

FROM GRENADA.
Important to the South.—We have received, says the Norfolk Beacon of Thursday, from our correspondent of the Grenada Free Press, files of his journal to the 18th of July. The House of Assembly had passed a bill preventing the deportation of the quondam apprentices from Grenada to Trinidad, quite a harsh measure, we should suppose, towards those who, if they be really free, have quite as good a right of seeing foreign parts as any other subjects of the British Queen. But the most important item contained in these papers to the trade and commerce of the United States, and especially of the Southern States is the motion of Mr. Gaff in the Grenada House of Assembly to petition the British Parliament to lessen the duties on the Sugars from the Colonies, and to "make a total prohibition of slave grown commodities in the ports of Great Britain." Not only are the Sugars of the South to be excluded, according to the resolution, but even the Cotton also.

The Grenada Free Press of the 18th ult. says: "The debate on Mr. Gaff's motion, made in the House of Assembly on Thursday last, with reference to a reduction on the duties of the staple productions of the Colony, and the prohibition of slave grown sugar by Great Britain, will be found in another column, and calls for the serious and united support of the whole community—mercantile and mechanical, as well as agricultural. To the member who brought forward the measure, unconnected as he is with both of the above classes, except that his prosperity is linked in a measure with theirs, the thanks of the country are due. Whether any beneficial result will accrue, remains yet to be seen, but we conceive that a unity of purpose will greatly contribute to so desirable an event.

"The resolution contemplates two distinct measures—namely, a reduction of duties at present exacted by the mother country on our staple manufactures, and a total prohibition of slave grown commodities. Whether her Majesty's Government will or can grant the first prayer, we of course cannot say; an immediate concession of the latter, we have no hesitation in declaring, would be but an act of justice not only to her colonies, but to England herself. We maintain that Great Britain has no more right to withhold the latter prayer, than would a parent be justified in giving bread to a stranger while his own children were famishing.

"It is a problem yet to be solved, whether the British colonies will be able to compete with the foreign growers, and while England fosters the prosperity of the latter, by admitting their produce, the odds against her own colonies will be still more fearful.

"Among the arguments made use of by the members who proposed the measure, were, the utter utility of a petition from one Colony, being listened to, and the great deficiency in the British revenue. Such, we, with deference conceived to be untenable. The Government of England is, or is supposed accessible to the petitions and requests of the poorest subject that owes allegiance to our Queen, and it would indeed be the height of sloth and folly for each Colony to remain quiescent, waiting till its neighbour shall have commenced a similar undertaking. Nor is it the fault of the colonies that the British revenue is deficient, whether this lies with the Government or with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, individually. The British Colonists have made a voluntary gift to the labouring classes in accordance with the wishes of the Parent State; they complain—and complain justly—of the serious grievances, and are they to be told that because the expenses of the Empire require so many more pounds than can just at the moment be conveniently mustered, those oppressive exactions are to be continued? That the slave trade is to be encouraged, the foreign sugar grower enriched, at the expense of the British Colonists? Were there no receivers there would be no thieves, and did England prohibit the importation of slave grown sugar, &c., the demand for the miserable Africans would be considerably lessened. We trust that it will soon be in our power to announce that every Colony in the Archipelago has followed the example about to be set by this Island."

EXTRACT, July 13, 1838.
PARIS, July 13, 1838.

The sale of the late Prince, l'Alleyrand's Library, which has just taken place produced quite a sensation in Paris. Les Hommes Littéraires, et Les Hommes d'Etat were curious to see the course of studies of the great Diplomat. One of the first books created no little interest: it was "Director pour la Conscience d'un Roi," with marginal notes in the manuscript. The largest part of the Library was purchased by Mr. White of Florida, and will be an acquisition to the United States.

The purchase of the Prince, at the different periods of his eventful life, indicate his changes of position as "coming events cast their shadows before them." Republicanism seemed to be cheaply estimated. The old Constitution of the Republic, in quarto, handsomely bound, sold for ten cents, and Benjamin Constant speeches, presented by him to the Prince for four francs. It is said that the Prince did not read much at any period of his life, but when he did, it was his habit to make his observations in the margin.

FOREIGN.
From the Baltimore American.
NINE DAYLATER FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship South America brings Liverpool advices to the 4th August.
The commercial intelligence is rather favorable—the Liverpool Cotton Market exhibited a decided improvement upon the previous accounts—the article having advanced 1-3 of a penny, and the sales of the week ending August 2d having reached 32,610 bales, which must be considered a very fair business.

In Colonial produce generally there was a good business at steady prices, and tea and indigo prices are better. American stocks had become difficult to sell, from the vast amounts which had been brought into the London market, and were known to be on the way.

The subject of the North Eastern Boundary had been casually inquired into in the House of Commons. The Earl of Durham, and his administration of the affairs of the Canadas, continued to be targets for attack by the Anti-Ministerialists. We see no Steam Ship advertised in the Liverpool papers for New York Marshal Soutli has returned to France. The British fleet on the North American Station is now said to be composed of 32 vessels, carrying 1160 guns, and 10,210 men. The sum that will be required over and above the ordinary grants for 1837-1838, to defray the expenses occasioned by the outbreak in Upper and Lower Canada, amounts, it is said, to 5,004,000l.

The excitement in Great Britain respecting the crops, had not subsided. In Scotland they are very backward, as the weather has been cold. In Ireland, the prospect was fair. Judging from the best information we can get, we should think the crops would hardly reach an average, and it appears that such was the general opinion by the rise in bonded wheat, and the tendency of speculation that way.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given instructions that during the blockade of the ports of Mexico by the French, the British packets shall not convey specie.

A terrible gale occurred on the Black Sea June 10th, causing the destruction of several Russian vessels employed against the Circassians, together with numerous merchant vessels. Particulars below.

The Irish Municipal Reform bill has passed the Lords, but in a shape which will ensure its rejection by the Commons.

It would seem probable, from an article in the Paris papers, that another blockade is getting up against Chili.

The Journal des Debats contains a long article on the blockade of the Mexican ports, in which it reviews and justifies the policy of the French Cabinet in the affair.

Destruction of the Russian Fleet.—The London Times has advice from Circassia, which give an account of a catastrophe experienced by the Russian fleet in the Black Sea on the 11th inst. Three ships of the line, two corvettes, five brigs, two steamers, and two smaller craft, had been completely wrecked on the coast, and 11 ships of war stranded, and supposed to be irretrievable. It was believed that not fewer than 300 Russian ships had been put under de combat by the hurricane.

The Garrison of the fort of Scotcha have made two sorties to protect the wrecks of the 2 corvettes, was attacked by the natives and compelled to retreat with the loss of 1000 men out of the 1,100 of which the party had consisted. The Circassians, after plundering the corvettes, set fire to them, and burnt four other vessels, under the very guns of the fort.

MARKETS.
Liverpool, Aug. 1, 1838.

The weather has continued very wet and cold; indeed so far we have scarcely felt summer, and serious apprehensions are again being felt for the state of our Grain crops. The wheat is very backward, and in many instances an insect has attacked it, and destroyed the farina. A consequence is, some sirs is here in our market, and wheat has been run up to 8s and 8s 6d per bushel. Many persons here are now of opinion, that Bonded Grain will be and by admitted at the minimum duty. Such will have a serious effect on our home trade, depress the value of cotton and enhance that of money.

Liverpool, Aug. 1, 1838.

We have no change to note in our Cotton Market, except for good and fine qualities which are comparatively scarce and may be quoted 1-8 a 1-4 per lb. higher. The sales for the week ending 27th ult. were 24,960 bales, of which were 15,420 of 5 1/2 to 6 3/4; 7,080 Orleans at 5 to 8; with 10 lots at 20s; 2,500 Alabama and Missouri at 5 to 7 1/2; and 140 Sea Island at 21 to 24 1/2 per lb.; 750 bales were on speculation, and 1,200 The Corn Markets have further advanced.—Bonded Wheat of prime quality is worth 8s to 8s 6d per 70 lbs.

Liverpool, Aug. 3, 1838.

The detention of the packet enables us to give you the business of another week. The import of Cotton had been 23,882 bales and the sales 32,610 bales, including of American sorbs, 165 Sea Island at 1s 6d a 2s 2d; 5000 Sea Island at 11s; 10,000 Upland at 5, 8, 1-4d; 5200 Alabama and Tennessee at 4 1/2 to 7 1/2; and 750 New Orleans at 5 a 8 1/4. The sales during the month of July were 93,920 bags, a small part on speculation.

OFFICIAL.
TREASURY NOTES.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1838.
The whole amount of Treasury Notes authorized by the act of Oct. 12, 1837, having been issued, viz: \$10,000,000 00
And there not having been redeemed of them about 7,350,000 00
The new emissions made in place of those under the act of May 12, 1838, have been 5,547,310 01
There have been redeemed of these last about 100,000 00

This leaves a balance of all outstanding equal to about \$8,097,310 01

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1838.

Notice is hereby given, that the outstanding Treasury notes issued in pursuance of the acts of Congress of the 12th October, 1837, and the act additional thereto, will be paid agreeably to their tenor upon presentation at the Treasury of the United States whenever they fall due.

Each parcel of notes, offered for payment should be accompanied by a schedule, showing the dates and sums of the several notes, with the rate of interest thereon.

Holder of Treasury notes, to whom it may be more convenient to have the amount due upon the same made available at either of the Ports of Entry or Land Offices, are informed that all Collectors and Receivers of Public Money will continue to receive them, and allow the principal and interest due thereon, in payment for lands and customs.

Those who may not wish to use the notes in payments to the United States, nor find it convenient to take the amount due on them at the Treasury, will be accommodated with drafts therefor, payable at their places of residence, whenever it is found to be practicable.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 1st, 1838.

Notice is hereby given, that the whole of the fifth instalment of the Neapolitan indemnity has been received in this country, and that the net proceeds thereof are 221,035 96. Claimants can obtain their due proportions of it on application to the Bank of America, in New York.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I hope no treasury notes will be issued. The Treasury drafts upon actual deposits are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credits as Treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and shavers and brokers; and will be, if issued, and the Government cannot avoid it. Different must it be with Treasury drafts drawn upon actual deposits; and from the conduct of the banks and the merchants, they deserve no favors from the Government, which they have attempted to disgrace, and to destroy its credit both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserve protection from the funds of the Banks.
Yours, &c.
ANDREW JACKSON.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
The above is an extract from one of Gen. Jackson's letters to F. P. Blair, published in the Globe about 12 months since. The letter of which it forms a part was the first distinct announcement of what course the administration intended to pursue in relation to the currency.

Since the above letter was written, the administration has issued 20 millions of treasury notes, and would have been glad of authority to issue as many more. Yet there are no "actual deposits" to draw on. What must the "faithful" think of this disobedience to commands on the part of the "successor to the predecessor"? Twenty millions of "PAPER CREDITS" in less than 12 months, with the peremptory orders of the great Chief forbidding their issue, and denouncing them as unconstitutional! It is rank treason!

Richmond Whig.

SUB-TREASURY MEN & CONSERVATIVES.
From the following paragraphs from the Petersburg Constellation and Fincastle Democrat, (the organs of the Sub-treasury party) it would seem that the Conservatives have very little to expect at the hands of their brethren.

From the Petersburg Constellation.
"William C. Rives notwithstanding all the flatteries of the Richmond Equivocator especially, may assure himself that his attempt at the head of some sixteen or eighteen seceders from the Republican party, and by identifying himself in the effort (and far beyond that effort) with the bitter and hereditary enemies of that party, to force the administration to the adoption of a policy essentially Anti-Republican; a policy which insures the supremacy of monopolies, and perpetuates the circulation of their depreciated paper, with its attendant gambling speculations and aristocratic inequalities in society, is an offence from the consequence of which he never can recover, should he survive its commission a thousand years. It is an offence which must bring him and his associate in it, into a small and justly condemned minority; and this at no distant period?"

From the Fincastle Democrat.
"We never said that we would unite with the Whigs in keeping down such men as Rives and Tallmadge, but we did say that we would prefer Mr. Leigh to Mr. Rives as Senator, on the principle that an OPEN ENEMY could do us less injury than a FALSE FRIEND, and we say so still."

A GEOLOGICAL DISQUISITION; OR THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE "GLOBE."

The Globe, among other accusations of bribery and corruption which it is every day bringing against its political opponents, had seen fit to assail Mr. Bond and his constituents in the following paragraph:
"The bank held immense power in his [Mr. Bond's] district, and exerted its moneyed influence in aid of the Federal party, which has stronger hold in that quarter than in any other part of Ohio. It succeeded by a small majority in electing Mr. Bond the collector of its bonds there. He may be looked upon as a representative of repressed debtors."

Mr. Bond, after indignantly repelling this gross charge against his constituents, thus carries the war into Africa:
"But who is this man who impudently arrays himself against the People! Why, sir, he is himself a repressed debtor of the very bank which he is every day reviling.—Do gentlemen require proof? The files of this House furnish it. A paper reported or filed by one of the committees of this House shows that this same Francis P. Blair, who was brought here from Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky, to publish the Globe, owed the Bank of the United States the sum of \$30,744 36. It is true that only a part of this sum was his own debt; nevertheless, on his own account, and as security for others, he was debtor to that bank, on the 30th day of November, 1830, for the whole amount of the sum which I have mentioned. Did he pay it? No, sir.—Does he yet owe it? No, Sir. How was he discharged? He compromised, if the terms on which he was released are justly entitled to be called a compromise. What were those terms? Why he held a clerk's fee bill, amounting to \$37 42, and a note on a gentleman by the name of Gratz for \$200, say, together, \$237 42, which he gave up to the bank, and was released from \$20,744 36? Now, sir, I think Francis P. Blair may justly be called a "repressed debtor."

Such a settlement proves that Blair was utterly insolvent at the close of the year 1830. If his insolvency was occasioned by misfortune, he should be pitied rather than condemned on that account. Of the circumstances of his failure I am ignorant. I refer to his insolvency for what I esteem a perfectly just purpose in this debate. We find him brought to Washington in 1831, and employed as the publisher or editor of the Globe, which is made the Government press. We soon see streams of patronage flowing in upon him from all the Executive Departments. The extent and character of this patronage I have before alluded to. In a brief space of time we see him living and entertaining expensively, and going all the rounds of the court society at Washington. If Mr. Blair had no connexion with this Government patronage, he might do all this, and no man would be justified in alluding to or commenting on it. It is a high prerogative of every freeman to do with his own as he pleases. But, Mr. Speaker, the sudden change in the fortunes of Mr. Blair, connected as he is with Executive patronage, his single leap from insolvency to wealth, impel me to inquire if "there is not something rotten in Denmark?"

It must certainly require a very considerable share of impudence in a Journal thus originally brought into existence by government favor, and from the very day of its birth, paid for and sustained out of the public treasury; a journal which has been by far the most profitable of any ever printed in this or we suspect any other country, but which has owed all its patronage, and all its income to direct executive favor, and which should it cease tomorrow to be the executive organ, would cease tomorrow to possess the slightest pecuniary value or political influence,—we say it must require a very tolerable share of impudence in such a journal, to cry out so lustily against "bought" and "pensioned" presses, and "paid" scribblers! The Globe, however, must be confessed to be pretty good authority, as to the degree of influence which money is capable of exerting, and the zeal which "pay" is able to inspire; for most assuredly that establishment: has had a practical experience in this matter, which entitles its opinions to great weight. The prospect of being obliged to work without pay, the danger it is now in of losing a stipend far greater than the salary of the President of the United States, produces indeed a most frightful effect upon the Globe, and may be considered as the immediate cause of those frightful epileptic fits, with which it is now almost daily visited. As the strength of Sampson was in his hair, so the strength of the Globe, indeed its very life is in its allowance from the Treasury. Cut off that, and it must die.

Retrenchment!—It was under this cry that the present party came into power. Let us see how their acts have corresponded with their professions.
In the last year of Mr. Monroe's administration there were expended a little upwards of \$15,000,000. During Mr. Adams' administration there were expended about \$12,000,000 a year. Under the last administration it was increased to more than \$18,000,000 & in the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration it reached the enormous sum of \$35,554,331!

A new ship of 800 tons, called La Duchesse D'Orleans, has been added to the line of packets sailing from New York for Havre. She is owned by Capt. Henry Robinson, and is to be commanded by Captain Richardson, late of the Charlemagne. She is to sail on 8th September.

If the Sub-Treasury were in force, the only subject on which Mr. Calhoun and the Administration agree would be the tap at once.—Would he then assume his ancient attitude of hostility to the party, or would he in pursuit of his chimera, a re-organization of parties, continue to the adhere to the Administration?

STATISTICS OF COTTON.

The following statement appears in the New Orleans Bee, and was drawn up for it, says that paper by one of the best informed merchants of that city. It exhibits the consumption of cotton wool in Great Britain from the year 1810 to 1837:

1810	310,200
1811	311,000
1812	315,500
1813	373,100
1814	315,000
1815	338,400
1816	349,800
1817	411,300
1818	424,300
1819	428,185
1820	491,079
1821	489,728
1822	536,000
1823	537,000
1824	635,548
1825	564,516
1826	560,079
1827	713,333
1828	731,248
1829	745,057
1830	805,475
1831	873,154
1832	864,085
1833	884,887
1834	890,724
1835	944,216
1836	1,032,944
1837	1,080,155

Total, 16,956,613

N. B.—The consumption of American or United States cotton having greatly increased of late years, as compared with other descriptions, which taken in connection with the increased weight of the bales, the comparative consumption in 1836 would be fully 1,200,000 bales, against 310,000 in 1810.

Mississippi and Louisiana Cottons being usually sold in this market under the denomination of "Orleans Cottons," it is difficult to designate the actual annual production of each State separately; but that of Louisiana alone, within the last three years, may be assumed at 200,000 bales per annum, and the average production of Sugar at about 80,000 hhds. in the same interval, exclusive of Molasses, Syrup and Rum distilled therefrom. This would represent an annual value of \$15,000,000 at the average prices then obtained for cotton and sugar alone, being the produce of Louisiana.

The following is a list of defaulting Sub-Treasurers connected with the land office in Mississippi and at one point in Arkansas. All these immense defaultings, it will be seen, are of recent date. Establish the Sub-Treasury system, and our custom houses, &c. will soon be on a par with the land offices:
Due from W. P. Harris, on the 16th March, 1836. \$109,178 08
Due from G. D. Boyd, August 31, 1837. 60,167 13
Due from L. Hawkins, November 9, 1835. 115,475 71
Due from J. W. Stephenson, on the 23rd January, 1838. 63,850 60
Due from S. W. Beall, March 1838. 30,097 39
Due from R. H. Sterling, January 16, 1838. 11,762 52
Due from A. Mitchell, 28th February, 1837. 51,625 55
Due from A. Hutchins, November, 1837. 15,234 60

Total, \$577,510 00

Mr. Gordon D. Boyd, one of the defaulting Sub Treasurers (Receivers) of Mississippi, acknowledges he is deficient to the sum of \$50,000. He makes, in addition to this, the following alarming confession, in which, however, we are gratified to perceive that he evinces some remorse of conscience:
"One of my friends suggested to me, that as I would not be able to pay my government dues, at any rate the district would be none the less, to be a larger amount in arrears, and recommended me to enter an amount of public lands, as I might, perhaps, by the profits arising, make up the losses which I might otherwise sustain. I stated that I did accordingly afterwards enter about the amount of \$12,000, and also said that I had acted wrong, and wrote to a gentleman in office in Washington city, desiring him to inform the secretary of the treasury of the fact, and state to him that, if he thought it proper and would permit it, I would again relinquish those lands to the United States."

This is more than can be said of most of the office holders that have lived for years by plandering the country.

General Emancipation of the British West Indies.—By advices from most of the island, up to July 26, we learn, via Jamaica, that the Colonial Legislative Council's of the following islands, viz: Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Vincent's, Montserrat and Nevis had passed bills annulling the slave apprenticeship law—abooon which was to be fully recognised from and after the 31st of July.

In Barbadoes the apprentices had not behaved well, and the cultivation had experienced a sensible check.

In Demerara and Antigua several shocks of earthquakes had been experienced, followed by a succession of heavy showers.

The Trinidad papers announce the death of the Author of Warner Arundell. No step had yet been taken in Trinidad for the Abolition of the Apprenticeship.

Portraits of Shakspeare.—A portrait of Shakspeare, at the age of about 21, has been recently discovered in England. It is on panel, and was sold at auction as a part of the effects of a Warwickshire gentleman, in a lot of sundries, alias rubbish. It is pronounced by the best judges an undoubted original, by Nicholas Hilliard, a famous painter of the Elizabethan age.

The Cleveland Herald of the 30th ult. announces the arrival there of the Regiment of U. S. troops under command of Col. Crane, by way of the Ohio Canal. A portion of them were sent on the same day in Steamboat Milwaukee to Fort Gratiot, and the remainder are to proceed to some post below.

We cheerfully subscribe to the sentiments contained in the subjoined article, and commend its precepts to the corps. If adopted as a rule of conduct they would do much to elevate the tone and influence of the press. Ed. Wit. Adv.

We are pleased at finding our own opinions of certain recent movements sustained by so respectable a journal as the National Gazette of Philadelphia. No political cause, or indeed any other, has ever been permanently advanced by a departure from courtesy, or by any other form of ultraism. There is no reason why a political opponent should not be treated like a gentleman; nor can any good result from mingling up private and public relations in one general mass of censures. We subscribe heartily to the following remarks from the National Gazette.—N. Y. Spectator.

Mr. Forsyth, in passing through our city lately declined a partisan dinner tendered to him, of course chiefly by interested holders of office, and in so doing consulted his own dignity and that of a community on the eve of a political election. There is a certain class of editors, which the New York American properly stigmatizes, who are doing the essential interests of Whig doctrines much harm by their reckless folly in partisan warfare. A signal instance is shown in the treatment which the President's son has received, as well as Mr. Forsyth, at their hands. That unscrupulous spirit of indiscriminate censure and abuse has mainly contributed to break down the influence of the ascendant party; and it will be found equally a suicidal weapon with another side if it be carried out. But we trust that the traces of the kennel left in the Whig ranks will not find countenance with decent prints.

From the National Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.
In reference to a remark of the "Jerseyman's" reply to the Globe's lethargic defence of the late Secretary of the Navy, quoted in our last paper, an esteemed correspondent has favored us with the following note. It advances, concisely, but very forcibly, we think, a sound principle in regard to official responsibility. The view deserves to be enlarged upon.

Gov. DICKERSON.—In declining this personage we frequently meet with exclamations like this: "What was the necessity of this stab upon his character in a dastard like manner, after he had left the Seat of Government?" We answer, for the same reason that offenders are tried after the fact, unless shielded by some act of limitation. Besides, as the late President Jackson used to observe, these matters belong to history—they can not be expunged. We are permitted, for salutary warning, to go a little further than a comment on retreating officers, and even to disinfect the dead. Very worthy men sometimes venture to make free with the characters of Hellogabalus and Benedict Arnold. It was a rule among the Romans to obey implicitly the orders of the generals during their campaigns; but they were held strictly accountable, even to the common soldier, on their return among the people. All rulers should bear in mind the existence of such a law. Commanders of ships must be amenable for their illegal acts, before the proper tribunals, when they return from a cruise: and if the late Secretary, in whose case we do not pretend at this time, to adjudge, has not in his administration been governed by the laws of the land, and discharged his duties in an honorable and above-board manner, he must be degraded, and know no peace.
DRA YTON.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

SENATORS STRANGE AND BROWN.
Since the result of the North Carolina Elections has been ascertained, we have heard much speculation as to the probable course which would be pursued by Senators Strange and Brown. It is impossible that they can close their eyes to the fact, that their party has lately met with a signal defeat in the old North State, and that Mr. Van Buren's policy and his favorite scheme of a Sub-Treasury, have been decisively rejected and rebuked by the popular voice. With a knowledge of these facts, how can two such "patent" Democrats as Mr. Strange and Mr. Brown, hold on to their seats in the Senate, and continue to misrepresent their constituents? They both surely, have too much pride and too great respect for the great fundamental principles of a republican representative government, to retain office after the people have passed sentence of condemnation on their political conduct. They have both been loud in their professions of devotion to the voice of the people. Let them now, by their ready obedience to it, prove the sincerity of their declarations.

The following paragraph is of interest and importance to the present aspect of affairs on the north-eastern frontier, and we hope it may prove correct. We find it copied without comment into the Montreal Courier.

North Eastern Boundary.—It is understood, on what we consider good authority, than an arrangement has been made between the United States and the Governor General of Canada, with the consent of the Governor of New Brunswick, that, if the Executive of the state of Maine shall proceed to run the North Eastern boundary line pursuant to the law of that state authorizing the survey, he will not be opposed by force by the British authorities; but the matter will be left for adjustment between the two governments who have the only legitimate right to settle the question.

Plattsburg Republicans.

From the N. Y. Shipping and Com. List.
NEW YORK MARKET.
Cotton.—The Cotton market has since our last again assumed a quiet appearance, the sales having been usually limited and in the absence of demand for shipment confined mostly to parcels for home use. In prices, however, there has been no variation. The transactions include only 300 bales Upland at 9 a 13; 250 do Mobile, 9 a 13; and 100 do Florida, 9 1/2 a 12 cents.

Exports from the United States since 1st October last, 1,549,649
Same time last year, 1,136,846
Same time year before, 1,090,974

Narral Stores.—The sales of North County Turpentine since our last embrace 1000 hhds. at \$2,37 1-2. Tar sells in parcels as wanted at \$2,50. Spirits Turpentine is scarce, and is selling at 30 cents for Southern, and 33 a 35 for city distilled.