LATEST DATES.

New York	aug 23	Liverpool	July 15
Boston	aug 23	Havre	July 15
Philadelphia	aug 23	Bremen	July 15
Baltimore	aug 23	Paris	July 15
Charleston	aug 23	Hamburgh	July 15
Washington	aug 23	Rotterdam	July 15
Galveston	aug 14	Antwerp	July 15
Tampico	aug 14	Barcelona	July 15
Vera Cruz	aug 14		

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

Every thing in the way of business continues in dull and inactive as can be imagined. No sales making except for a months wants, and those in small quantities, there is no demand for any article worthy of notice, or importation.

There is no variation of consequence in prices, and those may generally be considered nominal.

The weather continues excessively warm, and we have been without rain for the last three weeks.

The city appears to be very much deserted, more particularly of the business portion of the city. Sickness has increased very much during the past week, and there is no present appearance of its abatement.

We have advices from Liverpool to the 15th July, but nothing commercial later than what was received last week. The upper Rivers continue very low, which causes the prices of all articles of western production to keep up, with the exception of Flour, and the decline in a article must be chiefly attributed to the small demand for shipment.

Cotton is still held at high rates, but there is very little demand, 138,644 dollars more received a few days since from Tampico, than has however been shipped to 70 or 80,000 dollars during the week.

COTTON—There has been no sales of consequence during the week, the only transactions we know of was 72 bales of Mississippi at 23 a 24, 60 bales Alabama 20, 18 Alabama & Mobile a 21. There has been between 20 & 30 bales of the new crop received during the week, the quality is represented to be very fine, we do not know that any has been sold,—From the present low prices, the probability is, that it would not be sent forward in any quantities for some time and particularly as there appears to no purchasers in market.

	BALES.
The Exports to this time amount to	388,148
Total of last season	492,393
Excess over the total of last season	103,930

The sales to the present time compared with the same period last season was as follows

To British Ports	113,017
French do	1,571
Other foreign do	4,031
	119,189
Stock to North of Europe	5,989
	130,521
Stock to Foreign Ports,	1,224
Coastwise	4,486
	105,745

TOBACCO—There is a share of this article in Market, consequently no sales.

Wood—The Exports amount to 39,429 hhds against 40,023 to the same period last season, having a deficiency of 2,594 hhds, all of which deficiency is in the Clayswine Exports with the exception of 477 hogsheads.

SUGAR—There is no enquiry for the article, and even common principally for city consumption, and without any variation in prices.

MOLASSES—Demand, and sales small and none coming, and no decline in city consumption.

FREIGHTS—Freights to all ports are as dull as ever, although we consider our quotations nominal we know of none being taken for long; there are three ships loading (slowly) for Liverpool, none for Havre, one for Nassau, and two vessels loading with staves for which on all the vessels taking in for Foreign ports, we still consider business open to no favorable prices for vessels, and then they may accumulate so that any advance may not be shortly expe-

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT

			C
Cotton—Good Fine	per lb	12	0 14
Good Fair	do	11	12
Fair	do	0	11
Middling	do	9	0
Ordinary	do	0	8
Tobacco—Fine quality	do	0	5
Second	do	0	3
Commoner	do	0	2
Cuba	do	0	2
Sugar—New Orleans	do	0	4
Cuba—white	do	0	1
brown	do	0	1
Molasses	per gal	0	2
Bagging—Western	per yd	0	2
Dundee	do	0	2
Bale Rope	per lb	0	1
Coal—Western	per bbl	0	5
Liverpool	do	0	0
Scotch	do	0	0
Candles—Sperm, Mould	per lb	0	4
Nantucket	do	0	3
Tallow	do	0	1
Coffee—Cuba	per lb	0	1
Rio	do	0	0
St Domingo	do	0	0
Flour—Genesee	per bbl	10	0
Fine Family	do	9	0
	half bbl		
	qr box		
Almonds, unshell	per lb	0	1
" hard sh	do	0	0
Fish—Cod	per box	0	0
Herring	do	0	0
(D Sal	per bbl	0	0
(Pickled	do	0	0
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	15	0
No 2	do	12	0
No 3	do	10	0
Grain—Corn in ear	per bbl	1	3
shelled	per bush	0	7
Oats	per bush	0	7
Barley	do	0	0
Hay	per 100 lb	1	7
Hides—La & Mex	per lb	0	9
Mexican, rough	do	0	0
Lead—Pig	per 100 lbs	0	4
Bar	do	0	4
Lime—White	per bbl	1	2
Tennessee	per bbl	2	50
Provisions			
Beef—Mess	per bbl	15	00
Prime	do	12	00
Pork—Mess	do	21	00
Mess	do	20	00
Prime	do	17	00
Hams	do	17	00
Bacon—Sides	per lb	0	9
Canvassed	do	0	10
Shoulders	do	0	6
Hog round	do	0	0
Lard	do	0	9
Butter—Northern	do	0	20
Western do	do	0	18
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb		
Shot—assorted	per bag	2	12
Soap—No 1	per lb	0	8
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	3	00
" ground	do	2	50
Turk's Island	per bush	0	0
Spirits:			
Brandy—French, 4th pr pa-gal		1	25
American, 1st proof		0	50
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof		0	45
Jamaica		2	2 25
Northern			0 40
Gin—Holland			1 00
American			0 35
Whiskey—Common			30
Scotch			40

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb 5/8d
Hides, Tobacco & pipe staves 1½c
Havre, Cotton per lb 1½c
Northern ports in U S, cotton, per bale 1½c
Sugar—per hhds from the coast 50
" from the city 37½
Tobacco per hhd ..... 5 a 5d

SPECIE.

Dollars ..... 12a13½ per ct prem
Doubloons ..... Spanish 15,50
" Mexican 17,50a17,75
Sovereigns ..... 14 per ct prem.
..... 90,50

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank ..... 7 per ct, prem.
Mobile ..... 2 dis.
Mississippi ..... 13 a 15 "

EXPORTS.

Of Cotton and Tobacco.

Ports.	Cotton. This week.	Cotton. Total.	Tobacco. This week.	Tobacco. Total.	EXPORTED TO Liverpool.	Other British Ports.	Total to British Ports.	Havre.	Other French Ports.	Total to French Ports.	Bremen & Hanse Towns.	Other Ports of Europe.	Total to Foreign Ports.	Coastwise.	This week.	Total.	Last Season.
New York	1,000	1,000															
Philadelphia																	
Baltimore																	
Boston																	
New Orleans	1,000	1,000															
Mobile																	
Florida																	
Texas																	
Total Atlantic Ports	2,000	2,000															
New Orleans	1,000	1,000															
Mobile																	
Florida																	
Texas																	
Total Gulf Ports	1,000	1,000															
Total Atlantic Ports	2,000	2,000															
Total Exports	3,000	3,000															

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug 24.

24 shares United States Bank 117½
do do 117½
50 do do 117½
NO Canal Bank 117½

NEW YORK, Aug 25.

50 shares United States Bank Sept 15 at 117
do do 117½
do do 117½
do do 117½
do do 117½
do do 60 days 117½

We still expect—There to be but very little change in the value of the stocks at the Stock Board yesterday.—The United States Bank closed at an improvement of 1 per cent. Prices generally, however, have a downward tendency. The cause of this is not any distrust as to the solvency of the different banks, or greater tightness in the money market, but it arises merely from the fact that an business becomes brisk, more capital is invested in the way and less is offered for the purchase of stocks. On the other hand, the latter are subject to sell at low prices to meet their engagements.

Exchange—Amsterdam 60 a 61 premium; half dollars 99 a 99½ do sight 99 a 99½ do 60 days Mexican dollars 101 a 101½; five francs pieces $1,088 a $1,094; Sovereigns 4,86 a 4,87; sovereigns 5, 20 a 5, 27.

Treasury Drafts—There has been a considerable improvement in treasury drafts since our last. $12,000 were sold in sums of from 500 to 1000 at 7½ premium. Offers were made for large sums in addition at that and without success.

NEW YORK, Aug 25.

Market—A sudden demand has sprung up

THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1837.

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MEXICO—7th of July 1837.—To Don José Gomez de la Cortina:

Sir—I have learnt from some friends that a report is circulating in this capitol that a disagreeable interview had taken place between us, which is the more painful to me, as a difference between us has never existed, and on the contrary, we have always maintained social relations. Will you be pleased to do me the justice to contribute on your part to the denial of this falsehood, by reason of the injury it may do me, as public opinion in the United States of America may have the honour to be, your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. D. JONES.

To Mr. W. D. Jones, Consul of the United States.

My dear Sir,—In reply to the letter which you have favored me on the 9th of the present month, I request what I had the honor of stating verbally to you, that on no occasion having with you the slightest difficulty or the slightest cause for displeasure, all the information I have of your character, gives me the highest opinion of you, and I have been confirmed in that opinion from the very moment I had the honor of making your acquaintance, and have had relations with you. I have accordingly manifested this opinion of you to all those I have met, and I shall have it intended in the journal entitled "El Imparcial," I render you this acknowledgment with the mere pleasure, as it would be most disagreeable at any time to be under the slightest ill feeling on your part, against your affectionate servant,

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It is impossible to doubt after such a preamble as this, that the original cause of hostility, so far from being smothered, is becoming greater and greater every day, and that the time is not far distant, when we shall have to settle our mutual difficulties, nation to nation. We should regard with pain an open rupture, between the two countries, were it not that we think such insolence and bravado as those Mexicans have exhibited, should be chastised and repressed. *It is enough to make us smile to see the ignorance displayed by their political writers relative to the situation of the United States, or burn with indignation at the deception attempted to be practiced upon the people by saying that*

"Texas," continues the Diario, "we have discovered the falsehood of the pretended riches and power of the North Americans, we begin to apply to them the Castillian proverb, "*All is bon where there is no flour.*" The Cabinet at Washington conducts itself in a manner that would be incomprehensible if we did not know what was the situation of a government without resources, when it has not in its favor public opinion, and when its interests are opposed to those of a great number of persons. We find the American journals adopting language of adulation, fear and ridiculous recklessness, in suppressing the parties to which they may belong, or the respective states where they are published. And, accordingly, we see Commodore Dallas flattering our general Pascola with the most contemptible falsehood at Matamoras, and a few days after at Vera Cruz disputing with general Castro and insulting the whole Mexican nation; we see him also delivering up the brigantine Urrea, and far from disapproving the conduct of him who had captured her so unjustly, he appears to add it to the numerous insults we have endured."

Here was the people we must concede, who are so well informed about our condition, and who have just made the discovery of the falsity of our pretended riches and our assumed power! Such a discovery should be made known to the whole civilized world, which has formed quite an erroneous impression of the power and resources of the United States! The doleful messages of the witty prose have been taken as religious truths by the enlightened statesmen of Mexico, and they suppose that by reason of our pretended commercial embarrassments, we are on the eve of being completely ruined and destroyed! Disputes among ourselves, the raving and excitement of party spirit, have appeared in their eyes as the positive signs of approaching dissolution; and they have not

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and the [illegible] of the most [illegible] merchants [illegible] millions [illegible] that has paid off a debt of more than two [illegible] millions of dollars [illegible] has been compelled [illegible] large surplus [illegible] the states, —forty millions of dollars—of which the government was not [illegible] is not desirous of possessing. These simple principles of ours, accustomed, to pay their own government on the eve of distraction, whenever its treasury is exhausted, suppose, that the crisis, which is experienced therefore in England, will which is exercising a transient influence upon our transactions, is going to arrest the action of the government and clog its wheels!

Notwithstanding the forty millions of the public revenue is in the treasury, and even if it be the cause of the present scarcity of specie it cannot but increase yearly, if there be a truth in political economy; and he a pledge of power and riches in case of war. Besides the action of the executive is entirely independant of commercial designs: for he never will, as in Mexico, borrow from the merchants or impose a direct taxation upon them, therefore our kind friends in Mexico may erase from the list of our disadvantages, our pretended miseries! The worthies of the *Diario* beg their government not to prolong further a patience that has become degrading; and while approving the prudence and discretion so far exhibited, they implore it not to be the victim of the perfidy of the Anglo-Americans, by exposing Mexico to the ambition of such artful gamesters, and of men who are ignorant or despise the laws of equity, and of whom nothing further can be applied than the language of *C. Julio Solino* speaking of some Arabian tribes, "who had not the least notion of language, nor of morals, nor those of natural right, and who besides, having a distinct knowledge of both countries feared war."

We see then Bedouins, Arabs, and besides Anglo-Americans: for it should be observed with what effect upon the Diario distinguishes us by the latter title! Those who do not know the miserable devices that are resorted to in Mexico, may let this denomination pass by unheeded, but those who like the Editors of the Diario, know the low lengths upon an ignorant population, will at once see the sinister purpose with which it is applied. The term Anglo-American among the populace is the most injurious reproach.—With these debased people, English man is synonimous with *heretic* and *jew*. American is a title that has been since our discussions, a pass port to hatred and proscription, and is used as uniting all that is infamous and vile. But let us return to the *judicious* journal, that is so well acquainted with the resources of the two nations. "Our means of making war" says the *Diario*, "are the same that all nations of the earth possess, that is, moral and physical capacity. Morals count in the conviction of justice and utility in divine and human obligations, and the union of all, with confidence and proper force, and the assurance of triumph, the discipline of the troops, the feeling of honor, and above all the exaltation of an enthusiasm, religious and patriotic. All these in the possession of a skillful government are a terrible army, principally in a defensive war. Our government fortunately is composed of persons who would avail themselves of all their abilities to meet the enemy, and there are besides many individual, who under such circumstances would come to the aid of the government, with all the zeal of which human nature is susceptible."

So many moral means are sufficient to upset the whole world, and never was there a lever more powerful! For ourselves; we have not a doubt of the uses to which the fanaticism and ignorance of the people may be put, and if a crusade be preached for a short time, Don Anastasio Bustamante, we believe, could gather a larger army than Peter the Hermit. But all know the materials of which the first army of Crusaders was composed, and without reference to their equipage, the Mexican commander might have probably among his forces certain curates who could bring one hundred thousand men to the gates of Mexico.—However we shall not be much alarmed, nor the public seeing and the great display of moral courage, for we well can comprehend the puerile resistance of a people, who have for twenty years been fighting for individuals, and against them, and whose idols of one day were the victims of destruction the next.

Let us now see what are the physical means with which the *Diario* entertains its fancy, and which are doubtless as redoubtable as the moral.

"It is certain," continues that paper, "that we are in possession of a sufficient a mount of wealth in the *precious metals* to begin the war under the most favorable auspices: but it ought to be observed, that our wealth is purely a defensive one, that our supplies may cease as examples of frugality, parsimony, self denial and perseverance in the operations of war and in the privations that are the result of reverses. Moreover in this war, would be a national one, pecuniary sacrifices would be freely made, whereas in civil war this is not the case, for the rebellions have some private object to subserve. But, in a national war, union and hope are the common object, for glory is alike common to all, all participate in the triumph, and all are equally interested in repairing the common misfortune."

This theory strikes us as marvellously fine, and we have no objections to urge as far as the abundance of specie is concerned, except the scarcity of that precious article among us. The great difficulty which the government has always met in procuring the smallest loans is to us unfathomable. How can unless the *Diario* assumes the monks with some of that religious and patriotic order of which it speaks, the metallic money will soon become very rare, as well by the total suspension of commerce, as by a bad check, which it declared will cause a great deficiency of it in the Mexican custom-house. All civilized governments having entered into positive rules with regard to the sale, we shall not be at a loss to imagine what the new may declare. Let us hear the *Diario* imagine that Europe will interfere in the favor of the Queen of the continent so tired of civil wars that have prevailed in Mexico, and are not going to risk the free debts of a powerful nation by making common cause with a people that really deserve chastisement: however they may protect that their cause is identified with that of the whole commercial and civilized world. The Anglo Americans may be deprecated in the eyes of an ignorant populace, but in Europe they are too well known, their resources and their power have been too far exhibited, for any power there idly to get into a contest with them. We shall pass over lightly the messages of the closing of the ports, and the obstacles to be placed at the bars, &c.; arguments that will only make our mariners laugh, as well as the threat of punishing us by pirates, which is a similar piece of folly. But, the most amusing part of the whole farce is the recommendation to some letters of marque and reprisal, by which it is believed, many American vessels will be converted into Mexican cruizers, and it is solemnly declared, they will wage an admirable warfare against their own nation! It is added, in speaking of our gallant seamen, with reason, *that they only come into this world to change the air, and that they find it money of their enemies just as good to them as that of their friends and countrymen!* Such is the idea that is attempted to be given to the Anglo American character.

As for the want of money which it is alleged, has put all the states in confusion, we have said enough to show how stupid such a supposition is, and to conclude with our worthy neighbor, we shall merely add, that the Anglo Americans *will not fight against their own country*; and that our government can command as much money as the Mexicans, should the latter have recourse to the monks, and resort to coin far mean to those employed by the illustrious Cortez against the unfortunate aborigines.

To argue from these that premises, we might retaliate on the *Diario* what it says about our slaves, and might bring home to it, its savage ideas more severe, than slavery of a class of men who are also as free when arms are placed in their hands to defend the govern, ment than oppressors them! There is also in Mexico a *terrible power upon which we calculate*, and the cry of liberty will sooner be heard from a people essentially enslaved although nominally free, than from our slaves who are accustomed to work, and who are kept in legal subjection by an adequate force.

Three battles gained, say these amusing romancers will bring an army sufficient to wealth to the city of New Orleans. Do these Mexicans think themselves superior to the English, or do they think the Anglo-American—Louisianians have degenerated since 1815?

May peace be maintained between us, Messrs Editors of the Diario, but cease deluding your countrymen with your nursery tales. A little reason will do no harm even where ignorance is most prevalent, and however involved in darkness the populace among you may be, the absurdity of your assertions are such, that the effect you anticipate from your preaching up a new crusade may be far below your hopes.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

Each day the recurrence of some calamity, abundantly evident to steamboats demonstrates the necessity of some legislative action calculated to guard the public safety, and introduce a greater degree of care and prudence among the persons to whose control those vessels are confided. Congress, whose general powers are but adapted to the purpose, should at once see the propriety and necessity of adopting some provision that will arrest this evil, which is sensibly felt, and generally deplored. When we consider the number of victims to our internal navigation as the inevitable result of the invention of steam itself, we are inclined to detract from the utility of such a great discovery, for what can compensate for the loss of so many valuable lives? But, if we take a closer view, and endeavor to analyze the real cause, we are surprised to find, that in most cases, we are to look for those casualties in the most disgraceful neglect and indifference. It is to those who are charged with he responsible duty of answering for the safety of their fellows, that we ought attribute the great destruction of human life. Where there is one accident independent of uncontrollable circumstances, there are twenty the result of the most criminal apathy. In truth, among the many heart-rending relations of disasters, more or less general, we find, that in most instances, they have been occasioned by envy excited by the superior running of one boat, or by the neglect, carelessness, drunkenness and insubordination of the officers or crew. Is it not frightful, to see the lives of families, the lives of millions of individuals made to depend upon the merest chance imaginable, through the folly of a captain, whose honor is placed in the rapidity with which he can propel his boat? Can one think without shuddering, of the brutality of those engineers who are continually under the influence of whiskey, and who do not scruple to drive that a smaller or larger dose of their inflamed potion may be the

THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1837.

We have been requested to publish in our paper the following letters, of which we give the translation. It appears that an attempt has been made to cast blame upon the conduct of our Consul at Mexico, but the answer of a gentleman as distinguished as the Count de la Cortina for his honor and veracity will, we believe, suffice to disabuse the public mind upon the subject:

MEXICO—7th of July 1837.—To Don José Gomez de la Cortina:

Sir—I have learnt from some friends that a report is circulating in this capitol that a disagreeable interview had taken place between us, which is the more painful to me, as a difference between us has never existed, and on the contrary, we have always maintained social relations. Will you be pleased to do me the justice to contribute on your part to the denial of this falsehood, by reason of the injury it may do me, as public opinion in the United States of America may have the honour to be, your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. D. JONES.

To Mr. W. D. Jones, Consul of the United States.

My dear Sir,—In reply to the letter which you have favored me on the 9th of the present month, I request what I had the honor of stating verbally to you, that on no occasion having with you the slightest difficulty or the slightest cause for displeasure, all the information I have of your character, gives me the highest opinion of you, and I have been confirmed in that opinion from the very moment I had the honor of making your acquaintance, and have had relations with you. I have accordingly manifested this opinion of you to all those I have met, and I shall have it intended in the journal entitled "El Imparcial." I render you this acknowledgment with the mere pleasure, as it would be most disagreeable at any time to be under the slightest ill feeling on your part, against your affectionate servant,

JOSE GOMEZ DE LA CORTINA.

8th of July 1837.

Mexico.

A messenger having arrived from the United States, with important dispatches for the government of Mexico, the public curiosity in that republic has been greatly excited, and the papers have availed them selves of the circumstance to make conjectures more or less correct. The *Diario del Gobierno* contains a long editorial article of a most violent character, which pretty plainly indicates what is the opinion of the present dispensers, and that they are the ultimatum.—"We are inclined to think" says the *Diario* "that this packet contains nothing more nor less than some new claims, and consequently we are further insults.—We think, the government should dispel the public doubt as to this matter, in order that if there really be new claims and further outrages on the part of the Anglo Americans, the public opinion should be uniform throughout the land, and keep the government and nation in a phalanx whenever the occasion should arrive to vindicate and avenge the honor and interests of the country."

It is impossible to doubt after such a preamble as this, that the original cause of hostility, so far from being smothered, is becoming greater and greater every day, and that the time is not far distant, when we shall have to settle our mutual difficulties, nation to nation. We should regard with pain an open rupture, between the two countries, were it not that we think such insolence and bravado as those Mexicans have exhibited, should be chastised and repressed. *It is enough to make us smile to see the ignorance displayed by their political writers relative to the situation of the United States, or burn with indignation at the deception attempted to be practiced upon the people by saying that*

"Texas," continues the Diario, "we have discovered the falsehood of the pretended riches and power of the North Americans, we begin to apply to them the Castillian proverb, "*All is bon where there is no flour.*" The Cabinet at Washington conducts itself in a manner that would be incomprehensible if we did not know what was the situation of a government without resources, when it has not in its favor public opinion, and when its interests are opposed to those of a great number of persons. We find the American journals adopting language of adulation, fear and ridiculous recklessness, in suppressing the parties to which they may belong, or the respective states where they are published. And, accordingly, we see Commodore Dallas flattering our general Pascola with the most contemptible falsehood at Matamoras, and a few days after at Vera Cruz disputing with general Castro and insulting the whole Mexican nation; we see him also delivering up the brigantine Urrea, and far from disapproving the conduct of him who had captured her so unjustly, he appears to add it to the numerous insults we have endured."

Here was the people we must concede, who are so well informed about our condition, and who have just made the discovery of the falsity of our pretended riches and our assumed power! Such a discovery should be made known to the whole civilized world, which has formed quite an erroneous impression of the power and resources of the United States! The doleful messages of the witty prose have been taken as religious truths by the enlightened statesmen of Mexico, and they suppose that by reason of our pretended commercial embarrassments, we are on the eve of being completely ruined and destroyed! Disputes among ourselves, the raving and excitement of party spirit, have appeared in their eyes as the positive signs of approaching dissolution; and they have not

and the [illegible] of the most [illegible] merchants [illegible] millions [illegible] that has paid off a debt of more than two [illegible] millions of dollars [illegible] has been compelled [illegible] large surplus [illegible] the states, —forty millions of dollars—of which the government was not [illegible] is not desirous of possessing. These simple principles of ours, accustomed, to pay their own government on the eve of distraction, whenever its treasury is exhausted, suppose, that the crisis, which is experienced therefore in England, which is exercising a transient influence upon our transactions, is going to arrest the action of the government and clog its wheels!

Notwithstanding the forty millions of the public revenue is in the treasury, and even if it be the cause of the present scarcity of specie it cannot but increase yearly, if there be a truth in political economy; and he a pledge of power and riches in case of war. Besides the action of the executive is entirely independant of commercial designs: for he never will, as in Mexico, borrow from the merchants or impose a direct taxation upon them, therefore our kind friends in Mexico may erase from the list of our disadvantages, our pretended miseries! The worthies of the *Diario* beg their government not to prolong further a patience that has become degrading; and while approving the prudence and discretion so far exhibited, they implore it not to be the victim of the perfidy of the Anglo-Americans, by exposing Mexico to the ambition of such artful gamesters, and of men who are ignorant or despise the laws of equity, and of whom nothing further can be applied than the language of *C. Julio Solino* speaking of some Arabian tribes, "who had not the least notion of language, nor of morals, nor those of natural right, and who besides, having a distinct knowledge of both countries feared war."

We see then Bedouins, Arabs, and besides Anglo-Americans: for it should be observed with what effect upon the Diario distinguishes us by the latter title! Those who do not know the miserable devices that are resorted to in Mexico, may let this denomination pass by unheeded, but those who like the Editors of the Diario, know the low lengths upon an ignorant population, will at once see the sinister purpose with which it is applied. The term Anglo-American among the populace is the most injurious reproach.—With these debased people, English man is synonimous with *heretic* and *jew*. American is a title that has been since our discussions, a pass port to hatred and proscription, and is used as uniting all that is infamous and vile. But let us return to the *judicious* journal, that is so well acquainted with the resources of the two nations. "Our means of