LATEST DATES.

New-York	March 29	London	Feb. 16
Philadelphia	March 29	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Washington	March 29	Paris	Feb. 16
Baltimore	March 29	Havana	March 16
Charleston	March 26	New-Orleans	March 1
Mobile	March 21	Tampico	Feb. 17
Galveston	March 22	Vera Cruz	March 3

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

	From Liverpool	Under command
Caledonia	Mar. 4	April 2
Columbia	April 5	May 7
Hibernia	April 19	May 16
Caledonia	May 4	June 4
Acadia	May 19	June 16
Caledonia	June 4	July 2

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Mobile—For ship Bob Roy—186 brls molasses, 34 coils rope, 43 bales twine, 19 brls pork, 29 casks ham, 20 bls pot, 27 kegs lard, &c.

St Louis—For steamer Col. Woods—sundries.

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Manchester—300 tons ice, [illegible] C Perkins.

New-Orleans—Per ship Charlotte—rice, molasses, to sundry consignees.

Cuba—Per Br. barque Wolfville—1523 sacks coarse, 1 do Bonsall, 34,000 bricks, 23 brls beer, to Gardiner, Sayer & co; 60 crates, 2 kids earthenware, to order.

Tampico—Per brig Apalachicola—230 doubloons, J Rodgers & co. 9300 do specie, Hagedorn & Cramer; 5300 do do J Ricaldi & co; 9226 do R Souther; 16 bags jalap, 300 qtls fustic, to Cazdevalle & Cucullu.

Palermo—Per British brig Diligente—908 boxes oranges, 1075 boxes lemons, macaroni, almonds, &c. to order.

Havana—Per steamship Natchez—1369 bags coffee, 16 tierces sherry, 14 hds do, 81 hds sugar, 89 boxes sweet meats, and sundries.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Cincinnati—Per steamer Belle of Attakapas—96 hhds tobacco, Wesley & Forman; 92 R Asher; 7 H Rodwell; 16 Miller & Lonsdale; 8 B Bogart; 121 hhds tobacco—149 brls whiskey, A Combs; 180 brls do F Shrum; 44 do R Andrews; 18 do pork, 125 kegs lard, 8 Roberts; 61 kegs lard, 6 brls pork, A & H Anderson; 369 brls whiskey, 26 casks do, 36 kegs lard, 64 brls sundries, H Seton & co; 3 shks, 8 brls hams, W H Latham; 917 bags corn, Barker.

Lafayette—Per steamer John Armstrong—14 hhds sugar, Lambeth, Thompson & co; 7 hhds do, 9 brls molasses, 4 do cheese, 1 do sugar, 8 do butter, 6 half do beef, owners on bd; 88 bls meal, to do; 91 brls molasses, 3 hhds sugar, Lodwick & Squires; 6 hhds do K Mason; 20 do F De Lunardi & co; 4 do Fornoli, Rennie & co; 1 box mdse, A Whitmarsh & co; 13 bales cotton, Lambeth, Thompson & co; 12 J H Moore; total 97 bales cotton.

Vermilionville—Per steamer Mechanic—43 hhds sugar, 20 brls molasses, Lafforest & Squires; 26 hhds sugar, order; 6 bales cotton, Follain, Belloeq & Deguise.

RECEIPTS PER FLATBOATS:

Tuscumbia—Per Fosters & Gibson's two flatboats—782 bales cotton, to order.

Dotten Landing—Per Johnson's two flatboats—700 bales cotton, to order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Charlotte—F M Weld & co; Bridge & Bros; Fosdick & co; T Sampson; Jas Dunlap; W Tegarden; Fisk, Lafin & Stevens; T W Benne; W P Morgel; Burke, Watt & co; W Rigerson, Haddon & Hall; Horace Leland, Norcross & Fosdick; Taylor & Mosby; H Hardy & co; Rogers & Hallam; J Jenkins; J D Denegrée; Franklin & Henderson; Stafford & Bartlett; M Shaw; E B Kimball; C B Frost; Valentine & Saddler; W New-comb; Hyde & Darling; T Ryer & Chaning; J Lane; Reed & co; I A Merritt; E & F Treadwell; S Robert; D Marou & Todd; Tufts & Hobart; Bebee & co; I Rome; J M Burrow & co; C Dean.

Per steamship Natchez—M Blanco; O H Miesegaes; Rice & Hathaway; A Castalin; J C Twitchell; Barrett & Lepage; J A Geddes; B Valls; C Fortier; M Blanco; J S Lopez; F Pasantes; Castin, Daran & co; J M Cabellero; J N Riculi; A Lacy; M Portuer; F Tio; J Robert & co; M Ferris.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Cosmopolite, Morgan, Honduras and a market, W C Tompkins & co

Schr Edwige, Tilden, Simi, Alexander & Hynson

Schr Bob Roy, Stoddart, Mobile, Stoddart & Bro

Sloop Sapote, (Colombian) Jennings, Honduras.

Steamer Col. Woods, O'Donnell, St Louis, W C Tompkins & co

Steamer Col. Woods, O'Donnell, St Louis, Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Panther, Annable, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Rochester—brought up barque Wolfville, and brig Francis P. Beck.

Steamer Tiger, Crowell, from the Passes—brought up brigs Apalachicola and Diligente.

Towboat Panther, Bebee, from the Passes—towed down the French ship Ville de Bordeaux, barque Indiana and schr Dorcic—brought up ships Manchester and Charlotte.

Ship Manchester, Oliver, 30 days from Boston, to master.

Ship Charlotte, Tripe, 30 days from Boston, to F M Weld & co.

Br. barque Wolfville, Isaac, from Liverpool, Jan. 30, to Gardiner, Sayer & co.

Brig Francis P. Beck, Stockpole, from New York, in ballast, to O Bedford & Beck.

Brig Apalachicola, Cormier, 6 days from Tampico, to Cazdevalle & Cucullu.

Brig Italian brig Diligente, Napiste, 60 days from Palermo, to order.

Steamship Natchez, Butler, from Havana.

Steamer Belle of Attakapas, Maine, from Cincinnati.

Steamer Mechanic, Shaw, from Vermilion.

Steamer John Armstrong, Streck, from Lafourche.

MEMORANDA.

(☞ Towboat Panther, Bebee, left the N. E. Pass on the 28th, at 3 P. M.—Reports barque Farrington, from Boston and two brigs coming up under canvass. The barque Adeline and Eliza has been lightered off the N. E. Bar, and when the Panther left was nearly ready to go to sea. The ship Hudson and a barque were aground on the S. W. Bar bound out on the 26th inst.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Boston, March 18—Arrived, barque Iris, N Orleans; cld, ship Tuscumbia, do, barque S. Andrews, do.

New York, March 26—Arrived, ship Louisa, New Orleans.

Philadelphia, March 21—Arrived, ship Florence, Cushing, New Orleans.

WRECKS.

Ship Manchester reported having spoke on the 27th inst, in lat 29, long 87, ship Swanton.

Spoke, March 19th, of Key West North East, dist. 15 miles, barque Washington, Capt Thomaston, 15 days from Boston—wished to be reported.

March 31, lat. 24, long. 72, spoke schr Gladiator of Boston, from St. Marks for Pensacola, in ballast.

March 19—Off Hole in the Wall, barque Louisa, of and from Portland, bound to Havana, 16 days out.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Apalachicola—Messrs Wiedeman, Uhde, V A de la Rosa, E Barroka, C L Herrera, L J Bird, J Chas, A Cutsmann, Miss Marion.

Per steamer John Armstrong—Mad D T Landry, Madm Menchet, Mad Lawry, Mad Frederick, Miss Frederick, J C Bagley, E F Roman, E J Hennen, Rodriguez.

Per steamer Belle of Attakapas—Mrs Dorman, J Johnson, R Usher, R Barkely, N Phillips, F Caina, Anderson, Lashaw, Smith, Little, Wright.

Per steam ship Natchez—Mr Hoffman and lady; Wilson and lady; Mr Bell, lady and 3 children; Thayer and lady; Freeman and lady; Compagne and lady; Mrs Allen and 2 children; Messrs C Calhoun; M Calhoun; Jones; Mrs Dutteson; Misses Pan, Bayle, Morris, Wyn, Cranbourne, Calhoun, Call, Ferris, Stanly, Hard, Abel, Abram, Appington, Ferrin, Brown, Ferguson, Dudley, Harper, Pathell, Spencer, Rennie, Rogers, Foster, Hey, Hutchison, Manchin, Gonzales, Bealer, Botelle, and Sullivan.

BRITISH CONSULATE,

New Orleans, March 28th, 1842.

A MAIL will be made up at this office for England, the West Indies, Mexico, &c. on Friday, the 1st of April. Letters will be received till 5 o'clock, P M, of that day.

m30 3t JOHN CRAWFORD, Consul and Agent.

ROBERT J. KER has his office in St Anne street, opposite the Court of Probates. m29

WANTED—A good house servant and washer. Apply at m29 No. 85 Saint Peter street.

(☞ The consignees per ship TENNESSEE, capt Wise, from Boston, are requested to call at the subscribers office and pay the general average bond.

m29 HARROD & DARLING. 49 Common st

(☞ The packet ship TENNESSEE, capt Wise, from Boston, will commence discharging this day opposite the Orleans Press; consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. HARROD & DARLING.

m29 49 Common st

T. & S. TOBY & BOGERT.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Camp Street,

New Orleans.

Thomas Toby. Samuel Toby. George C. Bogert.

MANUEL R. DE LA CALLEJA, has removed to No 6 St. Anne street, between Chartres and Royal sts m3-2t

EXCHANGE ON PARIS—For sale by m29 6t BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 24 Bienville st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—For sale by m29 6t BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co, 24 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE—Drafts on Louisville for sale by m29 FORSTALL, ROMAN & Co, 2 Front Levee

MACKEREL for sale by m31 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

SPERM CANDLES and oil for sale by m31 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

SOAP and tallow candles, No 1, for sale by m31 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

WRAPPING PAPER—1,000 reams for sale by m31 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

SEGARS—100,000 principe segars for sale by m31 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

INDIA BAGGING for sale by m31 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

HAMS—15 casks superior hams for sale by m31 FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st

CIDER VINEGAR—50 bbls in store and for sale by m31 JOHN P SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

LARD—Pig lard and shoe, constantly on hand and for sale by m31 JOHN P SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

SUGAR—100 hhds in store and for sale by m29 JOHN P SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

RIO AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE—For sale by m31 SCHMIDT & Co

WHITE AND BROWN HAVANA SUGAR—For sale by m31 SCHMIDT & Co

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia, for sale by m29 T & S TOBY & BOGERT, 36 Camp st

SUGAR—400,000 Havana segars assorted, in store and for sale by m31 B VALLS, 35 Gravier st

SUGAR—20 boxes white Havana, for sale by m31 B VALLS, 35 Gravier st

GINN—8 pipes Holland gin, for sale by m31 B VALLS, 35 Gravier st

BRANDY—10 qrs cognac brandy, for sale by m31 B VALLS, 35 Gravier st

RUM—20 brls, N. E, for sale by m31 B VALLS, 35 Gravier st

WHISKY—10 brls rectified, for sale by m31 B VALLS, 35 Gravier st

RICE—[illegible] Carolina, for sale by m31 B VALLS, 35 Gravier st

LARD—400 kegs leaf lard, in store and for sale by m31 T & S TOBY & BOGERT, 36 Camp st

PACKING YARN—20 reels, for sale by m31 FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st

OIL—Sperm whale winter strained sperm, for sale by m31 FERGUSON & REID, 20 Poydras st

SUGAR—White Havana sugar, for sale by m31 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

HAVANA COFFEE AND SEGARS—For sale by m31 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

MADDER—4 casks Dutch madder, in store and for sale m31 O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

ALMONDS—35 brls shelled almonds in store, for sale by m31 J N RICULFI & Co, 56 Royal st

WINE—18 baskets in store and for sale by m31 J N RICULFI & Co, 56 Royal st

LEAF TOBACCO—18 bales Virginia, in store and for sale by m31 J N RICULFI & Co, 56 Royal st

SPANISH SEGARS—For sale by m31 J N RICULFI & Co, 56 Royal st

PLASTERING HAIR—34,000 buckets fresh plastering hair, in bbls, tierces and barrels, for sale by m30 O BEDFORD & BECK, 36 Customhouse st

PLASTER OF PARIS—750 brls fresh Plaster of Paris, in good order, for sale by m30 O BEDFORD & BECK, 36 Customhouse st

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Cuartres street.

DAILY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance $12

WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, " " $10

"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:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1842.

THE CREOLE MUTINEERS AND SLAVES.

There is yet lingering in the public mind no little confusion of ideas in relation to the principles involved in the matter of the *Creole*; and we regret to notice a disposition upon the part of some of our Southern cotemporaries, to mystify the matter further. On referring to our columns, we find that the first number of our paper for 1842, contains an article upon the subject, in which we endeavored to show the wide difference between the cases of the *Creole* and *Amistad*. The *Morning Advertiser* of the previous day, in commenting upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the latter case, used the following language:

"But, says the decision of the United States Supreme Court, the Amistad negroes were made slaves contrary to the treaty between Spain and Great Britain. What right had that court to look behind the condition of the Amistad slaves? *If it had—then is the claim of Great Britain to free every slave which sets his foot on British soil, a just one: for Great Britain does nothing more than to look behind the condition of the American negro slaves, whose ancestors were reduced to bondage contrary to the law of nations centuries before, and on this great principle arrive at the same result which the U. S. Supreme Court did.*"

We have *italicised* that portion of the extract to which we take especial exception; although the whole of it is founded in mistake. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, was expressly given *upon the proof in the case showing clearly that the negroes on board the Amistad (with one exception) never were slaves.* We have the decision of the Court before us, and to show how utterly erroneous were the deductions of the *Advertiser*, it is barely necessary to state, that one of the negroes (named Antonio) was proved to have been the property of one Ferrer, a Spanish subject, and accordingly given up to the Spanish Consul, and sent to Havana. The other negroes were kidnapped in Africa, where they were free, and transported to Cuba contrary to the laws of Spain; whose subjects claimed them. We have ever thought that the Supreme Court exercised a very questionable jurisdiction, in going behind the laws and treaties of Spain, to ascertain the quality or condition of the contents of the *Amistad*—yet so far from assuming a right to interfere in behalf of persons held in bondage according to the laws of Spain, the Court not only gave up Antonio, but expressly declares, that

"If these negroes were at the time lawfully bought and sold [alluding to the collusive manner in which Ruiz and Montes, who claimed them as their property, got possession of them,] we see no reason why they may not be justly deemed within the intent of the treaty to be included under the denomination of merchandise, and therefore *such right is to be restored to the claimants*, for on that point the laws of Spain would seem to furnish the proper interpretation."

Here we see the Court, not only giving up to the agent of the owner one of the negroes proved to be a slave, but asserting further, that had the other negroes ever been legally sold in Cuba, according to the laws of Spain, they would have been surrendered. Now we think there is a wide distinction between the cases of free black persons kidnapped in Africa against law, and bona fide slaves held in servitude in America according to law. Indeed the difference involves the entire rights of the South in the premises.

But it is not true as assumed by the *Advertiser*, that the ancestors of the American slaves were reduced to bondage contrary to the laws of nations. If the British courts look behind the condition of American Negro slaves, they will find that *their ancestors were imported into this country by the British Government itself*, at a time when the slave trade was recognized as a lawful trade by all the nations of the world, and protected too by the laws of nations as any other traffic. The trade is now suppressed by local legislation and international treaties—every government taking its own method of prohibition. It is a question altogether of municipal regulation; and no nation can interfere with the citizens of another in respect to it, unless expressly allowed that privilege by mutual concession and treaty. The United States have declared the slave trade to be piracy as regards her own citizens—this is a local law, as much so as one to define the meaning of treason and murder, and our own government can alone enforce it on her own citizens. Hence the right of search set up by great Britain is preposterous and untenable—which would not be the case, *if the trade was piracy by the international law*, because pirates (so declared by the *Sus Gentium*,) are common enemies, and any organized government has the right to capture and punish them where, ever found. We think the supreme court occupied dubious ground; but the decision has as little bearing upon the *Creole* case, as it has upon the British *Opium* trade with China.

We were in hopes that the lowering aspect of the negotiations upon this subject, would have at least deterred Southern journals from throwing suspicion upon Southern rights. We cannot express the surprise we felt upon perusing the following *morceaux* in the *Courier* of Tuesday evening:

"Who negociated the treaty of Ghent in 1814?

"Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, James H. Bayard, and Jonathan Russell.

"Who claimed the dissolution of being the most influential negotiator?

"Henry Clay—or his friends for him.

"Does not the treaty of Ghent contain the following article?

"Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas his Majesty and the United States, are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed, that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object."

"Can any one doubt the meaning of the words, "traffic in slaves"—or may the expression be so interpreted as not to include the slaves of the Creole?—To ask John Quincy Adams were unnecessary—but Mr Henry Clay's reading of this article of the treaty, would be interesting about this time."

We have not the means of ascertaining whether the quotation, purporting to be from the Treaty of Ghent, is to be found in that document or not; if it be, the United States has religiously performed her part of the contract. She has made it *piracy for her citizens to engage in the slave trade*, and enforces the penalty upon such as are captured in that denounced traffic. But for what purpose has the *Courier* paraded the extract at this time? The comments of the State Gazette imply a doubt as to whether the treaty of Ghent has not surrendered to Great Britain the right to interfere in putting down Southern Institutions. The rankest, red mouthed, crackbrained northern abolitionist has not yet put forth so monstrous a pretension. Has Mr. Adams ever given such a construction to the treaty? Why is it "unnecessary then to ask him the question?" Whatever else may be said of Mr. Adams, timidity is no part of his character, yet we have never heard of *his* contending for such a construction. It was left to a Southern journal, one that aims, par excellence, to be the organ of slave holders, to suggest a construction (after *twenty-eight years* acquiescence under it) to a treaty that puts an end to Southern rights and justifies English outrages upon Southern property. And all this is done to satisfy a garrulous propensity to dabble in matters beyond the comprehension of that redoubtable press and an impotent dislike of Mr. Clay. The northern Abolitionists will thank the *Courier* for the hint.—We are persuaded that Yankee astuteness could not have ferretted it out.

Every body knows that the United States government was the very first to declare the slave trade piracy. With the exception of Georgia, if we remember aright, the south equally with the north was in favor of so denouncing it. The treaty of Ghent could have alone referred to the stand America had taken against kidnapping negroes on the African coast. As well might the *Courier* connect the extract, purporting to be from the treaty of Ghent, to the law once passed by Louisiana prohibiting negroes from being brought from other states into this state as merchandize, as to extend its influence to cases similar to that of the *Creole* or vessels driven by stress of weather, within British jurisdiction, with bona fide slaves upon them. The suspicion of a southern journal, thrown out, though it be, in empty twaddle, will be caught up by the north as food for fanaticism. When Mr. Clay surrenders one jot of American liberty or American rights, there will be none found to contend for them. It is a dark spot in southern history, that the man who has time and again interposed his strong arm, and caught the heavy and thick cutting blows levelled at her rights, should be the object of reproach or contumely in any quarter this side of Mason & Dixon's line. So eager are some to assail him that they seem willing to overturn the bulwarks of southern institutions to get at him.

FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet *New York*, arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday, bringing Galveston dates to the 28th inst. The most important intelligence received by this arrival is the annexed proclamation of President Houston, declaring the ports of Mexico to be in a state of blockade:

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION OF BLOCKADE.

To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, that I, Sam. Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy—By virtue of my authority and the power vested in me by law, and for the purpose of more effectually prosecuting the war in which Texas is now engaged with Mexico—do hereby order, decree, and proclaim that all the ports of the Republic of Mexico, on its Eastern coast, from Tobasco, in the State of Tobasco, to Matamoros, in the State of Tamaulipas, including those ports, and comprising the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte and the Brazos Santiago, and also all the inlets, estuaries and passes on the said eastern coast of Mexico—and, from and after the date of this proclamation, in a state of actual and absolute blockade, by the armed vessels of this nation.

And, for the purpose of carrying this order, decree, and proclamation into complete effect, an armed naval force now is, and will be continued to be kept at or near the said ports, inlets, and passes of the eastern coast of Mexico, entirely sufficient to enforce this decree.

For any breach or effort at breach of this blockade, the offending vessel and cargo will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and mariners of such vessel will be subject to the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

This degree shall take effect as to vessels sailing from New Orleans, within three days after its publication in this city, and within five days as to any neutral port within the Gulf of Mexico—within twenty days as to any port in the United States, north of the Gulf Mexico—and in forty-five days as to vessels from any ports in Europe.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and had the great seal of this Republic, at the [L. S.] city of Houston, this twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the Republic the seventh.

(Signed) SAM. HOUSTON.

By the President.

Anson Jones, Secretary of State.

The Mexican forces retreated after sacking San Antonio, and have not yet attempted penetrating further into Texas.

The only news received from the armed fleet fitted out, several weeks ago, by the citizens of Galveston, is contained in the following extract from the *Galveston Advertiser* of the 28th.

We received, yesterday morning, a letter from the Senior editor of this paper, written on board the Lalitte, from which we make the following extract.

We have no recent intelligence of the strength of the enemy, but if we can find nothing to fight we shall go to Matamoros, we will go there to get it."

The Texas papers contain a letter from President Houston to Santa Ana, in reply to the voluntary aspersions indulged in by the latter against Texas in his letters to Col. Bee and Gen'l Hamilton. The tone of President Houston's letter is commendable in the extreme. He most effectually repels the slanders of Santa Ana, and proves him to be as destitute of truth and honesty as he is of humanity. We regret that the letter is too long for our columns. For the present we can only publish the concluding paragraphs. After recapitulating the acts of enormity committed by Santa Ana and contrasting them with the clemency experienced by him from the Texian authority Gen'l Houston remarks;

You tauntingly invite "Texas to cover herself anew with the Mexican flag." You certainly intend this as mockery; you denied us the enjoyment of laws, under which we came to the country; her flag was never raised in our behalf—nor has it been seen in Texas, unless when displayed in an attempt at our subjugation. We know your lenity; we know your mercy, we are ready again to test your power. You have threatened to plant your banner on the banks of the Sabine—is this done to intimidate us? Is it done to alarm us? Of do you deem it the most successful mode of conquest? If the latter, I advise you to amuse the people surrounding you; if to alarm us, it may do to amuse those conversant with the history of your last campaign; if to intimidate us the threat is idle.—We have desired peace. You have annoyed our frontier, you have harassed our citizens. You have incarcerated our traders, after your commissioners had been kindly received and your citizens allowed the privileges of commerce in Texas, without molestation.

You continue aggression. You will not accord us peace. *We will have it.* You threatened to conquer Texas—we will war with Mexico. Your pretensions with ours you have referred to the social world and to the God of battles—we refer our cause to the same tribunals. The issue involves the fate of nations—destiny must determine—its decision we leave to the tribunal of Heaven. If experience of the past will authorise speculations of the future, the attitude of Mexico is more "problematical" than that of Texas.

In the war which will be conducted by Texas against Mexico, our intention will not be to make conquest—it will be to disarm tyranny of its power. We will make no war upon Mexicans or their religion—our efforts shall be made in behalf of the liberties of the people, and directed against the authorities of the country, and against your priesthood. We will exalt the condition of the people to representative freedom—they shall choose their own rulers—they shall possess their property in peace, and it shall not be taken from them to support an armed soldiery for the purpose of oppression. With these principles we will march across the Rio Grande. I believe, believe me, ere the banner of Mexico shall triumphantly float on the banks of the Sabine, the Texian standard of the Lone Star, borne by the Anglo-Saxon race, shall display its bright folds in liberty's triumph on the Isthmus of Darien.

With the most appropriate consideration,

I have the honor to present my salutations,

SAM. HOUSTON.

Besides the news contained in the Texian papers, our private letters assure us that the invasion of Mexico has been solemnly decreed. The following is an extract from a private letter—the writer is a gentleman every way entitled to implicit confidence:

"The retreat of the troops that captured and plundered San Antonio, leaves us in doubt of their actual force and intentions. We have 3,000 troops in arms and 1,000 more ready to go, who have *orders* to push to the Rio Grande, to capture and destroy their towns, to *make for Matamoros*, and, if prudent, to assail it.—If we are not mistaken, and receive a decent support from the United States, or rather from the "tumultuous population" of the Mississippi, we will make the campaign memorable. Our government is now upon an accession of force, fight a decisive battle with the army of Mexico, assembled as it will be on that frontier, obtain a victory which leaves all Mexico open to us."

Other letters, of authentic character, inform us, that if within sixty days Texas can muster five thousand Americans upon the Rio Grande, in addition to a like number of Texians ready for the campaign the invasion will immediately be made.

Texas has drawn the sword in earnest—let her melt the scabbard into bullets. The eager hand of destiny has drawn the curtain that conceals the future and prize richer than a poet's dream is revealed to the gaze. Gen. Albert S. Johnson leads the van. A more exalted gentleman and nobler soldier does not breathe on earth. Who will not take a part in the great contest now so vigorously begun? An empire is the prize and the world for spectator!

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, the arrival from

TAMPICO

of the brig *Apalachicola*, Capt. Cormier, whence she sailed six days ago, has put us in possession of papers of a late date. The journals are destitute of news, but we learn verbally that at the time of the departure of the *Apalachicola*, it was rumored that a Mexican force of *fifty thousand men* was in readiness to march into Texas. This information confirms the report, respecting the purposes of Santa Ana in regard to Texas, which have for some weeks been in circulation in this city.

(☞ In the U. S. Circuit Court for the city of Washington, in the case of Stockton, Stokes & Co. *vs.* Amos Kendall, late postmaster general, against whom the plaintiffs brought an action for damages arising from his withholding payment of certain moneys claimed by them as mail contractors, the jury on the 19th inst. returned a verdict of *eleven thousand dollars damages for the plaintiffs.*

After the rendition of the verdict, a statement by the jury was handed to the court, which was entered on its minutes, declaring "that said verdict was not founded on any idea that the defendant performed the acts complained of by the plaintiffs, and for which they gave damages as above stated, with any intent other than a desire faithfully to perform the duties of his office of postmaster general, and to protect the public interests committed to his charge; but the said damages were given by them on the ground that the acts complained of were illegal, and that the said sum of $11,000 was the amount of actual damage to the plaintiffs, estimated by them to have resulted from said illegal acts."

(☞ Philadelphia papers of the 21st inst. say, that the Wilmington Banks were expected to resume specie payments on that day, and it was anticipated that the Delaware Banks generally would follow the example.

A Fire broke out in Charleston on the night of the 22nd inst., in Bull & Knewsbury's brass foundry shop on East Bay, which destroyed several adjacent buildings before it was extinguished.

Caldwell's benefit in Mobile was to take place on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Stuart, and other artists had volunteered their valuable services.

Mr. Dickens is Washington.

A merchant advertised lately for a clerk *accustomed to confinement*. He received an answer from a person *who had been seven years in jail!*

MAD DOGS.

One of our subscribers living in the upper part of the 2d Municipality, informs us that several mad dogs have been recently killed in that section of the city. Yesterday, one of these animals laboring under every symptom of hydrophobia, ran about the streets snapping at the heels of the passers by; and was only killed after wounding three or four persons and biting a number of his species. A fine dog belonging to our informant, was severely bitten, and very properly killed upon the spot. We hope our authorities will have the dog law put into immediate execution. The hot season is rapidly approaching, and the streets are infested by these dangerous animals. The recent fatal and frightful case of hydrophobia which occurred at Lafayette, must yet be fresh in the memory of our citizens.

Alarm of Fire.—An alarm was created last evening at about eleven o'clock, from a light seen through the windows of the Union Bank, which fortunately proved to be of no serious character.

The U. S. sloop of war *Ontario*, arrived in our port yesterday, and anchored at Slaughter House Point. While passing along the levee, she fired a salute, which was answered by the batallion of artillery of this city.

(☞ A painful rumor prevailed yesterday, to the effect, that the Mobile Theatre was burnt down. We understand that the information came in the shape of an endorsement upon a number of the Mobile *Ledger*, addressed to the office of the *Picayune*, we trust it is a mistake.

MOBILE ELECTION—GOOD!

The municipal election in Mobile has resulted in the triumph of the Whig ticket. Cazis. A. Hoppin (whig) was elected mayor by 8 majority, over the popular Blanton McAlpin. Mr. Cohen (whig) was chosen city marshall, and the whigs have carried a majority of the Common Council. Friends of Farragut mark this; emulate the whigs of your sister city—and on Monday next go and do likewise.

Key West—A letter dated March 18th, says:—"The ship *Emperor*, of Boston, lately wrecked near the Orange Keys, has been visited by some of our wreckers, who saved and brought here her chain cables, cod-fish, box shooks, pork, sperm candles, and a few casks of oil—value in all about $1,000. She had been previously stripped and abandoned.

There have been no wrecks on this coast since my last. Several vessels have been ashore, but succeeded in getting off without assistance. Enclosed is a list of entrances and clearances to this date.

(☞ We find in the *Mississian* of the 22nd, a sketch of Mr. Barrow's remarks on presenting the resolutions of our Legislature, relative to the Santa Fe expedition. We subjoin them:

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.

Mr. Barrow presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, condemnatory of the conduct of the Mexican authorities towards our Consul at Santa Fe; and also expressing their views in relation to the ill treatment, by that Government, of certain citizens of the United States. These resolutions spoke his own sentiments, and he requested that they might be read. It was a fact well known to the Senate and to the Executive of the nation, that at this time, there were American citizens working in chains in the streets of the city of Mexico. The correspondence which took place between the Secretary of State and our Minister, and which had been laid before the Senate, was perhaps sufficiently energetic and positive when written, and under the facts as they were then known, but he thought that it was now time that the Executive should assume a higher tone, and adopt more energetic measures, for the purpose of effecting the release of these American citizens from bondage. He would not, on this occasion, express the opinion which he entertained with regard to the present Director and Mexican authorities; but he thought that it should undertake to do, the language which he would be forced to use would be unbecoming and imprudent, especially at the present time. He would, however, reiterate the hope that the Executive would instruct our Minister at Mexico to demand, in a peremptory manner, the release of Mr. Kendall, and the other twenty other citizens of this country, who are now in humanly treated and in the most degrading servitude. Mr. Kendall was his personal friend, and he was also favorably known as the editor of one of the most interesting and talented papers published in New Orleans, (the Picayune.) This gentleman went to the Mexican dominions under the sanction and protection, as he supposed, of a passport given to him in the regular way, by the Consul of Mexico residing in New Orleans, and with the name and character of an American citizen, which certainly should ever be sufficient to protect our citizens in every quarter of the globe. He felt the greatest solicitude for Mr. Kendall, as well as for every one of those who were now working in chains as common felons; and he again asked for the reading of the resolutions, as the sentiments which they expressed were, in his opinion, worthy of those who dictated them, and which ought to be entertained by all who were determined to maintain the honor of our country abroad.

The resolutions were read, one of them asserts that this Government has tolerated long enough the insolence and intolerance of other nations, and that it is now time to terminate the evils of which the country has so much reason to complain; and they were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Barrow also presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, in relation to the Marquis de Maison Rouge grant, which were referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

MONEY MATTERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Moyamensing Bank has closed its doors, making the fourth Bank failure in Philadelphia during the past week, viz Bank of Penn Township, Mechanics' Bank, Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Moyamensing Bank.

Friday was the day agreed upon by the remaining Philadelphia Banks for resuming specie payments.—There was some stir, which is thus noticed in the *U. S. Gazette*:

The principal run was upon the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which has a deposite list of twenty-six hundred names, many of them being but for small amounts. There was consequently a considerable number of persons gathered to obtain specie for the purposes of business, and that it was only for that purpose, it could be seen, when it is known that up to 3 o'clock, the total payments were to the amount of $25,000, while as a gratifying set off against this, there were received in specie, $18,000, beside a considerable amount of New York and other specie funds.

The result of the run upon the Bank of Northern Liberties was a payment of between $7,000 and $8,000 only, over its receipts in specie.

The Philadelphia Bank paid out $10,000, and received $7,000 in specie, and $5,000 in New York funds on deposit.

Both North America and Commercial Banks were gainers in their funds of specie, notwithstanding the latter paid out its notes freely on cheques on Thursday.

The Western Bank, we understand, did not do any thing beyond its daily regular business.

The Southwark Bank redeemed promptly heavily on its certificates, and is somewhat a loser in its amount of specie, as a matter of course.

Upon the whole, the Banks have every reason to be satisfied with the moderation and confidence of the community, and if things go on for a few days as they did yesterday, business will fall back into its old channel, and all will be well.

Money Matters.—A Philadelphia letter says:—"To borrow money at any rate is out of the question. On first rate security I know that it could not be had for 4 per cent. a month."

The capitals of the six Banks which have failed in Philadelphia, the largest proportion of which is believed to be lost, are as follow:

United States Bank	$35,000,000 capital.
Girard	5,000,000 do
Pennsylvania	2,500,000 do
Schuylkill	1,000,000 do
Penn Township	250,000 do
Mechanics'	1,000,000 do
	$45,150,000

To this is to be added the capital of the Manufacturer's and Mechanics' Bank, which closed its doors on the evening of the 17th, and also the capital of the Moyamensing Bank which failed on the 18th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington, March 21, 1842.

In Senate.—Mr. Barrow presented the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, in relation to the Santa Fe Expedition, and the conduct of the Mexican authorities towards American citizens.—*They were read and referred to the committee on Foreign relations.*

After the presentation of sundry memorials of no general interest, bills reported from the standing committees were advanced, and a few engrossed bills were taken up and passed.

The order of the day brought up Mr. Clay's retrenchment and reform resolutions, and Mr. Huntington being entitled to the floor, addressed the senate for upwards of three hours. He confined himself chiefly to the Tariff question, urging in strong argument the necessity of a decided and efficient protective system. After he had concluded,

Mr. Clay intimated, that if no one else wanted to speak on the resolutions, he would close the debate to-morrow, but would postpone taking the vote till Tuesday, the Bankrupt bill and the Black Prince being absent, and would not till then be in their places.

Some conversational discussion ensued, which ended in passing over the matter informally till to-morrow, and the senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution offered by Mr. Stanly some time ago, proposing an important amendment to the rules, was called up for consideration. The resolution gives to the majority the power of taking at any time, a bill from the committee of the whole.

After an ineffectual motion by Mr. Clifford, to lay the resolution on the table, it was adopted by a vote of 105 to 98.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to furnish a list of the names of such members as may have applied for office, during the 26th and 27th Congress.

On motion of Mr. Green, a resolution was adopted directing the committee on Ways and Means to report a bill, laying an additional tariff on the imports from those countries which refuse to reduce their high duties on our tobacco.

Mr. Gedding offered a series of resolutions, defending the principle on which the slaves in the "Creole" acted. After some debate, the resolutions were withdrawn.

Mr. Botts moved to censure Mr. Gedding for his conduct, but the House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving the resolution of censure. After the call for resolutions had proceeded for some time, the resolution of Mr. Botts was again offered by Mr. Waller of Ohio, and ent