NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

PUBLISHED BY MAGNE & CO.

TERMS.

DAILY, per annum, in advance $10 00
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum, in advance 6 00

Subscriptions received at the Bee Office, Camp street, between Common and Gravier.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

LATEST DATES.

New York ..... Aug. 3
Charleston ..... Aug. 1
Savannah ..... Aug. 1
Mobile ..... Aug. 2
Galveston ..... July 28
Texas ..... July 28

NEW-YORK—JUNE 1.

Cotton.—The market opened yesterday morning with a fair demand for cotton, and prices were firm and unchanged. Sales reached 1,000 bales, but in the afternoon it became very dull and prices declined ⅛c. The sales for the day amounted to 1,500 bales, closing at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands		30
Middling Orleans		31
Fair Uplands		31
Fair Orleans		32
Good Ordinary Uplands		29
Good Ordinary Orleans		30
Low Middling Uplands		28
Low Middling Orleans		29
Ordinary Uplands		27
Ordinary Orleans		28

Flour.—The receipts of flour were moderate, and the market opened with a fair demand, but prices were unsettled and declining. The sales reached 10,000 bbls, closing at a decline of 5@10c. The following were the quotations:

Superfine State	5 30@5 40
Extra State	5 45@5 50
Superfine Western	5 30@5 40
Common to Good Extra Western	5 45@5 60
Superfine Southern	5 30@5 40
Common to Good Extra Southern	5 45@5 60
Common to Good Extra Ohio	5 45@5 60
Superfine Mixed Western	5 30@5 40
Fancy and Extra Western	5 65@5 75
Common to Good Extra Western	5 45@5 60
Fancy and Extra Genesee	6 00@6 25
Common to Good Extra Genesee	5 45@5 60
Fancy and Extra Southern	5 65@5 75
Common to Good Extra Southern	5 45@5 60
Fancy and Extra Ohio	5 65@5 75
Common to Good Extra Ohio	5 45@5 60
Superfine Mixed Western	5 30@5 40
Fancy and Extra Western	5 65@5 75
Common to Good Extra Western	5 45@5 60
Fancy and Extra Genesee	6 00@6 25
Common to Good Extra Genesee	5 45@5 60
Fancy and Extra Southern	5 65@5 75
Common to Good Extra Southern	5 45@5 60
Fancy and Extra Ohio	5 65@5 75
Common to Good Extra Ohio	5 45@5 60

Wheat.—The receipts of wheat were moderate, and the market opened with a fair demand, but prices were unsettled and declining. The sales reached 10,000 bushels, closing at the following quotations:

Chicago Spring	1 10@1 11
Milwaukie Club	1 12@1 13
Red Western	1 15@1 16
Amber Western	1 18@1 19
White Western	1 20@1 21
Red Kentucky	1 20@1 21
White Kentucky	1 22@1 23

Corn.—The receipts of corn were moderate, and the market opened with a fair demand, but prices were unsettled and declining. The sales reached 15,000 bushels, closing at the following quotations:

Mixed Western	70@71
Yellow Western	72@73
White Western	74@75

Rye.—The receipts of rye were moderate, and the market opened with a fair demand, but prices were unsettled and declining. The sales reached 2,000 bushels, closing at the following quotations:

Western	1 00@1 01
State	1 02@1 03

Barley.—The receipts of barley were moderate, and the market opened with a fair demand, but prices were unsettled and declining. The sales reached 2,000 bushels, closing at the following quotations:

Canada West	1 00@1 01
State	1 02@1 03

Oats.—The receipts of oats were moderate, and the market opened with a fair demand, but prices were unsettled and declining. The sales reached 5,000 bushels, closing at the following quotations:

Western	50@51
State	52@53

Provisions.—The receipts of provisions were moderate, and the market opened with a fair demand, but prices were unsettled and declining. The sales reached 1,000 bbls pork, 500 bbls beef, 1,000 bbls lard, and 500 bbls bacon, closing at the following quotations:

Mess Pork	15 00@15 12½
Prime Pork	12 50@12 62½
Prime Mess Beef	10 00@10 12½
Prime Beef	8 00@8 12½
Lard	10½@10¾
Bacon Sides	8½@8¾
Bacon Shoulders	6½@6¾
Hams	11@11½

Whiskey.—The receipts of whiskey were moderate, and the market opened with a fair demand, but prices were unsettled and declining. The sales reached 1,000 bbls, closing at 23@23½c.

Freights.—The engagements were moderate, and the market opened with a fair demand, but prices were unsettled and declining. The following were the quotations:

Cotton to Liverpool	5-16@⅜d
Flour to Liverpool	2s 6d@2s 9d
Wheat to Liverpool	10@10½d
Corn to Liverpool	6@6½d
Cotton to Havre	1½@1¾c
Flour to Havre	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Bremen	1½@1¾c
Flour to Bremen	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Hamburg	1½@1¾c
Flour to Hamburg	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Antwerp	1½@1¾c
Flour to Antwerp	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Ghent	1½@1¾c
Flour to Ghent	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Barcelona	1½@1¾c
Flour to Barcelona	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Genoa	1½@1¾c
Flour to Genoa	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Trieste	1½@1¾c
Flour to Trieste	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Leghorn	1½@1¾c
Flour to Leghorn	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Marseilles	1½@1¾c
Flour to Marseilles	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Cette	1½@1¾c
Flour to Cette	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Rotterdam	1½@1¾c
Flour to Rotterdam	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Amsterdam	1½@1¾c
Flour to Amsterdam	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Rouen	1½@1¾c
Flour to Rouen	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Dunkirk	1½@1¾c
Flour to Dunkirk	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Bremen, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Bremen, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Hamburg, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Hamburg, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Antwerp, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Antwerp, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Ghent, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Ghent, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Barcelona, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Barcelona, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Genoa, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Genoa, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Trieste, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Trieste, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Leghorn, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Leghorn, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Marseilles, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Marseilles, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Cette, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Cette, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Rotterdam, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Rotterdam, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Amsterdam, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Amsterdam, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Rouen, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Rouen, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75
Cotton to Dunkirk, via Baltimore	1½@1¾c
Flour to Dunkirk, via Baltimore	1 50@1 75

PRESIDENT TYLER'S MESSAGE,

From our Extra of yesterday.

The following accompanying the message will be found to-day and I will endeavor to lay before you to-morrow with the abstract of them.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I feel constrained to call your attention to the present condition of the country, and to the consideration of such measures as may be deemed necessary to relieve it from the embarrassments which surround it.

Having been called to the Chief Magistrate of the Union by the unexpected dispensation of Providence, at a period of unusual excitement, and when the passions of the people were greatly inflamed by party conflict, I have been anxious to allay that excitement, and to conciliate the good will of my fellow-citizens, by the exercise of moderation and firmness in the discharge of my official duties. Whether I have succeeded in the accomplishment of these objects, it is for you and them to decide. I can only say that it has been my aim to do so.

Having been chosen by the people under the auspices of a political party, and having been fairly supported by that party in the late canvass, I should have been prepared to carry out the principles and policy which it has been the object of that party to establish, had they been such as, in my judgment, were calculated to promote the welfare of the country. But in the selection of the principles and policy of the late administration, I was not consulted, and I have not been responsible for the failure to carry out any of the measures which have been adopted. Having been fairly elected by the people, and the constitutional term of service of my predecessor having been limited to a period of four years, I have no disposition to shrink from the responsibilities which have been cast upon me by the sudden dispensation of Providence. I shall endeavor to discharge my duties to the country in the manner which I conceive will best promote its interests and welfare, and shall rely for support upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the assistance of a wise and overruling Providence, which has never failed to guide and direct for good those who humbly and honestly sought its aid.

The condition of the country is extremely embarrassing, and the future full of difficulty and danger. The unfortunate derangement of the finances, the general distress of the people, the vast number of stocks of various descriptions which have been forced upon the market within the last two years, and the great fluctuation in the price of property and labor, have prostrated the hopes of thousands, and filled the country with bankruptcy and ruin. Many causes have contributed to produce this state of things, but it is unnecessary to enumerate them here. Suffice it to say that the foremost among them is the large expenditure of the public money during the period of the late administration, and the creation of a national debt, which, at the end of the present year, will amount to the sum of $24,322,235 39.

Under the constitution of the United States, the power of taxation is vested in Congress, and the only limitation to the exercise of this power is to be found in the object for which it is to be exercised—namely, to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the country. To raise revenue for the purpose of paying the debts of a government, or any portion of them, which have been created for objects not embraced within the scope of the powers delegated to it by the constitution, is an act of injustice to those upon whom the taxes are imposed, and a violation of the trust reposed in the agents of the government. The debt of the United States, created by the late administration, was not only not authorized by the constitution, but was directly forbidden by it. The money arising from the sale of the public lands was pledged by the compact with the States within which they lie, for the payment of the debts created by the confederation, and the constitution expressly declares that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. The debt, therefore, created by the late administration, in violation of the constitution, and applied to purposes not authorized by it, is a debt against which the funds pledged by the constitution cannot be applied, and for the payment of which the country is bound to provide by taxation. The creation of this debt, and the unfortunate manner in which the money arising from the sales of the public lands was squandered, have contributed largely to the present embarrassments of the country.

The present tariff was avowedly passed for the purpose of affording protection to the domestic manufacturer, and the general system of duties which it established was framed with a view to the encouragement of that interest. Whether the tariff of 1842 has had the effect of securing to the manufacturer the benefits which were intended by its framers, it is for you to determine. Certain it is that the price of the raw material, and of the articles manufactured, has greatly fallen, and that the operative has received a large increase of wages. Whether the tariff has had the effect of producing a uniform and steady price for the raw material, and of securing to the manufacturer a fair and steady profit on his investment, and to the operative constant employment and adequate wages, are questions which you will be able to determine from the facts which will be laid before you. Whether the tariff has had the effect of securing to the country a permanent supply of the raw material, and of rendering it unnecessary to look abroad for a supply, is a question which will be settled by the future experience of the country. Whether the tariff has had the effect of securing to the country a home market for the agricultural products, is a question which will be settled by the fact whether the home consumption has increased with the increase of population. Whether the tariff has had the effect of securing to the country a permanent prosperity, is a question which will be settled by the fact whether the country has been prosperous or otherwise. Whether the tariff has had the effect of securing to the country a large revenue, is a question which will be settled by the fact whether the revenue has been sufficient to meet the expenditures of the government