LATEST DATES.

New York	may 16	Liverpool	april 9
Boston	may 15	London	april 10
Philadelphia	may 15	Havre	april 8
Baltimore	may 17	Hamburg	april 8
Charleston	may 18	Bordeaux	march 23
Washington	may 18	Madrid	march 20
Mexico	may 11	Cadiz	march 10
Tampico	may 6	Havana	may 11
Vera Cruz	may 11	Washington	may 11

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

1000	bales Mississippi		8
1000	do	prices not transpired	
500	do	do	8¼
388	do	do	7¾
75	do	do	7¾
49	do	do	7½
500	do Louisiana	fine	8¾
300	do do		8¾
248	do do		8
475	do do	choice	8
58	do do		10
38	do Mobile		8 a 10
4637			

REMARKS.

The sales of cotton yesterday were larger than on any day, for months past, they amount to 2637 bales.

We are not aware of any particular cause for purchases entering the market so freely, except it should be that capitalists feel more confidence in the article, and that money can be more easily obtained.

Flour and corn continue to advance: we quote the former at $10 per bbl, and some are holding at $10, but we hear of no sale over $10, corn is selling readily at 84c per bushel, and it is to 50 c asked by some, but there has been no sales which we could hear of, over 84c. The stock, and receipts of both articles are small.

Other articles of produce remain as at our last weekly reports.

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

	May 24th, 1837	
COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb	9 a 00
Good Fair		00 a 00
Fair		00 a 00
Middling		8 a 00
Ordinary		7 a 8
MOLASSES		31 a 34
TAR CO First Quality	per P. B	3 a 4
Second		2 a 3
Crossties		1 a 2
PITCH	per bbl	30 a 00
Tuck Coarse		2 a 2½
Messrs		2 a 2½
Prime		2 a 2½
Hoground		1 a 1
BACON Hams		8 a 9
Sides		8 a 9
Shoulders		6 a 7
Hog round		4 a 5
Messrs		14 a 15
Prime		9 a 10
LARD		8 a 9
COTTON	per lb	1 00
FLAX		62 a 75
WHISKEY Rectified	per gal	28 a 30
Common		25 a 26
PACKING Western	per yard	23 a 24
FALL ROPE	per lb	9 a 11

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Shares U S Bank	114
do do	114
do do	114

BALTIMORE May 17

—There is no change in the prices of Howard Flour. We quote the store sale, which retails sales at $10 per bbl. Fine Susquehanna Flour is at 7 75, full. Wheat is now at 8 a 8 for all sales. We quote Susquehanna at 9 a 9 for all sales.

HAVRE, April 25.

Cotton—65 bales Louisiana; 118, 92 to do 98; 93 92 120, 135 do Georgia, 115, 200 do do

St. Mary's Hall.

DOWN BANK BURLINGTON NEW JERSEY, FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

This Institution will be opened with a new term on Wednesday, the third of May, under the care of the Rev. Asa Eaton D.D. assisted by his son the Rev. Asa Eaton Jr. A Clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and a Miss Julian Rogers as Principal Teacher and Assistant Teacher in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a quarter.

The quarter year is divided into a Summer term, of ten weeks, and a Winter term, of twenty two weeks, the former commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November, with only two vacations, of four weeks each, at the holidays just named.

Tuition expenses for each term, including board, lodging, washing, bed and bedding, and the rudiments of English branches, the ancient languages, French, plain sewing and the Bible, are considered as one fixed sum, of $75 per annum.

From a charge, twenty five per cent is made, for daughters of clergymen of the Church, and of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also will be delivered annually, in addition to the regular course of lectures, in Moral Philosophy, and Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, and Mathematics, and Astronomy, and Geography, and Ancient and Modern History, and Astronomy. The ancient Languages, such as the Latin and Greek will also be included in the course of instruction if parents desire it.

The Directors of this Institution have elected by the Police Jury of Point Coupee, one of the most respectable and capable of citizens, who have resided in order to afford pecuniary assistance to parents, a free scholarship, for the term of two years, and to the second, one for half the term, and to the third, one for a quarter of a year.

Board, washing, bed, bedstead, and bedding, at the expense of parents. Each boarding pupil to be furnished with a bed and bedding, and of blankets, two marseilles beds, a bolster, and two pillow cases, 3 towels, basin and

THE PEOPLE

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Printer of the state, General [illegible] and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW ORLEANS,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1837.

Meeting of the Importers. A meeting of the importers of the City of New Orleans was convened on Monday the 22d inst. at the Merchants' Exchange, to take into consideration the latest order of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of this port, in regard to the question of specie payment of all duty bonds accruing to the United States.

On motion, Emile Sainer, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. W. Zacharie, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The committee having retired and returned, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the recent order of the Treasury Department requiring the payment of duty bonds in specie, is, under present circumstances, unreasonable, oppressive and impracticable, and calculated to injure deeply the interests of commerce and of the community generally, without any common liable object.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the importers to render the amount of their duty bonds in current bank notes of the city, including the notes of the Treasury Deposite Banks, and it is hoped, to let them remain unpaid until Congress have an opportunity of acting on the subject.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce on this subject at their special meeting on the 20th inst.

(Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in French and English in the different journals of this city.

J. W. ZACHARIE, Secretary. (Signed) E. SAINER, Chairman.

SPECIE.—The schooner Caraibo, arrived here from Havana, brought $42,003 in specie.

Texas.

Frank and decided in our own opinions on political matters we yet know how to respect a different opinion in others, requiring nothing more than that the honestly entertained and frankly and decently expressed. On the subject of Texian politics many persons entertain sentiments the opposite of our own, warm nevertheless we hold in the highest deference as men of sense and as patriots. These gentlemen are averse to political connection with that country on the ground principles of national policy. We are very far from concurring with them in their views—and yet who is the Great Judge of all men can say that their opinions are erroneous? We maintain our own opinions because we believe them to be correct—and we will continue to maintain them only so long as our conviction last, and so long we shall never resort to unnecessary means on to support them or to impose them upon the minds of others. When men distort or attempt to distort a cause, we are at once concluded either that their cause is bad or that they themselves are lukewarm or insincere. The National Intelligencer, for some reason doubtless satisfactory to its proprietors, has been uniformly opposed to the people of Texas towards the consummation of her desires, and has carried misapprehension with it kind of sinuosity and gentle, that cool, sneering rancour, which forms a striking feature in the character of Joseph Sansom in the play. We are not aware further that it has ever stated the insurrection to support its attacks upon the young republic. But in the last number this has crept out, the mask is half past seven. Several persons, just from Texas, are now in the city, and we mention the fact in order that the reader may be on his guard against the Intelligencer's misrepresentations. We have seen a letter from Mr Bidle, the nephew of the late Governor, which is in marked contrast of falsehoods that, accustomed as we are to perusal the opposition newspapers, is striking as something extraordinary, although ongoing in a Christian paper. The letter begins thus:

The news spread this place furnish all the news of the country in disorder, failures &c., and nothing I could communicate on that head would be any novelty to you. There is news here, however, of a different character, which the newspapers do not so communicate, and which is of truly a very interesting nature. It is news to be kept from the knowledge of our enemies.

After the conclusion of which the writer carefully consists that there is in possession of exclusive information, which is beyond the reach of others, before the treasury—"It is a fact which can never be upset, that the Mexican army and General Bravo, with the following brigades under command generals, were defeated and well provisioned, to a full march for Texas! On the 20th of the month they were advancing towards Rio Grande, having sent out reconnoitering parties, which had returned without meeting the main body of the Texans, but having met small parties of the Texan troops and Indians, which, in every instance, taken place in one of which two prisoners were brought in, and in another Saloriaya, a British officer in the Mexican service, was killed."—What intention, what imagination is here! Here are all the ingredients to make an Epic poem, according to the recipe of Swift—time, place, action, and here. But the ingredients though good, are not so well connected. There is a precipice which is adapted to all kinds of writing, and to that kind which is known by the denomination, *fancy's sketch*, it applies most particularly—that precipice has been variously set forth, but it may be expressed in four words—*keep probability in view*. Whatever is at war with probability we turn from with disgust.

Where is the man, woman or child in New Orleans, that can swallow the tale of the eight brigades commanded by as many generals? A person might attempt hardly to swallow eight brigades, with their generals, cannon, horses and all, and he would not find the undertaking so difficult as to cram this story down the throat of any one matter the slightest knowledge of the condition of the Mexican armies, of the finances, and the state of public opinion in that unfortunate country.

We yesterday published a letter from a most respectable gentleman at Matamoras, dated May 1. It states that General Bravo, who according to the letter in the Intelligencer, was on the confines of Texas with a gallant army of eight brigades, under as many generals, was then in that place and was seeking to distinguish himself by inflicting instead of cruelties upon some fifty or fifty American who had fallen into his power. It is only in the manner that this Mexican general makes war upon Texas—not by manfully meeting his foe in the field, even though she should have an overwhelming superiority of numbers on his side. In account of he can inflict a horrible death upon the friends of Texas by starvation and suffocation in a black hole.

The letter from Matamoras, to which we first alluded, concludes thus:—"The invasion of Texas is blown to the winds."

To the Editor of the Bee.

Sir—Allow me to inquire through the *Italian Opera*, to say a few words on the subject of *Semiramide*, the entertainment which on Sunday night, has caused so much hard speculation.

Owing to some difficulty in getting the gas behind the stage, the representation of the opera had not commenced until eight o'clock, and the consequence was that it did not terminate before half past seven. Several persons, just from Texas, are now in the city, and we mention the fact in order that the reader may be on his guard against the misrepresentations of the Intelligencer's letter. We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Matamoras, which is in marked contrast of falsehoods that, accustomed as we are to perusal the opposition newspapers, it strikes us