COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	June 28	Baltimore	July 1
Philadelphia	" 29	Charleston	" 15
Charleston	June 24	Liverpool	June 24
Paris	" 20	Liverpool	" 23
Havre	" 16	London	" 22

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.

" Mississippi	[illegible]

Price Current of Cotton and Produce.

	Ages.	Mark.
COTTON, Good and Fine	12 a 12½	12
Good Ship	11½ a 12	12
Fair	10½ a 11	11
Middling	10 a 10½	10½
Ordinary	9½ a 10	10
SUGAR	10 a 11	10
MOLASSES	3½ a 4	3½
TOBACCO First Quality	7 a 8	
Second	5 a 6	
Crossed	3 a 4	
FLOUR	[illegible]	5½
PORK Clear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]	17
Hog round	9 a 6¾	
BACON Hams	9 a 12	
Sides	9 a 10	
Shoulders	7 a 7½	
Hog round	8 a 10	
BEEF Mess	13½ a 14	
Prime	10½ a 11	
LARD	10 a 13½	
CORN	55 a 60	
WHISKEY	30 a 35	
BAGGING Western	29 a 30	
BALE ROPE	13½ a 14	
LEAD, (pig)	[illegible]	

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Groton, Edes, Marseilles, J A Bartell

ARRIVED.

July 4.

Towboat Pacific, Martin, from the S W Pass, left on July 3d at 8 o'clock, a m. Brought up 250 bales cotton and 190 hhds tobacco, being a part of the cargo of ship Choctaw. Steamer the Globe lightened to 12 feet, and makes but little water. Nothing new of the Gloucester. At anchor inside the bar, bound out, ships Herman and Romulus; inside bound up, a Swedish barque. Off the bar ship Curtis, bound up. Nothing in the river. On the bar outward, ship Orozimbo.

Towboat Perpoise, Wood from the S W Pass; left on the 3d July, at 30 a m; having lightened and brought up barque Isme and schooner Lewis Jenes. Report off, bound in, 4 barques and 1 brig.

Barque Jane, Hill, hence for Liverpool, returned for repairs, having been aground on Green's bar.

Schooner Lewis Jones, Noyes, St Josephs, Florida, in ballast, to J Goldsmith.

Steamer Pittsburg, Smith, Pittsburg.

Steamer Privateer, Mather, Natchitoches.

Steamer Watchman, Gatarouche, Lafourche, cargo mess.

July 5.

Towboat Perpoise, Martin, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Herman, barque Rosebud, brig Kanive, and schooners Cleopatra and Cornelia. Brought up barque William, schooner William, Santiago and Hope. Left the N E Pass on the 4th, at 7 p m. Off the bar brig Cortez; off South Point, 1 barque bound in.

Towboat Whale, Paulding, from the Passes, took to sea ship Surat, barque Pioneer, brigs Frances and Tigress, and to the anchorage brig Eldorado. At anchor inside the bar, bound out ship Herald. Ship Norman on the bar aground. Ships Herman and Flavius left the Pass on the 4th, at 6 p m. Towboat Post Boy pumping the Gloucester.

Brig Curtis, Merryman, 40 days New York, to master.

Ship Obactaw, Foster, hence, returned for repairs, having been aground on the bar.

Barque William, Asbury, Boston, 8th May, to J A Merle & co, in ballast.

Schooner Hope, Hussey, 40 days Alexandria, to J W Zacharie.

Schooner Col Fanning, Thompson, Velasco, 29th June, to master.

Schooner William Rowland, 30 days Wilmington, N. C., to N Harrington.

Steamer Heroine, Montgomery Louisville.

EXPORTS.

Marseilles—Per ship Groton—128,000 pipe staves.

IMPORTS.

July 4.

Per steamer Pittsburg—[illegible] flour, C Gildermeister, 544 do flour, Slocomb & Brewer; 10 boxes scale, A Young; 43 kegs lard, Buchanan & Hagan; 50 bbls flour, Beir & Sewer; 126 kegs lard, Damarin & co; 8 boxes mdse, A Grant.

Per steamer Privateer—56 bales cotton, Brander, M'Kenna & Wright; 5 do Lambeth & Thompson; 1 box mdse, Turner & Westfield.

July 5.

Per schooner Hope—800 bbls fish, to J W Zacharie & co.

Per schooner Col Fanning—17 whole bales, 196 half do cotton, Brander, M'Kenna & Wright.

Per schooner William Rowland—350 bbls tar, to J W Zacharie.

Per brig Curtis—80 bundles hay, 200 paving stones, to order.

Per steamer Heroine—tobacco, bale rope and bagging.

CONSIGNEES

Per steamer Heroine—Forke & Hall, A Prieur, Leigh, Maddox & co, Buchanan & Hagan, J Lafaunde, Brander, M'Kenna & Wright.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Pittsburg—Miss Gray, Test, A Lashly, J. Hurtubise, J M Bell, J W Hansen, A Alston, Mrs Wills, children and servant.

Per steamer Privateer—R G M'Kay, T Roseboom, Harden, Sullivan. 6 way and 14 deck.

Per schooner Col Fanning—Frances, T Trash, J D J Woodlief, G Bell, J J Dougherty, J Benton, L Lanening, G M Payne, J Tarlton, C M'Donald, P Turner, J Watkins, T Bigham, B L Cayles, C Stibbets, W Hays, G E Earnest, J C Merchant, J Best.

MEMORANDA.

Up at New York for this port, 18th June, ships Yazoo, Eldridge; Saratoga, Hathaway; Canton, Perrington; Charles, Thomas.

Hence at New York, 18th inst, Corinthian; 17th brig Emerald, Store.

Spoken on the 4th May, off Land Key, ship North Star, hence for Liverpool.

Hence at Charleston, June 23d, brig Arabian, Gardner.

Hence at Baltimore, 17th inst, Sea Bird, Mayberry.

Cleared at New York for this port, 17th, ship Hobart, Selden.

Hence at Boston, June 13th, barque Flora, schooner Horizon, Golden; brig William, Simmons. 15th cleared ship Rubicon, Rogers; and schooner Santa, for this port.

Schooner Col Fanning reports schooners Cumanche and Fanny Butler to have been taken by the Texian troops at Copano, having Mexican provisions on board.

Schooner William Rowland lost her fore top mast and other spars, in a gale on the 12th off Tortugas.

☞ The Northern Mail will close hereafter at half past 10 o'clock, A M, and is due at 12 M. july 2

For Bay St Louis, Biloxi, East and West Pascagoula, & all intermediate landings.

The steamer JAMES MONROE, Dunlevie, master, will leave the lake end of the Railroad every Tuesday and Friday during the summer at P M.

Returning will leave Pascagoula on Thursdays and Saturdays, so that passengers by this boat will be landed at daylight.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to

MARNEL WHITE & Co,
Gravier street.

j30

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fine copper fastened and coppered barque Dale, Capt. Burton, will sail as positive as the 10th instant. For freight of about 500 bales, apply on board, opposite the saint, or to

WM VANCE,
Custom house st.

july 6

FOR BOSTON—The fair sailing copper fastened and coppered brig Marine, Smith master, will be despatched for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to

R GRONING & CO

july 2

FOR HAVANA—The fine fast sailing brig Baltimore, Chessborough master, will be despatched for the above port on Wednesday next, the 6th inst. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to

R GRONING & CO.

july 2

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fine wheat flour for the day 25 75 per barrel, according to the table, the bakers must give during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday the 4th instant, 43 ounces of bread from a bit. The loaves which are sold at cents for three loaves, are required to weigh 28 per cent.

DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

july 4

NOTICE—The business of importing and dealing in Dry Goods, heretofore conducted by S. W. Oakey, will be continued from this date by S. W. Oakey, George E Payne and Elisha Jenkins, under the firm of S W Oakey & Co, at the corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets.

S. W. Oakey.

BEESWAX, Corn Meal & Bacon—1000 lbs yellow beeswax, 343 bushel kiln dried corn meal; 60 pieces sage for bagging, landing from steamer Selma, for sale by

R GRONING & CO.

july 4

HONEY—50 tierces superior Cuba Honey, for sale by

R GRONING & CO.

july 4

RAISINS—600 whole and half boxes for sale by

PERKS & HALL, 2 Front Levee.

july 4

DRIED APPLES—100 barrels for sale by

PERKS & HALL, 2 Front Levee.

july 4

CRANBERRIES—30 bbls and 10 halves, for sale by

PERKS & HALL, 2 front levee.

july 4

RICE—25 tierces for sale by

PERKS & HALL
2 Front Levee.

july 4

BUTTER—50 kegs butter and 10 half kegs, for sale by

PERKS & HALL,
2 Front Levee

july 4

DRY GOODS—We have received per recent arrivals and offer for sale,

Black printed muslins;
Green do do lawn grounds;
Fancy jaconets and jaconets;
Black stamped satin and velvet shawls;
Brown Cambrics;
do do handkerchiefs, hem stitched;
do do do and leaders and open edge;
Checkered muslins;
Ladies and capuchin flannels;
Gentlemens and ladies hosiery;
Gentlemens and ladies cravats;
Fancy silks and silk velvets;
Furniture chintz and dimity;

july 4 ANDREWS & BROS, 19 Chartres st.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"Be it further that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised opponent of any attempt by the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also, with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—*Martin Van Buren.*

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Tarlton and Major Woodlief of the Texian Army, for a copy of the proclamation of the president of Texas, and other important information. The length of the president's proclamation obliges us to defer its publication till our next.

By the arrival of the schooner Col. Fannin, from Velasco, which place she left on the 29th June, we learn that the Mexicans have advanced as far as the Nueces, between 5 and 7000 strong, commanded by generals Urea and Bravo; 800 of which had marched for San Patricio. The Texian army were in the neighborhood of Victoria. M. B. Lamar has been appointed commander in chief. General Greene and Felix Houston are on the march to join the main army at that place.

We further learn that that part of Mexican army who had been in Texas with Santa Anna, and who have been obliged by General Urea to return to Texas, have refused to cross the Nueces, stating that they will not enter Texas again.

General Santa Anna has been taken to Columbia and put in irons, with a strong guard over him—his suite is with him.

MATAMORAS, TAMAULIPAS, JUNE 9th 1836.

My dear friend:—I am sorry to inform you of our situation We are detained here for nothing but to keep you ignorant of the enemy's intention; they will soon be down on you in great numbers. Four thousand will leave here in four or eight days for La Bahia, it is supposed via Nueces or San Patricio, and as many more by water, in 15 or 20 days from Vera Cruz, to land at Copano or Brasos, it is not yet ascertained at which place, they will make a war of extermination and show no quarters. My dear friends, you see what treating with a prisoner is, but you must make the best of it; you will fall back to the Colorado, and call all the men to the field, for if you do not, Texas is gone. They have heard that the President is at Velasco with a very small guard, and they say they will have him in less than two weeks. I think you ought to send all the prisoners through to San Augustine, for safe keeping. You will have from 7 to 10,000 troops to contend with, many of them cavalry, well mounted, to murder women and children Now soldiers, you must not spare any pains for the sake of saving us; we are willing to be lost to save Texas. We are not in prison yet, but to-morrow we shall have quarters in the Cabooose. We have good friends, which prudence at present forbids me to mention for fear of detection. Urrea is commander in chief of the Mexican army, and says he will not stop short of the Sabine river.

You must now work head work as well as fighting. Blow up Goliad and Bexar; you have a sufficient force in the field at once, and we will whip them again—be united—let the people of the United States know what kind of a war they make of it, and they will certainly come to our assistance. I do not consider our lives in danger, if inclose quarters. To give you as much information as possible, my letter is in this small hand. I bid you adieu in haste,

Our cause forever,
Your friend,
A. TEAL.

I concur with all that has been stated above and fore going.
Your ob't. serv't.
H. M. RAMES.

MATAMORAS, June 9.

The messenger who carries this, is strongly recommended by all the friends of this place—the news he carries is of the greatest importance to Texas. *In God's name be governed by it!* I expected to have carried the news to Texas myself, but to have been made prisoner was not what I expected: I was to have left this evening, through the assistance of the friends to our cause, at 12 o'clock this day I was called up by Gen. ——— and obliged to give security that I would appear at any time I was called upon, or that I would not leave the city, or be imprisoned in the Q hotel. Capt. Teal and Carnes are prisoners [illegible] I hope if their bad faith at the Mission Goliad [illegible] where, we will not fully open our eyes to the [illegible] ness of these unprincipled wretches, in the dictatorship of our Commissioners in this place, as well as myself and four of my men, all with passports from General Filisola, you will hereafter act on principles of retaliation, regardless of consequences to us. If you had shot the officers already taken, I have no doubt the second attack would not have been made.

The information is so full in the other documents and letters that it is unnecessary for me to go into detail: the advice in them pay all attention to, and for heaven's sake pay strict attention and profit thereby. To Galveston, and Matagorda, and your prisoners look well. Our situation is bad, but death can ease our troubles.

I am your enemy's prisoner.
Maj. W. P. MILLER,
Legion Cavalry.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies of the communications sent by General R. S. Rusk, to this Department.

A. SOMERVILLE, *Sec. War.*

War Department,
Velasco, June 20, 1836.

The Steam Boat Heroine, has on board a company of ninety four volunteers for Texas, commanded by Capt Earl, from Louisville, Kentucky

In the Senate on the 18th ult. the Hon. Henry Clay, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred the resolutions and memorials recommending to Congress the recognition of the Independence of Texas made a report thereon, concluding with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation, a civil Government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

Mr. Clay said the resolution had been agreed upon by the unanimous consent of the committee, and wished some immediate action of subject, and moved that the report be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday, the 21st ult. Mr. Preston moved that the President be called on for such information in his possession as it may not be improper to communicate, respecting the present condition of Texas. This resolution was agreed to without a division.

It is not improbable that Texas may have been acknowledged before this. Mr. Childress, the minister from Texas, must have reached Washington about the time the foregoing resolutions were brought up, and his presence may have been sufficient warrant for the adoption of the resolution,—still we hardly think the house would give its concurrence to such a measure.

MAKING HOSPITALS.—Mr. Webster offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, early next session, to inform the Senate as to the most suitable places and plans, where and how hospitals for sick and disabled seamen may be erected. The resolution was agreed to. It the resolution had been so amended, as to include the thousands who navigate the Mississippi and its tributaries, and who are as liable, if not more so, to disease, as those who traverse the mighty deep, it would have given a little more satisfaction.

Last summer, while connected with an afternoon paper, we advocated and urged upon our representatives in Congress, the absolute want of a chain of Commercial Hospitals between this city and the great western lakes, and we had hoped to have seen some action in Congress on the subject, but we have been disappointed. If it were not for the extensive aid afforded to the sick and destitute by that excellent institution, the Marine Hospital, there would be indescribable misery and distress among that class of our fellow-beings who float annually to this city, without money and without friends, to gain them aid, or give them a home. That this city or state should be saddled with the expense of taking care of those who navigate the waters of the "father of rivers," is certainly not right. General government must appropriate the means of affording them shelter and comfort.

The amount of capital invested in railroad stock in the state of New York was, before the recent session of the Legislature, *thirty-five millions of dollars.* During the late session of the Legislature, new companies have been chartered, so as to increase the capital to nearly *fifty millions.* Much of this money must necessarily come from England, France, and Holland; foreign capitalists are anxious to invest their money in this country, and it is so much the better for us; the planter may rejoice that foreign capital aids in the construction of railroads, else there would be but few, if any, have other and more profitable uses, as many think, for our capital,—mistaken idea. Every railroad is a substantial tribute to agriculture Louisiana ought to commence the work of internal improvement, and send skilful agents abroad to obtain money at low interest, for such improvements. When will Louisiana awake to her own best interests? If the next session of our legislature does not result in something beneficial to the state in this way, then may it be expected that her sister states will all get the start, and bear off the palm of victory.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—Is calling the attention of the public to a young and gifted artist, James H. Wright: we are doing only an act of justice to talent and genius. We have seen some of his portraits and miniatures, both of which are executed with great spirit and taste. With proper attention and persevering industry, aided by the fostering care of the public, we hazard nothing in saying that Mr. Wright will one day stand high in his profession. Mr. Wright's stay in town is short, his rooms are at 3, Royal street.

Public Revenue.—In our preceding columns will be found a bill regulating the deposites of the public money, in the shape in which it has passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House of Representatives. It is an important bill, and will most likely pass with very little, if any, amendment.

The tolls collected upon the New York canals during the month of May, exceed by more than *twenty thousand dollars*, the amount ever received during the same month in any previous year. So much for the increasing trade of the great West,—is New Orleans to have no participation in it, except what will flow through the natural channels? Will Louisiana not awake ere it be too late, to the subject of internal improvement?

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25th, 1836.

The termination of this long session, is now rapidly drawing to a close, much time has been wasted and little business has been done. The House has exhibited on several occasions, scenes of disorder and confusion that has been heretofore unknown, and that I had supposed were unexampled.—I find however, that the British House of Commons is sometimes more disorderly than the House of Representatives has ever been. The following is a specimen: "Mr Wood rose to reply (the laughing, jeering, shouting and coughing were such as were never before witnessed.) The Hon. Gentleman said that if had been declared the bill was essentially different from what it was when he had the honor to introduce it. (At this moment two hon. members rather suddenly entered from the smoking room into the opposition gallery and stretching themselves at *full length* on the seats, secure from the observation of the speaker.) This he denied (I say can't you crow? laughter and uproar)—the provisions had not been altered. (Hear him how he reads!)—the amendments were in every respect unaltered (loud cheering followed by bursts of laughter.)—The question was (read it, read it, and great uproar)—the question was (just so, read it)—the question was (great cheering and laughter) Whether the amendments should be agreed to all (where's the man what crows?) Laughter and cries of "order" from the speaker.) Public opinion—(order and great uproar.)—I tell honorable gentlemen who choose to conduct themselves in such a way that I am not to be put down by (groans, coughs, sneezing, hums and various *animal sounds*, closely resembling the yelping of a dog or the squeaking of a pig interspersed with peals of laughter.) I appeal (cock-a-leeri-o-o! The imitation in this case of the crowing of a cock was so remarkably good that not even the most orderly members in the house could preserve their gravity. I say sir this most unbecoming conduct on the part of a deliberative body, wow, wow, and burst of laughter.) Sir, may I ask, have honorable gentlemen who can—(mew, mew and renewed laughter.) Sir, I claim the protection of the chair. (The speaker rose and called out "order, order" in a loud and angry voice, &c.)—Now I venture to assert that such a scene as one I have extracted above from an English periodical and which is no doubt correct, could never be exhibited in the House of Representatives, disorderly as it sometimes has been and may be; because the members themselves would not be guilty of such indecorum, and besides if any of them should attempt it, the consequences would be an immediate challenge to mortal combat, which might result more fatally than the recent duel between Jenifred and Bynum. In the British parliament, too a few of the best speechers are chosen on both sides to attack and defend the measures of the ministry, and they do not like any one else to interfere. But in the House of Representatives every member who can, feels it his duty to address that body, and will not suffer any combination to throw himself off any attempt to do so would often lead to a direct insult on the part of the aggrived and as all claim the privilege of speaking when they may deem it necessary, all, therefore, wish to maintain this right, and will not countenance its infringement. In the Senate of the US no disorder is ever known.—There is, indeed, great warmth occasionally by these engaged in debate; but the discussion is conducted with great dignity, propriety and courtesy. Sometimes a man of vulgar mind, and unpolished manners finds his way into that body, but he is soon overpowered and kept within proper bounds by the lofty intellect and gentlemanly deportment of those around him. No sooner, such as I have described as occuring in the House, ever takes place in the Senate. The business too is dispatched with great ease, and without unnecessary delay.—The body being small, the question is soon comprehended, and acted upon.—Hence, the Senate keeps a-head of the House, and is under no necessity of meeting as early or as often as the House. It may be gratifying to you and your readers to know the supposed population of the several tribes of Indians in your neighborhood, taken from the best authority.—The *Cumanches*, claim and occupy all the country bounded by the Arkansas river, south by the Mexican settlements, west by the Grand Cordillera and east by the Cross Timbers, their numbers are estimated at 1,300. The Kioways, occupy at pleasure such portions of the country as they may choose, numbers not ascertained estimated at 1,500. The Cah-ta-kas or band of Apaches, estimated at 300 The bands of the P[illegible] Pi[illegible] estimated at 1000; total number of warriors 7,300. The whole population is estimated 43,800.—Many other Indians, however, are said to be [illegible] Government:—Should they be [illegible] it might arise that would be very [illegible] people on our frontier and especially to the [illegible] Indians. The 2d Comptroller of the Treasury [illegible] Commission, has [illegible] to Rhode Island.—The gentleman [illegible] salary of $3000, was very [illegible] every one is surprised at his [illegible] The Deposite bill is still [illegible] Senate.—This bill had been recommitted [illegible] and a motion was made to reconsider the vote [illegible] agreed too. The debate has arisen on the instructions, it will be disposed of most likely to day. The Senate has also agreed to the amendment of the House, fixing the 4th July as the period of adjournment.

Washington, June 18th, 1836.

Another senator has resigned his post—worn out with the fatigue of legislation, or finding that it is not quite so lucrative as the profession he was forced to abandon for a seat in the senate, D. Naudain, (pronounced by the worthy secretary of that body; with a horrid nasal twang, Mau-doine,) has tendered his resignation as senator from Delaware. He, has been a member for about eight years: and though no speaker, is a man of intelligence, industry and usefulness. His colleague, Mr. Clayton, is one of the most distinguished men of the Senate. Like Dr. Johnson, he is indolent in his habits—averse to physical action; but when excited, his mental operations are exceedingly active and incessant. He is clumsy and heavy in person, and 'somewhat more fat than lard becomes;' but when he feels an interest in a question, he is no longer the same man. His whole powerful mind is thrown into action, and expands like the air rarified by heat, to a wonderful extent. He lays hold of his subject—examines all its bearings, illustrates and strengthens it, turns it over and over, throws aside all the webs of sophistry which may have been cast around it, and finally places it before the mind in the connected light which a luminous intellect, when intensely exerted, is calculated to shed. After this is done, he sinks back again into his habits of inertness and apparent slothfulness. This however, as in the case of Dr. Johnson, is only apparent, for his mind is ever active and employed in the development of old, or in the search of new truths. He is of a kind, amiable and generous disposition, strong and ardent in his attachments, and not very lowed and implacable in his enmities. The bill regulating the deposits of the public money yesterday finally passed the senate, by a very large majority. It does not vary much from the synopsis of it I furnished you some days ago. This bill provides for a distribution of the surplus revenue above five million of dollars, to the several states, after the 1st January, 1837. It is conjectured from the great majority in favor of it in the senate, that it will also pass the house of representatives. The objection to this bill, made by Mr. Wright of New York, was, that at the end of the present year, from the appropriations already made and to be made, there would be no surplus in the treasury to distribute. It was contended on the other side, that the states could expend it more advantageously and usefully to the whole country, than the general government—that if the administration wanted or would expend the surplus, it would exceed all other preceding administrations in wasteful extravagance—and that it had already increased the annual expenditures from 23 to 65 millions of dollars, &c.

Both houses seem to be at last moved by the spirit of business. The house of representatives takes a recess every day of two hours, and sitt late. But still the *cacoethes loquendi* prevails, and speeches continue to be measured out by the bushel—often to empty seats. The speaker's chair has not certainly been one of repose this session; it is any thing but agreeable; and under present circumstances not a situation to be desired. Neither the honor nor the emolument is at all an equivalent for the absolute labor, confinement and annoyance which he is forced to endure.

Mr. Clay made one of his most effective and elegant speeches yesterday on the deposite bill question. He was listened to with more than usual attention.—The decision of that body on this question, has surprised a great many. Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Rives of Virginia, both advocated the bill with great ability, and to the astonishment of the friends of the administration.

To-day the house, for the short time it was in session, having adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock to Monday next, was engaged in the consideration of the position bill, which was passed.

[illegible]

Of all the candidates before the public for the Legislature none has been assailed in satyric whipper except Mr Pritchard; and he has been attacked with as much bitterness and malignity, by writers in the "True American" as their reasons are futile and ground'ess. But when it is considered that the whole sum and substance of the scurrilous abuse, heaped upon him by these writers, is only, that Mr Pritchard was born in Europe, showed his bravery in resisting aggressions by the wound he received twenty years ago, and that he yet thinks with pleasure on the land of his nativity, altho here has been his residence, having scarcely been absent a week from this city or spending the summer for the last 19 years, I say when these are [illegible] that a worthy man like Mr Pritchard should be [illegible] tations of his friends only for five days prior to the election to become one of the numerous candidates, the only one among the large number who suffers [illegible] the shafts of malice, it shows that he is really the most prominent man among all of them, a man worthy of being our [illegible] representative and a man whose personal friends should [illegible] ally ground, and be determined to elevate him. [illegible] which will [illegible] therefore the citizens of [illegible] will [illegible] their interests in the Legislature as their representatives and the wishes of his fellow citizens; let them loose no time in going forward to the polls and be certain the ticket which they vote has on it the name of Richard O Pritchard. Let the Merchant vote for Mr Pritchard who is a merchant; let the grocers and shop keepers vote for Mr Pritchard because his enemies in the "True American" say he is a Grocer and sells rum and molasses; let the firemen vote for a brother fireman; only let the Mechanics' vote for their best friend; and let half the number of his personal friends go to the polls this day and the election of Mr Pritchard is certain; voters will then have satisfaction to reflect that they have at least one independant representative; one who has no sectional feeling;—who goes for the city at large; who is on no particular or sectional ticket; but who depends on the voluntary good will of the Citizens of all the municipalities for their suffrages.

L. M.

(FOR THE BEE.)

Every true friend of our city must acknowledge the importance, nay, the absolute necessity of returning to the Legislature, men who are closely indentified with its commercial prosperity. We want our representatives to be that body to bring forward and support, measures calculated to benefit the trade of the city in all its bearings.

We are emphatically a commercial people, and every act of our representatives should tend to promote the interests of commerce. Let us then select independent and intelligent men who have no motive to influence them but the public good. Such a candidate we have before us in the person of R. O. Pritchard. I therefore deem it a duty to call on my fellow citizens to come forward this day and shew that they are alive to their real interests, by insuring the election of at least one in an devoted to

COMMERCE.

TEXAS

The following Report on the subject of the recognition of Texas, emanating from the Committee on Foreign Relations, is an able document—and will be read with pleasure:

The right of one independent power, to recognise the fact of the existence of a new power about to assume a position among the nations of the earth, is incontestable. It is founded upon another right—that which appertains to every sovereignty to take care of its own interests, by establishing and cultivating such commercial or other relations with the new power as may be deemed expedient. Its exercise gives no just ground of umbrage or cause of War. The policy which has hitherto guided the government of the United States in respect to new powers, has been to act on the fact of their existence, without regard to their origin, whether that has been by the subversion of a pre-existing government, or by the violent or voluntary separation of one from another part of a common nation. In cases where an old established nation has thought proper to change the form of its government, the United States, conformity to the rule which has ever governed their conduct, of strictly abstaining from all interference in the domestic concerns of other States, have not stopped to enquire whether the new government has been rightfully adopted or not. It has been sufficient for them that it is in fact the government of the country in practical operation. There is, however, a marked difference in the instances of an old nation which has altered the form of its government, and a newly organized power which has just sprung into existence. In the former case, (such for example, as was that of France,) the nation had existed for ages as a separate and independent community. It is matter of history; and the recognition of its new government was not necessary to denote the existence of the nation; but, with respect to new governments comprehending first, an acknowledgment of their ability to exist as independent States, and secondly, the capacity of their particular government to perform the duties and fulfil the obligations towards foreign powers incident to their new condition. Hence, more caution and deliberation are necessary in considering and determining the question of the acknowledgment of a new power than that of the new government of an old power.

The government of the United States has taken no part in the contest which has unhappily raged between Texas and Mexico. It has avowed its intention, and taken measures to maintain a strict neutrality towards the belligerents. If individual citizens of the United States, impelled by sympathy for those who were believed to be struggling for liberty and independence against oppression and tyranny, have engaged in the contest, it has been without the authority or their government. On the contrary, the laws which have been hitherto found necessary or expedient to prevent citizens of the United States from taking part in foreign wars have been directed to be enforced.

Sentiments of sympathy and devotion to civil liberty which have always animated the people of the United States, have prompted the adoption of the resolutions and other manifestations of popular feeling which have been referred to the committee, recommending an acknowledgment of the independence of Texas—The committee shares fully in these sentiments; but a wise and prudent government should not act solely on the impulse of feeling, however natural and laudable it may be. It ought to avoid all precipitation, and not adopt or give a measure as that of recognising the independence of a new power, until it has satisfactory information and has fully deliberated.

The committee has no information respecting the recent movements in Texas, except such as is derived from the public prints. According to that, the war broke out last autumn. Its professed object, like that of our revolutionary contest in the commencement, was not separation and independence, but redress of grievances. In March last, independence was proclaimed, and a Constitution and form of government were established. No means of ascertaining accurately the exact amount of the population of Texas are in the command of the committee. It has been estimated some sixty or seventy thousand souls. Nor are the precise limits of the country which passes under the denomination of Texas known to the committee.—They are probably not clearly defined, but they are supposed to be extensive, and sufficiently large, when peopled, to form a respectable power.

If the population is small; if, when compared with that of the United Mexican States, amounting probably to not less than eight millions of souls, the contest has been unequal, it has, nevertheless, been maintained by Texas with uncommon resolution, undaunted valor, and eminent success. And the recent signal and splendid victory in which that portion of the Mexican army which was commanded by General Santa Anna, the President of the Mexican Government, in person, was entirely overthrown, with one sampled slaughter, compared with the inconsiderable loss on the other side, put to flight and captured, including among the prisoners the President himself and his staff, may be considered as decisive of the independence of Texas. That memorable event will probably be followed by negotiations which may lead to the acknowledgment by Mexico of the independence of Texas, and the settlement of its boundaries. And, in all circumstances, it might, perhaps, be more conformable with the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and the United Mexican States, that the latter should precede the former in the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas. But if the war should be protracted, or if there should be unreasonable delay on the part of the Mexican Government, the Government of the United States ought not to await its action.

The recognition of Texas as an Independent Power may be made by the U. States in various ways: 1st, by treaty; 2d, by the passage of a law regulating commercial intercourse between the two Powers; 3d, by sending a diplomatic agent to Texas, with the usual credentials; or lastly, by the Executive receiving and accrediting a diplomatic agent from Texas, which would be a recognition as far as the Executive only is competent to make it. In the first and third modes the concurrence of the Senate, in its executive character, would be necessary; and, in the second, in its legislative character. The Senate alone, without the co-operation of some other branch of the Government, is not competent to recognise the existence of any Power.

The President of the United States, by the Constitution, has the charge of their foreign intercourse—Regularly he ought to take the initiative in the acknowledgment of the independence of any new Power. But, in this case, he has not done it, for reasons which he, without doubt, deems sufficient. If, in any instance, the President should be tardy, he may be quickened in the exercise of his power by the expression of the opinion, or by other acts, of one or both branches of Congress, as was done in relation to the republics formed out of Spanish America But the Committee does not think that, on this occasion, any tardiness is justly imputable to the Executive. About three months only have elapsed since the establishment of an independent Government in Texas; and it is not unreasonable to wait a short time to see what its operation will be, and especially whether it will afford those guarantees which foreign Powers have a right to expect before they institute relations with it.

A BILL to regulate the deposites of the public money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to select, as soon as may be practicable, and employ as the depositories of the money of the United States, such of the banks incorporated by the several States, by Congress for the District of Colombia, and by the Legislative Councils of the respective Territories for those Territories, as may be located at, adjacent, or convenient to, the points or places at which the revenues may be collected or disbursed. And in those States, Territories, or Districts, in which there are no banks, or in which no bank can be employed as a deposite bank, and within which the public collections or disbursements require a depository, the said Secretary may make arrangements with a bank, or banks, in some other State, Territory, or District, to establish an agency, or agencies, in the States, Territories, or Districts, as destitute of banks, as banks of deposite, and to receive through such agencies such deposites of the public money as may be directed to be made at the points designated, and to make such disbursements as the public service may require for those points; the duties and liabilities of every Bank thus establishing any such agency to be the same in respect to its agency as are the duties and liabilities of deposite banks generally under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That at least one such bank shall be selected in each State and Territory, if any can be found in each State and Territory willing to be employed as depositories of the public money, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, and continue to conform thereto: that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not suffer to remain in any deposite bank an amount of the public moneys more than equal to three-fourths of the amount of its capital stock actually paid in for a longer time than may be necessary to enable him to make the transfers required by the twelfth section of this act; and that the banks so selected shall be, in his opinion, safe depositories of he public money, and shall be willing to undertake to do and perform the several duties and services, and to conform to the several conditions prescribed by this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any point or place at which the public revenue may be collected, there shall be no bank located which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is in a safe condition, or where all the banks at such point or place shall refuse to be employed as depositories of the public money of the United States, or to comply with the conditions prescribed by the act, or where such banks shall not have sufficient capital to become depositories of the whole amount of moneys collected at such point or place, he shall and may order and direct the public money to be deposited in the safest bank in the vicinity, to be selected by the collector, or other officer, receiving the money, and to be kept subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be paid out on his warrants, or those of the officers of the Treasury, in the same manner as if it had been deposited in a bank.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no bank shall hereafter be selected and employed by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of the public money, until such bank shall have first furnished to the said Secretary a statement of its condition and business, a list of its directors, the current price of its stock; and, also, a copy of its charter; and, likewise, such other information as may be necessary to enable him to judge of the safety of its condition.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said banks before they shall be employed as the depositories of the public money, shall agree to receive the same upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

First. Each bank shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements setting forth its condition and business, as prescribed in the foregoing section of the act, except that such statements need not, unless requested by said Secretary, contain a list of the directors, or a copy of the charter. And the said banks shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer of the United States a weekly statement of the condition of his account upon their books. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right, by himself, or an agent appointed for that purpose, to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to the said statements: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals of the bank.

Secondly. To credit as specie all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants, drafts, drawn on such deposites, in specie, if required by the holder thereof.

Thirdly. To give, whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States and the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange.

Fourthly. To render to the government of the United States all the duties heretofore required by law to be performed by the last Bank of the United States and its several branches as officers.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no bank shall be selected or continued as a place of deposite of the public money which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie; nor shall any bank be selected or continued as aforesaid, which shall, after the fourth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, issue or pay out any note or bill of less denomination than five dollars; nor shall the notes or bills of any bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the said fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, whenever in his judgment the same shall be necessary or proper, to require of any bank so selected and employed as aforesaid, collateral or additional security for the safe keeping of public monies deposited therein, and faithful performance of the duties required by this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts in the name and for and on behalf of the United States, with the said banks so selected or employed, whereby the said banks shall stipulate to do and perform the several duties and services prescribed by this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no bank which