OFFICIAL.

Department of State & Affairs of the United States, &c.

SIR:—The undersigned, President of the Convention assembled at this place for the purpose of forming a State Constitution for the State of Texas, preparatory to her admission as one of the States of the United States of America, by order of said Convention, has the honor herewith to transmit to you a properly certified copy of an ordinance adopted by the Convention on yesterday, July 4th, 1845.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Mr. Donelson's obedient servant,

THOMAS J. RUSK.

City of Austin, Republic of Texas, July, 1845.

AN ORDINANCE.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States of America has passed resolutions providing for the Annexation of Texas to that Union, which resolutions were approved by the President of the United States on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five: and whereas the President of the United States has submitted to Texas the first and second sections of the said resolution, as the basis upon which Texas may be admitted as one of the States of the said Union: and whereas the existing Government of the Republic of Texas has assented to the proposals made, the terms and conditions of which are as follows:

"JOINT RESOLUTION for annexing Texas to the United States.

"*Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That Congress doth consent that the Territory properly included within and rightly belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

"2d. *And be it further resolved*, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

"*First*,—Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the U. States, to be laid before Congress, for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

"*Second*.—Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, and armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to the said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to, or be due and owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

"*Third*.—New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.—And in such State or States as shall be formed of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

Now to order to manifest the assent of the people of this republic as required by the above recited portions of the said resolutions:

We, the Deputies of the people of Texas, in Convention assembled, in their name and by their authority, do ordain and declare that we assent to and accept the proposals, conditions, and guarantees, contained in the first and second sections of the resolution of the Congress of the United States aforesaid.

THOMAS J. RUSK, *President*.

Phil. M. Coxy,	George T. Wood,
H. G. Runnels,	G. W. Wright,
Robert M. Forbes,	R. H. Latimer,
Sam. Lusk,	John M. Lewis,
Jno. Caldwell,	James Scott,
Jose A. Navarro,	Archibald McNeill,
Geo. M. Brown,	A. C. Horton,
Gustavus A. Everts,	Israel Snowdon,
Lemuel Dale Evans,	Jos. L. Hogg,
J. B. Miller,	Chas. S. Taylor,
R. E. B. Baylor,	David Gage,
J. S. Mayfield,	Henry S Jewett,
B. Bache,	Cavitt Armstrong,
James Love,	James Bower,
Wm. L. Hunter,	Albert H. Latimer,
John D. Anderson,	Wm. C. Young,
Isaac Parker,	J. P. Henderson,
P. O. Lumpkin,	Nicholas H. Darnell,
Francis Moore,	Emory Rains,
Isaac W. Brasher,	A. C. W. Hicks,
Alexander McGowan,	James M. Burroughs,
Isaac Van Zant,	H. L. Raney,
S. Holland,	Wm. H. Cazneau,
Edward Clark,	A. S. Cunningham,
Geo. W. Smyth,	Abner S. Lipscomb,
James Armstrong,	John Hemphill,
Francis W. White,	Van R. Iron,
James Davis,	

Attest: JAMES H. RAYMOND,
Secretary of the Convention.

Adopted, July 4th, 1845.

CITY OF AUSTIN,
Republic of Texas, July 5, 1845.

I certify the foregoing is a correct copy of the ordinance as adopted and signed by the members of Convention on yesterday, July 4, 1845.

JAS. H. RAYMOND,
Secretary of the Convention.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Austin, Texas, July 6, 1845.

SIR:—The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th inst., transmitting a certified copy of the ordinance adopted by the Convention of Texas, accepting the propositions, conditions, and guarantees contained in the first and second sections of the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States for the admission of Texas as a State of the Union.

This ordinance shall be immediately forwarded by a special messenger to the President of the United States, who will receive it with the gratification its dignity and importance are so well calculated to produce in every patriotic heart. Texas has thus manifested to the world, with a unanimity unparalled in the deliberations of a debated political question, her preference of an association with the Republican States composing the Federal Union, over all the advantages real or imaginary, that were held out to her as a separate nation. With a discrimination quickened by her contact with foreign influences, she has learned in the battle field, and in her civil experience, the necessity of union among the votaries of freedom; and in voluntarily agreeing to take her place hereafter as a sovereign member of the American Confederacy, she has paid a tribute to the cause of Popular Government, which will command the admiration of the world.

From the date of this ordinance Texas will have acquired a right to the protection of the United States, and the undersigned is happy to inform you that the President of the United States has taken steps to afford this protection in the most effective manner against future Mexican and Indian invasion.

That the deliberations of the Convention, thus far distinguished by calmness and prudence, may produce a Constitution for Texas as perfect as her trials in the achievement of her independence and liberty have been great and unparalled, is the sincere hope of both the Government and the people of the United States, to the expression of which the undersigned begs leave to add the satisfaction with which he subscribes himself with sentiments of great regard for yourself, and the honorable body over which you preside, your very obedient servant,

A. J DONELSON.

To the Hon. Thos. J. Rusk,
President of the Convention, now in session

CONVENTION ROOM,
Austin, (Texas,) July 7, 1845.

SIR:—By order of the Convention, I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed copy of a resolution adopted by the honorable Convention of this day.

Very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

THOMAS J RUSK, President.

His Excellency, A. J. DONELSON,
Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

Resolution relative to the introduction of the United States forces into Texas.

Be it Resolved by the Deputies of the people, in Convention assembled, That the President of the United States of America is hereby authorised and requested to establish posts without delay upon the frontier and exposed positions of this Republic, and to introduce for such purpose, a defence of the territory and people of Texas, such forces as may be necessary and advisable for the same.

Adopted in Convention, at the City of Austin, Republic of Texas, July 7th, 1845.

THOMAS J. RUSK, President.

Attest: JAS. R. RAYMOND,
Secretary of the Convention.

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

The South vs. the North.

Another Race for the Championship of the Turf! Challenge to Fashion; The Colonel, and Stanley Eclipse.

"Again the Tocsin sounds!" Fashion and Peytona are to meet once more to settle the question of the Championship of the Turf.—It will be seen by the annexed letters from Mr. Kirkman, that the friends of Fashion have only to "make play" to ensure a race, should her owner again consent to place her services at their disposal. The matches offered to The Colonel and Stanley Eclipse, will, if accepted, be regarded with no ordinary interest. Possibly, the owners of some of the horses "to the North," who are not mentioned by Mr. K., may like to give "a turn" to Jeanette or Lisbonah. We shall see.—Three of the prominent Northern horses—The Colonel, Dunregan, and Maria Peyton—have been sold to Canada since the races here last spring, but there are "plenty more where they came from."

The Fall Meeting on the Union Course is likely to exceed in interest any of its predecessor of late years. It will be held at the usual date, and the purses, (which will be duly advertised) will be commensurate to the occasion.

We submit to the Sporting World the following characteristic Letters:

CHALLENGE FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FASHION:

Believing that *Peytona* is a better race horse than *Fashion*, and that her defeat at Camden was in consequence of her being amiss, I propose a deciding contest *for the Championship of the American Turf*, and will run a Match for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS a side, half forfeit, over the Union Course, Long Island, on the first Monday in October next, subject to be postponed by the Judges on account of the weather and track, (as I desire a perfect trial of the abilities of the horses.) The stake to be made good by 12 o'clock on the Monday preceding the race; and the Judges to be appointed at the same time and place which the Match shall be play'ed or pay.

The Match to be closed by the——day of ——, and the forfeit to be secured to the satisfaction of the New York Jockey Club.

If desirable, the match can be made for a larger sum, but I only bet my own money.

T. KIRKHAM.

Florence, Ala., July 11, 1845.

FLORENCE, July 11, 1845.

To the Editor of the "Spirit of the Times:"

In the event of my engaging my mare Peytona at the fall meeting, on Long Island, I propose to Match Jeanbertieau against The Colonel, three mile heats, for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, half forfeit. And to match Lisbonah against Stanley Eclipse, two mile heats for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, half forfeit, to come off over the same course, at some convenient day, either before or after, as may be agreed on.

I will match against anything to the North, and have merely designated these two horses in consequence of their high reputation.

T. KIRKHAM.

From the Raleigh Register.

Supreme Court.

The following Opinions were delivered during the last week:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Jones and Dudney, v. Allen, from Person, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Haywood v. Long, from Granville, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in State v. Evans, from Rowan, directing the judgment to be reversed a *venire de novo*.

Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Caldwell v. Black, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Crissman v. Causey, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Brooks v. Morgan, from Orange, affirming the decision of the Superior Court.

Also, in Alexander v. Springs, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in *Den ex dem.* Davis v. Campbell, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo*.

By DANIEL, J., in Lentz v. Chambers, from Rowan, awarding a *venire de novo*.

Also, in Rea v. Alexander, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Huntley v. Ratliff, from Anson, directing a *venire de novo*.

Also, in Ratliff, v. Huntley from Anson, affirming the judgment below.

By NASH, J., in Martin v. McBryde, in Equity, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill without prejudice.

Also, in Motley, v. Read, in Equity from Caswell, aside the report and referring the cause to the Clerk of this Court.

Also, in Wilson v. Coffield, from Martin, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Bank of Cape Fear v. Edwards, from Wake, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment here for the Plaintiff.

Also, in *Den ex dem.* Stedman v. McIntosh, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the Governor v. Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, in Equity from Wake, declaring there is error in the proceedings of the Court of Equity, and that the appeal was well allowed, pursuant to the 29th Section of Ch. IV, of the Revised Statutes.

Also, in Toole & Wilkinson v. McSwain and others, in Equity from Beaufort.

Also, in Maxwell v. Wallace, in Equity from Mecklenburg, directing the bill to be dismissed with costs.

From the New York Evening Mirror.

The cause of Victoria not going to Paris.

The Paris papers state that there is a mysterious rumor, that the cause of Victoria's declining to visit Paris, was the knowledge that a plot had been concocted against her Majesty's domestic peace, whose jealousy of Prince Albert is now generally understood. It is said that some of the most beautiful women at the Parisian Court had resolved to attack the Prince immediately on his arrival, and their plans were so exquisitely arranged that he could hardly fail to have fallen into the snare prepared for him. Her majesty, however, heard of it, and notwithstanding the urgent entreaties of the Duke of Nemours, and the solicitations of Phillippe and the rest of his family, she remained inexorable, and does not visit Paris this year.

Upon this scandalous item of "Court News," the New York Tribune makes the following just reflections:

"It is a great pity that the names of these "most beautiful women of the French Court," are not given. Surely, these ladies, so eager to advertise themselves as courtesans of the basest kind, ought not to "blush unseen"—though we rather distrust their ability to blush otherwise. The poor creature who walks Broadway or haunts the Palais Royal earning the wages of infamy because she must have bread—still more the victim of her ungovernable passions—is a model of female virtue, if compared with these Courtezans of rank, fashion and beauty, so eager to violate the laws of God and their own being, merely for the infamous purpose of torturing the heart and embittering the future days of a devoted wife and mother.

We were about to say something harsh of the appearance of such articles as the above, without a word of rebuke or disapprobation, in the American journals; but we know how easily paragraphs sometimes slip into daily papers, and how difficult it is, in a season when French morals are in fashion, utterly to avoid them. So let it pass.

Licensed to ruin Souls.—We never see a sign licensed to sell spirits, without thinking it is a license to ruin souls. They are the downing avenues to poverty and rags in this life, and as another has said, "the short cuts to hell". Is it to be tamely borne in this land of light and reformation, that these dens of iniquity, the manufactories for souls, be open on the Sabbath, that the shall be enriched and kept afloat by this unholy traffic—many of those declaring that they could not keep up their shop if it were not for the Sabbath market day? Who may well say, "buried is the gain made on that day!" Poor wretched man. Do you not know that every penny that rings on your counter on that day, will yet eat your flesh as it were fire; that every drop of liquid poison swallowed in your gas lit palaces will only serve to kindle up the flame of the "fire, that is not quenched!"—*Memoir of McCheyne.*

The Western Turnpikes.—It will be recollected that the Legislature of this State, at its last session, made an appropriation for the survey of a Turnpike from this city, west, to the Buncombe Turnpike road; thence to the Georgia State line, in Cherokee county, in this State; also from the town of Fayetteville, to intersect the same at some point east of the Yeadkin river. The Governor has appointed Professor MITCHELL, of Chapel Hill, to perform this service, and that gentleman has been engaged to the discharge of the duty, and expects to be prepared to report to the next Legislature a full record of the entire survey.—*Raleigh Independent.*

The composition of the Convention of Texas, which has just accepted of annexation and is now busy about the Constitution, exemplifies the whole history of Texas, and seems to prove beyond all peradventure, that the movements and the movers, the acts and the actors, have been throughout American, and mostly Southern. The Union publishes the roll of the Convention, whence it results that one only out of sixty-one is a Texan; all the rest are from the United States, and all, save six, from slaveholding States. There are 23 lawyers among the 61 members.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

Tariff.

We see the following from the "South Carolinian" of last week, in order to show that "it is not true in point of fact," that in the article of Lace "the poor are taxed more heavily in proportion than the rich."

From the Carolinian.

How the Tariff Operates—*Who Pays the Duty?*—It has often been alleged that the Tariff operates if against any, only against the wealthy cotton planter, and that the allegation that the necessary articles of the poor are taxed more heavily in proportion than the luxuries of the rich, is not true in point of fact: but the following, which we clip from the New York Evening Post is conclusion to the single article of *lace*, will enable our readers to form some idea of the extent of the injustice in the operations of the present Tariff law. How long will they be suffered to exist, a reproach and stigma upon the intelligence and honesty of the country!

"The article I wish to refer to is that of *lace*. Every family throughout the country use more or less of the article of lace for trimming and other purposes. Silk lace is expensive, and few but the really wealthy can use it in any quantity. Cotton laces are cheap, and are used by every female who has not means of purchasing the silk article. Now see how these tariff makers have managed to throw the tax, or the burden of this great article of consumption upon the poor, and almost entirely exempt the rich. A few days since, I saw an invoice of the silk laces, amounting to one thousand dollars, which weighed twenty pounds. It pays duty by weight, at the rate of $2 50 per pound. Of course, the whole amount of duty on the invoice was but $50, or five per cent. I at the same time saw an invoice of cotton laces, amounting to one thousand dollars, which paid a duty of $200, or 20 per cent. Let me state it thus:—The rich, in buying one thousand dollars worth of lace, pay a tax to the government of only $50. The poor or middling classes, in buying one thousand dollars worth of lace, pay a tax to the government of $200. And this is the tariff so just in itself, so equal in its benefits, and so necessary to the prosperity of the country! Its justice is but its robbery, its benefits but cruelty and wrong. Let its iniquities be swept from the statute book. T."

In the foregoing extract from the N. York Evening Post it is assumed that "*silk lace is expensive, and few but the really wealthy can use it in any quantity.*" This is not so. Silk laces is the meanest and cheapest kind of lace, and is but little used at all by either rich or poor. Almost the only kind used is black, for trimmings; and some idea may be formed of its cheapness when it is considered that it is but a little stouter than cobweb, and that it will take from *one to five* thousand yards of it to weigh a pound! White silk lace tarnishes easily and will not wash, as every lady knows, and therefore is not much used.

"*Cotton laces are cheap, and are used by every female who has not the means of purchasing the silk article*," says the *Post*. The first part of the sentence is correct,—"cotton laces are cheap,"—but that they are only used by females," who have not the means of purchasing the silk article," is false. They are used by both rich and poor, because they are both cheap and durable. An estimate may be formed of their cheapness when we state the fact that a merchant of this place exhibited to us, the other day, the invoice of the whole of his cotton laces, contained in two boxes, and measuring nearly *one thousand yards*, the whole cost of which in New York was *less than eleven dollars!* The original cost was probably half of this amount, and, consequently, the duty is about three-sixteenths of a cent per yard. Very onerous, this, upon poor people. As to durability, they have become so popular as to almost exclude the article of *thread laces*,—which is the dearest kind of lace, and only worn by the rich. If any one doubts the facts we have here stated, they can be confirmed by applying to any dry goods merchants. It is not true, therefore, that in the article of laces "the poor are taxed more heavily in proportion than the rich."

It is not stated in the extract from the *Post* that this *enormous* duty is laid to protect the American manufacturer, and put money in his purse; but, we presume, it was left to be inferred. Now we have no silk or cotton lace manufactories in this country (except what is made in families for their own use) to come in competition with the foreign article, consequently the duty on these articles is purely a *revenue one*, and goes to the support of the Government.

We advise our neighbor of the Carolinian to be more cautious in his selections hereafter, when he wishes to demonstrate "the injustice in the operations of the Tariff law." We think in the present instance he has been peculiarly unfortunate. But we presume he was misled by his sympathy for the poor to use the article without a proper examination. Sympathy is a very amiable feeling, and proves a soft and tender heart in those who display it; but to make imaginary oppressions the theme for jeremiades, indicates also that there is a soft spot somewhere else.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Another Swing of the Guillotine!

The following removals and appointments are officially announced: Stephen S. Levy, Postmaster at Lowell, Mass., in place of Jacob Robbins, removed;—Stephen R. Mallory, Postmaster at Key West, Florida, vice Adam Gordon removed;—James McBride, register of the land office at Springfield, Mo., vice Joel H. Haden, removed;—Nicholas R. Smith, receiver of public monies at the same office, vice George R. Smith, removed;—Peter Dexey, collector of the Customs at Marblehead, Mass., vice James Gregory, removed;—Joseph T. Pease, collector of the Customs at Edgartown, vice Massvick Leavitt Taxter, removed.

In addition to these official announcements, we are informed by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper that on the 31st ult., the following clerks in the several offices in that city were made to "walk the plank," viz: Judge Smith, from the General Post Office; Messrs. Warren and Beebe, from the Indian bureau; Messrs. Blair and Sanford and the son of the latter from other offices; Mr. Ross, an aged man, from the Dead Letter office. "More removals," he says, "may have taken place; but the above are positively ascertained."

Rumor says that Peter Hagner and Stephen Pleasanton, two of the Auditors, and T. L. Edwards, Commissioner of pensions, (the latter to be succeeded by Mr. Clinton, of N. Y.) are to be soon removed. Also, Maj. Noland, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, who is to be superseded by George Pike. Major Dade, Warden of the Penitentiary, who was removed a few days in consequence of the severe illness of his daughter, resulting for "removal" during time, has been superseded by Mr. Coleman, who presided a few days before at the meeting of the "Democratic Association" at which resolutions approving of the removal of Maj. Wm. B. Lewis, which had been before had upon the table, were adopted! Thus do private griefs mingle with public duties! Thus is personal hatred indulged, and "blessed with a show of public virtue!"

While recording the sanguinary deeds of the guillotine, it may not be malapropos to refer to the death in Washington of one of the officers recently proscribed. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says: "Mr. James, whose case I have above referred to, died on Thursday, and was buried yesterday. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal church, a good man, and a worthy citizen, and leaves a widow and six children penyless, but I trust not friendless. He had been for five and twenty years a Clerk in the Register's office and not a whisper of complaint was ever breathed against him. Mr. Gillett, (the Register) with the approbation of the President, removed this man from office. Unqualified for any other employment, he remonstrated against the act, represented the helpless condition of his family, was roughly repulsed, went home, and fell sick. A congestive fever came on, and this, aggravated by his distress of mind, terminated in a brain fever, which resulted in his death. Is this case against whom have the widow's curse and the orphan's cry gone up to heaven?"

From the Raleigh Register.

A Few Plain Thoughts.

One of the disadvantages incident to a popular Government, is that unfixing and restless spirit of change, which is apt to possess the people, and which involves in uncertainty every description of industry. Never satisfied with our materials of happiness, disappointed in each new acquisition, and bent, therefore, on further experiments, there is danger lest at last, we rush like chaos into the gulf before us, from extreme licentiousness to that of despotism. Whoever pants for office, finds his account by evoking a spirit of discontent. The aspirant for favor assures the people that things must not remain as they are, or the country is ruined. Golden visions are held up for all who will go for the pulling down of a party, the repeal of a Tariff, the destruction of a Bank. Some policy, to which the country has barely had time to conform itself, which has given a new direction to millions of capital, and to vast amounts of talent and enterprize—*all* must be overturned, that an Administration may be continued in power.

Lower down, but not less active in the work of agitation, is another class of Politicians. Fresh from the Poor Houses, Penitentiaries and Manufactories of Europe, they no sooner touch our shores, than they set up as Apostles of Liberty. Though they never knew true freedom at home, they astound our people by the information, that they are ground down by oppression. Execrations which they learned, but dared not utter, in their own country, are poured upon our laws and usages; and it would seem, as if they sought to avenge the wrong received from one Government, by convulsing another. They can talk of nothing but the social and political degradation of their brother workmen, the enormous profits of the Capitalist, and the growing aristocracy of wealth. With such men, *equal rights* mean not an equal title to the protection of law, but *equality of condition*. A foot rule, and, a little Arithmetic, would, in their estimation, suffice to adjust the most conflicting claims. But so long as the natural endowments of men are entirely unequal, so long it will need more than the skill of a MARAT, or a ROBESPIERRE, to equalize their condition. Society may resolve itself on its original elements—it may forego all the blessings of civilization—it may bring back the boasted simplicity and freedom of patriarchal times—and what then? Why, we should find ourselves as far as ever, from any PRACTICAL equality. The wiliest and strongest—the best hunter and the bravest warrior—would soon lord it over the rest. One portion, from happy talents, or happy circumstances, would rise to the top—another sink, like dregs, to the bottom. The history of every savage tribe proclaims that corporeal or mental superiority always confers an ascendency on its possessor; and, that despite the theories of a pseudo philosophy, the most untutored mind will own and respect it.

More anon.

From the American Republican.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

Extraordinary Passage of 11 days.—Fifteen Days Later from Europe!

The Cambria arrived at Boston yesterday, having performed one of the quickest passages on record; she left Liverpool on the 1st instant.

We are indebted to the extras of the Sun and Herald newspapers for the following summary of news:

The markets are lively.

The demand for cotton is large, but the requirements are for the legitimate purposes of trade. The spinners keep themselves well supplied, the principal inducement to which is the low price of the staple. Great as the stock in hands is, it is giving way under the immense regular demand, and heavy as are the new crops, the current business promises to swallow it up in due course. Speculators are not inactive. The demand for export is large, and under these combined causes, American has advanced 1.8th per lb. Brazil is also 1.8th better, while in Pernam and Egyptian there has been a good deal doing.

The total sales of the week amount to 72,690 bags. The cotton trade, at all times the best commercial barometer in England, indicates what we have elsewhere dwelt upon more in detail—the highly flourishing state of the country.

The Iron trade is falling off, and the impression at present is, that the market will sink still lower, and some talk is already current about lowering the wages of the colliers. Many of the speculations which have been and still are before the public, must, it is clear, be either abandoned or postponed, and a much less quantity of iron will suffice than was sometime ago calculated upon.

Speculation has thus received a blow, under the effect of which the trade is now reeling. The price of bar iron is now nominally £10 at the works. The demand is present is dull, and stocks are accumulating.

The American Provision markets is stagnant state, owing to the saturation of stocks, and the absence of imports. There is necessarily but little business doing, and the quotations are rather nominal than otherwise.

Parliament is about closing its session, and the Queen arranging for a continental tour.

The quarterly meeting of the iron masters has recently been held in Staffordshire. During the last few weeks every description of manufactured iron has been reduced upwards of 20 per cent.

The French papers contain the particulars of an outbreak in Catalonia. Some of the small towns round Barcelona had been called upon to contribute their levy of men to the army.

The price of American Stocks is looking up. The determination of the "drab-colored Pennsylvanians" to shame their traducers has produced this improved feeling, which exists in the Bourse of Paris as well as London.

Money in the British metropolis is plentiful, and the rate of discount is low. The Share market and the Public Securities are in a confiding and healthy state.

The crops were somewhat uncertain, owing to the state of the weather.

Intelligence from Algeria gives an account of the massacre of a thousand Arabs by the French. The cavern of the Dahra, where the Arabs had taken refuge, was the scene of this horrid affair. Here they were hemmed in, faggots were lighted, and the unfortunate wretches were burnt and suffocated in their place of refuge.

The Oxford, Capt. Rathbone, arrived on the 7th inst., with one day's later intelligence than previously received by steamship Cambria.

The "Rochester, Capt. Britton, arrived on the 14th, after an excellent passage, bringing two days later date; and the "Garrick," Capt. Trask, on the 17th, but the latter was anticipated by the former.

The two Queens of Spain were at Barcelona.

IRELAND.

The celebration of the 12th of July by the Orangemen provoked the attacks of the Catholic party in several instances, and in one at Armagh, we regret to say, the affray ended fatally. Several of the persons engaged in the affray were arrested, but were rescued immediately with the greatest effrontery.—The soldiery paraded the streets during the night, and remained under arms all day on Sunday to enable the peaceable inhabitants to go to worship!

FRANCE.

The Paris dates are of the 15th of July.

On the Texas question, the Journals, almost without distinction of party, continue to regard annexation as only waiting some matters of form to be fully completed. Some of them denounce the government for having, as they say, (though you will remember Monsieur Guizot indignantly denied it,) consented to aid England in her attempts to defeat annexation, in return for the abandonment of the right of search.

The session of the two Chambers may be considered as concluded, the Deputies having actually broken up, and the Peers only sitting to get through a few measures of importance. Next Monday, in all probability, the session will be formally closed by the King delivering a speech from the throne. It commenced on the 28th of December, and in the course of it sixty new laws have been passed, some of them of great domestic importance. The law for carrying into effect the new slave trade with England, had the greatest majorities in its favor of any measure.

The great topic of general interest during the last fortnight has been the question relative to the Jesuits. After the famous appeal of Thiers to the government to put the laws in force against the followers of Loyola, M. Rossi was sent to Rome with the mission of persuading the Pope to recall the Jesuits from France, and thereby save the government the pain and scandal of being compelled to expel them by the strong hand. In this mission M. Rossi has completely succeeded—the religious communities of the Jesuites being ordered to be broken up, the greater part of their body to quit the kingdom, their noviciates to be sold, and their houses and property (they are very rich) to be disposed of. This is considered a great triumph over the religious party; and so undoubtedly it is, for, say what people will, the Jesuites are the ablest champions of the Romish Church. The religious newspapers console themselves by asserting that it was not the Pope who consented that the Jesuits should be sent out of France, but the General of the Jesuits himself. For my part I cannot see that it makes much difference which it was; but certainly it is not very likely the General would have consented to so very important a measure, contrary as it is to the general conduct of his Order, (witness the late events in Switzerland, for example) unless he had been fully assured that it was agreeable to the Holy Father.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, July 14th.—I have nothing new to communicate, in addition to what was stated in my last. M. de Northomb will be sent to Berlin as ambassador, and the Cabinet will weather on until the meeting of the Chambers, and then do the best they can.

Our railways already established are very prosperous, and are annually becoming more so. English capitalists have undertaken the formation of some new lines, and other capitalists are bidding for other new lines. We are already well supplied with chemins de fer, but when the lines in progress and projected shall be completed, we shall possess a vast web of iron roads.

ITALY.

Rome, July 6.—The Pope has kindly given directions that the library of the Vatican shall be henceforth open to the public. It contains very few printed books, but still it is one of the most valuable libraries in the world.

The eruption of Vesuvius has attracted a host of travellers to Naples.

SWITZERLAND.

Zurich July 11.—The Diet is now sitting, having been opened on the 7th, by a speech recommending peace and union. To the present, no decision of importance has been taken, unless it be the refusal of the motion made by a deputy to the Jesuitical party, to postpone the assembling of the militia.

Fatal Steamboat Disaster on the Missouri.—A most disastrous accident occurred to the steamboat Big Hatchee on the 22nd ult. just as she was leaving Herman, on the Missouri River, by which a number of persons were killed. Herman is about one hundred miles above St. Louis.