## COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | may 11 | Boston | may 9 |
| Philadelphia | " 17 | Baltimore | " 12 |
| Charleston | " 17 | Washington | " 13 |
| Mobile | apr 4 | Liverpool | april 8 |
| Havre | " 5 | London | " 7 |

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Sales of Cotton on Yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 408 bales | Mississippi | 18 |
| 109 do | do | 18¼ |
| 49 do | do | 18¼ |
| 47 do | do | 18¼ |
| 78 do | do | 18 |
| 175 do | Louisiana | 17¾ |
| 114 do | do | 18¼ |
| 47 do | Arkansas | 17¾ |
| 1500 do | Western District | 18 |
| 1680 do | prices not transpired. | |
| 25 do | do | 19¾ |
| 3634 | | |

HAVRE Cotton Market, April 4.

Extract of a letter addressed to a respectable house of this city.

"Our market has been quite dull since our last advices of the 27th ult. Prices remain the same and a few sales have been effected with less difficulty than previously.

The market being amply supplied and speculators believing that the present crops will not fall short of the previous, the dullness which now exists must continue, notwithstanding the rise which has taken place in Charleston, Savannah and Augusta.

Our factories continue to be in prosperous state, but the owners complain of the fall in the price of their merchandize, notwithstanding the rise in the raw material.

2542 bales have been sold principally Brazil, and 7368 bales arrived. The stock including what is in second hands and not yet offered, amounts to 35,000 bales.

HAVRE, March 31.

COTTON.—From the 23d, date of our last report, up to the 25th inst inclusive, we find a continuation of a tolerably steady and good demand. The sales of the last eight days embrace 1913 bales Uplands at 140f to 154f, 246 Louisiana at 136f to 170f, 548 Mobile at 124f to 150f, 20 Tennessee at 128f to 130f. The arrivals within the same period have amounted to 9708 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, April 8.

The imports of all sorts of cotton into the kingdom since the 1st January amounts to 710,000 bales, against the supply up to the same time last year of 800,000, and of American separately, we have received 230,000 against 340 bales. The stock of all kinds in the ports on the 1st ult, was estimated at 1,000,000 bales of American at 100,000, against the estimated stock of all kinds on the 1st April last, 853,000, and of American 135,000. The estimated stock at the end of March, 1834, amounted to 216,00 and of American separately, it amounted to 138,000.

The prices of Upland ranged as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835, | 1st April, ordinary to prime, | 6¾ a 11¼ |
| 1834, | " " " | 7¾ a 9 |
| 1833, | " " " | 6¾ a 7¾ |
| 1832, | " " " | 8¼ a 7¾ |

ASHES—The sales are moderate, and prices rather lower.

TURPENTINE—700 bbls have been sold at 17s 6d per cwt.

FLOUR—Sweet in bond, 25 a 26s, and sour 17s 9d to 19s per bbl of 196 lbs.

Upland, ordinary to middling, 9¾ a 10; fair to good fair 10¾ a 11¼; good to fine 11¾ a 12¼.

Orleans, ordinary to middling, 9 a 10¼; fair to good fair 11 a 11¼; good to fine, 11¾ a 12¼.

Mobile, ordinary to middling, 9¼ a 10¼; fair to good fair, 11 a 11¼; good to fair 11¾.

Tennessee, ordinary to middling, 8¼ a 9¼; fair to good fair, 10 a 10¼.

The sales of cotton during the last 8 days, amount to about 13,000 bales; but little bought on speculation or by export buyers.

The chief sales making in Upland are from 10¼ a 10½, and in Mobile from 10¼ to 11¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.

We have had a dull cotton market since the last packet sailed, particularly the last three days, and prices have declined ⅛d per lb from the highest point, 30th ult, at which reduction the low and middle qualities are heavy,—while fine cotton nearly sustains the late advance.

The speculative demand is suspended, and trade at Manchester is less active than it was some time ago.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.

We advised you by our circular of the 31st ult. of a further improvement of ⅛ a ¼d per lb in cotton, since when the demand has been comparatively limited, and the market languid, particularly the last few days, and prices have declined ⅛d per lb, at which reduction there has been a fair quantity offering, and it would not be possible to sell largely in the present state of the demand—at the same time there is no very considerable quantity pressing on the market. The sales on Saturday, 2d inst, were about 4500 bales, and on Monday, 4th inst, 3000 a 3100 bales, and since they have been about 3000 bales per day. The decline is most decided in the low and middle qualities—in fine cotton there is little change. The accounts from the United States being still quite in favor of holders, we must attribute the unfavorable change in the market mainly to the less animated state of trade at Manchester, and some decline in yarn there. Speculation appears suspended. We quote Uplands 9¾; Orleans 9¾; Mobile 9¾; Alabama 8¾.

LONDON, April 5.

COTTON.—The demand continues extremely animated and prices are on the rise; the private sales yesterday exceeded 3000 bales at an advance of all kinds of ¼d. At Liverpool, the business done last week was very great, the sales amounting to 34,800 bales, at prices ⅛ a ¼d, and in some cases at an advance on former rates of ¼d per lb.

SUGAR.—The demand for West India sugar from Tuesday to Thursday, was extremely moderate, and importers submitted to a reduction on former rates of 1s; the sales since our last are only 600 hhds; the market is closed, but will open to-morrow; the arrivals last week were 3600 hhds. The stock of West India sugars now 10,876 hhds and tcs; being 3149 less than last year.

LONDON, April 6.

The appearance of the English stock market remains unchanged, and the quotations the same as at the termination of business yesterday—91¾ to ⅞ for money and the account. Exchequer bills closed at 19 to 21s prem.

HAMBURG, March 25.

COTTON—Carolina and Tennessee, 9¼ a 14¼; Georgia, 1st sort, 12¼ to 12; 2d sort, 11¼ to 12; 3d sort, 10 to 11; Maranham 12¼ to 12; Madras, 7¼ to 8¼; Surat 9¼ to 8 1-2.

NEW YORK, May 10.

THE MARKET.—Cotton is firm to-day, notwithstanding the last news. Flour is 25 cents lower than last week; the best common brands of Western are $6,75. Stocks are a shade lower.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 167 shares U S Bank | | 125 |
| 200 do do | 60 ds | 125¼ |
| 300 do do | B, 60 ds | 125¾ |

NEW YORK, May 11.

THE MARKET.—There continues to be a good demand for cotton at full prices. The sales to-day are free. Flour continues to decline. Sales of common brands of Western here been made at $6 50. In grain there is not much change. The cargo of Tea which was reported to-day, was of inferior quality.—Money stocks are rather flat, especially marines, as several of the offices have lately received news of heavy losses.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 190 shares U S Bank | | 128¼ a 128¾ |
| 160 do do | B, 30 ds | 125 |
| 65 do N O Canal | | 101 |
| 300 do do | 30 ds | 102 a 102¼ |
| 20 do N O Com Bk | | 102 |
| 500 do do | 30 ds | 102¾ |
| 50 do do | 60 ds | 102¾ |


## St. Charles Theatre.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

For the Benefit of Signor Montresor and the last appearance of Signor Pedrotti.

On which occasion will be given Rossini's celebrated opera of ZELMIRA.

Principal characters by Signoire Montresor, Ravaglie, De Rose, Spignoli—Signoires Pedrotti and Marozzi.

On Saturday—The Whims of a Comedian—The Secret—and a day after the Fair—Evening for the Benefit of Holland, Treasurer.

## Saint Charles Theatre.

LAST NIGHT.

First debut of Signior Orlandi.

On Sunday next, 29th May, for the benefit of Signoir Ronaglia.—The first representation of the comic opera of IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Bartolo, Mr Orlandi,

m 26-3t

LOUISIANA Carriage Repository—Nos 45 and 48 Royal street. Now receiving per all the last arrivals from New York, 40 Carriages, comprising Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Gigs, Stanhopes, Phaetons, Buggies, Sulkies, &c &c, with all the varieties of finish and patterns from the best manufactures in the United States. They will be sold low and on reasonable terms.

may 24—15t H. BEACH & Co.

WILL be sold at public auction at Mobile on the first day of June next, by order and for account of the Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance Company of this city. The Mexican built brig Bello Indio, as she now lies ashore near Mobile Point with everything new on board, and the following materials saved from said brig and now in store at Mobile, in lots as follows:

1 all the rigging and blocks,
2 all the sails,
3 a large anchor,
4 a small do,
5 a large chain,
6 a 2d size do,
7 a 3d size do,
8 a figure beadd.

For further information—apply at the office of said company, at the corner of Royal and Bienville sts.

m 25-3t

LINSEED OIL & HONEY—40 bbls Linseed oil, direct from Holland; 10 barrels Honey, landing and for sale by OLIVER AKIN,

m 26—3 No. 29, Common st.

THE SUBSCRIBER—has lately received from France, per ship Salem, a large assortment of hats, umbrellas, cavalry shakos, cavalry sabres, dirk-canes, amaranth, and green broad cloth, epaulets for artillery sergeants, with knots, red woollen, do sergeants with do do—all of which he offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at his store No 156 Chartres st, between Toulouse and Jefferson. PAUL DELERY.

m 25-3 t

FLOUR—1000 bbls superfine, landing from flat boats, for sale by G. DORSEY,

may 24 30 New Levee.



# THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper, of Orleans and the Louisiana.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1836.


FOR PRESIDENT

## M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

## RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The eastern mail now usually comes down the river This may be in consequence of the Creek disturbances but we believe still that the postmaster at Philadelphia sends the northern mail via Pittsburg on his own responsibility.

The eastern mails have been so irregular during the past fortnight, that yesterday we received several papers due ten days since. However it is now perfectly useless to complain of the mails.

We are pleased to find that Mr Christy disavows all knowledge of the letter said to have been addressed to him by General T F Green of the Texian army; and that the friends of Texas here generally disapprove of the sentiments contained in it.

According to the chart of the gulf of Mexico, as surveyed by order of the lords of the admiralty of Great Britain, in the years from 1764-71; and which appears to have been the guide of the British in entering an entrance in the bayou Bienvenu during the last war.—the depth of the Mississippi river opposite what is now termed Carrollton was 18 fathoms; opposite New Orleans, it was 12; and below the city it was 11.—The depth was however 30 fathoms opposite the Acadian coast. Opposite Plaquemine bend, the depth was 18; and gradually diminished onward by the elevation of the bed to 10 fathoms—its then depth at the commencement of the delta.

The S W pass was then the deepest—the soundings taken as you approach the gulf at minute intervals, giving the respective depths at 7, 7, 10, 9, 7, 8, 10, 12, 10, 12, 10, 10, 10 (opposite Pelican island), 7, 6, 5, 3, 2¼, 2¼, 10, 12 fathoms. The bottom of the gulf was perfect mud or alluvial soil for a great distance.

The lowest depth of water at the bar of the N E pass was then from 10 to 11 feet; that of the S E was 2½ fathoms; and that of S pass was 10 feet.

The bayou Massan or Bienvenu had 7 feet water at its debouchure in lake Borgne; and the Chefuncture had 8.

By glancing over the chart, we perceive that the coast of Florida between the bay of Apalachicola and Deadmons bay was an easy flat shoaling to the shore; with grassy bottom and sometimes rock as hard as pavement—which might lead some to infer that much of what once was the peninsula of Florida had been overflown by the waters of the gulf. From that place for 4 degrees westward, the bottom of the gulf consists of sand and shells, but chiefly of sand—coral being occasionally found. The greatest depth marked is 140 fathoms. Soft mud was found at 88 fathoms deep.

But the bed of the gulf of Mexico surrounding the state of Louisiana is wholly composed of mud, for some leagues from the shore. This may be in consequence of the alluvial deposits carried down the river. Water almost fresh was found at a great distance from the mouths of the Mississippi, Atchafalaya and Teche rivers; and it is not unlikely that their united effects may yet extend the southern boundary of Louisiana many miles into the gulf.

### Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, May 12th 1836.

From a letter in you by Judge Porter of the Senate, published in the Bee of the 28th inst. I find you have been calling your representatives to account for their inattention to the interests of the State. Judge Porter's remark is very just that it is more difficult to get any business through Congress than one would imagine. From my experience I know this to be the fact. Difficulties not anticipated rise up at every direction to prevent success, and no member whatever may be his influence or his eloquence can at all times triumph over those difficulties. Local sectional or party feeling often interposes a barrier that no exertion or ability can surmount, and party now seems to blind itself with every measure presented for consideration.—Perseverance is the only successful agent. It does more than all the eloquence that can be called out.—I begin to think that all deliberative assemblies are more influenced by feeling than reason. The still small voice of truth is scarcely heard, and but seldom heeded amidst the clamors of self interest, prejudice or partiality; and the success of a measure, however just or well supported by the powers of reason and eloquence is as problematical, as that of one altogether destitute of just and reasonable grounds, but which appeals to the self interest or party prejudice of those who have to act upon it. Your representatives are not inferior in ability or influence of character to those of any other State. Judge Porter is popular and highly esteemed in the Senate—and, when occasion acts his part well on that theatre. He has all the humour, liberality and high mindedness of the country of which he is a native; and he is certainly as assiduous and attentive to his legislative duties as any other member of either House—neither he nor any of his colleagues ever neglect a favorable opportunity to promote the interests of the State which they represent. They do what they can, and if they fail it is because no one can command success. The affair of Texas seems to claim a good deal of the public attention here—opinions are various as to the propriety of recognizing its independence, and your representatives are, with many others, very anxious, as far as I can learn their sentiments, to avert a contest with Mexico; because your State would be, for a time the seat of war and be consequently visited with great and serious evils. In the language of Judge Porter, "the valuable lucrative branches of trade which were new so active between Louisiana and Mexico would be broken up, and the principal channel through which specie entered into New Orleans, closed completely." He stated that during the last 20 months, the trade between Mexico and New Orleans had amounted to nearly 15 millions of dollars and that, in the same time, about 8 millions of specie had entered the Mississippi from the same quarter. The President is understood to be opposed to involving this country in a war with Mexico, unless Santa Ana should become the aggressor and attempt an invasion of our territories. In that event Texas would no longer belong to Mexico,—its independence would be inevitable. But I do not think this general, successful as he has been, and vain and brave and ambitious as he may be, would be so silly as to commit such an act of folly. In such an event, however, though his fate may be easily anticipated, your State would be the principal sufferer. However strongly our sympathies may be excited in behalf of the unfortunate people of Texas, the policy, safety and interests of the country, forbid a crusade in their favour, but, at the same time, policy requires that we should be prepared to act on the defensive or offensive, if necessary should a state of war arise between the U S and Mexico. For this purpose Congress will no doubt appropriate the million of dollars passed by the House of Representatives, and now before the Senate for consideration. The additional article of the treaty with Mexico, has been before the Senate, and Mr Clay has reported a bill to provide for carrying it into effect, which has passed. This bill provides for the appointment of a commissioner and surveyor to determine the boundary line between the two countries, and thus enable each to know the exact line of demarcation, and avoid all future difficulties on the subject. The statement made by Mr. Adams, in relation to his agency, in the negotiation of the treaty of 1819 mentioned in my last, has been denied by General Jackson, in the Globe, and reiterated on the floor of the House, by Mr Adams. The Globe reasserts the denial; but many here, who know Mr. Adams' habits, and general accuracy believe his declaration to be true. After a great deal of opposition in the house, the amendment to the navy bill appropriating $150,000 for an exploring expedition to the South Seas, has at last been adopted, and is now a law. Mr Reynolds of whom I have already spoken, will go out with it and I am strongly of opinion that its results will be exceedingly beneficial to the country. Such an expedition is, according to my judgment, of much greater utility than such a geological survey as has been made by Featherstonhaugh, whose report is a mere essay on the elements of geology and mineralogy. I take it, this man is no more a geologist than he is a smattering of science, and no more. He talks too much for a man of real science or knowledge and his report will be found to be of no more advantage in a national point of view than any other elementary work on geology. A good topographical survey of the country would be worth 50 of it.

The Secretary of the navy, seems to be opposed to the appointment of Mr Reynolds as the conductor of this expedition, against whom he entertains some prejudice. But the President will it, and he will be appointed as he ought to be, from his great exertions in getting it up, and his perseverance in pressing it through Congress. Col. Bell chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, has made an elaborate report on Choctaw reservations which will be interesting to your state, from the information it contains, and the principles it lays down.—5000 extra copies have been authorized to be printed with a view to its general diffusion. Gen. Mercer has made a motion, which if successful, will produce a considerable change in the arrangement of the capitol. Gen. Mercer has for a number of years been complaining of the difficulty of hearing in the H of Representatives and has moved a double exchange it. He wishes to convert the library room into the Hall of legislation, and the hall into a library room. It would, it is said, destroy the beauty of the whole interior of the present offices. But there is no likelihood of any arrangement taking place.

An intelligent gentleman has called our attention to a review of Sir Henry Parnell's work on roads; so as to corroborate our remarks on the proper mode to be adopted in the construction and paving the streets in this city. We subjoin an extract, with which we agree in opinion—except that for a stone bed we would substitute a wooden as more convenient and equally efficient, if blocks of round or angular form were imposed some three or four feet perpendicular in the ground.

The qualities desiderated in a good road have been defined by Macbeth: a perfect way should be "whole as the marble, founded as the rock."

This can never be accomplished if the subsoil or foundation be bad. Is it spongy?—part of the material of the road will sink into the foundation, part of the foundation rise up into the road, and cause inequalities and ruts. An elastic soil is worse. If the reader has ever seen a gentleman "not very well set upon his pins," endeavoring to cross a plank which might serve a mountebank for a spring-board, he has seen an example of elasticity. This quality, though not to the extent perhaps of the instance selected, is present in all bogs, marshes, and bottom land, and, unless destroyed by draining and compression, it will always cause a momentum in the road which passes over it, no matter how excellent the formation itself may be; and this swing, though imperceptible in the working of horses, will show itself visibly enough in their conditions. A good foundation or bed for the road must be formed; or all the rest will be but labour in vain.

In a complete road, perfect hardness is a sine qua non,—because the harder the surface, the less the friction of bodies passing over it, and by consequence less force is required to put and keep them in motion: but this quality is not easily obtained. Trustees, in deed, have imagined, that by laying on a quantity of gravel spread smooth, or a succession of coatings of broken stones, hardness will be obtained. A miserable mistake, followed in a few years by a bad state of road—fresh repairs to be succeeded by a dilapidation, and crowned at last by a swinging debt. The reason is that "the carriages passing over the stones, will force those next the earth inward, and at the same time press much of the earth upwards between the stones: this will take place to a great degree in wet weather, when the bed of the earth will be converted into soft mud by water passing from the surface of the road, through the broken stones, into the bed of the road. In this way, a considerable quantity of earth will be mixed with the stone materials laid on for forming the crust of the road; and this mixture will make it extremely impervious to water, and therefore to cause mud and other inequalities. The exact degree of firmness required in a road, must of course depend upon the traffic upon it, but in all first-rate roads, where the vehicles are numerous and heavily laden, it will be best and cheapest, to form the bottom with a regular pavement of large stones, set close, with the broadest face downwards, the interstices to be closely filled up with stone chips, well driven in, so that the worthy part of the road cannot be pressed up and mixed with the broken stones forming the surface or crust of the road. If the funds would admit of it, in communications between the great towns and approaches to capitals, it would be advisable to have the centre crust of the road paved for heavy laden vehicles, and the side only of broken stones or gravel for carriages. Should the money be insufficient to form the entire foundation of a pavement, then the middle can be so formed, and the side bottom made of broken stones. The road its elf should be highest in the centre, sweeping down to the side channels, so that the rain may run off as fast as it descends. These side channels should be constantly kept clear; and when a branch is formed to join a main road, the junction should never inter fere with the channel, but always take place on the field side. Drainage, both by main and cross drains, is an object of the first importance; so as to keep the road as dry as possible. The friction on the crust, no matter it it be the hardest pavement, will inevitable grind a part of it to powder, when combined with wet, will act with increased effect. The hardest marble, as y the dimmest itself, can be cut without any other composition than water and its own dust.

### THE CREEK INDIANS.

CHARLESTON, May 17.

A gentleman arrived last evening by the Railroad, and with whom we conversed, politely communicated the following information.

He states that he passed through the Creek nation on a short time since, and left Columbus on Tuesday last.

There is, no doubt, a general hostility in the whole Creek nation. The Uchees and Hitchichees, forming a part of the nation, are in arms. They have sacked and plundered every plantation in their vicinity. The old Federal Road was, at the time he passed through, the line of hostilities. On that road, on the 9th, the Indians murdered 8 or 10 persons. The fugitives ran from the Old to the New Road. There they formed themselves into a company, and marched into Columbus.

It is the opinion of those best informed, that the whole Creek Nation will be, if they are not now, in arms. The Governor of Alabama had ordered a Regiment of observation to be organized in the adjoining counties to the Indian hostility. Expresses had been sent to the Governors of Alabama and Georgia; the Governor of Georgia had ordered two brigades to rendezvous at Columbus. There is no doubt that by this time two thousand men, at least, from Alabama, are in the field or in busy preparation for it.

The whole country below the old Federal Road. had been abandoned, and was in complete possession of the Indians.

### MEXICAN TRADE—WAREHOUSES.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant of this city, to the chairman of the finance committee of the Congress house of representatives. We believe that the subject has already attracted the attention of Congress; and will be acted on during the present session.

NEW ORLEANS, 23d December, 1835.

SIR,—When I had the honor of seeing you in New York last summer on the subject of a modification of our revenue laws, so as to admit the warehousing of goods intended for exportation, you expressed a wish that on my return to this place from Europe I should furnish you with some details respecting our trade with Mexico: the following lines are penned in accordance thereto and it will be gratifying to me, if they can be useful in framing the contemplated law.

MEXICO.—The population of this large republic is estimated at about 8 millions, inhabiting principally the table lands—the country being mountainous, its roads with exceptions are mere mule paths—the whole of its traffic is therefore carried through the medium of arrieros (muleteers.) Its imports amount annually to about 20 millions of dollars, and consist chiefly of the following articles:—

1. Shirtings, bleached and unbleached—British and American.
2. Prints, cloths, velveteens, beyeses, printed flannels, moleskins, sateens, muslins, cambrics, quimones, printed robes, handkerchiefs, ginghams, silk stockings, mixtures of German linens—British.
3. Platillas, cretas, rohans, britannias—German.
4. Prints, bejiannies, printed muslins, ribbons, silks, and fancy articles—French.
5. Paper, florete and medio florete, steel, quicksilver—Genoa.
6. Paper, brandy, olives, wines, quicksilver—Spain.

The consumption of the above articles is about in the following proportions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Of British and American shirtings about | | 1-3 |
| 2. Of other British articles, | do | 1-6 |
| 3. Of German linens, | do | 1-6 |
| 4. Of French goods, | do | 1-6 |
| 5. Of Spanish and other goods, | do | 1-6 |

Its exports consist of cochineal, pimento, julap, sarsparilla, vanilla, dyewoods, and of the products of its extensive gold and silver mines.

The returns from its several mines during 1834, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Zacatecas, Veta Grande, about | $3,500,000 |
| Fresnillo, | 4,000,000 |
| Other small mines, | 500,000 |
| | $8,000,000 |
| Guanajato, | 5,000,000 |
| Mexico and real del norte, | 5,000,000 |
| San Luis de Potosi, | 3,000,000 |
| Guadalajara, | 1,500,000 |
| Durango, | 2,000,000 |
| Oxaca and other small mines, | 1,500,000 |
| | $26,000,000 |

Its only ports of entry are in the Pacific Ocean and the Mexican Gulf. Two millions of dollars is the extreme amount of goods supposed to be introduced through the ports in the South Sea.

Vera Cruz in former times held the monopoly of the import trade—of late years Tuspan, Tampico, Soto la Marine and Matamoros from their central position and great proximity to the mines and most populous interior States, have gradually gained the ascendency, and these ports which a few years ago were hardly known, now receive in transit fully the three-fourths of the foreign goods required for the consumption of the interior, although from the small depth of water on their bars, vessels drawing more than 7 to 8 feet cannot enter them.

The distance from Vera Cruz

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| to Mexico, is about | 300 | miles. |
| to San Luis, | 657 | do |
| to Zacatecas, | 807 | do |
| to Guanajato, | 690 | do |
| to Guadalajara, | 940 | do |

While from Tampico to

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mexico, the distance is | 818 | do |
| to San Luis, | 357 | do |
| to Zacatecas, | 507 | do |
| to Guanajato, | 360 | do |
| to Guadalajara, | 540 | do |

The duties on foreign goods are very heavy, say on grey and other shirtings, 180 per square yard, whatever may be their original cost—on other goods they average fully 100 per cent on their cost—they are payable at 90 and 180 days. On importations, however, on board of its national vessels a deduction of one-fifth of the duties is made—but such vessels must be built in a Mexican port, of Mexican timber, and be manned by Mexicans, of these there are two about 60 of the burden of 100 to 150 tons—they run constantly between New Orleans and the Mexican coast, being too small to undertake profitably long voyages.

Duties so exorbitant and credits so short have had their consequent effect, out of them has naturally grown an extensive illicit trade, to meet which the bona fide importers have been compelled to use every means afforded them by the wants of government to save themselves from impending ruin; thus large operations are no longer gone into without previous arrangements being made, for drafts upon the customs, which are bought at a discount.

Under a government so often changing of rulers, the security of such operations depends altogether upon their rapidity—importations from Europe or distant ports would be out of the question.

Thus the direct trade with Europe has been gradually decreasing, and would have been ere this completely annihilated had an entrepot been established in the gulf, commensurate to the demand of Mexico.—That the importance of this trade may be well understood allow me to call to your attention to the following tabular statement of our commercial movements with that country during the last 20 months as taken from C. H. returns filed at Washington.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1834, | Exported to Mexico from New Orleans, | $981,900 |
| | April and May, 2 months, | |
| do | July to September—3 quarter, | 894,951 |
| do | October to Dec—4 do | 1,946,065 |
| 1835, | January to March—1 do | 1,923,955 |
| do | April to June—2 do | 2,383,577 |
| do | July to September—3 do | 1,066,868 |
| | Total in American vessels, | $8,536,706 |
| do | do Foreign do | $3,769,051 |
| | Total in American vessels, | 4,767,655 |
| | Total in Foreign do above | 3,459,776 |
| | do of Foreign do | 6,076,920 |
| | Specie from Mexico—April 13 to 31st December 1834, | 4,149,467 |
| | Specie from 1st Jan. to 7th Dec. 1835 | 5,314,229 |
| | | $9,363,696 |

And a much larger amount of goods would have been disposed of, had our market been suitably assorted, out of cotton paying in Mexico the highest duties from the basis of all large operations. The merchants of Mexico may be divided into three distinct classes.

1. The wholesale buyer and importer.
2. The commission merchant.
3. The tendero (pedlar.)

The wholesale buyers and importers are mostly Spaniards and Mexicans of great wealth and influence. They supply the tenderos who in their turn supply the consumers throughout the country.

The commission merchants are principally foreigners—they receive foreign goods and also supply the tenderos—they however labor under a great disadvantage from their want of knowledge of buyers spread over such an extent of country—hence the heavy losses they have from time to time sustained—the Mexican merchants have besides always the preference over them at the same prices.

The tenderos are with a few exceptions Mexicans—they supply the consumers throughout the republic—each tendero in proportion to his means must be provided with every article of consumption—thus the wholesale merchants and importers to meet the demand of the tenderos, and to meet at the same time the enormous expenses of packing and unpacking regulate, as much as in their power their importations accordingly. The principal marts are la Puebla, Mexico, San Luis de Potozie, Guanajato, Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, Guadalajara, Durango, there are besides three yearly fairs held at St. Juan, Aguas Calientes and Saltillo, to these different points almost all the goods received on the coast are directed—hence the necessity of adapting the packages to the mode of transportation of the country.

Warehousing—It must be evident from what precedes that a large entrepot established in the neighbourhood of the Mexican coast, where buyers would find at all times a suitable assortment of goods, and be permitted to unpack and repack so as to meet the demand and mode of transportation of Mexico, and from whence they would be able to direct within a certain time upon any given point any quantity of goods, employing at the same time their own vessels, would soon command the whole trade of this valuable and extensive trade. Havana and New Orleans are the two nearest ports, both being at 4 to 6 days sail of all the Mexican ports in the gulf of that name.

The Spanish government well aware of the advantages of Havana as a place of deposit for the Mexican States has already adopted a most liberal system—these goods from every part of the world are received into public stores free of duty. On goods used for home consumption the duties are paid by the consumers, as the goods are taken out of the warehouses. Goods exported only pay 1 per cent per annum, on the invoice cost, at the time of exportation. Had the same enlightened policy led Spain then to recognise the independence of their former possessions on the American continent, she would have easily controlled the whole of their trade, and in this she would have found a natural and powerful auxiliary, to wit:

A community of manners, religion, language and origin—but this was not done, and to this only New Orleans owes its valuable export trade, for our government has done actually nothing to foster or retain it, although every part of the Union has felt the immense benefit of a trade, which enables us to dispose per annum of several millions of our own manufactures, which otherwise would have to be sent to foreign markets to compete with foreign goods, and which brings into the country an enormous amount of specie, at a moment when the government is using all its influence to introduce into the country a metallic (currency) circulation.

Under our present revenue laws duties are payable at 3 and 6 months, whether laid on goods intended for exportation or for home use, these duties amounting to nearly the invoice cost of such goods actually require double the capital wanted in Havana to carry on the same trade, and this without the least benefit to our government, for they must be ultimately returned, being laid on goods unsuitable to our market.

The present prostration of our export trade furnishes the best illustration of the injurious effect of these laws. During the last year our demand for Mexico was very great—large and profitable sales were effected and our stock of goods was hardly adequate to the demand—this induced our merchants to import this year a larger amount of goods than they had ever done before, considering it impossible that a trade which enabled us to sell a large amount of our own manufactures—which filled our Banks with specie, and which in 20 months exceeded 17 millions of dollars, a trade in fine which is entirely American, for not one dollar goes or comes from Mexico, without being insured by our own offices—could have been suddenly checked and jeopardised by any event in the power of our government to avert. The difficulties existing between Texas and Mexico not only rendered unsaleable a stock of upwards of 4 millions of dollars, but also deprived us of $3,500,000 of specie due to this place for the purchases made during the last 8 months—as a temporary relief many of the large importers of foreign goods, will be compelled to transfer their stock to the Havana, until they can reimport the same goods with a prospect of sel ing them. This is a ruinous way of avoiding the heavy duties we have now to pay, yet it will not be the first time it has been resorted to.

It may not be out of place to state here that our Banks which 6 months ago counted in their vaults $6,000,000, have now hardly $2,400,000, of specie.

I trust that the above statement of facts will enable you to call the immediate action of Congress upon a measure so essentially vital to our trade. New York, Boston and Philadelphia under a liberal warehousing system would gradually become ports of deposit for West and East India produce—nothing can prevent their competing advantageously with Europe.

From the National Intelligencer.

The position of the senior Senator from Louisiana represents, as he does a State near whose borders a ruthless war is now raging, together with the personal information which he possesses of the character of the country and its population, give so much interest to what fell from him in debate on the 4th inst, in reference to the Texian war, that we have thought our readers would be gratified to have his remarks published more fully than they have been; for which purpose we have procured the following report:

Mr Porter said he regretted extremely this discussion, as hours, nay minutes, had become precious, if we hoped to go through the great mass of business which had been prepared for the action of Congress.—There had been as much debate on the precedence bills were entitled to as was sufficient to pass one of them or reject it. He hoped we would continue to act on the bill which was made the special order of the day, until it was finally disposed of. That now proposed by the Senator from Missouri had his approbation; and without pledging him self for all its details, he believed it would have his vote. Being friendly to it, he thought it was injuring its chance of adoption to press it on for discussion and decision without affording time for a proper examination of its provisions. That proper examination need not be a long one.

Mr P. said he was compelled to dissent from what had fallen from the honorable Senator from Kentucky in relation to our military force. He, (Mr P.) thought it ought to be augmented. Its numbers were not greater now than they were ten years ago, and since that time our population had vastly increased, our frontier had been extended in the same space of time in a still greater proportion, and was necessarily weakened as it was enlarged. Another circumstance called for an augmentation of our army. Within a very few years (under a policy which Mr P said he should ever deplore) an immense body of Indians had been removed from the east side of the Mississippi, and thrown on the frontiers of Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. In their original location they were circled on every side by a white population, which insured their good conduct, and restrained their propensity to war. They were now placed on an extended frontier, thinly settled, where, from causes he should not enlarge on, because they were obvious, a military force was indispensable to give security to our borders. Not long, he believed, then 250,000 Indians were now located between the white population of the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains, who, from ignorance and the influence of the passions which continually agitate man in a savage state, were liable to be excited to hostilities, ruinous to themselves in the end, but destructive to the borders exposed to their first outbreak. It was humanity, therefore, as well as true economy, to place a force on our frontiers which would hold them in check, and be ready to crush their first movements.

There was another element to be taken into the estimate we should make of the proposed measure, which had been glanced at in the debate, and which could not be properly disregarded. He alluded to the events daily transpiring on the western boundary of Louisiana. By the last intelligence received from that quarter, it appeared that the war which had for some time raged in one of the Mexican provinces, was about to be brought home to ourselves. The inhabitants of Texas were flying from their country, and taking refuge within the State of Louisiana, and their enemies, flushed with victory, were close and hot in their pursuit. He did not believe the Mexican troops would cross the Sabine and violate our territory. If Santa Anna had the wisdom and ability which his friends long since, and his enemies lately, gave him credit for, he would cautiously abstain from any such step. But one interest prompted him to respect our neutrality. He (Mr P) believed he would be governed by these interests. But while he believed it, it was impossible to shut our eyes to the danger of collision between the troops of the U States now on the Sabine and those of Mexico. The people of this country had become painfully excited by the intelligence of the war of extermination carried on in Texas. That excitement had been communicated to our troops, it required only a spark to put the combustible materials now on our frontier in a flame, and he was afraid it would soon be furnished.

It had been said that our officers there should have boots and arms, but no heads; that is, that they should yield themselves up to the influence of their feelings, however their judgment might reprove the measures those feelings prompted them to. He had a better hope of their wisdom and prudence. A heavy responsibility rested on them. If, under the influence of passion, they involved the nation in war, they would have a severe account to render for their actions. And more especially if, at this moment, when the forces stationed on the frontiers of the State of Louisiana might be inadequate to its defence, they should, in their sympathy for Texas, draw the war into that State, he knew of no terms of reprehension too strong for such conduct.—With all possible consideration for the inhabitants of Texas, and deep and sincere regret for the condition to which they were reduced, he could not help thinking that the citizens of Louisiana who had remained within their country had the first claim on the attention and protection of the Federal Government and the Federal Army. He hoped and believed this view of the matter was taken by the President, however it might be disregarded elsewhere: and that orders had been sent to the commanding officers not to compromit the safety of the state he had the honor in part to represent.

But apart from all considerations of prudence and safety, there were the higher ones of justice, which forbad our intermeddling in this contest. We were acting under the eye of the civilized world. It had heretofore been our boast and our pride that we faithfully maintained all our treaties, in letter and in spirit. He trusted that, under no impulses, however praiseworthy, would we leave the vantage ground we had so long and so honorably occupied, and expose ourselves to the imputation of considering compacts binding only so long as it suited our convenience and our interest. We were the oldest independent nation in the American continent; we were the strongest, too. It behooved us to guard alike the truest glory which a nation can acquire; and the grandeur of power restrained by justice, and a noble forbearance, not to endangerate our neighbours, but to improve and to elevate them.

He believed these sentiments were those of the large mass of the American people, but there was danger that they might be forgotten under the excitement of generous feelings. He respected these feelings; he shared in them, but he felt it to be his duty, in the place he occupied, to submit them to the control of his reason and his judgment, and if possible to induce others to do the same. No one had heard with deeper regret than himself the intelligence of the dreadful massacres which had taken place in Texas. It was possible the statements were exaggerated. He hoped they were so.—But if true, they were disgraceful to the perpetrators.—The people of Texas, whether right or wrong in their attempt at independence, had done nothing to place them out of the pale of civilization; and if it were true that a body of them, after capitulation as prisoners of war, had been basely shot in cold blood, their murderers should be held up to the common execration of mankind. He (Mr P) would rather have been one of the gallant though misguided men who perished on that occasion than the ruthless despot by whose orders they were assassinated.

But giving to these feelings their full scope, he could not see in this and other inhuman acts cause for war by the United States against Mexico. We should never be an hour at peace if we set out on a crusade to punish all the cruel deeds which were committed in the world. Their proximity to us, and their being inflicted on our kindred blood, could not lessen our obligations. In abandoning their own country, and becoming citizens of another, they had placed themselves in relation to that left as strangers, so far as claims for national interference were concerned. We had no more right to make war because they had been unjustly treated by the power to which they had attached themselves, than we had to intermeddle in the contests between the natives of the old States of Mexico.

Our unfortunate countrymen who settled in that portion of Mexico which is now the theatre of war, knew well what kind of people they were going among. In all periods of history, the Spanish race have been distinguished for cruelty in their civil wars: extending no quarter, and sparing neither sex nor age. The scenes of civil dissension in old Spain, of which accounts reach us every day, exhibit the same brutal ferocity and disregard of all the claims of humanity as those lately perpetrated by their descendants in Texas. Those which took place in South America, some years since, were, if possible, more frightful and revolting to humanity. We did not then throw ourselves into the conflict, and he trusted we would not now. A war for revenge