COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	july 15	Boston	july 15
Philadelphia	" 15	Baltimore	" 15
Charleston	" 10	Washington	" 15
Paris	may 31	Liverpool	june 14
Havre	" 31	London	" 11
Havana	july 7	Tallahoo	july 15
Mexico	" 1	Vera Cruz	" 8

SALES OF COTTON ON MONDAY.

34	bales Mississippi	138
36	" do	14
50	" Texas	17
116		

SALES YESTERDAY.

36 Bales Texas, ... 16

LIVERPOOL, July 11.

Cotton.—The market continues dull, and prices generally inclining in favor of the buyers; common and ordinary American we quote down ½d to ¼d per lb; fair and fine somewhat higher, and the same may apply to Surats of Brazil and Surat, whilst the better sorts of Egyptian have been very slightly, if any, influenced. Sales to-day 3000 bales, including 300 American, and 700 Surat; speculation and exports trifling. Two vessels from Bombay, two from Pernambuco, two from New York, and two from Alexandria have arrived, but not yet reported. The sales of the week is 56,127 bags, and the sales are 11,000 to speculators: 420 Sea Island, 30 a 23d; 3300 Bowed, 9 a 12d; 3300 New Orleans, 9 a 12d; 2000 Alabama, &c., 9 a 11½; 800 Pernambuco, 10½ a 14d; 540 Bahia, 10½ a 14½; 410 Maranham, 10½ a 13d; 30 Demarara, 13d; 60 West India, 9d; 250 Egyptian, 13d a 17d; 810 Surat, 5¾ a 8d; 70 Bengal, 5¼ a 6¼d.

Ledger Price Current of June 14.

Sugar.—Prices have advanced this week, and the market is very firm, with a strong feeling in favor of the article. The prices 6d to ½s higher than could have been realized last week.

Foreign.—Although the transactions have not been to any great extent this week, still the holders are very firm.

Cotton.—Still little or nothing doing. The attention of buyers is now entirely directed to the public sale coming forward on the 24th instant, which will consist of about 3000 bales.

JUNE 6.

The market has opened very quietly this week, only 1200 bags have been sold to day. The arrivals are coming in freely, but as yet have had no visible effect on the maret.

LONDON, June 8.

Sugar.—The sales of West India yesterday were not more than 550 to 600 hhds and barrels, including the public sale of 138 hhds Barbadoes. Last week's prices have been fully maintained.

Mauritius Sugar also sold at former prices, but a good deal of the quantity brought to public sale yesterday was bought in.

Foreign Sugar remains steady, and in some little demand, although the transactions are on a more limited scale than they were.

Cotton.—No alteration. The quantity of E India landing is very large.

LONDON, june 10.

The demand for money in the commercial world continues; on tee Stock Exchange it is rather easier, but the British Funds remain very flat, with little or nothing doing. Consols closed at 91¾ a ⅞ for the opening of Three and a half per ct. Reduced Annuities are 98 1|2 a ⅝; the premium upon Exchequer bills is 12 14, and India bonds 1 discount; and a large sale of consols was made this morning.

The Foreign market has been very heavy, and Spanish bonds, after being done at 40, closed at 40 1|2; Passive bonds are 2 1|4, and Deferred 18 1|2; Portuguese New Bonds are 81¾, and the three per cent 53; Chilian Bonds are 47, and Colombian 29¾ a 30¼; Russian Bonds are 109 3|4; Dutch Stock is 56¾, and the Fives 101 ¾ a ⅞.

In Joint Associations there have been no alterations British Stocks—3 per cent, Red, Anns, 99¾; 3½ per cent (1818) 98 ; 3 and a half per cent, Red. Anns, a 8⅛; consols for opening, July 14, 62 1|2.

City 4 o'clock—Consols close at 91⅛.

LONDON, June 9.

American Stocks—New-York 6 per cent, 90 1|2, 5 per cents 91 a 96; Ohio 5 per cents, 107; Pennsylvania 5's 103 1|2; United States 7 per cents 1836, £24 15 s £25.

HAVRE, May 31.

Coffee.—We have had no supplies of this article, and our stock is much reduced. There is no colony St Domingo in the market, but sales to arrive have continued at firm prices. Little business doing for transit, and scarcely any demand for old pale St Domingo.

Cotton.—The transactions have been very limited during the past week than the preceding, and in several instances they have on the other hand taken place at lower prices. We do not, however, refuse per quotations.

The sales from the 24th to the 30th inst. inclusive, have been 4477 bales, consisting of 2505 Louisiana, at 130 to 156; 11 Tennessee at 125; 464 Mobile, at 123 50 to 156; 754 Upland at 127 to 155; 50 Fernambuco at 85; 404 Cumana, at a price unknown—the whole duty paid.

Against these sales the supplies received within the same period, consists only of 325 bales Peyta.

Sugar.—Some purchases in Martinique and Guadeloupe have been made by the refiners, for their immediate wants at 66s for good quality, 43f 25 in bond. Holders in general ask more.

JUNE 7.

In Coffee the sales are confined to St Domingo, of which 260 bags have changed hands at 71f. Cotton has been dull, and ordinary qualities 1 a 2c lower; sales 654 bags Louisiana, at 125 a 153f 50; 365 Upland at 127 a 140f; imports 8099 bales; stock 45,589 bales. Sugars are steady.

JUNE 10.

Sales—336 bales Louisiana Cotton at 127f 30 a 164f; 117 Georgia, at 126f; 148 Mobile, at 120 a 145f; 1000 bags Mayu Coffee at 71f; 60 mill Zinc at 89f 25.

JUNE 8.

Sales of Cotton—45 bales Louisiana, 155; 208 do Georgia, (Sylvia do Grea) 155; 93 do Georgia 142 a 146; 18 do Cayenne, 190.

JUNE 9.

Sales of Cotton—480 bales Louisiana 120 a 161; 1262 do Georgia, 125a 160; 129 do Pernams, 157f 50.

JUNE 11.

Our market has become dull for the last two days. It is owing to the firmness of the holders who are looking for a better market.

ANTWERP, June 7.

But little has been done in brown Sugars. The sales are 380 bales white Java, at 27 a 27¾; 440 chests Havana brown at 23 1-2 a 27; 1200 mats Manilla, at 21 1-2.

Cotton is inactive.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Coffee.—The market has been more animated during the week—the principal sales have been for export—we notice the sale of 17 a 1800 bags St Domingo, for export, at prices not made public: 3000 bags Rio, 11¾ a 12¾; 200 do Laguira, at 15; 2 a 400 do Maracaibo, 11 a 11¾.

Cotton.—The sales since our last have been rather more extensive, and prices have advanced on good quality half a cent. Sales extend to 3000 bales, of which 1200 were Mobile, at 17 a 21c; 850 Upland, at 15 a 20; 500 Florida, at 15 a 20: and 200 New Orleans, at 17 a 21c. The market has been rather more quiet for the last few days.

Sugar.—The sales of the week have been large, and prices are on the advance. We notice 4 or 500 hhds Porto Rico, at 9¾ a 10¾; 150 do St Croix, 10 a 11; 800 boxes Cuba Brown, 10; 160 do White, 13 a 13¾; 9450 bags Manilla for export, at prices not known; 1400 bags Brown Santos, 9¾; 190 hhds and 200 bags white Brazil, 10¾; 3000 loaves Refined, 13¾ a 14¾c, 3, and 4 months.

Exchanges.—Bills on France to some extent, at 5f 25 a 5f 30. Bills on London to a considerable amount were taken freely at 9¾ a 9¾.

Freights.—Dull: no alteration. The demand for small vessels suited to the Mediterranean has been more active.

BOSTON, July 11.

Sugar.—There has been some enquiry for Cuba Sugars, but sales have been limited, the prices not firmly supported. About 300 boxes Muscovado and Trinidad brown, have been sold at 10 a 10 1-2 cents. Small parcels prime have reached 10 1-2 a 10 3-4 cents. Small sales white Havana, at 13 5-8, and Brazil white, at 10½ cents. A small invoice Sugar arrived from New Orleans this week, (the only lot received this season,) part damaged, sold by auction; the balance, 15 hhds sold at 9¾ cents.

Coffee.—There have been several arrivals of St Domingo this week, by which the market has been supplied. Sales of 600 bags, fair quality, for export, at 11 1-2 cents, and some small parcels at about same rate. We hear of no other private operations. Sales by auction of 68 casks prime green Rio, at 12 1-2 a 12¾ cents. 198 bags do do, at 12¾ cents, 4 and 6 months' credit; more advertised, but withdrawn; 50 bags ordinary quality sold at 12¾ 11¾ cents.

Molasses.—Distilling qualities support the advance noticed in our last. Sales of 250 hhds Havana and Matanzas, part, at 23½ a 24 cts 4 mos. cash, and 4 per cent off; mostly at the last price. Most of the holders are asking an advance for retailing. Havana, sweet, has sold at 26½ on loss; and Surinam, early in the week, at 26c. We notice sales also from Trinidad, Surinam, and Martinique.

Mackerel has improved. Nos 1 and 2 are in demand to go out of the market, and several small parcels have sold at our advanced quotations. The arrivals of No Threes this week have been very small. Sales have been made at 94 50 a 4 00; some holders ask more. Mackerel No 1, subject to the charge for inspection and mailing, in addition to spot cash, old, $3 87½ a 3 93; do No 2 do, 3 06 a 3 25; do No 3, new, $4 50 a 4 62½.

AUGUSTA July 16.

Cotton.—Since our last we have received Liverpool advices to the 1st of June, via New York, which state an improvement in that market. Imports light, and the sales for the previous week of 60,000 bales. But these accounts have had no effect on our market, as we have very few buyers and very little cotton offering. We continue former quotations, say 14 to 17 1-2 cents. For a strictly prime lot 18c cents might be obtained, but we know of no such lots offering: the principal sales being of mixed lots, at 15 to 17½ cents.

Freights.—To Savannah, 37½ cents per bale; to Charleston, 62.

NATCHEZ, July 22.

We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from by a gentleman of this city, an expert thief of unbridled notions, picked up the most insolent, on a plantation six miles from this city. This we believe, is the early of many bolls have ever been known to be picked.

Cotton, 13 a 15 cents; Flour, 6 50 a 7 50; Bacon Hams, 12 a 12 1-2 cents; Hog round, 10; Sugar, fresh, 12 1-2 a 13; Commercial, none.

RICHMOND MARKET, July 14.

Tobacco.—Supplies come in freely, and sales to-day at inspections fall no longer as inspectors soon passage. Prices keep at about the same range as for the past week, except for middling steming descriptions, sunk are rather lower.

Flour.—Receipts very moderate—demand limited—last sales, 6? 37 1-2 a 7 50.

At New York, on the 15th inst, 200 shares U S Bank Stock sold at 123 1-8, 90 do do, at 123 1-4. On the 14th, 200 do do, sold at 123 1-8 a 123. On the 15th, 300 do do, sold at 123¼; 20 do do, last 1-2; 250 do do, 123, 4 months; 100 do do 124, 60 days. On the 16th, 200 do do, at 123¾ a 123 1-2, 60 days.

At Philadelphia on the 15th instant, 100 shares U S Bank Stock, sold at 123 1 2 a 123.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
july 16 R GRONING & CO.

THE BEE.

CONDUCTED BY J. BAYON.

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

Days of PUBLICATION—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 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 the slave holding states; and also with the determination, carefully decided to resist 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.

The letters of our Washington Correspondence will soon cease; the great irregularity of the mail has prevented our laying them before our readers, with that rapidity and continued succession, which was our wish. The writer is a scholar, and a man of genius, and most of his letters have been interesting—but too frequently interlarded with political sentiments uncongenial with those of this paper—but never considering ourselves responsible for the sentiments of any of our correspondents, we have not done so in the case of the one at Washington.

TEXAS.

Emigrants to Texas are requested to meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Mint Hotel, Old Levee—also to-morrow evening at the same time.

MEXICO.

The interest that is felt in regard to the affairs of this country, and the laudable desire to see all that will throw any light upon its internal commotions, has induced us to give our readers a translation of a pamphlet published in the city of Mexico, entitled the 'Trial of Santa Anna,' merely at the bar of public opinion, we suppose, as we have not yet heard of his being arraigned by his gallant captors.

The steamer Caspian arrived last night and brings a contradiction of the report that General Gaines had crossed the Sabine; he was still at the encampment on this side the river. The C. reports that on the night of the 23d inst, she was ran into by the steamer *Logan*, six miles above Alexandria—the L. sank immediately with a cargo of corn: no lives lost. Mr *A. Dimitry*, a passenger on board the Caspian, was missed on the 25th inst. and it was supposed that he had jumped overboard on the previous evening, and was lost. The unfortunate gentlemen was believed to have been laboring under a fit of temporary derangement.

A FULL TOW—Twoboat Lion, Capt Hubbel, left the levee yesterday evening, with the largest number of vessels that has ever been taken to the passes, viz:—barque Briton, for Liverpool; do Cossack, for London; brigs Evetine, Havana, and Adelaide, N York; schrs Schenandoah, Brazoria, (Texas); Hope, Philadelphia; Banner, Havana, and T Harriet, St Marks.

Latest from England and France—London and Liverpool dates to the 10th and 11th, and Havre to the 11th have been received in New York. The Liverpool and Havre Cotton Markets are represented as dull. We have extracted the foreign intelligence deemed important to our reade rs.

New York papers are to the 16th inst., eleven days and a half passage; this is certainly an improvement in mail facilities. Two failures are said to have taken place in Wall street, on the 16th inst. among the stock brokers.

THE ORLEANS CANAL.—The directors of the Canal and Banking Company, and the Aldermen of the Second Municipality had better bestir themselves, for the importance and utility of their Canal will be greatly diminished. The Aldermen of the First Municipality, alive to their true interests, are it seems, concecting measures to secure the welfare and increase the usefulness of the Carondelet Canal; and if our friends of the Second Municipality do not look to their interest, they will soon be deprived of all the Lake trade. In fact, the directors of the Orleans Canal have been wofully negligent in taking the most necessary measures—while on the other hand, they have carried on their enterprise on an extensive scale, aiming to secure the favor of the Lake trade. Their canal is wide, deep and convenient—Julia street has been paved to facilitate transportation to and from the canal, and a branch of the Carrollton Railroad has been made to extend down to the basin itself; but all this is likely to prove abortive, for the sake of a few dollars expended—carts and drays roll over a fine pavement along Julia street, to within sixty or seventy feet of the canal; but woe to the son of Jehu who should attempt to go a step further—an impassable quag-mire barrs the way, and 'hogs' every vehicle that attempts to carry a load to or from the canal. The street must be paved to the edge of the canal, and around the first and second basins, or ruin will follow. Strange to say, the corporation has paved Julia street for the especial benefit of the trade of this canal, and the company has paved its road of five miles in length to the lake with shells, at great expense, yet both the corporation and company, by a most rediculous negligence or parsimony, have left the point of the greatest importance, the head of the canal, the basin where vessels load and discharge their cargoes, surrounded by an impassable morass. Besides this necessary paving, measures must be taken to let off as fast as it descends, the flood of water which is deposited at the foot of Julia street after every rain—merchants must be allowed to deposit the commodities they receive, on both sides of the canal, and particularly on the left, where the street is the widest; and the police officer must attend a little more to the health and comfort of the inhabitants around the canal, for, at present the neighborhood is made a deposite for all the dead horses, cattle, &c of the Second Municipality—these grievances, we repeat it, and the active opposition of the other company, will be fatal if not looked to in time.

'Truth lies at the bottom of a well,' says an opposition editor—then you had better fish it up, and make a little more use of it in your political course.

TRIAL OF SANTA ANNA.

The Mexican people are at this moment a perfect representation of chaos—without a constitution, without lawful authorities, and without a public treasury.

The laws are trampled on by those who command, as well as by those who should obey. The public functionaries are perfectly indifferent as to the mutual tie from which the good order of a government springs; they go hand in hand only for committing evil; oppressing the people, enriching themselves with bold impudence, at the expense of the people's money, and insulting, by unparalleled luxury the many who are dying of hunger.

And a still darker stain upon the nation, is the fact that rapine, is spreading in every manner and form, and we add with shame, that the least dangerous to the community, are the highway robbers. How many men do we meet, who suddenly rose from mediocrity to opulence, and who setting aside all morality, keep not only one, but several richly furnished houses—and every one asks, though none are ignorant of the cause of these rapid fortunes: and it is not more surprising than true, that among these upstarts, are to be found many who take advantage of their authority for not paying the expenses of their palaces; in a swindling manner do they obtain even the provisions daily placed on their table, and the beds on which they repose with apparent ease, have not, in many instances, not been paid for to the poor hard-laboring mechanic who furnished them. A Lieut Colonel is prosecuted for theft, still he goes with a bold impudence to partake of the luxuries furnished him by his unlawful desires.

Every citizen cries out against the bad conduct of those employed in the collection of the customs, and still they are retained in their situations, because they are the creatures of Santa Anna.

Congress after Congress has run into error. Then of the reign of Farias, did not progress without its faults and errors, which ultimately brought ruin and desecration upon its heads in extravagance too, with a source of incalculable evil, and its whole course of violation was only calculated to bring its members into contempt.

The errors and bad legislation of all the previous one cannot be compared to those of the present Congress. Its unwilling pusillanimous course, has called forth upon itself the worst of hatred, and rendered its acts perfectly nugatory. We will venture to say, that the most detestable taverns, men far more decent and respectable, than those who compose this Congress. They openly avow their disregard of all moral restraint. Question them on the motives of their conduct, and they will answer—it is the wish, it is the desire, it is the commands of Santa Anna. From the gallery of the House, one of the members was heard to say, as he voted, that he cast his vote only in reference to the man in the green cloak, alluding to a painting representing the President of the Republic. Another, which proprietor, terminated one of his speeches in these words:—"*Such is the wish of Santa Anna—it is him only that we are bound to please; it is to him that we owe our seats, and it is him that can kick us out when he pleases.*" On this occasion, the member was called to order by the President—but had the body any respect for itself, it would have severely reprimanded the member who disgraced himself and the body which he represented.

How can men act under the influence and impulse of such principles, but mercenaries who dictates, and follow their interest, and inclinations wherever they may lead them. The present Congress has never had any other guide, but the impulse of the moment. They have neither virtue or patriotism—we have seen both deputies and senators crouch beneath the footstool of the tyrant, like so many reptiles. They have not only prostituted themselves as representatives of the people, but they have brought their religious, civil, and military rights, and laid them at the feet of power; not even resisting the dignity of man, all has been abandoned. The course of Santa Anna will bare comparison with that of Tiberius, but his tyranny, history assures us, was the immediate cause of the annihilation of the Senate under him—but Santa Anna has only corrupted, not destroyed them.

The General Congress, being composed of priests and soldiers, or influenced and directed by them, it has consequently looked upon and treated them as a privileged body of men—at the same time weighing heavily its oppressive hand on the other portion of the Mexican nation.

The citizens have been dragged with violence to the jails by the military authorities—there undergo all sorts of torture, bending under the weight of ignoble chains and fetters; and they have still undergone a greater humiliation, by being publicly cuggled in the streets by those military mercenaries;—the aggressors are known, and curses upon curses lavished upon them by the people, nevertheless they peacably walk the streets, insulting us with impunity.

It would appear that the government has condemned the people without a trial; for political motives, our houses have been searched and our goods sequestrated, and our families daily insulted by a vile soldiery.

Notwithstanding all these aggressions committed in defiance of all good laws, Congress, the symbol of wickedness, tolerates instead of punishing, by pardoning those accused of these arbitrary deeds. Slaves work and labor exclusively for the benefit of their masters—such is the part we the citizens perform: condemned to painful labor, for the support of an army. Every citizen beholds himself oppressed by heavy contributions, not precisely for the support of a miserable soldiery, but, in fact, for satisfying the rapaciousness and sensual gratifications of a few chiefs, who, to the shame of the country, have not long since been sent to the galleys.

This infamous Congress, so far from putting a check upon the shameful depredations of the military commandants, appear to take pleasure in increasing the imposts, according to their own caprice or the exorbitant will of the government. If such an order of things continue much longer, we will behold a system of taxation only collected by the extortion of our tears.

General Santa Anna could not have made a better choice of a Congress, to allow him with the utmost impunity to follow the bent of his own tyranical inclinations. Not only has he chosen men who fear him, but also those who are servile both by inclination and temperament. Hence have we seen these giving to the *Tempostuca* the pompous titles of Hero, Defender of Religion, though at the same time nothing less than a fortunate scoundrel. It was therefore impossible that a man inclined to crime, could perform any thing but infamous actions—seeing himself flattered and extolled by those men occupying the highest offices of the republic. His generals have compared him to Napoleon, the priests and high clergy, who have subsequently ridiculed him, named him the Star of the East—others, who at first condemned his political course, now extoll it and declare it admirable—one advised him to become sovereign, and contract a marriage with the Queen of Spain, notwithstanding that which united him to his present wife.

A man of weak capacity is easily seduced. Don Antonia, like Icare, in attempting to soar too high, was precipitated in the abyss below. We would ask, 'who is this protector of religion?' A man loaded with vices in all its forms. The particular attributes of religion is charity—it knows not how to cause evil or pain to any one—nevertheless, Don Antonia has shown himself vicious by instinct: he rose successively against D Augustin Iturbide, D Guadalupe Victoria, D Anastacio Bustamente, and D Gomez Farias; no commotion took place but in which he took an active part. His aim was always disorder; and but only for the satisfaction of disturbing the public tranquility, we have seen him one moment for the Yorkists, and in the next for the Scotch. The protector of a religion, who goes so far as to prohibit his enemies, for the love they owe it, has caused torrents of blood to flow, for the only purpose of acquiring a military fame.

The pretensions of this monster has caused the death of many citizens at Vera Cruz, Tolomé Objaca, El Palmer Puebla, Posados, Casa Blanca, Ozumba Queretaro, Guanajuato, San Louis, Los Carmelus, Zacatecas, &c, &c. At the time of the presumptuous company of Tampido, he put to death, without any cause, a number of Mexicans, and now in Texas he has given cause to horrible reprisals by his inhuman conduct. If it were possible to pile one on the other, the bodies of the dead, whose untimely end has been promoted by Gen Santa Anna, they would, without doubt, form a mountain higher than that of Popocatepetl—and we would say to his flatterers: *'Behold! a monument erected to Humanity, and the Protector of Religion!'*

Horrid blasphemy, thus to call the defender of his country, the inmate of a brothel, a gambler, a professional black-leg, a demon who sowed the seeds of disunion, disorder and dissolution every where he went; a miser, never relaxing his gripe even to help the poor; a tyrant, who trampled upon every human and divine law; an ungrateful wretch, who to gratify the meanest passions, raised his hand against a fellow citizen, his benefactor, and who had deserved the gratitude of his country, a perjured traitor, who betrayed into the hands of their most cruel enemies, who exposed their own lives to raise him to eminence. Such is the man who has been called, from the pulpit, *"A messenger of God,—a new Gideon,—the hope of all men."*

Let those who place the holiness of religion in the centre of ecclesiastical wealth, remember that general Santa Anna approved the sale of our tithes, and that he levied enormous sum additional taxes on religious corporations; let it be remembered how often he would, with a sneer, that they were so many donations he received.

If we examine, however slightly, his claims to the honors of a *military hero*, we shall blush to see a few misguided Mexicans exalt a general who dishonored the uniform he wore. Is there an action in which he did not sacrifice more lives than were required by the circumstances? Did the battle fought at Tampico deserve any reward? No, it should have been rewarded by an exemplary punishment; for there it was that Santa Anna, after the enemy had surrendered, compelled them to renew the fight, and to destroy without the least necessity a number of Mexicans, better and braver than their unworthy leader.

Let us draw the picture of a gallant and skilful general. He must love his country deeply and sincerely; his honor must be spotless and his morals sound and strict; he must be distinguished from other men by a mind at once firm, patient, resolute and persevering; and, as it is necessary that he should be calm in victory, it is yet more important that adverse fortune should not humble his spirit or damp his courage and enterprise. Let every honest man now hold up this mirror to Santa Anna. Did he ever possess any of these necessary virtues? The appellation of hero must have been bestowed upon him by some enemy to cover him with ridicule. His imprisonment has placed him in a new light, and shows a dungeon to be the only public asylum he ever was worthy of; the extraordinary man has disappeared, and nothing is left behind but a miserable traitor, who sacrificed the greatest interests of his country to his own individual safety. Our enemies were struck with astonishment to see that such a cowardly soldier could have usurped the reputation of a great man, of a man necessary to the very existence of the Mexican republic. Many precious lives sacrificed without necessity; immense sums of money thrown away uselessly; the labors and hard-earned scrape of a long campaign—all was lost because the man who had done so much for his country, had ordered the main corps of the army to commence retreating when Texas was gained and no more enemies were to be found.

Texas is near being lost forever to us, not through the energy and strength of the rebellious settlers, but through the false policy and complete ignorance of general Santa Anna. One of the ministers, devoted servant of an ambitious master, threatening Mexico with a dismemberment of the states and provinces, thundered out from the floor of Congress, that the compact was broken up, that the people were going back to a state of nature, in order to frighten our vile legislators into a declaration of centralism. It was therefore by virtue of such or similar words, that the Texans, in declaring when every state could adopt its own constitution and government, said aloud, in face of all nations: *"If we have gone back to a state of nature, if our solemn contract is broken up, we will even more repudiate ourselves from Mexico."* Thus it became evident that the sacrilegious traitor who destroyed the federation, offered thereby not only to the Texians, but also to any powerful nation, a specious pretext for dismembering the republic; Santa Anna should alone be held responsible for the loss of so beautiful a portion of our territory. The intentions of the settlers were long known, but he knew who, with the help of his flatterers, hastened their secession. Instead of sending with due expedition the troops who were to guard and defend our limits, he concentrated them in our large cities in order to keep his fellow citizens in oppression and bondage, that they might offer no resistance to the ferocity of some military chiefs, by whom they were treated as stupid beasts of burthen. The preservation of Texas was then, as it is now, an object of national interest, but in the haste to destroy our constitution and secure power, the most favorable opportunities were lost, to keep this fine territory without any loss of Mexican blood or of the peoples' money. However, this

* The forms so called, composed the Liberal party—the others were the partisans of Iturbide.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Leone, Davenport, Liverpool, July 27
Brig Adelaide, Hewes, New York, R M Gale
Brig Eveline, Jackson, Havana, W Gardo
Schooner Shenandoah, Moore, Brazoria, W Carter
W Bryan
July 28
Barque Arcadia, Donaldson, Glasgow, Grunshaw

ARRIVED. July 27

Towboat Lion, Hubbell, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Barque Stafford, ship David Webster and brigs Adelaide and 66 of Carolina; brought up brig Thomas Gener and schooner Cora. Left the Passes 26th instant at 8 a m. Reports nothing new. Left the Pass 24th the 25th inst.

Ship Alabama, Berry, 35 days New York, to Bogert & Hawthorn.

Brig Margaret, Swan, Bahia, to M de Lizardi & co.

Brig Thomas Gener, Watson, Matanzas, June 12, to R Groning & co.

Schooner Coro, Roach, Tampico, June 16, to J Creamy.

Schooner Henrietta, Winge, 6 days Matamoras, to J Pratt & Son.

Steamer Leopidas, Coulter, Mobile.

Steamer Ouachita, Morton, Mobile.

Steamer Despatch, Strock, Lafourche.

Steamer Merchant, Swiler, Mobile.

Steamer Alert, Walker, Pascagoula.

July 28.

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes, towed to sea barque Theodore Korner, and to the bar brig Julia and Hope, which brought up barque Augusta. Left the N E Pass on the 27th, at 9 o'clock, a m. Reports nothing off. Huntsville went to sea on the morning of the 26th—all well.

Barque Augusta, Blaisdell, Baltimore, via Havana, June 10, to master in ballast.

Steamer Huntsville, Selleck, Bayou Sara.

Steamer Alice Maria, Hill, Lake Pontchartrain.

Steamer Caspian, Read, Natchitoches.

EXPORTS.

July 27.

Liverpool—Per ship Lyons—141 hhds tobacco, 1151 bales cotton.

Havana—Per brig Eveline—1409 bbls flour.

New York—Per brig Adelaide—98 bales cotton, 98 bbls flour, 145 hhds tobacco, 237 half boxes cigars.

Brazoria, Texas—Per schooner Shenandoah—assorted cargo—provisions.

July 28.

Liverpool—Per barque Arcadia—1856 bales cotton, 235 bundles salted hides.

IMPORTS.

July 27.

Per ship Alabama—assorted merchandize, valued 60,000 dollars specie, to Martin Gordon and others.

Per brig Margaret—407 casks and 15 bbls sugar, to M de Lizardi & co.

Matanzas—Per brig Thos Gener—362 boxes, 150 hhds, and 1 bbl sugar, 140 bags coffee, &c., to R Groning & co, Hedrn, Ozmar & co, and others.

Tampico—Per schooner Coro—$170,248 specie, 220 hides, 11 bales sarsaparilla, to J A Merle & co, T Nicolet & co, J Crosby, F Tio and others.

Matamoras—Per schooner Henrietta—111 hhds and 56 bales wool, F Frey & co.

July 28.

Per steamer Huntsville—25 hhds sugar, 1 box, Burke, Watt & co; 100 bbls onions, 131 sheep, 2 bales mules, owners on board; 1 cask and 1 bbl bacon, J & R Geddes; 1 box, 3 coils rope, J Lallande, 277 bbls and baskets peaches, to sundry persons.

Per steamer Caspian—6 bales cotton, O'Dudley and Chatignier; 4 do do, Robeson, Wood & co; 1 do do, Peyroux & Artieul; 2 boxes beaver skins, J A Graham, 4 kegs nails, V David; 1 trunk, J Collee & co; 1 box shoes, M & A Tirrell; 15 boxes and bbls, to owners on board.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Alabama—A Grant, P Delery, Bier & Stever, Wilcox & Tooker, Lally & M'Cracken, Stinson & Campbell, A English, Burke, Watt & co, Slocomb, Richards & co, Forstall & Bro, S Blanchard, Turner & Woodruff, J Collee & co, Woolsey & Montagne, J H Field & co; V B Waldron & co, Lincoln & Maynard, R Marsh & co, S Locke & co, J W Breedlove, Peters & Millard, Sickles & co, mrs E Hunt, W W Lyons, Dubois & Garretson, G Brusle, Peyroux, Artieul & co, Tulane & Coleman, J Thayer & co, J Sayres, Bacas & co, V David, J H Graham, A & W Sonier & co, Gray, Durrive & co, A Damarin, J Labadie, N Carey & co, W Holmes & co, E Johns & co, Ferry, Goodwin & Robinson, Lockhart & Arrot, C Flint, J Lott, Lott & Peck, St John & Bear, J Yorke, Stetson, Avery & co, B Levy, Blackwell, Thorn & co, Frost & Johnson, Whiting & Stark, Walton, Kerns & Janvier, Wm & J Gallagher, Adams & Andrews, W W Caldwell, Wm M'Kean, M Gordon, jr, Bogert & Hawthorn, Martin, Pleasants & co, S & P Whitney, A E Crane, Layet & Amelung, Bogart & Hoopes, Craig & Pomroy, Riperton & Wigney, J Vairin & co, Robertson & co, E L Tracy, Buchanan & Hagan, W Holmes & co, J Minturn, J Evans & co, Hyde & Goodrich, J Labadie, C J Graham, Smith, Hubbard & co, V David, Thompson & Grant, and others.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Alabama—J W Powell, T Soniat miss Flak.

Per steamer Alert—J Jenkins, J L Florance, D Fowers, A Walley, Swain, J M Walley, H D Pierce.

Per steamer Merchant—J C Rupert, H C Adams, Leonard, A Shepherd, Chaton, Hopkins, N Alderson.

Per steamer Ouachita—T W Crosby, E March, J Duffy, mrs Duy, Bates, Smith.

Per steamer Leonidas—J Jenkins, J M Walker, D S Graves, D Bowers, A Walley, Phillips and daughter.

Per steamer Despatch—Messrs G H Johnson, R D Sims, J Cocke, Cheney, J Preen, lady, and others.

Per steamer Huntsville—A Aitcheson, A G Carter, C M'Dermot, J C Wilkins, A Amar, W D Postlethwaite and child, B Holmes, H W Thayer, J Porch, M Major, R Donaldson, R H Mack, P Cammins, T F Desmond, Tasneveu, Brugier, J Martinez, E W Ballyard, D D Avery, maj Lear, U S army, J H M'Guire, A & J Grass, G Durgin, S Hirsett, A Hamell, T Hall, J Carpenter, H Ripley, J Davenport, F Lecessier, C M Conrad, A Grimsden, C Carty, P M Lambremont, J C Montgomery, J Gransage and lady, J A Scuddy, Duval, W Chapman, K Dougny and servant, Schiving, Michell and lady, J A Prussery, G Lagrigney, Cyatte, Gahan, H Clement, S A James, A Fourchy, G Gnore and servant, Frankhin, E Hayden, W Brow, H Blair, H Craig, Ulach, Lecesne, P Maspero, M Sequer, mrs Atkinson, mrs Carter, mrs Gitly, mrs Walker, mrs Decay, daughter and servant, 2 misses Gitley, mrs M'Dermot and servant, miss Baines, mrs E Bridges and servants, mrs Coil and servant, mrs M'Gehee and 5 children, miss S M'Gehee, P G Delasede, miss Bertolan, mrs Roche and 3 children, and 21 U S soldiers for Florida—in all 143 passengers.

Per steamer Caspian—Col Wolf and lady; S Hubbard and lady, P Coltman and lady, J Tourmillion, and others.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York for this Port, 15th July, ship Mississippi for Mobile, ship St Louis.

Hence at Liverpool, June 4, the Orient.

Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, July 15, brig William Henry, Morrell.

Arrived at New York, from Natchez, 15th, brig James, Cooper.

Hence at Clyde, 6th the Venture, Wilson.

Hence at Liverpool, 9th, the Celestia Ashton; the Canebrook, Briston.

Hence at Marseilles, May 20th, the New England, Sampton.

Cleared at Boston, July 13, for this port, ship Newport, Hull.

At Havre, from Charleston, ship Austerlitz, taking cargo for New York. The Usica and Natchez were also loading for New York. The Bolivar sailed for New York on the 10th. The Mozart uncertain; the Rockingham, for New York, to sail on the 8th July; the Poland on the 1st; the Formosa sailed on the 9th—all for New York.

Steamer Caspian reports that on the night of the 23d, she was run into by the Logan, 6 miles above Alexandria. The Logan sunk immediately, with a cargo of corn. No lives lost.

FAUBOURG FRANKLIN.

NOTICE.—The lists of subscription for the improvement of faubourg Franklin, are from this day exposed at the following places, viz:

At J. B. Pepin's, attorney at law, No 83 Condé street.

At J. B. Bernregard's, city marshal, and at T. Seghers, notary public, St Louis street, nearly opposite the New Exchange.

Persons interested in the prosperity of this faubourg are requested to call in the shortest delay and enroll their names.

The contemplated improvements are the opening of the Washington and Lafayette avenues, and in the draining and clearing of said faubourg.

july 29

Columbian Syrup.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the public that he has just received per ship Woodberry, from Philadelphia, the Columbian Syrup of J. Albright.

This medicine, which is not unpleasant to the taste, may be administered without the least danger, to the infirmities of both sexes, from the child in the cradle to the most decrepid old man. This medicine is celebrated in the United States and particularly in New Orleans for its remarkable cures in cases of Mercury or pains in the bones; King's Evil, the most inveterate confirmed ulcers, diseases of the Liver and all sorts of diseases occasioned by mercury.

This medicine is particularly calculated for purifying the blood, it gives appetite, and has the property of clearing the appearance of persons who, by billious complaints, look yellow and sickly.

The Columbian Syrup is to be found at 966, Burgundy street.

Persons on the various diseases cured by the Columbian Syrup may be had gratuitously, by applying to
july 29 4 w. MARTIN PALAO.

A COOK WANTED—The subscriber will pay one hundred dollars per month, for a first rate French Cook, by applying at the Exchange American Hotel, corner of Bienville and Levee.
july 29 J LEBLANC.

FOR SALE—With immediate possession, a first rate house and lot on the Levee and St Ann, with the furniture together with the fixtures and whole apparatus for carrying on the above business. For particulars enquire of J. Bisset, Esq. Carondelet street, between 9 and 10 hours of 12 and 3.
july 29 4t

STOLEN Articles Found.—Yesterday the 28th July, the following articles were found concealed in a house and brought to the Recorder's office, 3d Municipality.

1 case containing a new mahogany bureau;
1 small trunk do do of books, marked Mary Clark,
do do do sundry napkins, handkerchiefs, &c., same mark.
1 keg cayenne pepper.

Any person having right to the above articles, may receive them by proving their title and paying expenses of this notice.
July 28 3t J B ST. A