COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	augt 29	Boston	augt 22
Philadelphia	augt 26	Baltimore	" 25
Charleston	" 17	Washington	" 27
Paris	july 25	Liverpool	july 25
Havre	" 19	London	" 27
Havana	augt 22	Jamaica	augt 20
Mexico	july 28	Vera Cruz	" 9
Bordeaux	july 14		

SALES OF COTTON ON YESTERDAY.

25 bales Mississippi (new) .....
58 do do .....
20 do do .....

MARKETS.

We do not discover any change in business—all branches remain as quiet as at any time during the summer; what is doing is on a very limited scale.—Several vessels have arrived during the week from the north with full cargoes, and one from Liverpool. The discharging of these begin to make a show of preparation for the Fall business, which is generally brought with commence earlier than usual in consequence of the unhealthy state of the city, and the season being so far advanced, no more loads are entertained for what is to come.

The weather has been cooler than heretofore, and we have had a shower every day but one.

COTTON.—There has been a good demand for the new crop, of which about 800 bales have been received during the week, a small proportion of which remains unsold. There is very little enquiry for old; the principal part of which that is remaining on hand, is of very inferior quality. The exports of the week were 581 bales—receipts 455; leaving the stock on hand and on ship board 4438 bales. Total exports to the present time 432,223 bales;—to the same period last season 534,753, which leaves a deficiency of 51,979 bales less than the present season. Two days since, Liverpool dates of the 25th, and Havre of the 16th July, were received; both markets evince an unfavorable aspect, particularly that of Havre, which notices a decline of from 2 to 3 centimes on the lower qualities of American cottons. The Liverpool market is represented to be dull and dispiriting, with appearances of a decline.

Sales of the week were as follows, viz:—Louisiana and Mississippi, 30 bales at 19 cts, 58 at 18¾, 57 at 18, 301 at 17¼, 28 at 17, 54 at 17½—the principal part of which was of the new crop.

TOBACCO.—Very little of a good quality is remaining on hand, and the transactions of the week has been very limited; for inferior is not much sought after. Twenty-two hhds were heard of—seven 2000 hhds at 5¾ cts, one at 6, and 60 at 7¼, all refused.

SUGAR.—We do not find any change in the price of this article; the only sales making is in small parcels, and none but the best quality commanded our high quotations.

MOLASSES.—The same remarks may be made in regard to this article, as to sugar there is but little demand, but our quotations are obtained for the sales made.

FLOUR.—Old is selling at from $7 25 to 7 75 per barrel: New at 6 to 6 25. Sales are principally for city consumption.

PROVISIONS.—We do not discover any change in prices—sales are small, and receipts less

LEAD.—The sales of the week amount to about 2000 pigs at 6¾ $7 per 100 lbs.

LIME.—This article continues at an extremely high price. Two vessels have arrived during the week, one with 800 bbls, the other with 1000—the former parcel had been sold previous to arrival, and has since been sold at from $4 50 to 5 per barrel—the 1000 bbls have been sold at the same rates. From the great scarcity, and the numerous buildings going up and in a state of forwardness, the probability is that several cargoes more may bring the same prices.

STOCKS.—Quotations may be considered merely nominal, as there is so little doing in this kind of business as it is difficult to come at any thing like very correct quotations; and another thing may operate something against transactions is, that there appears to be some pressure in the money market.

FREIGHTS.—There is so little of any articles going forward, that the quotations may be considered nominal. There is but one vessel loading for Liverpool, and one for Havre. Freights to Boston 50 cts for cotton, $ for tobacco. Other northern ports whatever terms may be agreed upon, but much less than the above.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

COTTON—Good & Fine	per lb	18 a	19
Good Fair		17½ a	18
Fair		16½ a	17
Middling		15 a	15½
Ordinary		12½ a	14
TOBACCO—First quality		5 a	6
Second		4 a	5
Crossed R		3½ a	60
Cuba		25 a	30
SUGAR—New Orleans		10¾ a	11¾
Cuba—white		14 a	15
" brown		10 a	10¾
MOLASSES		32 a	35
BAGGING—Western	per yd	40 a	42
Dundee		23 a	24
BALE ROPE	per lb	13 a	13½
COAL—Western	per bbl		
Liverpool			
Scotch			
CANDLES—Sperm, N Bedford	per lb	36 a	36½
" Nantucket		35½ a	36
Tallow		13 a	13½
COFFEE—Cuba		12 a	13½
Brazil		12½ a	13
St Domingo			
FLOUR	per bbl	7 25 a	8 25
FRUIT—Raisins	per box		2 87½
"	half box		1 75
"	qr box		88
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	13 a	14
" hard do			
FISH—Cod	per box	1 50 a	1 62
Herring		1 00 a	00 00
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	11 00 a	11 50
" No 2		10 00 a	10 50
" No 3		5 50	6 00
GRAIN—Corn in ear	per bbl	62 a	68
" shelled	per bush	55 a	100
Beans	per bbl	5 00 a	5 50
HAY	per 100 lb	1 a	1 25
HIDES—La & Mex	per lb	9 a	11
Mexican		10 a	12
LEAD—Pig	per 100 lb	0 00 a	5 87½
Bar	per lb	7 a	7½
LIME—Western	per bbl		3 50
Thomaston		4 a 4	00
PROVISIONS:			
BEEF—Mess		13 00 a	14 00
Prime		11 00 a	12 00
PORK—Clear			24 00
Mess		22 00 a	22 50
Prime		17 50 a	18 00
Hog round		7 50 a	8 00
BACON—Hams	per lb	12 a	13
Sides		11½ a	12½
Shoulders		7½ a	8
Hog rounds		9 a	10
LARD		13 a	16
BUTTER—Northern		23 a	25
Western		14 a	16
SOAP No 1		7 a	8
SALT—Liverpool blown	per sack	2 50 a	2 62
" ground			1 75
Turk's Island	per bush	a	50
RICE	per 100lb	2 00 a	4 00
SPIRITS:			
BRANDY—French, 4th pr	per gal	1 35 a	1 62
American, 1st proof		50 a	58
RUM—New Orleans, 1st proof		42 a	45
Jamaica		1 20 a	1 25
Northern		44 a	48
GIN—Holland		1 00 a	1 25
American		44 a	46
WHISKEY—Common		44 a	46
Rectifie		48 a	50

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb 5-8d
London, tobacco per hhd ..... 7/8 a 7/8 6d
Havre, " " 1/8c
Cowes and a Market, do do 1/8c 5/8
North of Europe, do do 1/8c 5/8
Northern ports in U S, cotton, per lb ..... 1/8c.
" " " tobacco, per hhd ..... $3 a 5 00

STOCKS,

As corrected by Thomas Fellows, Exchange Broker,

No 8, Camp street.

Louisiana State Bank		194	last sales
Bank of Orleans		none	offered
Bank of Louisiana		120	asked
Consolidated Association		108	last sales
N O Canal and Banking Co		103	asked
City Bank		107	last sales, with 6%
Union Bank of Louisiana			last sales
Citizens' Bank		111¾	last sales
Commercial Bank			asked
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank			asked
Gas Light Bank			asked
Carrollton Railroad Bank			par—asked
Atchafalaya Bank			offered
Exchange & Banking Co		85	for 85 paid. last sales.
Louisiana State In. Co			and subscribed for 50 paid
Louisiana In. Co		$156	for 200 paid. last sales.
Orleans In. Co			none offered.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co		60	for 50 paid.
Merchants' Ins. Co			2½ asked.
Western Marine and Fire Ins Co		60	last sales.
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co			60 last sales.
Ocean Ins. Co			51.
Commercial Ins. Co		60	for 50 asked.
Eagle Ins. Co			par.
Orleans Navigation Co			none offered.
Pontchartrain Railroad Co			5 per cent prem.
Nashville Railroad Co		90	per cent prem.
Orleans Canal, Prem Co		$300	at auction.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co		5	per c. prem asked.
Old Artichoke Co. of 1828			none offered.
Artichoke Bank of 5th District			none offered.

EXPORTS OF COTTON & TOBACCO from 1st Oct. 1835.

	Bales Cotton.			Hhds. Tobacco.	
CONSIGNED TO	Upland.	Sea Island.	Total.	Prevs mark.	Prevs mark.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	205147	3018	3018
Other Br ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	76849	6228	6668
Total to Br ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	281996	9246	9686
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	169230	949	949
Other Fr ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	26566	689	689
Total to Fr ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	195796	1638	1638
North of Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]	16628	4799	5215
Other For. ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	18166	53	7106
Total to for. ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	229792	849	12804
Northern ports U S	[illegible]	[illegible]	96987	450	18075
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	485779	1299	40923

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, August 24.

100 shares U S. Bank, 40 days			
50 do	do	1939 a	1951
50 do	New Orleans Canal Bank		97
20 do	do	10 do	98
50 do	do	do	99
5 do	Planters Bank, Miss.		100
50 do	do		101

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

1050 shares U. States Bank, 5 days		123	par
25 do do		123½	100
50 do do	30 days b. o.	123½	100
9 do do		123¾	100
16 do	N. Orleans Canal Bank	94½	100

PHILADELPHIA August 25.

1050 State Fives, '50		102
20 shares U. S. Bank, 5 do flat		123½
25 do do	5 days flat	123½
100 do do		123¾

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Cotton—A steady though not extensive business continues, and there have been sales chiefly in lots to the trade of 3 a 700 bags Brazil 11 a 11 1-2; 150 Laguira, 11 3-4; 90 white Java, 12 1-2; 150 Sumatra, 11 1-4; 70 Cuba 12 1-4; and some African, 11 1-4 a 12 cts.

Coffee—The market continues very languid, and a further reduction of 1-2 a cent to a cent has been submitted to on inferior qualities; the sales from 20th to 23d inclusive, amount to about 900 bales; of which 300 were Upland at 12 1-2 a 12 3-4 cents, including upwards of 100 at 12 a 12 1-4; 200 Florida, 13 1-2 a 13; 250 N. Orleans, 13 a 13; and 150 Mobile, 13 a 13 1-4.

Flour—Extensive purchases of Western Flour for the South, commencing at the close of last week, created some excitement in the market, attended by an immediate advance in price. The demand has since continued very estimated and fresh common brands Canal are immediately taken at [illegible] the sales yesterday were at 7 75, which is an advance of 50 cents since our last notice; Fancys sold extensively at $7 75 per barrel were firmly held at 68; Ohio, via Canal sold at 6 6, 6 87 1-2; the latter for good fresh, which is a further considerable advance. Southern sales has improved, although the sales continue limited. and are confined to lots for city use: Georgetown sold at 6 6 a 8 50; Howard street, from wharf, 8 37 1-2; Richmond County, 7 62 1-2; and Philadelphia, 7 87. Nothing doing in Sours.

Grain—Corn continues in demand, and Southern scarce; sales of 4000 bushels Ohio Yellow at 95 cents per 56 lbs; a cargo of 2000 bushels North Carolina, 95; Jersey White and Yellow, 91 a; Northern Yellow 91 a, and Northern oats 50 a 52 cents.

Molasses—There have been further sales of 100 hhds sweet Havana in lots at 40 a 41 cents. The supplies continue moderate, and the views of holders are generally in advance of those of purchasers.

Sugar—The West remains firm, and a fair demand continues from the trade; the sales embrace about 300 hhds, good to prime Porto Rico at 10 a 11 cents; 50 do St. Croix 11 1-4 a 11 1-2; 100 Cuba Muscovado, 10; 2 a 400 boxes brown Havana, 10 a 10 1-4 75 common, 2 3 4; and 50 extra fine 10 3-4 a 11; 65 very common white Trinidad, 11 3-4, 2000 bags Manilla, the balance of the parcel 6 1-2, short price for export, 6 mos; and by auction, 1500 loaves Refined, 14 a 16 3-4; and 60 barrels Brown Brazil, 9 a 9 1 8 4 months; White box Sugars continue very scarce.

Exchange—The sales of foreign Bills, for the packets of the 1st were on England at 7 1-8 per cent cash; France 5f 20 a 5f 27 1-2; Holland 29 1-4, Hamburg 35 1-4; and Bremen 79 1-8 cents. The demand was tolerably good for British and French Bills, but not much done in other descriptions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Flour—Is still standing upwards. Common brands of Western are 97 63 a 75, and some fancy brands have been sold at 8 8. Cottons very quiet. Sales 2000 bbls Mobile, prior to the 20th inst. 200 bbls Pot Ashes at 98 70 do Pearls at 98 25. Exchange for the packets of the 24th, is just as for two or three mos. out, 92 prem. on England, and 5f 27½ a 30 per dollar a Francs.—Jour, Com.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

The stock market is unchanged, and money is tolerably easy. There is however, so much private speculation in Rail Roads, that the market value is no standard for the real worth. Union is bidding fair to be a great Stock. Its receipts are 6300 daily. Stocks without revenue, can't stand it forever.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

Cotton—Continues to sell moderately. The lower qualities of Cotton are working down some, Uplands having sold, at 12¼c. Flour is quite firm, Western, at 7 75 a 8; Ohio, 7 37 a 90; Georgetown and Howard, 8 50. Northern Corn, 104 a 5c. Some L. Island About at fair quality brought 103c. Havana Molasses sells at 40 a 41c.—Jour. of Com

BOSTON, Aug. 23.

Coffee—Sales Laguayra, at 12½c; some prime St Dom. held at 12c.

Grain—Corn in good request; sales 4000 bushels yellow flat, to arrive at 91.

Salt—The Cadiz arrived coastwise, sold previous to arrival, at 63 66 per bbd. Sales 200 hhds. old Am. at 3 75 per hhd.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

Flour—There is very little doing in Howard street flour; the receipts are very light and qualities various. We quote from wagons at 96 a 97, and from stores at 6 to 8—these quotations cover the whole ground of operations, Susquehanna Flour, very little in market; we quote fresh ground, new from 8 a 8¼. City Mills flour—sales 96.

Corn—White, prim, 87 a 88 cents; yellow 90 a 91.

Whiskey—We quote White in bbls. at 41 cents, and hhds. at 38. N E Rum, 45 in bbls. and 44 cents in hds. scarce.

RICHMOND, Aug. 25.

Tobacco—Breaks at inspection continue large—prices gradually tend downward,—and the business going by private sales very limited. The average decline in prices since this day week on middling and good qualities, fifty cents per hundred.

Flour—Supplies very moderate—demand very limited—sweet old, nominal value 97 25;—new sells by retail at 7 87½ a 8.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.

A fourth bale of the new crop reached our market yesterday morning from Mr Henderson's plantation, driven county. It is of fair quality, and brought 19 cents.—Georgia.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Friday, September 9.

Ship Canton, Farrington, Bremen, Harrod & Quarles
Ship Arkansas, Dennis, New York,
Brig Eagle, Bogert & Hawthorn
Schr Emigrant, Hardy, Havana, Eastman & Bros
Schr Flash, Falvell, Velasco, Jas Reed & co

ARRIVED,

Friday, September 9.

Steamboat Adams, Palmer, fm Vicksburg.
Steamboat Commerce, Mahi, fm Baton Rouge.
Steamboat Hawk Eye, Elliot, fm Alton, Augt 31.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Arkansas: 7149 pigs lead, 26 hhds tobacco, 231 bbls ginseng, 7 packages sundries.

Bremen—Per ship Canton: 418 hhds tobacco.

Velasco (Texas)—Per schr Flash: 23 sacks salt, 72 cags lard, 3 hhds sugar, 11 bags coffee, 313 bbls and 5 tcs bread, 193 bbls flour, and sundries provision.

Havana—Per schr Emigrant: 200 bbls flour, 80 boxes pork, 35 hhds tobacco.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Commerce, fm Baton Rouge—4 bales cotton to Burke Watt & co; 4 rolls leather J Webber; boxes E & J Montgomery.

Per steamboat Hawk Eye, from Alton—1331 sacks corn, 37 bbls oil, 50 bbls pork, 24 kegs butter, 58 pigs lead to Slater & Avis; 640 pigs lead to Godfrey, Blossman & co; 70 bbls apples, 2 horses to owners on board; 1 road down a flat boat with 100 dozen chickens.

Per steamboat Fort Adams, fm Vicksburg—7 bales cotton to N & J Dick & co; 6 do B McKenna & Wright; 10 do Herman, Briggs & co; 39 do new Lee & Hardy; 20 do new Bullit, Ship & co; 61 bbls whiskey J Heaman.

MEMORANDA.

September 1st, steamboat Hawk Eye met steamer Siam at Hersehaun, John Nelson at Wolf Island; 2nd, Iowa at Commercial Bench; 3rd, Havana at Memphis, Far West at Milligans bend; 8th, Post Boy above Red Church with two ships in tow, Beonslaik at Zachatie bar.

Steamboat Fort Adams met Gen. Gaines at Vicksburg, Missouri with ship Vicksburg in tow at Rodney, Carrollton at Fort Adams, Levant and Revenge at Barker's settlement, Columbia at Sayou Sara, Post Boy with two ships in tow at Bells Point, Despatch at Red Church.

The ship Manchester, Hewitt, was advertised at N. York on the 25th ult, to sail on the 1st Sept. for this port.

The ship Mogul, from this port for Liverpool, was spoken on the 23d July, in lat 50, lon 30, by the barque Thomas, arrived at N York fm Liverpool.

The Late brig Lawrence, Hull, for this port, cleared at N York on the 24th ult.

The brig Calista, hence for London, was spoken Aug. 8, 39 23, lon 66, 30.

The Eveline, from this port, was to sail from Havana 19th Boston on the 14th Augtst.

Two vessels were seen about the middle of last month ashore on Florida shore, 40 miles S. of the Cape, one had four masts standing, and the other a mast gone.

The brig Pioneer, from Jamaica, at Philadelphia, passed in the Straits of Florida, 16 English vessels on the 13th of August.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—We learn with deep regret (says a Philadelphia paper) that there is every reason to believe that the ship James Lawrie, Capt. Finlayson, which sailed fm Nassau, New Providence, on the 25th March last, was wrecked on the following day, and that the whole of the passengers and crew have perished. Amongst the former were Mr & Mrs Manning, and two little girls, the children of their daughter, Mrs Lees.

NEW YORK, August 26—Ar. ships Kensington, Curtis, fm Liverpool; Star, Glover, fm Liverpool; Br barque Thomas, Reid, fm Liverpool; Frbrig Minerva, Lescaret, fm Bordeaux; Br brig City of Aberdeen, from Dundee; Dutch galliot Maria & Andriana, Johnson, from Rotterdam; schr Splendid, Scott, from Nassau, N P.

Cld brig Lawrence, Hall, Charleston.

Sailed, sh p Bolivar, New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Ar. ship Augusta, Teal, Liverpool, 5th ult.; barque Favorita, Ariano, Bremen, 40 days.

Cld. ship Shakspeare, Collins, N. Orleans; brig Bleecher, Loring, Smyrna.

Evening.—Ar. steamspecket Wm Gibbons, Spinney, Charleston.

Below a barque and two brigs.

Cld ship Peruvian, Stansberry, St Petersburg; schr Col. De Russy, Strathan, Georgetown, SC,

Sailed, ships Virginian, Harris, Liverpool, Silvia de Grasse, Havre.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug 21—Ar brigs Advocate, Ferry, St. Croix, 16 days for Boston; Julia and Helen, New Orleans 24 days.

BOSTON, Aug. 25—Ar. brigs Carib, Rice, Omoa 10th; Trujillo, 24th July; Humphrey, Caimito, 18th ult. Havana, 2d inst

Telegraphed, brig Baltimore, from Matanzas. Signal for 2 brigs.

200,000 PAVING AND BUILDING BRICK, of good quality; sale by WILLIAM BOMAN, june 30 Old Basin, No 168

WOOD—32,000 ft assorted pine wood for construction, for sale by WM. BOWMAN, june 14 108 Basin st.

150 BBLS molasses; 50 hhds sugar, for sale by LEBLANC & HAYDEL, 20 Toulouse street

500 CASKS Marseilles Wine, of an excellen quality, for sale by PETERS & MILLARD.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

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

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

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

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

ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

1st DISTRICT ..... J B PLAUCHE
2d DISTRICT ..... T. W. SCOTT
3d DISTRICT ..... T. LANDRY
4th DISTRICT ..... A. MOUTON
5th DISTRICT ..... P. E. BOSSIER.

Mr. Editor:—W. F. DUPLESSIS will be supported by a great number of voters as Aldermen of the First Ward of the First Municipality, to fulfil the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. Johns, Esq.

By the Charleston papers of the 1st instant, we learn that the Cholera has made its appearance in that city. The board of health have reported eleven cases, and two deaths. By passengers from Mobile we learn that there has been some cases of the Cold Plague and Yellow Fever in that city. The papers of the 8th inst, say that there is some sickness, and recommend the cleansing of the streets and other salutary measures; this suggestion will answer well for this city too, though we know of no sickness among our citizens, yet as in the wisdom of council there is wisdom, so in the bright of caution there is safety. The crowded thoroughfares of the city are dirty enough, in all conscience, but they are clean as a snug parlour in comparison with the Augean filth of the back streets,—around the fish market, and where oysters are sold.—The animal and vegetable miasma generated in the streets and yards by decomposition cannot be harmless, and deserve the special attention of the different municipalities. We have no apprehension that New Orleans will be visited by a sweeping disease, but we do want to see more attention paid to the cleanliness of the city; it is a subject which we have frequently spoken of, without any good resulting therefrom, now we trust that it will be otherwise. Not only the Common Councils, but every housekeeper should pay great attention to the calubrity of the city.

It is not less the duty of the South now, than it was at any period during the height of excitement on the hateful subject of abolition, to be vigilently alive to their own interests as regards the matter. How frequently do we hear of some popular tumult when a master claims and asks for his slave at the north; neither are the attempts to array the people of the north against the slaveholding states wholly abandoned. Almost every mail brings us the details of some outrage upon the property (in the shape of a slave) of [illegible] travelling at the north. The most recent affair of the kind will be found below: the individual to whom the girl belongs is a resident of the upper municipality. We have hitherto remained silent on these occurrences, hoping that the good sense and patriotism of a majority of our northern brethren would triumph over the pseudo-philanthropists who would spread death and ruin over this fair portion of the Union; but no exertions are made, either to put a stop to the abominable attempts to deprive the master of his property, or of aiding and abetting the slave to escape. If the northern will not protect the interests of the south in this matter, then the south must protect herself.—The Boston Gazette, one of the oldest and most respectable papers in New England, holds the following language; speaking of the people of New England, the editor says—

"They are not unapprised that the consideration of the country sanctions the evil—they do not deny that the fugitive slave is subject to the demands and commands of his master. They understand this subject quite as well as any body; and yet, they do not consider themselves bound to protect or defend the institution of negro vassalage."

* * * *

"We cannot, and will not, attempt to state facts precisely as they are, because we do not pretend to be witness of what is doing, but we think, but little, we think, when we say, that we are decidedly of opinion, that such is the state of public feeling in New England, that we very much doubt if a runaway negro slave could be reclaimed, if demanded in the state of Massachusetts. We do not doubt, that all of our courts of justice would make the proper award—but that the populace would obey, is an assumption that we shall not hazard."

It is well to remember that the Gazette is a strong whig paper, having recently dropped Webster to support Harrison. We mention the fact to place the planters of Louisiana on their guard as to their friends and enemies, that they may not be drawn into the snare that is laid for them by the whigs, in order to get their votes for Harrison. It behooves the citizens of the south to be energetic in the preservation of their constitutional rights; and not only enforce rigidly the laws of their own states now in existence, but enact such additional statutes as will reach the exigencies of the times. The case below is not an isolated one—they are continually becoming more numerous; and it is high time that the inculcamity of all and every species of property carried to the north or into the non-slaveholding states, by the people of the south, must be guaranteed to them as the Constitution of the U. States prescribes. The first section of article fourth of the Constitution, says—"FULL FAITH AND CREDIT SHALL BE GIVEN in each State to the PUBLIC ACTS, records and judicial proceedings of every other State." Section second reads, "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States" What is the obvious meaning of these sections?—will they not protect the rights and property of the citizens of one state travelling in another? If we have no state law strong enough, let our legislature at its next session pass sufficient enactments to reach the case. But we warn the people of New England to desist from their wicked practices: let them look to home, to their own factories, and protect the white slaves therein,—and on this picture, from the Boston Transcript, and see their own beautiful consistency—

"In a small town in Vermont, there returned, a few weeks since, a young man, a native of the place, who had been absent for about ten years, having resided in Georgia, where he had accumulated considerable property, about ten thousand dollars of which were invested in slaves. Shortly after his return he was seized with a fever, and on August 1st died, without family, and of course his property went to his brothers and sisters, three of whom were members of the abolition society—and one of them is president of the society. When called upon to know what they intended to do with the slaves, it being intimated that they might now show their consistency, the president of the society replied, that the laws of the state were so oppressive to free blacks, that it would be a mercy to sell them as some kind master, who, in conformity with the request of his deceased brother, should give bonds that families should never be separated."

We warn these fanatics to desist ere it be too late, for the south, has and will use the power of resistion. The slave holding states have long been contributing to the prosperity of the northern portion of the union, and even now in adding thereto, and that too, without an equivalent;—we have long paid the high duties of the protective tariff, to enable the New Englanders to compete successfully with the English manufactures. Shall we continue to do so, if New England will not protect the south in her rights? Again we say be ware! We will resume the subject next week.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.

Another Slave case.—On Thursday afternoon, Thos. Aves, of this city, was cited before Judge Wilde on a Habeas Corpus, to show cause for detaining a black female, aged six years, the alledged slave of a Mrs. Slater, of New Orleans, now in this city. The writ stated that Mr. Aves unlawfully detained the girl, for the purpose of having her return to New Orleans with Mrs. Slater. Messrs. S. E. Sewall and E. G. Loring appeared for the slave, and C. P. and B. R. Curtis for the respondents. The usual and well known laws and practices sanctioned by the constitution, were cited, to show, that slaves travelling in non-slaveholding states with their masters, were to be secured to their owners. It was also argued on the other side for the hundredth time, that slavery was not tolerated in free states, and that the owner was liable to be indicted for kidnapping. Mr. Sewall intimated that if the child should be discharged, it would be provided for here. Judge Wilde ordered the case to be continued for final decision till next Friday afternoon for the purpose of consulting the other Judges. Mr. Aves was put under bonds to produce the child at the time.

VERMONT.—The election took place, in this state on the 6th instant. The chances are about equally divided between the two parties, and we shall not be surprised at any result. If the democratic party are not defeated at this election, by a greater majority than two or three thousand, we shall confidently calculate on Vermont for Van Buren.

"The Age," a Whig paper printed in Boston, says:—Candor compels us to say, that every thing admonishes us, that the candidate of the Baltimore Convention must succeed. It were idle to deny the fact."

A Liverpool paper of the [illegible] says that the city is filling up very rapidly with southern and west ern merchants. The southern class are A. No. 1. They have generally plenty of money, or cotton which is money. The western merchants have been speculating deeply in public lands. They are short of cash. Credit in that quarter is in demand. We advise them to take care what they were about. The state of the money market—the exchanges—the course of trade—*more than words can express*, depends on the next elections in November. Land speculators may be shipwrecked before they know what they are about.

[FOR THE BEE.]

The Texian Banner.

BY I. FRIOT, A VOLUNTEER.

TUNE—"*Star Spangled Banner.*"

Oh say, does the bloody red banner still show
Victorious the star of the Texian nation,
That shone so triumphantly put on the foe,
Like the sweet star of hope amidst extermination,
Where Jacinto's dread air was a breath and a snare,
From the ghosts of Alamo and Goliad's pyre,
Its signal for freedom displaying abroad,
With vengeance and glory for man and [illegible] or God?

Oh say, shall that banner o'er sink [illegible] in the fight,
Beneath the dark mandate [illegible] of annihilation,
While Tyranny, trampling on all human right
Exults havoc and ruin are my exultation?
O no, thou just God! with victory's rod
The hands of freemen thou love to applaud;
Then still will defend us and give us success,
All safety and peace our red banner shall bless.

Come on then ye freemen, to battle come on;
The foe are returning their banner's design;
They are mustering their bands, & in number alone
They trust, with a cruel and fierce expectation.
Let the free volunteer with his armour appear,
And force the oppressor to yield and to fear;
Then the sweet star of hope, like a heavenly isle,
In the banner of Texas in triumph shall smile.

Steam boat OCEANA, August 1836.

The Banner of Texas is red, with a single star of five points in it, and the letters T-E-X-A-S written along the points.

Steam Navigation to New York.—The first of the series of steam vessels for the American and Colonial Steam Navigation Company, under the management of the directors of the Dublin Steam Company, has been laid down in the present week by the Messrs. Wilson, Clarence Dock. This vessel will be of the burden of 1200 tons, with engines of 400 horse power, by Fawcett & Co.—*Liverpool paper, July 16.*

Correspondence of the New York Express.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.

On Thursday, the Directors of the Bank of England issued a notice that they would raise the rate of discount to 4½ per cent, and accordingly the money market has had a sudden and fearful damp. Consols have fallen fully ¾ per cent in consequence. They returned on Saturday about ½ per cent. The Exchange article of the London Spectator says:—"It is understood that this measure has been forced upon the Directors by the declining state of the exchanges, and their consequent anxiety to provide against the anticipated results of an increase of the exportation of gold—the sleepless bugbear of their imaginations. Of the necessity of this measure we do not feel called upon to speak; and can only regret that it should be in the power of any irresponsible set of men (however respectable) to cause the incessant changes which these continued alterations in the value of capital must create. The consequence of this measure has been an anxiety on the part of capitalists to provide themselves with money, in case a demand for it should occur; and as Government securities are those upon which it is more easily raised, a supply of Consols has been thrown on the market, and the price for Account is now ¼ per cent higher than the quotation for money. The premium of Exchequer Bills has also declined about 2s." Spanish and Foreign Securities have fallen: the former 2 and the latter 1 per cent. Other Continental Stocks quite steady. The Railway shares are not, as yet, affected by the increase in the rate of interest. Indeed, they are rising.

Theatrical Chit Chat.

The late arrivals from England have furnished us with the following amusing anecdote of Mr. Flynn, and Dad Rice—

Flynn is taking out the best company, as a whole, that ever appeared in any American Theatre. In fact, he has been *snake*, and drained the English Theatres of their best actors.

Flynn concocted Jim Crow's opening bill at the Surrey—the result was complete success, because the bill appealed, and truly, to the feet that in America, English actors had invariably been well and kindly received. But, if the unanimous opinion of the London papers is to go for any thing, Rice's own merits are great. He has made such a hit at the Surrey that they want him at the west end, at the English Opera House. Mocrieff, the dramatist, or, more properly, the melo-dramatist, is writing a piece for him called "Jim Crow in England."

"You may have noticed Flynn's remarkable likeness to George IV. The features are nearly similar. A spurious incident proves out of his resemblance, while in town in London. He went to Vauxhall in company with Rice, Hugh Kirkman (Tennessee) Pinchon and others—a jovial crew. He was dressed, with some taste and even splendor, in a suit from no less an artist than the fashioner who clothes the Duke of Sacolough, and walked (we may suppose) as if he was 'a per, every inch a King.' As he was going ahead, Sir Charles Wetherell came up, familiarly took him by the arm, and said 'Bob, come and see the fireworks.' Flynn made no reply beyond a bow of assent and they walked on. Presently Sir Charles started for another 'Bob' was before him! He had mistaken the 'National' for Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence!!! and the real Simon Pure seemed 'struck in a heap,' by the appearance of his double.

Lord Adolphus soon left Vauxhall, but Flynn & Co. remained, and Rice, to humor the joke, kept calling him 'My Lord.' This, and the remarkable likeness, made every one positive that it was Lord Adolphus, and he was surrounded by crowds anxious to see the King's son. Flynn graciously smiled on them, and the King's Coldstream Band struck up 'God save the King,' when Flynn came within view of the orchestra. They sat down at supper, and Rice asked him if 'his Lordship would allow an American national air to be played?' His Lordship graciously assented, waved his hand, and the band struck up 'Yankee Doodle!' The King's Band playing Yankee Doodle!! Every spectator took off his hat, in imitation of 'his Lordship.' When the band ceased, Flynn sent a sovereign to the leader, and half a dozen of Champagne to the band.—'Ah,' said the leader, 'this no! Lord Adolphus, for he never does the handsome thing in this manner.' So much for resemblance.

The Whig Editor of the Little Rock, Arkansas, Advocate, consoles himself after the following fashion, for the defeat his party has met with.

The Hembuggers have knocked us into the middle of next week. Our best friends would not know us, so long a face have we got on. We have not a word to say for ourselves—we are perfectly chop-fallen. Commons is beaten three or four thousand votes, and Fowler at least a thousand. We have not taken the trouble to count the votes at all. Our opponents have beaten us, and we mean they shall do the counting for us.—We have borne up wonderfully well under our disconsolateness, not having yet taken to our bed, and our adversaries having kindly permitted us to remain in the State, we both ourselves fortunate. We kept our spirits up for a time, in hopes that Col. Fowler would be elected, as Mrs. Malaprop says, sodom saken, but the poor evening as we sat with our chin on our hands, reflecting on the mutability of human affairs, in bolts, the Satanic page of the chapel, his countenance lengthened by a proper feeling for the unfortunate condition of things in general. "Sir," said he in a dolorous tone, "Fowler [illegible] two hundred votes in Pope, two hundred in Johnson, and three or four thousand in Washington." Get out imp," we shouted, "*et tu, Brute!* do you too, Lucifer, Abaddon, Amsedeus, come to add to our sorrows? Avaunt! hide your diminished face in a keg of ink. Out, out, maanikin!"—and he vanished. "And so," thus we ruminated, "ungrateful people of Arkansas, have you repaid all our zeal and devotion. Boldly and bravely have we fought for you—and great has been our botheration and trouble—and after all you took the contrary side from us, and rushed away from us leaving us to fight alone. Amen and so be it!" And then came a huge report. The patriotic victors had brought forth the swivel of the Tom Bowlin, and were heroically discharging it in triumph.—Very well, gentlemen! Shoot and shout till you are tired. It