DEPARTURES OF ATLANTIC STEAMERS
FROM BOSTON.

Caledonia	May 4	April 2
Columbia	April 19	May 16
Hibernia	May 19	June 16
Caledonia	June 4	July 2
Columbia	July 4	July 16
Cambria	July 19	August 16
Caledonia	August 4	August 30

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS

Philadelphia—Per barque Sarah Hand—14 bales cotton, 137 hhds sugar, 1412 bris pork, 15 hhds 3 cases ham, 497 bags do, 50 bris lard, 64 bris dairies oil, 11 casks bacon, 293 bags do, 50 bris lard, 64 bris dairies oil, 11 casks bacon, 293 bags lard, 10 bris flour, 31 do tallow, 27 do lampoil, 27 bales wool, 1000 do bread.

Mobile—Per schr Judge Hitchcock—1000 sacks corn, 1000 do oats, 100 bris flour, 90 do molasses, 50 whiskey.

Apalachicola—Per schr Mary Ann—50 bris molasses, 221 do flour, 50 do pork, 22 hhds 22 casks bacon, 7 hhds sugar, 20 bags cotton.

Richmond—Per schr Richmond—930 bris flour, 664 sacks corn, 13 bris do pork, 6 bris pork, 44 do beef, 45 bris molasses.

Havre—Per ship Ann England—1733 bales cotton, 10 hhds tobacco, 98 staves.

Liverpool—Per ship Hudson—631 bales cotton, 43 hhds tobacco, 238 do flour, 400 pigs lead, 21 bls seed, 1450 sacks and 300 bags do, 97 bris beans, 30 bls dairies, 1016 bri pork, 10 hhds do, 60 bales hemp, 800 sacks corn, 56 bris seed, 6 casks mice.

Liverpool—Per barque Hebe—1426 bales cotton.

Bremen—Per brig Hamet—277 hhds sugar, 293 bris pork, 14 bbls wine.

Oporto—Per schr Octavia—Fathat.

Port Libon—Per schr Lewellen—100 casks, 4 hhds bacon, 20 buskets cotton seed, 4 bris flour, &c.

Matanzas—Per schr Lewellen—100 bris flour, 31 do molasses, 30 bris lard, 33 bris whiskey, 1 bbl do.

Galveston—Per steamship Neptune—50 bris pork, 1 hhd bacon, &c.

Mobile—Per schr Harriet—250 sacks corn, and 36 hhds bacon.

Charleston—Per schr Jos. Gorham—227 hhds sugar, 293 bris pork, 14 bns wine.

Texas—Per schr Isabella—4 hhds palm oil, 30 bris rosin, and sundries.

Nova Scotia—Per schr Clarendon—602 bris pork, 18 do lard.

Philadelphia—Per schr C. C. Zebrisky—ballast.

IMPORTS.

Matamoras—Per schr Watchman—the following sums in specie, consigned as follows:

F. Yturria	$10,200
T. Wallace	10,000
L. Dunlap	8,500
J. Parr	6,300
E. D. Hoogeven	5,500
Graham & Co	3,000
H. Allen	2,000
M. Murray	1,150
C. Grant	500
Total	$48,150

1016 hides, R. D. Sherman; 619 do J. M. Cabaniss.

Matamoras—Per schr Primera Rosalia—22 sheep, to F. Yturria.

Philadelphia—Per ship Ohio—coal's and.

Boston—Per ship Hindoo—coal's and.

Boston—Per ship Tennessee—coal's and.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Louisville—Per steamer Ben. Franklin—1 hhd tobacco, Foster & Lonsdale; 39 brandon, Williams & co; 120 do hemp, 99 coils rope, 2 bales twine, W Jackson & co; 10 bls skins, 1 box, E Wolfe; 2 do, J. Ferguson & Reid; 1 box hats, B Franklin & Henderson; 2913 empty kegs, Foster & Lonsdale.

Bayou de Glaize—Per steamer Bogue Homa—210 bales cotton, A Richards & co; 145 do A Le Comte & co; 264 do J S Plauche & co; 137 Perrodux, Arcenaux & co; 69 Fallain, Bellocq & Degelos; 94 E Armant; 35 Burke, Watt & co; 30 do Adams & Whitall; 21 C Foladon; 11 Moore & Bennett; 13 Downie & Lee, 1 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; total 1057 bls cotton.

Yazoo—Per steamer Rodolph—36 bales cotton, Mc-Mahon, Trotter & Perasall; 36 A Rivarde & co; 15 Lambeth & Thompson; 30 Dubose & Davis; 16 Perroux, Arcell & co; 8 J B Plauche & co; 1 H L Stone & co; 19 Forrest & Lapsley; 1 do, 3 do skins, 3 do peltries, J J Spencer; 4 pkgs merchandize, 2 do hides, 13 boxes tobacco, 2 packs cotton seed, 3 S Cobb & co.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Buckeye—5 bls cotton, Brander, Williams & co; 66 36 White & co; 30 Fellain, Bellocq & Degelos; 30 A Ledoux & co; total 93 bls cotton—16 hhds sugar, Fellain, Bellocq & Degelos; sundry mdze, owners on board.

Lafourche—Per steamer A. Fletcher—194 bris molasses, 24 hhds sugar, J C Harrison; 20 hhds do, 30 bris do, Brander, Lambeth, Thompson & co; 13 hhds sugar, 43 bales moss, Flower & Finley; 43 hhds sugar, J R Leverich & co; 11 do Lefevre, Barrera & Co; 30 do sugar, 3 H Foley; 61 Hart, Labatt & co; 18 bris molasses, owner on board, 10 hhds sugar, F de Lisardi & co.

St. Mary's—Per steamer Orange Valley—66 bales cotton, 16 hhds sugar, 13 bales ploughs, Fellain, Bellocq & Degelos; 1 bale cotton, 4 hhds sugar, S M Darby; 36 bls cotton, 10 hhds sugar, P J Favre & co; 8 bales cotton, 1 do hides, A Montgue; 8 hhds sugar, W Orwell; 46 hhds, O L Mabie.

Nashville—Per steamer West Tennessee—223 bales cotton, 13 hhds tobacco, 1 trunk, 1 pkg mdze, Wm C Bishop, Wm C Bishop & co; 7 Price, Johnson & co; 44 do Dick, McLean & co; 3 do patton, M D Cooper & co; 32 hhds tobacco, Galbraith, Bruff & co; 3 Pegram & Bryan; 1 do Meacham & Bro; 1 do E Lowell; 3 G D Cobb; 36 Hitch & Sinnott; total 230 bales cotton 93 299 hhds tobacco;—6 bris whiskey, L Dobbin; 1 do, 1 bale mdze; 1 do Henderson, Hyde & co; 1 do, 1 bale, Smith & Clapp; 4 bris eggs, 5 bags feathers, A Kerr; 40 tcan-vassed hams, Galbraith, Logan & co; 13 horn hoes, Lo & a 1 bale, 1 bris mdze, Brumby & Bros, 6 casks liquor and sundry mdze, owners on board

Natchitoches—Per steamer Douglas—50 bales cotton, E Smith & co; 203 C Taylor; 20 J B Plauche & co; 16 Rachal & Bro; 20 Andrews & Bro; 34 A Chatigneer; 8 Bros. Frellson & co; 36 J Le Carpentier & son; 63 Peyroux, Arcenil & co; 30 Bird, Porter & co; 31 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 48 do order, 8 Barrett & Lemay; total 519 bls cotton, 1 hhds 15 skins, 295 pkgs peltries, E Mallard; 42 hides, 8 pkgs peltries, 9 bales skins and sundry mdze, owners on board

Lafourche—Per steamer Colorado—84 hhds sugar, 17 bris molasses, F F Foley; 43 hhds sugar, J R Leverich & co; 10 hhds do, Bros H Lafourche; 9 do do, Wallace, Nott & co; 1 bris do, 1 bris molasses, 2 bales moss, Lafarest & Squires; 12 hhds sugar, 2 bris molasses, order; 30 bales cotton, A Richards & co; 33 Lee & Lamb; 1 Lee & Lamb, W Wright.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Persian—66 bale cotton, order; 46 R Ledoux & co; 36 J & L Gaines; 26 P Sower & Finley; 31 Fellain, Bellocq & Degelos; 1 Barrett & Lemay; 1 Wm Harriman & co; 18 A Rivarde & co; 8 Curtis & Walker; 4 J Lallande; 3 D P Bourgeois; 2 M D Cooper & co; 272 bales cotton, 110 bris molasses, 30 hhds do sugar, W M Perry; 30 do A Rivarde & co; 18 A Rivarde & Bro; 70 bris do molasses, Adams & Whitall; 1 hhd lard, Taylor, Gardiner & co; 32 bris molasses, J W Zacharie & co.

Mobile—Per steamer Crockett—100 mdze to A Grant; 1 do Price Johnston & co; 1 do L Voto; 5 cases do Goldsmith & Hober.

Alabama—Per steamer Tribune—100 bris whiskey to John Scribe; 20 do port, 5 do lard, 66 kegs do Clymer & Swift, 44 bag hair J Landis & co; 28 hlf bris hominy Mc-Mahon, Ho co, 78 bris whiskey, 11 kegs lard, 1 do, 26 hhds tobacco A L Addison & co; 14 bales cotton Brander, Williams & co; 14 bris pork Kelly & Conyngham; 16 do P Thomas; 80 bris pork, 66 hhds bacon, 177 kegs lard, 40 do hominy, 20 do corn meal, 5 do Wm Bond & Bro; 12 do eggs 30 kegs lard, and sundries to owners on board.

Pittsburg—Per steamer New Orleans—420 pcs baggings, 200 coils rope, 60 bales wool, 10 hhds tobacco, 1 trunk, Van Wyck & co; 4 cks bacon, 4 tcs do M Wolfe; 21 hhds tobacco Hawthorn & Woods; 30 do H Boomsnes; 119 bils flour, 153 kegs lard, 30 do hominy, 11 bbls do, 30 hhds pork, 4 bbls beans, 70 do flour N Y Caterpin; 21 hhds tobacco W Nelson; 100 bris pork, 130 kegs lard, 32 cks bacon D Mc-Cook; 61 do Kelly & Conyngham; 100 bris pork, 50 do Clymer, Britton & Swift, 20 do T Smith; 9 hhds tobacco M Maher; 60 coils rope, 34 pcs bagging T J Read, Son & co; 18 cks bacon Mudge, Whatley, 90 bris whiskey, 21 reels packing yarn J Watson; 10 coils rope Curtis & Walker; 3 kegs tobacco Kelly & Conyngham; 100 kegs white lead F L Blaney; sundries, W Bogart & co; 45 bris castor oil, Mc-Mahon & co; 8 do, 89 bris lard, A L Merritt; 7 bris castor oil, G Starkey; 6 do T S Eastland; 5 bales cotton, J Dockery; 6 hhds tobacco, 6 bls deer skins, M Ramey; 2 bls cotton, J M Moore.

Hutchison's Bend—Per steamer Sultana—126 bales cotton, 4 hhds, 4 trunks and 2 bales mdze, R McDowell & co; 23 do cotton, C Cohen; 14 hhds sugar, 2 bales mdze, Lambeth, Thompson & co; 328 Adams & Whitall; 1 do H Leverich & co; 16 do Hawthorn & Woods; 15 do Ruffin, Newman & co; 2 do Payne, Harrison & co; 8 Burke, Watt & co; 24 Pollard & Ewing; 10 do Burke, Watt & co; 3 Brander, Williams & co; 12 Andrews & Bro; 5 do Cox, Chappel & co; 1 do Lambeth, Clymer, Britton & Swift; 14 crates crockery, 16 cks do, 6 hhds do, W C Squires; and sundries.

Red River—Per steamer Ben Franklin—1 bale cotton, to Dick, Mebane & Bull; 30 Taylor, Gardner & co; 194 do Lambeth, Thompson & co; 328 Adams & Whitall; 1 do H Leverich & co; 16 do Hawthorn & Woods; 15 do Ruffin, Newman & co; 2 do E Downey; 6 do peltries, A C Labatt; and sundries.

Opelousas—Per steamer Techa—260 bales cotton, C Tobin; 131 do Adams & Whitall; 1 do P Fuqy & co; 12 J B Plauche & co; 18 Fellain, Bellocq & Degelos; 9 bills leather Cantin, Dezan & co.

Yazoo City—Per steamer Algonquin—272 bls cotton, to Robson & Allen; 178 Buckner, Stanton & co; 91 G Henry & co; 67 Franklin & Henderson; 58 Peyroux, Arcenil & co; 48 Duncan, McAllister & co; 56 J Goodin; 21 do 5 cks cotton seed Bailey, Beck & co; 55 bls cotton, J R Conner; 51 Andrews & Bro; 13 V Collyer; 4 do E Mercer & co; 4 Stiles & Roberts; 6 F Walker, 6 Pinckard, Hunt, Gaston & co; 5 Armour, Lalor & co; 5 Dick, McLean & Hill; 1 Ward, Moffitt & co; 1 Oakey, Payne & Hawkins; 6 Lockwood, Fearn & Donegan.

Black River—Per steamer Hanibal—49 bls cotton, Yeatman & co; 182 A M Nelson; 43 Franklin & Henderson; 21 do Blair & Satterfield; 10 Keyes & Roberts; 6 Bros. Frellsen & co; 5 Lallande; 11 Peterson, Dale & co; 16 do order; 5 C & J Benning; and sundries to C C & J Benning, C Hunter and others.

Cincinnati—Per steamer Chieftain—whiskey, lard, tobacco, &c. to sundry consignees

RECEIPTS PER FLATBOATS:

Tennessee—Per Crane's flatboat—250 bales cotton, 21 hhds do tobacco to Brander, Williams & co; J R Conner; Armour, Lake & co.

Tennessee—Per Hyne's flatboat—90 hhds tobacco, Price, Johnson & co.

Limestone county, Ala—Per Edmonds & Woodley's flat—60 bales cotton, to sundry consignees.

Tennessee—Per Autrim & Lee's flatboat—310 bales cotton and 37 hhds tobacco, Armour, Lake & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; M D Cooper & co; Forstall, Roman & co; Gendron, Avilliana & co.

Tennessee—Per Lee's flatboat—243 bls cotton, 2 hhds tobacco, Brander, Williams & co; Armor, Lake & co; C A Lee; order.

Tennessee—Per Kirkpatrick's flatboat—91 hhds tobacco, Mills & Stancel.

Tennessee—Per Ryer's flatboat—96 hhds tobacco, to order.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Hindoo—M D Cooper & co; Rogers & Hallam; Peck & co; P S Porter; Reed & co; Hadden & Hall; R G Smith; W A Bottern; N Q Chamberlain; Stark, Day, Stanfield & co; J Joseph; R E Moore; D Hudson; S Barret; W W Oliver; Norcross & Fosdick; S E Voss.

Per ship Tennessee—T W Bonnin; Harrod & Darling; J Holland; Thayer & Hall; Rogers & Hallam; N D Phillips; Demartin; Dolhonde & Greenbacke; Layet & Amelung; W S Barnes; W A Bottern; J Small; Stark, Day, Stanfield & co; Hayslop, Hall & co; Hitch & Sinnott; Hall & Hitchcock; Andrews; Norcross & Fosdick; Tufts & Hobart; W S Brown; Walsonbee & Bundschie; E R Kimball; Franklin & Henderson; C Dunbar & co; Bird, Porter & co; Dauvergne & Todd; A) Dunbar; E Smith & co; R G Hubbs; G A Lewis & Bro, care Wise, J E Wadraff, Vining & Tirrell; Terrell & Calhoun; C Dyer; B Shaw; Wm Bridge; Hall & Hitchcock; Wm Bridge; N C Hyde, Rogers & Hallam; Taylor & Motley; G Green & Bro; Adams & Whitall; B & Burgess & Hancks; Hodge & Warren; J Munroe; J N Clapp & Co; Myers; J M Hallam; Wm Bridge; W Tirrell; Detweiler & Co; W Frost & co; A Williamson & co, M Thomas; Hall & Prescott; J S Curns, Fitzreer, Dale & co; T J Read, Son & co; J Varin & Bro; Hodgson & Vesmont; Norcross & Fosdick; Brown & Cushing, and order.

The barque MARY, from Baltimore, is now discharging at the Tchoupitoulas Stores; consignees are notified to attend to the receipt of their goods.

G BEDFORD & SEUE, 34 Customhouse st

☞ The ship MONFOLK, Captain Snow, from Boston, will commence discharging her cargo this day, at the Pelicans Orleans Stores; consignees are requested to attend for the receipt of their goods.

m24 J A MERRITT, 53 Camp st

IF Mr. FELIX PICOT is in town, he is requested to call on J ALBERT,

m24 28 St Louis st

BEEF—6 no 1 prime beef for sale by

m26 CRAIG SANDS & Co, 63 Magazine st

MACKEREL—100 bbls No. 3, for sale by

m26 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

BALE OIL—8 bbls boiled oil, for sale by

m26 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

PORK—100 bris prime pork for sale by

m26 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

SUGAR—30 bris southern sugar, for sale by

m26 FOSDICK & BROTHER, 66 Camp st

PORK—Prime, Mess and Rump, for sale by

m26 ORO GREEN & BRO, 66 Gravier st

BEES—40 bris prime beef at inspection, for sale by

m26 JAMES E WOODRUFF, 70 Camp st

COFFEE—10 tons green in store and for sale by

m26 W M CASELLERO, 58 Old Levee

FLOUR—500 bris superfine flour in store, for sale by

m26 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

FLOUR—700 bris superfine flour in store and for sale by

m26 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

WINE—Champagne and Malaga, for sale by

m26 G GREEN & BRO, 66 Gravier st

BACON—Sides and Kentucky, for sale by

m26 ORO GREEN & BRO, 66 Gravier st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

THE PAPER PUBLISHED DAILY, FOR CASH, in advance, $10
THE PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $6

Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

FOR MAYOR,

WM. FRERET.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING MARCH 28, 1842.

THE MEXICAN INVASION.

ITS PROBABLE EFFECT UPON THE UNITED STATES.

Such of our fellow-citizens who regard the invasion of Texas in its consequences upon the future destinies and liberties of that Republic alone, who think that the results of a re-conquest by Mexico of the territory between the Sabine and Nueces, will expend themselves in the annexation of so many additional miles square to the dominion of SANTA ANA, lose sight of the ultimate objects to be compassed in the downfall of Texian independence. It is our purpose to lay before our readers a few historical facts, that demonstrate clearly to our understanding that there is "more than meets the eye" in the movement upon Texas—that this invasion is the first blow to Southern institutions, struck at the behest of the World's Convention that met in London in 1840—in fine, part and parcel of the British scheme of universal dominion and absolute sway over land and sea.

The controversy between England and the United States, in regard to the right of search, has ended in the assumption of Great Britain of the claim to visit American vessels and overhaul their papers when found in any of the seas adjacent to the African coast. Although the British Cabinet [*See Lord Aberdeen's letter to Mr. Stevenson*] accompany the assertion of this right with some palliative concessions to American pride, it enforces the doctrine in a manner most prejudicial to American commerce; for every American vessel caught in the African seas is liable to seizure and detention upon the real or pretended suspicion of British cruizers. No commerce can be maintained under such circumstances, and the English Government, aware of the fact, set up the hypocritical plea of philanthropy to excuse her in breaking down our commerce, that her own citizens may monopolize the trade.

In respect, too, to the property of American citizens in slaves, the British government has at length asserted the doctrine that a law of Parliament can alter the laws of nations, as avowed in the negotiations upon the cases of the *Creole, Hermosa*, &c., of which we have heretofore taken frequent and elaborate notice.

The above facts show that the policy of Great Britain has become more stringent with the progress of the controversy, and that the remonstrances of the United States government, have been responded to by periodical advances of the English Cabinet, upon the disputed territory—and finally to a belligerent and hostile occupation of the whole ground in contest.

Meanwhile the English government have not been idle in urging upon the European powers, the treaties surrendering the reciprocal right of search, (which from the superior naval armament is tantamount to a surrender of the African coast trade,) and finally succeeded in procuring a quintuple treaty, between France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and herself, conceding the right as contended for. The perseverance of Great Britain for a long series of years in accomplishing this object, had something else than philanthropy to sustain it. A nation that over-rides the industrial classes at home, and fattened the plains of Hindostan with the blood of the innocent; that has wasted the carnatic with fire and sword, and now wages a war of extermination upon China, to force her to poison her people with Calcutta opium, appeals to the sympathies of the world with bad grace, to justify her invasion of the rights and franchises of the citizens of the United States.

The object of the quintuple treaty, was to compromise Russia, Prussia, Austria and France, in favor of British aggression upon us. In regard to the three first mentioned powers, the treaty was a mere nullity, for neither of them have a ship a year in the African seas. The concession on their part, therefore, was a piece of solemn foolery, and has just as much weight in a practical point of view as a like treaty with the Kikapoo, or Black Snake Indians would have. The moral force of the treaty was only want. It was to forestall the action of these governments, in case of war, that their sanction to a treaty, in which they had no tangible interest whatever, that their concurrence was courted.

Just as soon as England thought that the five leading European powers were irrevocably committed to her policy, (for it was not known that France had refused to ratify the treaty when this step was taken) Parliament throws off the mask and the cabinet denominated the long cherished design of putting the United States Government at defiance by ordering the immediate release of the mutineers on the *Creole*, and promptly refusing indemnification for American property forcibly and illegally taken by the authorities of her West India dependencies.

Thus far we perceive a series of movements, drawing the cords of British usurpation yet tighter, and all pointing to the invasion of southern institutions, and the destruction of American commerce in the Southern Ocean as their ultimate design. For be it remembered, if British Abolition prevails over Southern rights, the *cotton now grown in the United States will be supplied from the British East Indies.* We like to show the *interest* the English have for all their movements, as no nation is less given to philanthropic humbuggery than she is—she humbugs others but is never humbugged.

We come now to the invasion of Texas—omitting many things conducing to sustain our position.

In the first place it is an ascertained fact that the money ($6,000,000) was furnished by British capitalists upon a mortgage of church property, to carry on this war, and in fact the funds passed through the hands of Mr. PACKENHAM, the Irish minister in Mexico, for that purpose. The express condition of the loan was the invasion of TEXAS; and SANTA ANA, in obedience to the behests of the English cabinet has inscribed ABOLITION in the broadest letters upon his banner. We utter nothing lightly in a matter so grave. In the official letter of the subtle Mexican to Gen. HAMILTON, (which may be regarded as a manifesto of war) SANTA ANA takes occasion to remark:

"In a different point of view, the question of Texas involves another of the greatest importance to the cause of humanity—that of slavery. Mexico, who has given the noble and illustrious example of renouncing to the increase of her wealth, and even to the cultivation of her fields, that she may not associate herself with the sweat, the blood and the tears of the African race, will not retrocede in this course; and her efforts to recover a usurped territory will be blessed by all those who sincerely esteem the natural and imprescriptible rights of the human species."

It is a chronological remark that the promulgation of this document was made upon the 18th February last, whilst the debate upon the *Creole* case transpired in the Parliament on the 14th day of the same month, which can only be explained upon the hypothesis of preconcert and mutual understanding. We are not without a decent share of superstition, and a coincidence so remarkable (considering the localities of Westminster and Mexico are nearly two thousand leagues asunder) excites in our mind an ominous sensation.

We here perceive a direct agency of Great Britain in the war upon our border. Should our readers set back faith, we will point out a contingency in the event of the subjugation of Texas to the Mexican yoke, which will or ought to awaken their fears.

It has been an object of a large portion of the English people to establish a colony upon our Southern border—[See Ward's History of Mexico, 2d vol.—*passim.*] Whilst Texas is an independent state, the territory embraced within her limits could only be acquired by Great Britain by conquest. If Mexico recaptures the country, the British may obtain it through purchase. The Mexican debt to Great Britain is very large already, and in world not at this time be augmented by $6,000,000, unless some speculation of the sort was in contemplation. Texas will be given up in liquidation, and a British Colony established on the Louisiana line. Mexico, in view of this contingency, has caused to be published, in the London papers of recent date, (now in our office,) a protest against the claims of Texas lands by the Texian government, to secure the capitalists of the property in her, when purchased from herself.

What would be our condition in that case! Glance for a moment at the map of the United States. Our northern frontier is bounded by the British possessions from the St. Croix to the North-Western Territory. New Brunswick and the two Canadas bear us about from the remotest corner of Maine to the confines of civilization upon Lake Superior, and thence to the Pacific Ocean. From Cape Sable to the British every island commanding the Atlantic seaboard belongs to the British throne. Nova Scotia and the Bermudas overlook the entire outer coast; whilst the Bahamas, Jamaica and Honduras lock up the Gulf as with a jailer's key. Her light-houses are seen from the Florida reefs, and her influence touches us on all sides and with hurtful force. Her councils prevail throughout all Mexico, which has at length joined with her in a crusade against our domestic institutions. Texas is the only friendly affiliated country that borders us in any direction. To the landward or to the seaward we are confined and constrained by the British power. She has coiled herself around us like a snake; pressing upon us from the Siberian regions of the Saint Lawrence and gaping down our throat from her islands in the Gulf. Add but Texas to her dominion, and the United States would resemble a bunch of faggots tied together and bound up in British cords.

Is this view of the subject a fancy sketch? We invite the reader to look upon the map, and behold for himself what we have been relating to him. Nor would our situation be bettered, if the Mexican power should reach the Sabine. SANTA ANA is in full leagues with the British Cabinet on the slavery question. His policy is shaped by British councils, and he would be, as bad a neighbor as England—for England, if she did not colonize Texas, would make a cats-paw of Mexico, to annoy and distract us. Think of another Canada adjoining Louisiana. No tier of populous states would divide us from an implacable enemy to our institutions, as is the case with Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, &c. No Niagara with its perennial thunders, would interpose between us and them. The Sabine and an imaginary line drawn across a prairie, would constitute a feeble resistance to the machinations of foreign incendiaries or the escape of our slave population, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

These views, and others which may hereafter become topics for further consideration, have led us to regard the war now waging on the Brazos and Colorado as most momentous to this country. The fate of Southern institutions may be decided at another San Jacinto, with a far different issue. The murder clotted banner of SANTA ANA, may now be waving in triumph over the city of Austin, reeking with recent gore, its crimson folds dripping with the blood of women and children. As christians, as kindred, as friendly neighbors, we are called to assist the oppressed, and rescue from butchery and the rack, a persecuted and tyranny haunted people, did not considerations of individual interest and national safety prompt us to take their part. The circumstances under which the invasion was undertaken, the coincidence of Parliamentary notice, with the avowal of abolition by SANTA ANA, the known desire of the British population to colonize Texas, the innumerable British battle ships or war steamers that simultaneously are found in the Gulf, the loan of six millions by England to Mexico, already ruinously indebted to her, combine to show us the real purposes and ultimate objects of the war, and the European history of the times, confirm the impression growing out of them. The facts here presented (which might be greatly multiplied) could not all have transpired by accident, with such synchronical accuracy. They prove design, and preconcert, and exhibit a state of preparation and expenditure on a scale of too great magnificence, to admit the idea that the conquest of Texas was the only object in contemplation. That is merely the beginning of the end—the end of the beginning is the disruption of the Union, perhaps, certainly the disruption of Southern institutions.

IMPORTANT TO GENERAL READERS—The *Louisville Journal* of the 19th inst., contains an advertisement headed "A moneyed partner wanted," informing all who may be concerned, that a gentleman in that city *without money*, wishes to form a mercantile connection with any one who has. Any one possessing the *needful* qualification will address P. S. through the Louisville Post Office.

As no doubt the advertiser will be overrun with applicants those thriving times, we have thought it our duty to give our readers timely intimation, ere the opportunity is lost. Make haste.

IL FURIOSO—This opera, pronounced by competent judges to be DONIZETTI'S finest, is reduced this evening at the Orleans Theatre, by the Italian troop. It is a semi-serious opera, and in regard to the most felicitous and beautiful passages. We have read the libretto, which is deeply interesting. Signiors Salvatori and Torri, and Signora Rossi fulfil the principal parts.

N. H. BANNISTER and lady—the first a well-known and popular play wright, and both meritorious and excellent performers appear this evening for the first time in several years, in Mr. B.'s production—"Robert Emmett"—a drama which has met with eminent success in the northern theatres. We hope there will be a general muster to greet our old and deserving favorites.

☞ The steamship *Neptune* left yesterday evening for Galveston with about 120 emigrants on board.—They were loudly cheered by a large crowd on leaving the wharf. A few more boat loads of similar pupilfiers would, we are bound to say, give the Mexicans a good deal of trouble.

SPECIE.—The schooner *Watchman*, which arrived on Saturday from Matamoros, brought $46,384 in specie. She left that port on the 13th inst, at which period there was no political news whatever, or if any intelligence was brought it has not transpired beyond the official recipient.

FIRE.—Yesterday evening, at about half past eight o'clock, the grocery store of W. O. Porter, No. 16 New Levee, was discovered on fire; but the timely arrival of the fire companies arrested the progress of the flames. Although the building suffered little damage, the stock will all be damaged.

☞ An individual by the name of WELCH was shot by Mr. R. Barrow, on his plantation at Terrebonne, on the 14th inst. The circumstances as related in the *Patriot* of Lafourche, fully justify Mr. Barrow.—Welch was not dead at the last accounts.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—Curns, of Exchange Place, has our thanks for the March number of this spirited periodical. Albeit its politics are not to our taste, its literary disquisitory exhibit a high order of talent.

☞ The Mobile *Ledger* says that the convict Garret, whose punishment of death was commuted to twenty years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary by Gov. Bagby, escaped from prison on the 19th inst.

HORRID TRAGEDY.—Under this title the Mobile *Ledger* of Saturday tells the following startling tale:

"At the close of the first act of the Comedy, at the Theatre last evening, the audience were startled at the announcement, by Mr. Buckstone, that Mr. Ewing was seriously ill. After about fifteen minutes painful suspense, the melancholy intelligence was communicated that he was no more, and the performance of the evening would close.

"On enquiry as to the cause of this sudden dispensation, the following facts were elicited: Mr. Ewing and his lady, (known to the public as Miss Hamblin,) had been at variance for days, and after the curtain fell at the end of the first act, she proceeded to his dressing room, and an altercation ensued, when they left the room together. Soon after a cry of horror was heard in the hall, and the unfortunate man was found to have been mortally wounded with a knife by his wife, who immediately effected her escape, by a back window. Up to a late hour last night she had not been heard from.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The St. Martinsville *Gazette*, of the 19th says:

"A very melancholy accident occurred at the Fausse Pointe, in this parish, on Sunday last, 13th inst.—Mr. Jules Broussard, a young man 16 years of age, and son of Mr. C. A. Broussard, lost his life in the following manner:

He was preparing to start on a gunning excursion, and was resting his head on the muzzle of his gun, which stood at his right side and touching the fence, against which he was leaning, the fingers of the left hand intervening between his face and the gun, when, upon attempting to move the gun, the hammer caught on the rail, was drawn back, fell and exploded the cap, discharging the whole load of shot through the jaw bone into the brain. Upon receiving the load, the young man fell senseless to the ground. Some friends who were near, bound up the wound with a towel, and removed him to the house, where he lingered from 2 o'clock to about 7 p. m. A physician was sent for immediately, and in less than three hours after the accident was on the spot; but upon inspecting the wound found all assistance unnecessary, as it was mortal and the young man dying. Through the wound a large portion of the brain was discharged along with quantities of blood.

A more distressing accident we have but seldom seen recorded, and it adds to the many warnings already given to those in the habit of using arms, never to hold them in a position by which themselves or others might receive injuries."

☞ The Philadelphia money matters are in a state of great confusion. The Penn Township Bank suspended operations on the 16th, after a severe run.—The Girard Bank has made an assignment in favor of her creditors. The delegates of the other banks are to hold a meeting in a few days to decide upon immediate resumption.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION has resulted in the choice of Henry Hubbard, regular locofoco, by some 5,000 majority.

☞ His Holiness the Pope is a tee-totaller, and wears one of Father Matthew's medals—at least so it is said.

Col. John Lorimer Graham has been appointed postmaster at New York, vice Mr. Coddington removed.

NEWS.—The U. S. Sloop of War ONTARIO, Lieut. WM. RADFORD commanding, arrived last evening, in tow of the Southerner, and anchored off Battle ground Point. She is intended as a receiving ship and will come up to the city on Wednesday. The Ontario exchanged signals on the 24th inst. with the U. S. ship Macedonian, bound, as we have heard, to Vera Cruz.

The following is the list of the Ontario's officers:—

Lieut. commanding,	Wm Radford,
1st Lieut,	J. H. Scott,
2d do,	E. Jenkins,
Master,	Wm. Reed,
Surgeon,	A. L. Weidenborne,
Assistant do,	H. D. Talisfero,
Purser,	A. D. Crosby,
Passed midshipmen,	J. B. Randolph,
	T. D. Todd,
Midshipmen,	A. J. Drake,
	C. H. B. Caldwell,
	B. B. Wright,
	T. P. Wheeler,
Captain's clerk,	M. Ward,
Purser,	H. Dennison,
Boatswain,	C. Woodland,
Gunner,	W. Wilkinson,
Carpenter,	Reynolds.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington, March 17, 1842.

In senate a few memorials were presented in favor of a protective tariff; after which some reports from committees were disposed of, and private and local bills on their passage were read and passed. Mr Merrick's resolution to establish a new joint rule prohibiting additions to the general appropriation bills, was, at his request, then taken up. It was opposed by Messrs. Woodbridge, Linn and Sevier, as they contended that it would exclude the small states from getting any appropriations at all, if they had not the chance of engrafting them on the general appropriation bills. Mr. Merrick replied, and the discussion became so warm that there was every prospect of its being a protracted one likely to encroach on the orders of the day. Mr. Clay, therefore, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to, and the orders of the day brought up Mr. Clay's retrenchment and reform resolutions as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Evans had the floor and addressed the senate for upwards of two hours, chiefly in reply to Mr. Woolbury and Mr. Calhoun. He disputed the groundtaken by these gentlemen that the expenditures could be brought down to 17 millions, and argued that they based their calculations on a false basis. They trusted to the ratio of reductions for the last two years of Mr. Van Buren's administration; but these he contended, were not retrenchment—they were postponements of the duties of government. These postponements had now to be met, and there was no practicability with all the retrenchment going on, of getting down the expenditures below twenty-seven millions or even twenty-three millions. To meet this no means could be resorted to but a sufficient tariff—and that could not be less than 30 per cent. He went into a great variety of details to show that there was no just ground for the charge made by Mr. Woodbury against congress, that it was by excessive appropriations the extravagance of the late administration was induced; the fault was in the estimates being insufficient for the real wants of the government, and not in the appropriations, which were all made in accordance with the demands for the public service. After many details to reach the standard for calculating revenue, and without having finished, Mr. Evans, at 4 o'clock, which was the hour at which he would take him an hour and a half to get through; whereupon, Mr. Huntington moved to go into executive session, which was agreed to, and after some time spent therein the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the contested election case of Maine was taken up.

After some discussion, a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Lowell duly elected to the contested seat.

Mr. Fillmore then made an urgent appeal to the House, on the present critical state of the Treasury. He concluded by moving that the bill for extending the loan to twelve years be taken up instead of the general appropriation bill.

After some opposition, the latter bill was laid aside, and the loan bill taken up in Committee of the Whole. The bill proposes that the term of the loan shall be extended to twelve years, and that it shall be increased to seventeen millions.

Mr. Fillmore then offered the amendments of which he had previously given notice. They propose that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, after advertisement for proposals, make sale of the loan for what it will fetch. Also, that on such Treasury notes now outstanding there shall be an interest of 6 per cent. until they are paid, provided they be not redeemed when due.

Mr. Wise moved to amend the bill by striking out "twelve years," and inserting "fifteen."

A long debate arose, which terminated in the rejection of the amendment by a large majority.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments of Mr. Fillmore, until a late hour, when the committee arose without taking any question.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, to state the amount he may have been offered for the re-issue of the loan.

The house then adjourned.

THE SEGUIN'S are playing *Norma* in Charleston.

JAMES H. CALDWELL has been tendered a complimentary benefit in Mobile.

LORD ASHBURTON'S arrival at New-York was looked for every hour on the 17th instant.

☞ The *Great Western* steamship is hereafter to resume her trips to this country, leaving Bristol and Liverpool alternately.

VIRGINIA.—The Senate have rejected the bill to provide for the receipt of the proceeds of the public lands.

☞ We notice the sale of the stock in trade of Mr. Boyd, Camp street, this day, at half past 10 o'clock, and regret the delicate health of the gentleman is the cause of his resigning business. The stock comprises a full assortment of superior English and American saddlery, and is worthy the attention of the trade, and those who are wanting articles of very superior manufacture.

DIED—On Saturday 26th instant, PRINCE CESAR, young son of H. B. Cesar, aged seven months.