LATEST DATES.

New York	july 28	Liverpool	june 24
Boston	july 27	London	june 22
Philadelphia	july 29	Havre	june 22
Baltimore	july 26	Paris	june 21
Charleston	july 20	Bordeaux	may 15
Washington	july 27	Madrid	may 29
Mexico	june 2	Cadiz	june 5
Tampico	july 22	Havana	july 22
Vera Cruz	june 27	Velasco	july 1

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

We do not discover any change in business, every thing remains on the regular summer establishment. The receipts of western produce continue small, consequently all articles of that kind remain high prices, but the demand is limited, and sales very limited; the same may be said of all other articles, for there is very little business done which may be considered much above retail; for purchasers limit their supplies to immediate wants as near as possible. Teas and some articles with which we are supplied from the Eastward which are becoming extremely scarce, and high prices are asked as there is none remaining in first hands, and our quotations may be considered nominal; among the Bombay we would mention, Rice specie Cottons and Soap.

Specie is not in so much demand as it has been at some time past, but it is still held at high prices, nearly as high as last week; the rates we refer to go to press.

There has been received this week from Tampico 395,267 dollars, and more is daily expected.

We have accounts from *Liverpool to June 24th*, and *Havre to 22d*. At Liverpool the prices for cotton were about the same as at last advices, there had however been a good demand, the sales of the week amounting 41,500 bales; the stock on hand is represented to be much larger than at the same period last season.

At Havre prices had advanced, and there appears to have been a good demand for the article.

The weather has been very warm during the week, and we again begin to feel the want of rain.

COTTON—The demand for cotton during the week has been limited, although the sales amount to 2962 bales, 2164 was comprised in one transaction; the receipts in Freights may probably cause some purchasers to decline buying at present, although it is thought by some, that accounts are favorable for ship ping at present rates, but purchasers evince no disposition to add the present asking Freight.

The transactions of the week comprise 215 bales Mississippi 111 cts; 196 do 8 1-2; 53 do 10; 15 do 10; 60 do 7 1-2; 25 Louisiana 11 cts; 308 Alabama 12; 2164 W. District, Alabama and Tennessee prices not inspired, but we believe to have been at 8 and 8 1-2. There is a good demand for good and fine cotton, but those qualities are extremely scarce, they will however, when offered readily command our quotations.

TOBACCO—The demand for tobacco continues good, and sales are readily affected at our quotations, such very fine article will bring over our highest; we venture will bring the lowest. The very low rates at the opening of the season induced the planters, who had not already sent forward their crops, to hold on, and now the market is bare, particularly of good, and probably more than half the crop is remaining in the country.

SUGAR—There is a small demand, but principally for consumption or to fill small orders; our quotations are 5 a 5½ cts; a very inferior article, (but small parcels) from 4 to 1 cent. over those prices, inferior sells at 4 to 4½.

MOLASSES—We quote at 25 a 26 cts per gallon, but not bring over 25 except in very small quantities.

FLOUR—There has been a small decline, we now quote 9½ a 12½ per bbl. The demand being principally confined to city consumption, and supplies arrive in such sufficient to answer present wants.

BEEF—This article is becoming scarce, we now quote mess at $15 a 15½ per bbl, and prime 10 a 11, but prime are small.

BUTTER—Good butter is difficult to be found—Good to none—good Western will readily command 14, but inferior sells at various prices from 12 to 20

FREIGHTS—The rates have advanced, we now quote to Liverpool 5/8d at which the last ship was taken at, on Thursday and others which are not yet ready to take in Freight, are asking 3/4d. There are no loading for Havre. For other European ports there are no quotations, as there are no vessels taken up for any European Port but Liverpool, Havre, and Mobile, and unless a greater number of vessels arrive than is usual for the season of the year, the liability is that 5/8d for Liverpool, and 1 7-8c. for Havre will be obtained. Freights coastwise have advanced for which we refer to quotations. There are very few vessels at present in portland those bound for the North are asking high rates.

EXPORTS.

Of Cotton and Tobacco.

EXPORTED TO	Cotton This week.	Cotton Prev. week.	Cotton Total.	Tobacco This week.	Tobacco Prev. week.	Tobacco Total.	Stock of Cotton.	Since 1st October 1836 Cotton.	Since 1st October 1836 Tobacco.	Last Season Cotton.	Last Season Tobacco.
Liverpool	3686	37592	41278								
Other British Ports											
Total to British Ports	3686	37592	41278								
Havre	1317	14857	16174	1317	14857	16174					
Other French Ports	1317	14857	16174	1317	14857	16174					
Total to French Ports	1317	14857	16174	1317	14857	16174					
North of Europe	1317	14857	16174	1317	14857	16174					
Other Foreign Ports											
Total to Foreign Ports	1317	14857	16174	1317	14857	16174					
Coastwise	1317	14857	16174	1317	14857	16174					
Total	6320	67306	73626	3951	44571	48522					

BALES OF COTTON	This week.	Prev. week.	Total.	Stock.
Mobile	1317	14857	16174	1317
New Orleans	3951	44571	48522	3951
Total	5268	59428	64696	5268

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

			C	C
Cotton.—GoodFine	per lb	0	13	0 14
Good Fair	do	0	12	0 12½
Fair	do	0	11	0 11½
Middling	do	0	8	0 9
Ordinary	do	0	6½	0 7
Tobacco.—First quality	do	0	5½	0 6
Second	do	0	4½	0 4½
Crossedcut	do	0	14	0 24
Cuba	do	0	22	0 28
Sugar.—New Orleans	do	0	5	0 5½
Cuba—white	do	0	12	0 12½
brown	do	0	8	0 8½
Molasses	per gal	0	25	0 26
Bagging.—Western	per yd	0	22	0 25
Dundee	do		20	0 22
Bale Rope	per lb			0 11½
Coal.—Western	per bbl		50	0 00
Liverpool	do		0 00	0 00
Scotch	do			
Candles.—Sperm, N Pacdard	lb	0	35	0 36
Nantucket	lb	0	32½	0 35
Tallow	do	0	12	0 00
Coffee.—Cuba	per do	0	11½	0 12½
Rio	do	0	00	0 12½
St. Domingo	do	0	12	0 12½
Flour	per bbl		12	50
Fruit.—Raisins	per bbl	1	50	2 50
"	half box			
"	qr box			
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0	10	0 12
" hard do	do	0	7	
Fish.—Cod	per box	1	12	1 25
Herring, per box			93	1 00
Herring, (D Sal) per bbl		3	00	3 25
(Pickled) do		3	00	3 50
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	10	50	11 00
" No 2	do	9	75	10 00
" No 3	do	6	00	6 50
Grain—Corn in ear	per bbl	1	25	1 38
shelled	per bush	0	75	0 88
Oats—per bush		0	62½	1 00
Beans	per bbl	3	00	3 25
Peas	per 100 lb	1	88	2 00
Hides	La & Miss	per lb	0 9	0 10
	Mexican	do	0 11	0 11½
Lead—Pig	per 100 do	0	4½	0 4½
Bar	per do			8
Lime—Western	per bbl			
Thomastown	bbl	2	25	2 50
Provisions:				
Beef—Mess	per bbl	15	00	15 00
Prime	do	11	00	11 00
Pork—Clear	do	21	00	22 00
Mess		20	00	21 00
Prime	do	17	50	18 00
Hog round	do	0	08	0 25
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0	9	0 9½
Canvassed	do	0	10	0 11
Sides	do	0	9½	0 10
Shoulders	do	0	7½	0 8
Hog round	do	0	0	0 0
Lard	do	0	10	0 11
Butter—Northern	do	0	28	0 31
Western do	do	0	25	0 28
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb	4	50	0 00
Shot—assorted	per bag	2	12	
Soap No. 1	per lb	0	7	0 8
Soap Liverpool brown	per each	3	00	3 25
ground	do	2	50	2 75
Sicks Island	per bush	0	0	
Spirits:				
Brandy French, 4th pr per gal		1	25	1 62½
American, 1st proof			50	0 53
Rum New Orleans, 1st proof			45	
Jamaica		2		2 25
Northern				0 45
Gin—Holland				0 25
American			62	70
Whiskey—Common			27	30
Rectified			38	40

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb 5/8d
Lewis Tobacco per hhds 50s
Havre, Cotton per lb 1c
Bordeaux Tobacco per hhd 1c
Hamburg " " 1c
Cows & market 40 50
North ports in U S, cotton, per bale 50c
Sugar—per hhds from the coast from the city ..... 44 a 5
Tobacco per hhd 67

SPECIE.

Doubloons	Spanish	$16,75 a 19	per ounce.
	Mexican	17,75 a 18	
Sovereigns		20,50	
H D Eagles		5,50 a 5,75	

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	8	par at Prem
Mobile	5 a 6	dis.
Mississippi	17 a 22	

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June, 26.

35	shares United States Bank		116½
50	do do	a 15 days	116
50	do do	a 10 days	116½
15	do do	a 10 days	116½
5	do do	a 10 days	116½
5	do do	a 10 days	116½
	The New Orleans Canal Co	b next week	85
50	do New Orleans Gas Co	b next week	65
$25,000	Treasury Drafts		104
10,000	do do		104
15,000	do do		104
	Bank American Gold		109
10,000	do do		109
50	Sovereigns		5,50
50	do		5,50

SPECIE.

	Asked	Offered.
Spanish Dollars	112	113
Mexican Dollars	112	108½
Doubloons	104	
Sovereigns	77,65	77,00
Eagles	34,75	34,70
Doubloons	4,80	4,15
Doubloons	100	100½

The Market—There is more business transacted, especially on the part of shippers, and prices show a shade better. Sugar looks rather better, but we hear of no sales. Molasses seems hesitate to offer freely at the fancy prices we cannot quote being the Western Reserve, and we cannot quote being the Western Reserve. 10 a 15,000. A cargo of 15,000 bushels German Rye was sold yesterday at 75 cents, market. Wheat drooping but Corn is still scarce and firm at full prices—Journal of Commerce.

STATE STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA, JULY 27.

12	shares United States Bank,	119
5	do do do	119
100	do N. O. Gas	146
100	do do do	146

BALTIMORE, July 28.

Exchanges—We quote the nominal price of bills on England at 21 per cent.

American cotton goods—The demand continues fair for most articles under this head. We notice a further decline in the prices of some fabrics, and correct our quotations accordingly.

Coffee—We have no transactions of moment to report, the sales being confined to trifling lots for the wants of the city trade.

Cotton.—Sales of Uplands and Mobile at 11 a 12½ cents.

FLOUR.

Howard street Flour: The sales from stores are making at 9 a 9 50, according to quality and the quantity taken. In consequence of the limited receipts, an accurate wagon price is not easily ascertained. Some few wagon loads, made entirely of western wheat, have been taken 8 75 a 9 while the wagon rate for receipts of other descriptions ranges from 8 25 a 8 50.

City Mills Flour: The demand is not as brisk as it has been, but the sales are sufficient to prevent any accumulation of stocks in millers hands. The price ranges from 8 25 to 8 75. A parcel of 300 bbls made of new domestic and prime foreign wheat, was sold today at 8 75.

Susquehanna: is held at 9 37½.

The inspections for the week ending Thursday evening comprise the following kinds and quantities:

	bbls	half bbls.
Howard street,	705	00
City Mills,	6279	44
Susquehanna,	00	06
	6984	44

Molasses: At auction on Thursday 30 bbls N Orleans were sold at 33 cts.

Provisions: We advance our quotations for Pork and now quote Mess at 22; No 1 at 19; and prime at 18. There have been considerable transaction in Western Bacon, during the week, at 10½ cts, for very prime lots of assorted, and at 10 cts for good parcels. The demand appears to have fallen off within a day or two past. We note a sale of 150 kegs No 1 Lard at 10 cts on time, and other parcels at 9 cts. There were no inspections this week of Beef, Pork Butter or Lard.

Sugars: On Tuesday at auction, 152 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 6 80 a 8 25, and on Thursday 300 hhds N Orleans were sold at 5 30 a 6 65.

Tobacco: There is less inquiry this week for common and middling qualities of Maryland and Ohio Tobacco. Good unbired descriptions, and fine leaf reds, from the upper part of the state sell ready at good prices. The receipts of these sorts are small—Prices remain unchanged. The inspections of the week comprise 520 hhds Maryland, 36 hhds. Ohio; and 7 hhds Kentucky; total 563 hhds.

Whiskey: The market remains quiet and dull 33 cts for hhds and 34 a 35 cents for bbls. The wagon price of bbls is 30 cents exclusive of the bbl. The inspections of the week comprise 101 hhds and 255 barrels of which 97 hhds were brought from the Susquehanna.

THE BEE.

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

DAYS OF PUBLICATION DURING THE SUMMER:
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1837

☞ For the new list of letters, see first page

CANADA.—We refer our readers to the intelligence from this country published in our paper of to-day—It is highly interesting.

The steamer, Columbia, leaves this evening at 7 o'clock for the Pascagoulas, touching at the intermediate landings.

The steamer, South Alabama, will leave at 12 o'clock M, for Mobile, and will also land passengers at the intermediate places.

There was a call of the mayor for a meeting of the General Council last evening; but there was no session, as the requisite number to form a quorum were not present. Will there ever be a meeting again of that body?

Important from Mexico.

We have been favored by a respectable house of this city, with the following extract of a letter, received per Sarah Anna, dated

TAMPICO, 22d July.

General Bustamante has demanded a loan from the clergy of five million of dollars, which it would appear has given little satisfaction to the latter and they found it advisable to enter again into negociations with Santa Anna. The government, aware of this, ordered Santa Anna to appear before a court martial to answer to the charges against him on account of his late Texas campaigne—Santa Anna replied to the call in the following laconic manner:

"No puedo, no debo y no quiero"—(I cannot, I should not, and I will not)

In consequence of which a strong detachment of cavalry was dispatched for Mango del Clavo, with orders to take the hero and bring him a prisoner to the capital. On their arrival however he was no where to be found. Some say he is gone to Jalapa, others to Vera Cruz.

Victoria and Bravo, it is said, have also turned Santa Anna men.

Mississippi.

The Mississippian informs us that the returns so far as received, place the democratic candidates for Congress one thousand votes on an average ahead of their opponents. That paper adds, "it will be perceived that a large portion of the democratic strength is yet to be heard from. Our candidates run under every disadvantage, but are elected by a large majority."

Maryland.

The change of political opinion in Maryland is remarkable. That state has for a series of years been violently opposed to democratic principles, and adhered to all the political dogmas of the federal party. The recent returns show a change of feeling that we were not disposed to expect. In Baltimore as well as throughout the country, our majorities are tremendous. This augurs well for the good cause.

City Bank.

In the Bee published by the City Bank, on the 16th June it is announced that a memorial was addressed to the executive in May, urging that the legislature be convened to act immediately, in order that the period now sanctioned by law for the suspension of specie payments might be prolonged. The bank, or rather its president, goes on to state that should the bank suspend for a longer period than 90 days, the charter becomes *ipso facto* null and void, and then, as if worked up by the conviction of its approaching fate, he assures the stockholders, that should the dread emergency arise, the bank will be put in immediate liquidation, &c &c. We beg the reader to notice particularly the language here used by the bank, and contrast it with its proceedings a few days ago; and determine upon the good faith by which it is actuated, and its ability to meet its engagements. We see here an express admission of the fact, that the bank could hold out no longer than the ninety days without incurring the forfeiture; and so well aware was the institution of the positive nature of this provision, that it made application to the governor to convene the legislature for the purpose of granting it further time, as it well knew from its resources it would be impossible for it to save itself.

Nothing is said about the monstrous construction of the provision according it 90 days, by which it is permitted to resume for one day, and suspend the next; but its responsibilities on that head are declared to be such as is generally understood; and which it understood them to be when it accepted its charter, and in the most deferential manner it professes its intention, should it not be enabled to comply with the letter and spirit of the law to put itself in liquidation. How has it accomplished this purpose? On Tuesday, without giving previous notice of its intention, it began the redemption of its paper about 12 o'clock, and ceased at the hour for closing its doors. We are told that the greatest procrastination was used, and that several individuals who presented their notes were compelled to retire with them after waiting until the silly farce was brought to a termination. The amount redeemed was very trifling, and, if we are to judge from the conduct of the bank throughout, is there not a strong presumption, that the principal portion of it returned back to its vaults. But let that pass; on Wednesday, 3d inst, the next day, the board of direction met, and adopted the following resolution.

"That in accordance with the opinion of the Council of this bank, it is expedient to suspend specie payments until the banks of the city GENERALLY, are enabled to resume the payment of their obligations in specie, provided that the delay shall not exceed more than 90 days after this date."

How deplorable is it, that the counsel of the bank had not been consulted before the publication of the manifesto in June, by which, the discrepancy between the two documents might possibly have been reconciled. The president would have been saved the disagreeable task of telling the stockholders, what they all knew before, that if the bank did not resume at the expiration of its 90 days its charter would be *ipso facto* null and void, and of assuring them that, in that case, the bank would be put into immediate liquidation, all its obligations be redeemed without delay and within the years 1838 and 1839, the whole capital returned to the stockholders. All this was by far too conscientious. The bank attorney could have suggested a course, that it could upon at that time, might possibly have saved it from the difficulties that must now be cast upon it, and which are heavy enough without the original offence, to incriminate it for ever in public opinion. The bank cannot allege ignorance as its pretext: its knowledge is admitted upon its own confession, and it stands self convicted of adopting a subterfuge, knowing it to be such.—Does it think the community are so easily imposed upon as to suffer themselves to be duped in a manner that is so palpable to their senses, or that our legislature will be carried by down right impudence, and abusive it from its defalcations, because it has the temerity to resort to measures more equivocal. Better, had it thrown itself upon the generosity of the representatives of the people, as it originally intended, than pursue a line of conduct so diametrically opposed to propriety and duty.

But there is another point to which we wound excite the readers attention, viz the resumption of specie payment on one day, without consultation held with the bank attorney and the subsequent proceedings the next. Will the bank have it understood that the question of resuming was not debated in connection with that of suspending, and that the latter was not resolved upon to succeed the former the very next day. Did not the counsel of the bank assist at the first meeting, and was not his advice then and there obtained: why then, make the two proceedings distinct—leaving the impression that the bank intended continuing paying specie, but afterwards, the very next morning, finding it impolitic to do so, upon the suggestions of their attorney changed their determination? This is of a piece with all the duplicity and unworthy chicanery that characterise the whole proceeding. Before the doors *were closed* of the day when the bank was paying specie, it was understood that she had again suspended, yet the very next morning a meeting of the board is called to act upon that which had before been resolved upon!

The resolution of the Bank gives us to understand that it is expedient to suspend until the banks of the city generally are enabled to resume specie payments &c., thus impliedly assuming that she had resumed, and placed herself within the provisions of her charter; and was authorized to suspend again. But mark how the resolution is worded: the suspension is to continue until the banks of the city *generally* resume, provided this delay does not exceed 90 days; why this proviso, when an express clause of the charter itself limits the period of suspension? Surely, there resolve cannot be more binding than the law itself, and yet it would seem she conceives it to be so since she attempts to control the law. The banks generally must resume before she will; and as she has good reason to believe it is impossible for them to do short of the 90 days, she has modesty enough to fix the period that the law has positively prescribed to her as the ultimatum of her delinquency. And, at the expiration of the time allotted, her sage counsel will again be consulted, and the fruits of his legal prescience will be another recommendation, thus going on *ad in finitum* until the charter itself shall expire, which, be no doubt, will be enabled to perpetuate in a similar manner. The President was a little too precipitate as we have said before in admitting that the legislature had any power over the bank, or that its agency was at all accessary to prolong the period of suspension, (we quote his own language) now sanctioned by law. He should have consulted the attorney before giving utterance to such an absurdity. This "second Daniel," would have saved him the heart rending conviction that his Presidency was drawing to a close; that "if the bank was disappointed in legislative clemency, its affairs would be put in immediate liquidation, and before the year 1838 and 1839, the whole capital would be returned to the stockholders." The many unpleasant dreams that this gloomy perspective have occasioned him could have been avoided, and he might have laughed to scorn the silly opinions that he himself was once so simple as to entertain.

While exposing, as we consider it our duty, the city bank in this shameful procedure, it gives us satisfaction to state, that there is no prospect of its example being imitated by any other institution. They know their responsibilities too well, and have too high a respect for the community and for themselves to re ort to such means to retain their privileges.

PAVING.

We trust that the proposition before the Council of the 1st municipality to send Mr. Roche to the western country to procure the materials for paving will meet with favorable attention. We understand that there are no paving stone at any of the depots: and yet a vast quantity of work is to be done. The faubourg Treme is most sadly neglected, and so are many of the streets, in the square of the city. The advantages of the western stone for the purpose of paving more than compensate the additional price that it may cost and it can be brought here in greater quantities and with greater expedition. The paving with it is more durable, and requires no repair, while the paving done with the stone hitherto in use is attended with continual expense. It is calculated that the paving, and re-paving of Chartres and Toulouse streets have averaged $50 dollars per square yard.

Mr. Roche is well acquainted with the business with which he would contract with the city, and we doubt not an engagement with him would prove very advantageous.

Texas.

We are *sorry* to see so intelligent and liberal a paper as the *Herald* going astray upon the question of the admission of this interesting country into the union, and following so predjudiced a guide as Daniel Webster, whose principal objection to this measure, is founded upon the extension of slavery and the influence of the southern states. The declarations of Mr Webster in his speech at Niblo's Garden, New York, forms the text from which that paper argues. No authority that could be cited is less objectionable; and could have less weight with the liberal portion of the people of the United States than Mr. Webster's. His sectional feelings which have prompted him upon every occasion to oppose all the measures of southern policy, and promote a spirit of disconcord, are well known and understood, that notwithstanding his splendid abilities, his popularity scarcely extends beyond his own state, and even there a powerful party—the party who supported Thomas Jefferson against John Adams for a similar narrowness of mind, are arrayed against him. He has all along been in favor of consolidating the government, and giving it unlimited powers ver the destinies of the states, and as an extension of territory would militate against his favorite design, it is not surprising, that he should desire to circumscribe the United States within its present boundaries. Webster is not however the only northern or southern statesman whose views have been limited to the spot that gave them birth beyond which they could feel no identry of sentiment or entertain other than inveterate prejudices. The clan who have wielded for the last few years the destinies of S. Carolina have been deeply imbued with this spirit, and have acted as if they supposed their state possessed all the intelligence and patriotism of the land, and was entitled to all the privileges, without contributing in any wise to a compromise of conflicting interests. It was this that suggested the opposition of Mr. Quincy to the admission of Louisiana, that gave rise to the great discussion upon the Missouri question, and which induced John Quincy Adams to barter away the navigation of the Mississippi for a few insignificant fisheries. From such motives as these we heartily acquit our contemporary of the Herald.

And, yet we are at a loss to conceive upon what grounds he bases his opposition to a measure so essentially beneficial. Surely he does not adopt the arguments of Mr Webster, nor does he think, with that gentleman, that slavery is the insuperable objection. We protest against a sectional view of this question being taken. It should be discussed on broad national principles, and determined upon, agreeably to the end of all good governments, the happiness of the greatest number. If it can be shewn, that Texas will be a charge, that it will involve us with Mexico, or that our institutions are not calculated (as is pretended) for a large extent of territory, all these objections will be admitted as valid and as possessing the weight to which they may be entitled. But, upon the question of the influence of this section or that section, all arguments will be discarded, because they are the eminations of false philanthropy, fanaticism and unworthy prejudice. Whatever measures tend to open channels of industry, to increase the resources of a country, its power and wealth effect alike the interests of all, and inspire similar sympathies. That the annexation of Texas would commercially and politically will have this tendency, no one whose mind is unbiassed, will deny; the Northern states will participate in the advantages to a great an extent as the southern. In fact, we are not confident, that the ballance will not preponderate in their favor. One thing is very certain that if the new states, particularly Louisiana whose agricultural products are similar to those of Texas, were to consult their temporary interests and be actuated by selfishness they would find a motive for opposing her admission, in the depreciation of their lands and the competition they would have to sustain in their agricultural industry. But, as far as Louisiana is concerned we can say, that private predecessors will not weigh a feather in the scale, when so many national benefits can be cited to sanction this step.

The North, which is destined to supply the whole country with manufactures will find a ready market for her fabricks while the great staple cotton, from its increased abundance, will be furnished to her cheaper than she can at present obtain it. If Texas remain an independant republic, she will open her ports to England, and the North can not expect to compete with the manufactures of that nation.

As for the preponderance of a southern policy by the annexation of Texas, which excites so much envy among a certain class of sectional politicians, it might be obviated if they would take advantage of the revolutionary spirit so rife in Canada, and induce their border neighbors to make similar proposals to those made by Texas. They may depend upon it not a voice will be raised against this measure, without it be that of their prototypes of South Caroline.

After we had penned the foregoing, we met with the following from the New York Transcript, which we readily append, because in the main it sustains the views we have taken. We hope upon further reflection, the editor of the Herald will see cause to unite with us in opinion

Texas bids fair to become a great rival to the cotton growing districts, owing the great fertility of the soil, and the superiority of the climate. The consequence of the soil, per acre, exceeds that of Louisiana or Mississippi, more than 20 per cent. In the course of two or three years the exports from the ports of Texas will form a large item in the cotton trade. The same causes that will tend to lessen the production of the staple in the southern states, will go to increase the culture in Texas. These causes are the expenses incident on the production. In the map republic they are less by 20 per cent than in the U S. Hence if the Texans can get ten cents for their prime cottons, they will reap a large profit.

England is looking towards this district with a longing eye. Through the folly and abolition notions of the northern section of the Union, we shall lose the advantages to accrue from the possession of Texas. Her cotton will be eagerly bought up by the English, as she will furnish an extensive mart for their manufactured articles. All this operation will tend to keep the price of cotton in the States within the limits of ten a twelve cents—and, if we throw off Texas it will not get higher for the falling off in the amount produced will be met by the increase of production in the South Western Republic. To sum up all in a few words, Texas will be able in a year or less to undersell us, and consequently to fix the price of cotton.

These views may be considered chimerical by some, but they are founded on an intimate knowledge of Texas. That country is not laboring under reverses like ours. Her energies are free and uncontrolled. While we shall be floundering in the mud and mire of the State currencies, and sacrificing millions to the demon of party, Texas will be stealing onward in the path to wealth and power through the capital of England, and her own yet hidden resources.

The prospect of the Texian cotton crop is fine. A friend estimates it at 250,000 bales. This is just at the end of their wars. Preparations are every where making for the next season. We repeat that Texas will crove a terrible drawback upon the agricultural industry of the south and southwest. It is the duty of the government, to admit her into the Union, to benefit the southern States, if nothing else. There will be no merit in rejecting sources of wealth equal to the mines of Peru—for so we regard the industry of Texas. Let Mr Van Buren imitate Jefferson.—We must have Texas a part and portion of ourselves.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR:—Allow me to acknowledge, through your columns, the receipt of a hogshead of Sugar, the generous donation of some benevolent individual, whose modesty alone, from with holding his name from my knowledge, precludes me from expressing to him personally my sense of his liberality and interest in the Orphan.

I will trespass further on your columns, to advertise a boy, who escaped from the Asylum a few days ago, in a very destitute condition and without the requisite certificate of Orphanage from a responsable individual. He states that his name is James Smith, that his Parents are dead and that he was brought out to this country from England by an Uncle, as it is presumed that this statement is a misrepresentation and that his parents are living. I beg to inform any person, having a claim on the boy, that he will be restored on application.

I am Sir very respectfully, &c.

Your obliged servant,
A KENDELON.

Challenge to New Orleans.

The Mobile *Mercantile* has the following:

"Premium of a Hundred Dollars PICKER, (value $100) has been offered by Charles Cullum, Esq. of the Mansion House, to the successful competitor in a boat race between the Amateur Boat Clubs of our city, as well as those of our sister city, New Orleans. The time, on each day, between this and the 20th inst. as may be agreed upon by the Clubs disposed to enter. The distance to be agreed upon by the parties. The New Orleans Clubs wishing to enter will please address Mr. Cullum.

It is understood that the boats entered must be race boats not less than thirty nor more than forty feet in length.

We are glad to see this offer of Mr. Cullum. It will have its effect *here*—and we expect our brethren of the quill in New Orleans will take care that the subject shall be mentioned at least *there*.

BALTIMORE, July 20.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We have elected our of our candidates certain; and the ship planter men are not certain of any one in a district in which there was an opposition to their nominated candidate.

MOVEMENTS IN LOWER CANADA.

On the 4th ult. The Liberal, of Quebec, says that the "Freeholders of the county of Montreal assembled, to the number of FOUR THOUSAND, in the public square of the vil age of Napierville, to take into consideration the measures of coercion hurled at this Colony by the bloody and brutal whig ministry and their creatures in the British Parliament.

Mr. *Papineau* attended this meeting. The hon gentleman was received by many thousand Canadians and the village of L'Acadie, by a most respectable cavalcade of horses and carriages, by which he was escorted to the residence of *Major Jg. Bertrand* Blainfindie. At an early hour next morning the principal inhabitants of the neighborhood waited on the hon Mr. Papineau, to whom they addressed an address to the citizens of the country, where the Blainfindie cavalcade was formed by crowds of the electors of the county of L'Acadie, on horseback and in carriages prepared to meet the hon. Speaker, and conducted him to the place of meeting. The cavalcade, say the Liberal was composed, as it was estimated by persons on the ground, of about 500 men on horseback, who preceded Mr. Papineau, with flags and banners in the rear of between two and three hundred carriages, which followed the hon gentleman, Accompanied by these, Mr. Papineau entered Napierville, where the body of assembled Canadians from other section of the country were already collected a short time before the hour of the meeting. Arrived opposite the residence of Dr. Cote, the leader of the reformers of Laprairie Canada, with three rounds of hearty cheering applause, in the midst of which rose leaves were strewed by the fair who adorned the windows Dr. Cote's house, and who with smile and waving of handkerchiefs, welcomed him.

The following were among the mottos on the flags which we noticed in the above procession:—"Down with the Council!" "No Coercion!" "Lord John Russell! he has disgraced his surname!" A double head and cross bones on a black flag with the words Craig! Dalhousie! Almyr! Gosford!" "Exporte, may Gosford's be the first;" "Our children, and our other domestic manufactures;" "Our schools and—shame on the Council—which shut them up;" "Be sure you're right then go ahead;" "Liberty, the bread of life;" "Forever!" "People of Canada! people of Canada!" "God will help you;" "Papineau, our country's hope;" "Waller, Tracy, and Duvernay;" "The press will triumph over chains;" "Bridewell, Mackenzie and the Reformers of Upper Canada;" "How sweet the Reformers of Nova scotia;" "The Elective principle, the one thing needful;" "Union is strength;" "Proclamation in not October."

The object of meeting having been explained, the Hon. Mr. Papineau was loudly called on to address the people, which the hon. gentleman did, in a speech in the French language, the delivery of which occupied about two hours. Mr. P. was followed by Dr O'Callaghan, T. S. Brown, Esq. and Messrs. Cote and Hotchkiss, the Representatives of the County. At the earnest request of the assembled people, the speaker, addressed the assembled multitude in English.

The following is a copy of two of the Resolutions passed at the meeting.

Resolved, That the Parliament of Great Britain, in adopting the resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell in regard to this Province, committed an act, of injustice towards the inhabitants of this country. That we consider that a Parliament where we are no way represented, has no right to seize upon our money without a manifest violation of our political rights as British subjects, and that it is the duty of every man in this country, who would preserve his liberty, to oppose by all possible and legal means, this tyrannical usurpation of our just privileges and that we will never submit to this act of spoliation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens who desire to be free, to unite together in their power in the carrying into effect in this Colony of the determination of Lord John Russell, that in consequence we strongly recommend to all the inhabitants of this country to use no merchandise or goods of British manufacture, swell the revenue of this Province, which plundering and degenerate authorities wish to enlarge without our consent, and that we solemnly engage not to make any use, except in extreme necessity, of the following articles, to wit: Brandy, Gin, Rum, Coffee, Muscovade Sugar, and duty paying Tea, or other products of similar description.

BEWARE OF SUGAR PLUMS!—Starch of an inferior quality is used in the manufacture of hard confectionary such as lozenges, sugar plums, and similar articles: Those who are sick about the stomach, says a writer in the Magazine of Popular Science, and made for the use of school's, are generally composed of the offal of starch works, mixed with plaster of Paris, pipe clay or chalk, and as little sugar as is able to give them a palatable sweetness; but what is worse is, that they are often colored with red lead verdigris, gamboge, and other mineral poisons of a dangerous tendency.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

August 2.

Ship Octorara, Deacon, Liverpool, Bailey & Abbott
Brig Ontario, Landon, Havana, R Grening & co

August 4.

Ship David Webster, Storer, Cowes and a market, L H Gale.
Sch Active, Barrett, Tampico, S & J P Whitney.

ARRIVED.

August 3.

Steamboat Bayou Sara, Laurent, Bayou Sara, J G Bell.
Steamboat Mountaineer, Sterret, Pittsburg, master

August 4

Tow boat Lion, Riddle, from the Passes, towed to sea packet ship Alabama, ship Cumberland, and brig Luna: brought up ships Shannon and Russia; left the pass on the 3d, reports 2 brigs in the offing.

Ship Shenandoah, Stone, Liverpool 23d May, master.
Ship Russia, Churchill, Liverpool 22d May, to J Barker.
Steamboat Correo, Gordon, Opelousas, master.
Steamboat Clinton McGinn, Natchitoches, master.
Steamboat Triumph, Drawn, Cincinnati, master.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Octorara 216 bales cotton, &c.
Per brig Otranto—25 bales cotton, 500 bbls flour 2100 kegs lard.
Per ship David Webster—413 hhds tobacco.
Per sch Active—lumber.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Shannon—mdse, states, earthenware, &c.
Per ship Russia—mdse and rail road iron.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Shannon—H Shaw; J Josephs; Herman & co; F W Smith; Kennedy, Durel & co; Leyton & co; Seals & Stewart; H Caldwell.
Per ship Russia—R & J Correll; A & J Dennistoun; J A Merle & co; Slocomb, Richards & co; M de Lizardi & co; Dr J C Nott; R Gamble; H C Cammack; L Charbonnet.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Mountaineer—600 bbls flour, 1000 kegs lard, 250 bbls pork, 103 bales cotton and sundries, no manifest.
Per steamboat Bayou Sara—44 bales cotton, Byrne, Reynolds; 42 A Ledoux & co; 15 Burke, Watt & co; 8 Benner, Farrar & co; 128 hhds sugar, J G Bell; 18 bbls molasses, Allen & Tremoulet; and fruit and sundries, owners on board.
Per steamboat Triumph—pork, cotton, sugar boilers, &c. no manifest.
Per steamboat Cl