porto Rico, lb. 13 a 14; do Cuba; 12½ a 13½; do St. Domingo, 11½ a 12; do Jamaica, none; Sugar, N. O. 100; do Porto Rico, 9 a 11; do St Croix; 11 a 12; Molasses, N. O. gallon, 60a 00; do W I. 27 a 28.

Statement of cotton cleared at the Custom House, Assiatacicola, from 1st October, 1835, to 26th of July, 1836.

For New York,	20,579 bales.
New Orleans,	4,202
Boston,	5,513
Philadelphia,	215
Providence,	1,888
Mobile,	500
Foreign Ports,	14,758
	54,739
Afloat and expected,	56,539
Total crop of 1835,	215,538
Crop of 1834,	205,000

About 2000 bales have been sent from Apalachicola, to St. Joseph, and shipped from that place.

THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 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	A. LANDRY
4TH DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5TH DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

The democratic party, though apparently without leaders or organisation, without committees of correspondence, and those signs of preparation usually exhibited on the eve of an important election, never was so strong, so well united and so hearty in the cause, as it is at this moment. Our letters from the country are full of encouragement and assurances of success, based upon data which cannot deceive. For obvious reasons we forbear to enter into details. It is enough that we are satisfied that the result of the election will be highly auspicious to the democratic cause.

But our friends must not relax in their exertions; happen what may, they must maintain every inch of ground which they have acquired. Many a victory has been snatched from the grasp of a party, when it was three quarters won, merely through a blind rashness or a criminal apathy. Let every democrat in Louisiana, then, be vigilant, active, ready for any emergency that may arise—and victory, signal, glorious victory, will be sure to greet us at the great election of November. Before that time shall arrive, the Janus ticket will be exploded sky-high, and the Janus party lost in the smoke.

Our Country.—It is animating to the spirit and national pride of every American, to see the rising power and influence of his country. How gratifying must it be to him to find this republic respected in the highest degree, and even feared, by the most powerful nations of the earth. To our *Union* do we owe our power, and to Andrew Jackson do we owe the acknowledgment of that supremacy by the nations of Europe! The bold stand which he took in defence of our national rights, led foreign powers to consider more closely the extent of our resources, and our capacity of maintaining the position assumed by the President; this examination was favorable, and our true rank is now assigned us by foreign powers.

We are led to these reflections by the reading of a recent speech of Mr. Thiers, one of the ministers of Louis Philip, delivered before the French Chamber of Deputies. The question was, whether or not France should abandon Algiers. Mr. Thiers observed:—"There is on this subject, first of all, one question to be asked. If you abandon Algiers, what will become of that country? I will tell you: it will instantly be taken possession of by one of the *great rival powers*, "England, Russia or the *United States*, &c."

We are far from agreeing with Mr. Thiers, as to the policy to be pursued by our government, but we are glad to find that our national importance is properly estimated by the cabinet of France. Three years ago would the name of our country have been placed thus in this speech? No, the young giant had not exhibited the immense increase of his strength, nor had the great strides he had taken, been seen by his unconscious rivals. This will it be with these States, as long as they are *united*; but, like the Scythian's bundle of rods, they will be easily broken, if ever torn asunder.

"Firm united let us be,
"Rallying round our Liberty!"

MORE GOOD.—The Sylvie de Grasse, arrived from Havre at New York, has on board 1,452,000 francs in Gold, consigned to George Newbold, (Bank of America); 492,707 francs in gold, and 500,000 in silver, to J. Cowperthwaite, (Bank of the United States); and 20,000 francs to De Rham & Moore—amounting in all to nearly 500,000 dollars.

The French frigate Artemise will sail, we are told, (says the New York Evening Post of the 22d ult.) on Monday, for the French fishing station, in the neighborhood of the Grand Bank. It is said that the officers of the vessel expect to return hither in the autumn, and to bring a minister from France.

Mr. J. A. Moore, of New-York, drew the $100,000 Prize in the Washington Lottery, which was drawn in that city on Thursday the 21st ult.

Mr. Van Buren and the Last War.

The opposition papers in some of the southern cities, at a loss for facts and substantial arguments, have boldly taken wing into the regions of imagination, and brought accusations against Mr Van Buren, which have no other foundation than the wanderings of an overheated fancy. In one place, he has been charged with having acted with the federalists in opposition to the last war with Great Britain. In a paper published some where in the south, we have seen him charged with being a member of the Hartford Convention—Accusations equally unfounded and rediculous have been alleged against him, by persons who are reckless of the truth or falsehood of their assertions, so long as they believe there is a probability of reaching their object, and inflicting an injury upon him. Throughout the state of New York, any man who should boldly assert that Mr Van Buren was opposed to the war would be hooted down by friend and foe—he would be looked upon as utterly unacquainted with the history of his country, or shamefully lost to truth and honesty. The writer of this article was an eye witness to Mr Van Buren's conduct in the legislature of that state, from his election in 1811 till the close of the war in 1815, and he will take upon himself to say, that no man in the legislature or out of it, gave a more decided, a more jealous or a more patriotic support to the war, than Martin Van Buren; not only to the war after it was declared, but to the strong measures which preceded it, and prepared the country to expect and to meet it. He and his immediate friends, had uniformly supported the administration of Mr Jefferson, and that of Mr Madison in the prosecution of their foreign policy; and so far from doubting the justice or expediency of the declaration of war, they had gone beyond Mr Madison's cabinet, and were anxious for the adoption of a more energetic system of measures, and an earlier declaration of hostilities. The party opposed to the war in his own county and neighborhood, were as uniformly to him then as they are now. Their rancour has never abated. The first campaign on the northern frontiers was disastrous in its results, and peculiarly calamitous to the state of New York, whose border was ravaged and laid waste. At this crisis, the democratic party in the Legislature of that state, with Mr Van Buren at their head, by the firmness and boldness of their party, roused the dormant patriotism of their fellow citizens. They changed the face of affairs—the militia filled with a new enthusiasm, rushed to the scene of war—the ranks of the regular army were increased, chiefly in consequence of the eloquent addresses circulated through the state by Mr. Van Buren and his friends, and the liberal bounties and other inducements to join the army which were offered to the brave and patriotic, by laws enacted through the agency of the democratic members of the New York legislature, among whom Martin Van Buren was conspicuous for his zeal as well as his abilities. At the session in 1814, he was chairman of the Senate, on the answer of that body to the Governor's speech—and that answer was written by him. It is characterized by his usual ability and patriotism, and is in truth a most powerful document; it affirms the justice of the war, I describes the nature of the crisis, and pledges the active co-operation of the Senate of New York to the General Government, for a vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

During this session Mr Van Buren proposed and defended in debate several war measures of the most energetic character. One of these was "an act to authorise the raising of troops for the defence of the state," which empowered the Governor to place at the disposal of the General Government twelve thousand men, for two years, who were to be raised by a classification of the militia of the state. Of this law Col. Benton said, it was the strongest war measure ever adopted in this country."—It was strenously opposed by the federalists—but it passed both houses and became a law on the 24th of October 1814. Not long after this, however, the campaign closed in Canada, the severity of the season obliging the respective armies on both sides to retire from the field, and in the course of the ensuing winter the news of peace was received. It is generally believed that had the war continued, this next campaign in Canada would have been, for the number of troops engaged, the most sanguinary of modern times, and judging from the result of previous conflicts between the regular troops of both nations, eminently glorious to the American armies.—The army had been recruited to a scale commensurate with the crisis, principally through the energy, and wisdom and patriotism of the democratic party in the state of New York, of whom Mr Van Buren was in the front rank. In the other states, the patriotic party began to prepare for raising state troops after the example of New York, which in fact had infused fresh zeal and confidence into the whole country. Fortunately peace intervened.

Such was the nature and extent of Mr Van Buren's opposition to the declaration and prosecution of the late war with England!

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE. THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

The packet ship Sylvie de Grasse, at New York brings Paris and Havre papers to the evening of the 16th June. The London dates are to the evening of the 14th.

Much curiosity and excitement existed at Paris on the 14th and 15th of June, occasioned by reports of arrests at Algiers, and also in the French capital.—The parties arrested at Algiers were six wealthy and influential Moors, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the French dominion in the quendam regency. They were in correspondence, it is said, with Abdel Kader. On being arrested, they were conveyed to Bona. They had agents in Paris, some of whom had been arrested.

A still greater excitement had been occasioned by a violent philippic against the existing ministry, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th, by M de Lafitte. M Thiers replied, very ably, on the 15th, vindicating the policy of his colleagues and his own.

The King of Saxony died at Pilnitz on the 5th of June, in the 81st year of his age.

The London papers announce the death of Barry Edward O'Meara, surgeon to the Emperor Napoleon at St Helena.

The news of the capture of Santa Anna had reached London in the shape of a rumor, but appears not to have obtained credence.

At Jamont, 6th of June, hail fell to the depth of 8 inches. All the crops were destroyed.

A letter from Madrid states that Queen Christiana, widow of Ferdinand VII., is married to the favorite Munoz, and has three children by him.

Gen Evans, in a despatch from St Sebastian, of the 6th June, says the Carlists made an attack that morning on his position, and were repulsed with slaughter. Madrid accounts of the 4th, state that confidence was beginning to be restored there.

A personal altercation, in the House of Commons, between Col French and Mr Bigby Watson, was on the point of leading to a duel, when the House peremptorily interfered, and required that the parties should be reconciled, which was complied with.

News from the Island of Bourbon to the 10th of March, have been received, by which it appears that a dreadful hurricane had passed over the island, destroying the negro crops in many settlements, and doing great damage to the sugar canes and other plantations. The town of St Paul was overflowed by the waters of the surrounding lake.

Two editors of Rouen, Messrs Rivoire and Degouve Denuncques, lately fought with pistols, when the latter was shot in the right hand [the worst place possible for an editor] which of course terminated the affair.

Horace Vernet, the celebrated painter, is on his way to St Petersburgh, to execute several tableaux for the Emperor.

Sydney papers to February 12th, represent the people as dissatisfied with the proposed Australian Land Company. Several of the bush rangers had gone round in gangs, and flogged the gentlemen owners on their estates, for treating their servants badly.

The ex-king Charles X, and the duchess of Angoulême, and duke of Bordeaux and mademoiselle, are to reside at Toplitz.

The three-decker Montebello, and Scipion, 74, are to sail immediately from Toulon for the Levant from some important information received. The Scipio belongs to Admiral Rigny's squadron.

The French princes are to give, at Fontainbleau, in August, several brilliant fetes to the royal dukes and princes of Austria and Prussia, whom they have invited them in return for the courtesies they received at those courts.

PARIS, June 15.—The German Journals pretend that we are this year to have a Congress of sovereigns at Cologne, at which the affairs of Holland and Belgium are to be definitely settled. A visit of the Emperor of Russia to the waters of Carlsbad, and of the King of England to his Hanoverian dominions, had been previously announced, but the former, at least, is rendered more than improbable by the distracted state of the southern provinces of the Empire, where, according to the latest accounts, the inhabitants have become exceedingly discontented, in consequence of an extraordinary levy of troops and the imposition of a fresh tax on spirituous and fermented liquors, while at the same time the nobles are invested with new privileges at the expense of their vassals, and are loaded with the favors and caresses of the Court. The failure of the Emperor's projects on Constantinople, free access to which had been promised to them as a new source of profit on the produce of the soil, has greatly exaggerated this feeling of discontent, which the Emperor finds it necessary to endeavor to allay by his personal presence in the interior of his dominions. There are other reasons for questioning the probability of the Congress alluded to in the German papers; and although the king of Holland has at length consented to the draining of the extensive fulders, partly Dutch and partly Belgian, which were inundated for the protection of the citadel of Antwerp, and which ever since the period of the siege have remained under water, there seems no reason to believe that he has relaxed in his resolution to resist the recognition of King Leopold.

SPAIN.

It was reported that Colonel Valdes, with a thousand men, had been surprised and defeated in Lower Arragon. He had escaped by flight, with a few officers.

The report of General Evans of the affair of the 6th proves the discipline and bravery of the Carlists in their attack on the lines before St Sebastian. The loss of the English was considerable; and without the aid of the fleet and marines, their position could have been carried.

BARCELONA, June 3.—The discontent with the new ministry is general; the violent revolutionists wait only for an opportunity to rise. Mina and his followers are masters here, and it is scarcely doubtful that, if the system of the new ministry does not suit them, they will proclaim the separation of Catalonia. Nevertheless, the dangers which threaten Mina, in the moment of crisis, compel him to use precautions. If the masses are once put in motion, they may wish to direct and stop them; but it is more probable that the torrents will burst all barriers, and sweep away friends and enemies. We fear we shall have to announce, in a short time, events more frightful than those of last year.

Don Carlos, it seems, having called for a general levy of the four revolted provinces, the executive junta of Navarre, in publishing the decree, have issued a proclamation, which, if some what Spanish and grandiloquent, appears to us not altogether extravagant in its encomiums on those brave mountaineers.

The French Chambers were discussing the Budget. M. Lafitte spoke with his usual eloquence and force, and asked why there was an increased augmentation of ten millions asked for. He said the prosperity of France was not owing to the ministry, but by the revolution which had enriched its agriculture, and, to the imperial dynasty, which had given a spring to industry.

A reinforcement of two batalions of infantry and some cuirassiers and artillerie, had left Madrid for Bas-Arragon, to which destination would also proceed 3000 troops of the army Vittori.

The king of Prussia, it is thought, will visit France in August, when he will come *incognito*, according to his usual custom.

LONDON, June 12.—The rumor of a dissolution of Parliament has been current, and has operated unfavorably upon the shares of those companies the bills of which are now pending.—[Spectator.]

PORTUGAL—DISSOLUTION OF THE CORTES.

Papers and letters from Lisbon of the 4th inst. have been received. The Cortes are again dissolved. The extraordinary session lasted only five days, including the day of its opening and the day of its dissolution. The Government resorted to this measure in consequence of the unwillingness of the Chamber to proceed to the consideration of the Budget, instead of wasting its time in fruitless attacks on ministers.—Sanctioning the appointment of the Prince to the command of the Army, contrary to the voice of the Chamber on the Prince's arrival, was the great point of offence. We regret that a state of things should be continued that must greatly retard the growth of the national prosperity. Portugal requires repose, instead of which her political frame is racked and disjointed by the fiercest agitation.

Council of the First Municipality.

SITTING OF FRIDAY, 5th August, 1836.

The Council met according to adjournment.

A call of the members being made, were present—Messrs. Armas, Buisson, Congot, Duplessis, Graillie, Guillot, Lafargue, Laurent Colson, Pedesclaux, Carter, Pichot, Pitot, Gardette, Bruslé, Wilcox and Stringer. Were absent: Messrs Bouligny, Johns, Canon, and Mr Bertus, on leave.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Messrs Cruzat and Lesseps, who were indisposed.

The journal of the last sitting being read and approved, a message from the mayor was read, dated this day.

The first paragraph informed the council that the adjudication of the works for the completion of the new prisons had not been made on the day appointed.

On motion of Mr. Pichot, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, that the mayor be and is hereby authorised to receive proposals for the completion of the new prisons, and to adjudicate the contract to the lowest bidder; and also to employ the city workmen, in case the committee on buildings should find the lowest demands are not to be accepted.

By the 2d paragraph, the council was invited to designate the oyster stands that are to be rented, and the minimum price.

On motion of Mr Buisson, said article was referred to a special committee.

Messrs. Buisson, Bruslé and Guillot were appointed on said committee.

On the 3d paragraph, relative to the purchase of materials for wharf-bridges, Mr. Buisson presented the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the mayor be and is hereby authorised to to purchase a sufficient number of planks and cordages for the wharf-bridges necessary to ships and other vessels landing in the port fronting the first municipality, and to draw his warrant on the treasurer for the payment of said materials.

The 4th paragraph mentioned that the mayor had caused to be published, a notice, fixing the day for the election, by the council, of a keeper of the police jail, in Simon Mullens, resigned.

On motion of Mr Pichot, the council proceeded to said election, by ballot.

Messrs. Armas and Pitot being named tellers, it appeared, at the opening of the ballot-box, that out of 17 votes, Mr Colson had received 16, and that there was one blank.

A protest against said election, entered by Mr Carter, was, on motion of Mr Armas, laid before it could have been read through, indefinitely laid on the table.

In consequence, Mr P R Colson was declared duly elected keeper of the police jail.

The 5th paragraph informed the council, that the commissioners of the sinking fund had adopted a resolution requesting each municipality to pay their proportion of the appropriations voted in favor of the Orphan's Asylums and the Legion. The mayor invited the council to pass a resolution on that subject.

On motion of Mr Armas, said paragraph was laid on the table.

The 6th paragraph called the attention of the council to the necessity of appointing keepers of the batture

On motion of Mr. Pichot, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the mayor be and is hereby authorised to appoint keepers of the batture, for the first and second municipalities.

By the 7th paragraph, the mayor informed the council that he had no notice to refuse his sanction to a series of resolutions adopted at the last sitting, relative to the Navigation Company, but he thought proper to submit some modifications to the said resolution.

On motion of Mr Pichot;

Resolved, That the council persist in the said resolutions, notwithstanding the mayor's observations.

On motion of Mr Armas, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the council, on the 29th July last, relative to the Orleans Navigation Company, be amended by adding to the 3d section, after these words; "and in those of the first municipality," the following words:

"And in case said same, or any portion thereof, had not been employed for improving the navigation of the canal which now belongs to said Company, or for constructing new works of the same nature, within the the limits of the first municipality, said municipality reserves the right of claiming from said Company the immediate delivery, or the reimbursement of the amount of obligations already endorsed by said municipality, handed over to the Navigation Company and negociated by said institution; and in case said Company should refuse or not be able to return the obligations already endorsed and delivered over as aforesaid, or should refuse to reimburse the said amount, then and in that case, the first municipality shall have the right to compel the sale of the property belonging to the Navigation Company and made over as a guaranty to the first municipality, by execution and judgment, either as a whole, or by portions, as the council of said municipality may think proper."

It is further Resolved, that, for the interests of the first municipality, the civil engineer be and is hereby appointed to superintend the works which may be ordered by said Navigation Company and for which they shall use the funds produced by the negociation of the obligations endorsed by the first municipality, as aforesaid; and that said engineer shall report to the mayor, at times fixed by said functionary, whose duty it shall be, in case of neglect by the Navigation Company to apply said funds to the object of their appropriation, to inform the council thereof, in order that necessary measures be forthwith adopted.

By the 8th paragraph, the mayor informed the council that the adjudication of the contract for the supplies of lumber made over to Wm. Turner, was null and void by virtue of an ordinance, the delay having expired which was prescribed to approve said contractor's securities.

On motion of Mr Buisson, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the mayor is authorised to adjudicate anew, by the auctioneer of the first municipality, to the lowest bidder, after ten days notice, the furnishing of lumber for the first municipality.

Mr Pichot, with permission of the council, presented the following resolution, which, the rules being dispensed with, was adopted:

Resolved: That the mayor is hereby authorised to draw on the treasurer, in favor of Mr J Dufour, for the sum of $1560, being the amount of his account; and the mayor is moreover authorised to receive from Mr. J. Dufour the title of the property bought of Mr Bartholomew Fleitas, and purchased by him for the first municipality, for the sum of $30,000, ten thousand dollars cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, with interest and expenses incurred for the benefit of the first municipality.

A letter was read, from Mr. Flores, praying that the municipality pay for the maintenance of his horse.—On motion of Mr. Buisson, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen dollars per month, be and is hereby appropriated to pay for the maintenance of a horse belonging to Mr. Flores, lieutenant of the guard of the first municipality.

A letter was read from the committee of the Eagle Fire Company No. 7, praying for the appropriation of a sum of money for the purchase of an engine, &c.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the rules being dispensed with, the following resolution was adopted, with an amendment by Mr Pichot.

Resolved, That the sum of $2,500 be appropriated for the purchase of a Fire Engine, &c. when the same will be received by the Eagle Fire Company No. 7, and that a sum of $25 a month be and is hereby appropriated to pay the rent of an Engine house; Provided, that the same be situated in the first municipality, and at such place as may be designated by the committee on fires.

On motion of Mr Pitot, the petition of the widow Jaras praying for relief, was refered to the Commitee on charities. A petition was read from widow Rigaud praying for a license gratis.

On motion of Mr Congot, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That a license gratis be granted to widow Rigaud for a boarding-house, also a pedlar's license gratis Mad. Santo Domingo.

A Petition was read from Manuel Garcia praying for a license gratis.

On motion of Mr Buisson,

Resolved, That a Pedlar's license be granted gratis to Manuel Garcia.

A petition was read from J H Prince, accompanied by Judge Preval's recommendation, praying for the remission of a fine.

On motion of Mr Pichot, the said petition was referred to the