THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION *must be preserved*."

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

From London	July 6	New York,	Aug 6
" Liverpool,	" 8	Washington,	" 10
" Paris,	" 3	Charleston,	" 14

☞ Owing to a want of paper, and the difficulty of obtaining a supply at the present period, we are reluctantly compelled to issue a number of this gazette, only every other day until paper can be obtained. We had intended not to do so this month, but necessity has no law.

When the daily publication shall have been resumed, it is expected that this gazette will be enlarged in size and improved in appearance; and then it shall recommence under fair auspices.

Our days of publication, will be on *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.*

The eastern mail of Saturday brought some important intelligence which is presented today to our readers.

It is probable that the death of Zumalacorregui the Carlist general, will deprive the forces of Don Carlos of their original energy and union; and that the intervention of England and France in favor of the queen, will soon terminate the disturbances that have desolated Spain. Don Carlos is likely to be left without succor by the Holy Alliance, as the Magnanimous emperor—imbecile as he is represented—seems aware that interference would but aggrandize the usurpers of Rotzky; and the latter seems bent on another scheme by his concentrating his naval forces in the Black sea.

Rothschild mooted in London of employing steamships to trade at stated periods between that city and New York, is one of immense importance to the trade of this country,—if adopted. Of its practicability we entertain very little doubt; and of the advantages of a direct trade with London, there can be but one opinion. Liverpool may be a preferable market for cotton, on account of its contiguity to the extensive manufactories in the northwest of England, and southwest of Scotland; but almost all other articles of our agricultural produce—such as tobacco, sugar, hides etc, would find a more ready and more lucrative market in London;—besides the articles of import necessary for our domestic consumption could be obtained on more reasonable terms in London than in Liverpool—at least all articles of manufacture.

And if a direct intercommunication with London from New York is preferable to one with Liverpool, much more so would one from New Orleans or Charleston—where foreign manufactures and goods may be more required; and with which it is more necessary to establish a mart for the agricultural produce of the south. Charleston has been awakened to a sense of her own interests and locality in this respect; and has resolved on establishing a line of packets with Liverpool. This is well; but it would have been greatly preferable had the line been projected with London—particularly as New York is already so much in possession of the Liverpool market, as to hold sway there. Charleston has a fine country rearward to supply her exports—chiefly from her railroad—which if extended to Nashville and Louisville (as could easily be done) would give her the command of the agricultural produce of a very great extent of country; and would enable her to dispose of her imports from Europe, Havana, or South America. In this respect she might compete with New Orleans.

It is true that the facilities for conveying internal produce are now much greater in favor of New Orleans in consequence of her locality on the Mississippi, and her contiguity to the gulf of Mexico—and that these may be increased by the railroad hence to Nashville on the east, and another to Natchitoches on the west: But unfortunately too many of our merchants are but the commission agents of headmen in New York: so that the energies of New Orleans are made subordinate to those of New York. Until capitalists resolve to trade on their own account; and not only export produce, but import manufactures and other goods for the consumption of the country traders and planters—until regular lines of packets or steamships are established hence to particular ports in Europe, New Orleans must be subordinate to New York; and may possibly be secondary even to Charleston.

The Charleston papers teem with accounts of the proceedings of a large meeting held there on the 10th instant, attended by most of the respectable citizens of that place,—to consider the report of the committee of vigilance previously appointed.

With the tenor of many of the resolutions then adopted we cordial concur; but against the tendency of others, we accept unanimously protest. It is properly stated that slavery is a domestic question, exclusively within the jurisdiction of the slaveholding states; and that external interference cannot be permitted:—also that the reckless efforts of abolition or antislavery societies are actually subversive of the interests of that class of persons whom they are supposed to take under their special protection. It was also resolved that the legislature of each state has the power of preventing the dissemination or publication of incendiary or seditious pamphlets—a power which has long since been enforced in Louisiana. And it is also recommended that reports of the arrivals and departures of all persons should regularly be made and presented to the executive authorities: this is at present the law of Louisiana; but the culpable negligence of the executive authorities has rendered it obsolete.

There is also another resolution of a salutary nature;—that recommending Congress to pass a law for preventing the transmission by mail of any seditious or inflammatory publications. This could easily be effected by compelling the printers or publishers of all books, pamphlets, periodicals or tracts—of whatsoever nature, to have their address on the publication; and to render them amenable in every instance and respect for the contents and distribution of the work by mail or otherwise.

But our fellow citizens of Charleston have allowed the excited state of their feelings to threaten again the dismemberment of the union. They pass resolutions *demanding* the interference of the northern states with their citizens, to prevent all antislavery meetings and suppress all abolition publications: and if not they threaten to pass laws commensurate with the evils against those states; and unhesitatingly conclude that a negative on the part of the nonslaveholding states will be ☞ *the certain destruction of the union!*

We cannot approve of the spirit thus manifested. No state has the right to call peremptorily on another to pass any species of laws for any purpose—particularly a state that considers itself in a sovereign capacity; and limits its legislation to its own immediate and legitimate jurisdiction.—Each state must legislate for itself; but for itself alone: for what transpires within its own jurisdiction. If we insist on the power of suppressing publications designed to circulate elsewhere, we concede the power of countenancing them: for if one kind of interference is permitted, another is allowed.

And if we deprecate the medium of action indicated in a peremptory tone—which might be compassed by courtesy, we are reluctantly compelled to reprobate the threatened conclusion of not hearkening to this dictation—the dismemberment of the union. Our motto is the words of our faithful and able president, THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED; and to this effect are all our exertions—union and unanimity so far as possible throughout the states, and all classes of patriotic and active citizens. We regret that a menace of disunion should be used in South Carolina on any occasion—particularly on the present; as its tendency is calculated to realize the worst predictions of the most embittered enemies of the American union. It is a dreadful—a deadly weapon of nullification: for it is not confined to one state, it might be nullification of tariff duties: but it embraces a contiguous region of country, vitally interested in slave property. Hence it is imperatively necessary to deliberate calmly and dispassionately before any measure is suggested on the part of the slaveholding states in the aggregate.

For this reason we cannot admit the propriety of calling a convention of those states; as resolved on by the meeting at Charleston. The dangers apprehended from the efforts of isolated fanatics emboldened in the eastern states are not of so serious a magnitude, as to demand so extraordinary a remedy. Private or combined exertions on the part of individuals not countenanced by legal protection, will have little avail against energetic measures on the parts of the legislatures and citizens of slaveholding states. If indeed the national legislature—or the legislature of any nonslaveholding state—should tolerate directly or indirectly any interference with slave property, the remedy proposed might be required. But till then, it would be the height of folly or madness to provoke a convention of the southern states.

Apprehended, and certain yet will not be considered extraordinary by those who reflect on the opportunities such an occasion might produce, of interchanging or creating plans of an unfavorable tendency to the union. The constitutional guarantee of slave property are acknowledged and enforced by Congress, and our sister states; and the local protection necessary can and should be enforced by the legislature and citizens of each state. Let Carolina do as Louisiana has done—and her citizens should rest contented under present circumstances—correct laws for the domestic discipline and protection of slaves; prohibit the emigration of free colored persons; and prevent the perambulation or preaching of abolitionists or incendiaries, and the publication or distribution of improper tracts or pamphlets.

☞ No route has been determined on for the railroad hence to Nashville: nor can it till the report and surveys of the engineers are laid before the board of directors.

In reply to the postmaster of Charleston S C, and Richmond Va, concerning the disposal of incendiary publications transmitted by the mail, the postmaster general states that he has no power to prevent the transmission by mail of any newspapers, of whatever character or tendency; but believing that the postoffice department was created to serve not injure the people at each and every state in the union; that though we may owe an obligation to the laws, we owe a higher to the community; and that when the laws are perverted to destroy social rights, it is patriotism to disregard them on important occasions—he allows the postmasters to exercise prudently their own judgments relative to the delivery of such periodicals, which he will neither sanction nor condemn—as their impolitic justification must be looked for in the character of the papers designed and the circumstances by which they are surrounded.

The address of the committee appointed by the Baltimore convention has been published in the *Globe* of the 6th inst—occupying nearly 10 columns of that journal. It is an able document but of formidable length for our columns. It shows the necessity of holding conventions to nominate candidates, justifies the last general convention from all objections and obloquies insists on the importance of continuing the policy of General Jackson's administration; and triumphantly vindicates the propriety of having nominated Messrs Van Buren and Johnson for the highest offices in the gift of the people.

In our next publication, we may give an abstract of the address. Meantime those who desire it in *extenso* should subscribe for the *Extra* or *Daily Globe* of Washington. We will forward names of subscribers.

A letter dated Fort Gibson, July 7th, gives rumor to an apprehended dispute between the U. S. troops at Cross Timbers, and the Indian tribes of the Pawnees and Gamanches, to whom they had gone to conclude a treaty. The Indians are 15,000 strong; and had sent their wives and children into the woods. The hostile feelings of the Indians is on account of the delay of the troops, who had promised to meet them at first grass, which is now very high: they therefore suspect the delay was to acquire the assistance of the Osages and other tribes for their destruction.

Insurrection in Venezuela.—Letters dated St Thomas, received in Boston [illegible] forms us that Vargas, the president of Venezuela, [illegible] at St Thomas from Laguayra—that on the night of the 5th July, the troops, instigated by their officers, revolted, attacked the president's house in Caracas, threatened his life, and finally sent him under a guard to Laguayra, and put him and the Vice-President on board the schooner Aurora, bound to St Thomas. General Marino is supposed to be the leader of the insurrection, and it appears to have been some time in progress.

NEW YORK, August 8.

FROM ENGLAND.

Cobbett's place in Parliament is filled by a Tory (Lees) who was elected by a majority of seven votes over John F. Cobbett.

Charles the 10th, ex-King of France is not expected to live.

Don Carlos, it is supposed, will be compelled to evacuate Spain.

Louis Philippe, it is said, was waylaid by five men on the quay of the Seine, adjoining the garden of the Tuileries, as his Majesty was proceeding in his carriage to his country seat at Neuilly.

The Carlist forces retreated from before Bilboa, in the greatest disorder, dismayed by the death of their late chieftain Zumalacarregey.

A commission has been named by the Queen of Spain, relative to the project of a law on the liberty of the press.

General Latre is commander of the Spanish forces, ad interim, Mortile having declined from ill-health.

From the special Correspondent of the N Y Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 8, 1835.

The situation of political parties here remains unchanged. Ministers have the country with them, and neither the king nor the peers, however well inclined to upset all their plans for ameliorating the condition of the people, dare resist them now.

The corporation bill passes on through the commons with very slight alteration. In a fortnight, it will be before the lords, who will have more sense than to reject it. When this bill passes the commons, the Irish church bill will be brought forward Then we shall have the Irish corporation bill, & after that a dissolution of parliament! Aye, and a wise measure it will be. The dissolution will take place (in November) when the new registration of electors comes into effect. If we wait until then, the tories, who have made and are making all efforts to put their followers on the electors' list, may gain a majority in the house, by means of these new men, but if the old constituency be brought into play, as they can in October, we shall still have a liberal parliament. O'Connell is said to have impressed this on the ministry; and told them that he will answer for 80 liberal Irish members, if his advice be followed, and the Irish corporation bill passes this session.

Bilboa has been saved. On 1st July, general Lahera threw in 20,000 of the Queen's troops, and Carlos raised the siege.

Louis Philippa, having given leave to his "people" and "subjects" to quit France, in aid of Spain, has retracted that permission, at, it is said, *the instigation of Russia!* There is "the best of republics" for you.

Steam packets, versus the line packets!—It appears pretty certain that an attempt will be made on the part of the London merchants, to deprive Liverpool of some of her trade with the United States. This is to be done—not by reducing the extravagant charges on vessels in the port of London, but by an "union line of steam packet ships from London to New York." The following extracts from the prospectus will explain the speculation.

"No part of the world presents so great an opening for the successful employment of steam ships as the line from London to New York. The continent of Europe, the continent of America, and the British dominions make this route their common road. The single fact, that 50,000 individuals landed in New York in 1834, from this country only, affords undeniable evidence that the scope for such on undertaking is sufficiently ample. By embarking at Portsmouth, whence it is proposed that the ships shall take their final departure, the access from this line from the continent is easy; and the course by way of Liverpool will be in some measure superseded by the greater certainty and expedition of steam navigation.

"It is therefore, proposed to form a line, composed of two British and two American steam ships, of 1,000 tons each, which will be sufficient to keep up a communication twice a month to and from New York. The reason for uniting the two classes of ships in one line must be obvious to those acquainted with the trade; to those who are not, it may be proper to state, that British ships, by treaty of commerce, are not permitted to take foreign and colonial goods to the United States; they must by shipped in American bottoms. On the other hand, American ships are not permitted to bring colonial or foreign goods to England, except for exportation only. By the union of both, all description of goods are secured.

"Measures have already been taken to secure the building of two steamers in New York; but the interest, so far as regards the ships, will be separate and distinct, and combined only as comprising part of the same line.—Four steam ships will make as many passages in twelve months as eight sailing ships; and the investment will not equal the cost of eight ships of equal tonnage.

"The two ships intended to be built of 1,000 tons each, and 300 horses power, with all their equipments complete, and ready for sea, are estimated to cost 35,000*L.* each.

"It is proposed to form a company, with a subscribed capital of *L.*100,000 in shares of *L.*500 each, to be called for in such sums and at such times, giving a month's notice, as the progress of the work may require."

LONDON, July 7.

The letters from Plymouth mention the arrival there of the first detachment of the Spanish expedition, in the Royal Tar on Saturday. The vessel had proceeded on the same evening, but was compelled to put back through some damage to the machinery, which had been inspected by an engineer, and pronounced so trifling as to be capable of repair in a few hours.—The vessel consequently would proceed on the voyage yesterday (Monday) morning. The circumstance was magnified at Lloyd's to-day into a very serious disaster, but the particulars above stated are sent by a highly respectable merchant at Plymouth and may be relied on.

The second division of the Spanish expedition sailed this morning for St Sebastian, from off Greenwich, on board the London merchant steam-vessel. It consisted of about 400, generally speaking, fine young men, with several old and tried soldiers [illegible] commissioned officers, all in the highest spirits, [illegible] themselves with great propriety. Colonel [illegible] Evans inspected them on board before the [illegible] and addressed them in an appropriate manner [illegible] ed from them a general cheer for the queen of their commander. They were afterwards furnished [illegible] when equipped, which the [illegible] before they weighed anchor [illegible] appearance. When they pass[illegible] at 1 o'clock, they again cheered [illegible] on the pier—[illegible] ture. Seven [illegible] were to join

PARIS, July 4.—The *Journal de Paris* of last night contains the following bulletin:—

"A telegraphic despatch, received this afternoon, announces that General Valdez with the division of Valdez reached Portugaletta on the 30th of June, at the head of twenty-one battalions. He was to enter Bilboa on the 1st of july. Thirty battalions are assembled at Portugaletta."

Every doubt with respect to the death of Zumalacarregay has now ceased to exist. Don Carlos has been prevailed on by the Junta of Navarre to place himself at the head of his army. He has been advised, should he not succeed in taking Bilboa, to march on Vitoria, to possess himself of that town, and to advance on Burgos. This advice is, of course, far easier to give than to follow.

It appears that Espartero and Latre made two attempts to relieve Bilboa, but succeeded in neither. In the first, which seems to have taken place on the 22d, the Christinos had 140 men killed, 200 wounded, and 50 missing. The loss of the Carlists was not known; they, however, had one of their generals, Simon Torres, killed, and two other chiefs, Pueblilas and Luna, grievously wounded. In the second attempt to throw supplies into the town, the Christinos chiefly left 800 men and their convoy behind them, and were obliged to return to Portugaletta. This took place on the 26th of june.

The Carlists has made prisoners, between the 1st of may and the 11th of june, 4,576 privates and 142 officers; they have besides, taken 23 horses and 16 pieces of artillery.

PARIS, July 4, Saturday afternoon.

Before the commencement of public business this morning the following was posted up at the Bourse:—

"TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH."

"BAYONNE, July 4.

"*General Hastops to the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior.*

"The army of the Queen, 60,000 strong, entered Bilboa on the 1st, at 3 p. m. No affair took place. Don Carlos, on the 30th, established his head quarters at Onata. This intelligence is transmitted by the commander of the Bayonne.

"By order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior,

"The Commissary of the Bourse,

"BARDESSON DE RICHEBOURG."

Now that the safety of Bilboa is secured, after a defence which all accounts agree in describing as creditable in the highest degree to all parties concerned—the troops of the garrison, the Urban Militia, the Governor, Count Mirasol, and even the unarmed inhabitants of both sexes, who occupied themselves in making sandbags, and carrying them out to strengthen the fortifications, there is some prospect of the Queen's forces being allowed sufficient breathing time to wait for the arrival of the foreign auxiliaries.

PARIS, July 6.—The accounts from the north of Spain describe the Carlist army in its retreat from before Bilboa to the Pretender's head-quarters at Onata as in a state of complete disorganization, the whole force having been broken up as if by enchantment, and the officers having taken the lead in deserting their standards When some allowance is made for party coloring, this state of things may perhaps fairly be considered as a necessary condition of that sort of warfare in which the Basques are now engaged. Discouraged at once by the loss of their chief, by the consequent failure of the attempt on Bilboa, and by the threatened approach of hostile legions from France and England, it would have been inconsistent with all their past history had they remained in the open country under arms, to make head against the storm. They will doubtless retire, as heretofore, into their mountain fastnesses, and such of them as have harvest on the ground now ready for the sickle may probably be found laying down the bayonet for a season to take to the reaping hook. It is not unreasonable to ascribe a large share of this result to the gallantry of that handful of Englishmen who contributed so essentially at Bilboa to inspire the one party with courage and the other with apprehension.

Letters from Toulon to the 30th ult. announce, that on that day the French naval division, consisting of ten vessels, among which are three ships of the line, sailed from that port for the coast of Spain.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

We have seen a letter from a professional gentleman on board her Catholic Majesty's steam frigate La Reyna Gobernadora, off Bilboa, dated the 25th of June, giving a detailed account of what had happened at Bilboa up to that period.

Nine thousand of the troops of Valdez reached the neighborhood of Bilboa on the evening of the 24th ult., the greater part of the Carlist force having previously retreated.

The authorities of Bilboa were on the point of giving up the place, when Commodore Henry commanding the steam frigate (an officer well known in the service of Don Pedro, having commanded the Donna Maria, of 32 guns, which took the Princess Real, of 60 guns, on the memorable 5th of July), proceeded up the river as far as the draught of water would allow, within two miles of Bilboa He landed 25 marines under Captains Elsworth and Fitzpatrick, and Lieutenant McDuff with all the Congreve Rockets on board the ship, and two 18 pounder bow guns, which were mounted upon the most important points to be defended.

The moral effect of this dash of the Commodore (as says the writer) was electrical upon the troops and inhabitants—They resolved to defend the town to the last extremity. As soon as the men were landed, the steam frigate sailed for St Sebastian, took 1,000 of Pastor's men on board, and returned next day to Bilboa, tempted the soldiers at Portugaletta at the mouth of the river, to protest a small craft in tow of the frigate, loaded with ammunition, but the pilot ran the frigate aground, under the brow of a hill, almost perpendicular over the ship in possession of the Carlists, from which they kept up a constant fire. At length the frigate's head was turned towards the sea. Lieut. Foster, with the troops, then continued their way and encountered heavy firing and were obliged to retire, the boats having been sunk across the river by the enemy. The town held out, firing smartly on the Carlists The handful of British, the same men who were in the Donna Maria with Com. Henry, did immense execution. The rockets astonished all, one killing no less than 23 men; It was by shot from one of these brave fellows that Zumalacarregui received his wound (not known to have proved mortal.) Immediately left the field.

On the 9th of June the greatest part of the Carlists withdrew to meet Valdez, who was expected. This decided check has been given entirely through the exertions of the brave marines from the commodore's ship, but with too melancholy a sacrifice—the loss of Capt Fitzpatrick, a brave Irishman, of good family. He was directing Capt Elsworth's attention to some of the enemy firming, when he was shot through the heart and died without a groan. Every attention to the wounded has been paid by Mr Idlington, surgeon of his Britannic majesty's brig Ringdove. Capt Elsworth's gallantry was conspicuous and the governor of the town has applied to him to remain as his aide-de-camp.

Line of Packets between Charleston and Liverpool.—We are pleased to learn that the number of shares now subscribed, for the execution of this important project, amount to one hundred and ninety. Two of our citizens have each taken 15, and another 20 shares. The price of a share is $500, to be paid in instalments,—and only 110 remain open for subscription.—[Charleston Courier.

Extension of the Steam Packet Line.—It is proposed, under the auspices of a respectable West India Merchant of this city, in conjunction with the agent of the steam packets plying between this port and New York and Norfolk, and Captain James Pennoyer, master and sole owner of the new and superior steam packet Dolphin, have determined to make an experimental voyage in the Dolphin, from Charleston to Havana, with the view of forming a line of steam packets from Charleston to Havana, and probably by connection with others, thence to New Orleans. The Dolphin will certainly leave Charleston for Havana, via St. Augustine, Cape Florida and Key West, on Tuesday, the 10 November next.—Persons of respectability disposed to join the party, may address William Patton, Agent, Charleston, with money enclosed or proper references. The price of passage is forty dollars.

If due encouragement be extended to this project, a trip to Cuba, inviting in its luscious fruits and fine climate, will become more easy and quite as fashionable in the winter, as to Saratoga and the Virginia Springs in the summer. Charleston paper.

The Earl of Durham will go as Britisn Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

A great eruption of Vesuvius was daily expected at the date of the last accounts from Naples

Baron Gaza, the celebrated historical painter, committed suicide at Paris on the 26th June.

In repairing the theatre at Valenciennes, a cannon ball thrown by the Austrians in the seige of 1793, which had fallen upon the roof, was found suspended by the frail support of two laths in the ceiling, immediately above the pit, and had thus hung over the heads of the audience, night after night, for 42 years.

Don Miguel is living at a small unhealthy village on the coast of the Roman States.

Trotting the distance of one hundred miles in ten hours and a little more than a quarter, was recently accomplished over Sunbury Commons, by a mare of Mr. Dixon's. The bet was £800 that it would be done within ten hours and a half, and 1,000 against the performance. Mr Osbaldeston's famous American trotter, Tom Thumb, had before accomplished the distance in ten hours and eight minutes.

The following horrible paragraph is from a London paper:—

A letter from Cuddalore in the East India Papers states:—A female, now under sentence of death, is stated to be executed for murder of a more atrocious nature than any that has ever come to our knowledge. The husband of the woman gave her some mutton to curry for his supper, and the woman's paramour chancing to come in during the time of the preparation, asked for and obtained the curry, which, being very hungry, he completely devoured:—the woman, fearing her husband's anger, and having no means of replacing the mutton, actually killed her own child, carried it and served it up to her husband, who, finding the bones smaller and more tender than those of mutton, taxed her with presenting him with kid; but suddenly, as if suspecting the horrible catastrophe, he inquired for his child, when dreadful to relate, the mother confessed the murder, and the infernal fact of having made the flesh of her infant into curry for its father. Our readers may feel inclined to doubt the reality of so diabolical a transaction; but we are sorry to say that we have no reason to do so."—[Courier.

A few [illegible] since a [illegible] of Mr [illegible] fancied a pear in the road on his way home was an antagonist, when he attacked it with such violence that the injuries he received caused his death in a short time afterwards.—[Kent Paper.

The following is a sample of the liberty of the Press in England. What would the disinterested advisers of our public men not say, if our presses were to deal with them after such a fashion! The first sentence of the paragraph is capital. It hits at least a score of small politicians, in every town, parish and district, on both sides the herring pond.

Whenever a good cause is started, there are some meddlers always to be found, who, in the fullness of their vanity, imagine that their services are indispensable.—Of such a stamp are two insignificant persons of the name of Murphy and Rodgers: the former a very small and most particularly solvent coal merchant, and the latter an obscure and baboon faced retailer of pig tail. They have had an interview with Lord John Russell to favor him with their sentiments on the Municipal Reform Bill!

King William recently presented an elegant gold Watch to Sir G. Smart, conductor of the Royal Musical Festival, in testimony of his appreciation of his zeal and talents.

Don Carlos is said to be about 40 years of age, a fine martial looking man, intelligent, well read, and of highly polished manners.

In the account given in one of the English papers of the attack on Bilboa, after mention of the enormous quantity of shell thrown into the place, it is said "nevertheless the execution done is TRULY LAMENTABLE, only two women and one man killed. Very laughable truly.

Crops in Ohio.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes from Zanesville, under date of 30th ultimo, as follows:

'As much interest has been excited in respect to the crops, I have taken particular observations of them.—From Columbus, by way of Lancaster and Somerset, to this place, the wheat is a fair crop; the oats and grass above an average, and the corn good, though a little late. For four or five days past, the weather has been very warm and showers have been very frequent. As much of the harvest is yet in the field this is so far injurious, but it is of immense advantage to the corn and pastures.

'Meat and fruit are every where abundant. Beech, walnut and hickory mast is particularly so. The wild grape, wherever the vine grows, is also abundant. The peach trees are numerous in the region from Columbus here by Lancaster, and are in most places, well loaded with fruit. It would be well for provision speculators to be on their guard. We are to be blessed with a season of plenty. Those who fix prices with a view to a different state of things, will assuredly burn their fingers.

COMMERCIAL.

New Orleans, August 22.

We continue our quotations of today unaltered, the market having sustained no change except in the following items.

COTTON—Until the reception of the new crop there will be but little transaction on account of the small quantity in market; 2188 bales only stand on the market, including those on board of ships—there were but 140 bales arrived since the 14th.

SUGAR—The crop will probably be very short, and the delay to be suffered before its appearance, is the reason of the improvement in the demand. A few lots were sold at 9 cents, and better prices are expected by the holders.

MOLASSES—Nothing new; prices remaining the same.

TOBACCO—Better transactions than heretofore took place in the market. First qualities from 8½ to 9½; second do. from 7½ to 8½.

BUTTER—Scarce and very little arriving; prices maintained at 18cts; Gouhen 16 a 20c.

FLOUR—Sales have not been considerable; prices quoted as heretofore at $6 50; a few sales at $6 25.

CORN—80 cts per bushel—sales.

LARD—9 cts per lb—sales brisk.

SOLE LEATHER—18 a 25 cts—very saleable and little in market.

CALF SKINS—36 to 340 per dozen and in fair demand.

COFFEE—very little transactions—same quotations in the prices.

RICE—some of the holders ask $6 per 100 lb. Current price $4 75.

Our port contains at this moment about 90 vessels; a few of which are ships, and the other barge and schooners.

Leading news—

For Liverpool, 1 ship

New York, 4 ships

Philadelphia, 2 ships, 3 brigs and 1 schooner

Boston; 2 brigs

Gibraltar, 1 ditto

Campeachy, 1 brig and 1 schooner

Vera Cruz, 1 schooner

Havana, 1 schooner

Texas, 4 schooners.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

New York Market, Saturday, August 8.

Remarks.—Advices to the 1st of July have been received; they are unimportant in a commercial or mercantile point of view. Nothing of importance has transpired if we except the great excitement that prevails in Charleston and the state of Mississippi. Our city is filled with strangers; not a public house or hotel that is not crammed fuller in fact than we have ever known before, notwithstanding this is our social full season, when we begin more earlier than usual, already there is a larger business done in dry goods, &c, for the west and south. There has been a little demand for money among the brokers but none among the merchants.

Cotton Bagging—Sales of heavy Scotch at 26 cents, which is as high as any has reached.

Coffee—Our stock is unusually small of all kinds—still it is sufficient for the demand as the dealers purchase quite sparingly, and there is no demand for export. Prime green qualities are wanted, and realize our highest quotations. The transactions of the week have been as follows:

About 800 Brazil	12½ a 12¾	4m
500 to 600 St Domingo	11½ a 11¾	4m
350 prime Java	13¼	6m
70 very ordinary do	12	4m
100 Porto Rico	13½	4m
200 Laguayra	13½ a 14	4m
100 ordinary do	11½	4m
140 Maracaibo	11½	4m
250 Cuba	13 a 13½	4m

Cotton—Import from the 1st to the 8th inst 1466. Since our report of the 1st inst, we have received by the ship Troy accounts from Liverpool to July 24. This intelligence has had no influence here—our market is still without animation—holders continue firm however. The business of the week amounts to about 1300 bales—say 400 U lands, 17½ to 20cts; 400 New Orleans at 18½ to 21 cts; 300 Alabama at 18½ to 22 cts; and 200 Floridas at 17½ to 20 cts. We have no change to notice in rates.

Flour—Until the middle of the week the article was in a declining state—at that time holders submitted to lower rates, and there were considerable sales. Yesterday, however, some sales were rather forced off at a shilling below other sales, and the consequence was a depression. The market for all descriptions in full 25 cents below those quoted last Saturday, viz western canal $6 37 a 6 50; Ohio $6 37; Southern, dull and neglected, at a reduction. Our supplies have been small—export light—and, contrary to custom, none has spoiled this season; a fact highly creditable to the manufactory and the season.

Grain—Corn has fallen ten cents during the week. The harvest being over in this vicinity has given holders an opportunity of bringing in their stock. This supply, with a determination on the part of distillers to get down prices, has depressed the price, and Jersey and Northern has sold at 100 cents, and was freely offered yesterday without finding buyers.

Leather—Several auction sales recently, but no change in prices.

Lead—The transactions in two weeks have been very large, full 12000 pigs at 6¼ to 6¾cts, the latter to arrive.

Molasses—Holders are firm and looking for higher prices—buyers hold back. Moderate sales of New Orleans and Porto Rico at 34 a 36; Cuba 31 a 33; English Island at 34 cents.

Rice—Our stock continues too small for extensive operations. Prices are consequently well sustained, sales since our last as follows:

60 tierces Southern	4¼
100 bbls "N Y Mills"	4½

Spirits—The business doing has been quite extensive, particularly in brandy. Full 300 pipes of different brands sold, J J Dupuy, at 120c, Seignette at 127 a 130c. Holland gin, pine apple, from the wharf, at 108c. Whiskey dull at 34 a 36cts.

Sugars have been in a quiet state for the last two weeks. Holders are firm, but sales far from being brisk. The stock here is about 7600 hhds Muscovado, and 15000 tcs viz:

New Orleans	2000 hhds
Porto Rico and St Croix	3800 hhds
Brown	12000 bazes
White	400 bazes

The sales have been as follows:

250 hhds New Orleans	8 a 8½
200 hhds Porto Rico	8½ a 10
250 bxs Brown	9 a 9½
St Croix	10 a 11

Teas—A large sale the cargo of the Roman, was made on the 5th, which went off at about last week's prices. Two cargoes viz: the Fanny and Ralph, will be sold next week.

Tobacco—Sales continue to be made at previous prices.

Wines—There have been several sales by auction.

Exchange, domestic—Notes and drafts on all parts of the United States are discounted freely, and at the lowest rates.

Exchange, foreign—Yesterday was packet day, and exchange on England was decidedly lower. Sales on London at 109½ a 109¾, cash, and 8¾ paper. On France at 5.30 a 5.21½.

Stocks—The operations have been immense this week, more than six millions of value in stocks have been sold at the board. For the first day or two in the week, prices were generally sustained, but at the middle they began to give way and have continued to settle up to the close of yesterday; the cause for this depression is variously stated, but we believe the real one is that several of the banks and others have called in their temporary loans on stocks, and there has been less facility in making new loans; this has thrown a large amount into the market, which has caused a depression. The fall on several has been as follows: New Orleans Canal 1½ per cent; Delaware and Hudson 3 per c; Ohio [illegible] since 4 day

Freight—There is but little cotton going forward to Liverpool or Havre, and packets and difficult to get full. The rates of freight to Liverpool for cotton are ¾ a 5-16d per lb in square, and ⅜ 16 a ½ per lb in round bales. Turpentine is 3d per bbl. To London, for cotton ¼ per lb. Naval stores, 2s 6d a 3s per bbl. To Havre ⅛ a ¼c per lb for cotton, $6 a 8 per ton for ashes, and $10 per ton for rice.

NEW YORK, August 8.

Sales of Stocks.—200 shares New Orleans Canal Bank, 106 1-2 to 106 5 8; 100 do N. O. Com Bank, 105; 200 do Planters Bank, Tenn, 110 a 109 3-4; 250 do Kentucky bank, 102; 50 do N. O. Gas Co. 105 3-4.

Baltimore Market, August 7.

Coffee—The market is calm, and prices steady. Sales of about 600 a 900 bags Rio have been made at 12½ a 13c. Sales of some parcels of St Domingo at 11½ a 12 cents—that at the latter price of very prime quality.

Sugar—We note sales at auction of 150 hhds and 468 bbls Porto Rico at $8,60 a 9.25; 50 hhds New Orleans at $9,15 a 9.30; 23 bbls and 35 hhds bbls Colombia at $8.10 a 10,25. At the public sale to-day 40 hhds Porto Rico, quality inferior, were sold at $8 a 8,90. By private contract 100 boxes brown Havana were sold at $9,50.

Tobacco—There is still a very fair demand for the ordinary descriptions of Maryland tobacco. The receipts are not heavy, and nearly all that comes to market is readily sold at $4,50 for the most common, and the better qualities proportionably higher. Fine Maryland is but little inquired for. Occasional sales of Ohio are made, but this description is not in very great demand except for the finest sorts. There is no Virginia tobacco in market for less than $6. Kentucky remains as last noted. The inspections of the week comprise 475 hhds Maryland; 95 hhds Ohio; 10 hhds Kentucky; and 3 hhds Virginia—total 583 hhds.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 8.

The sales on Thursday last were 2000 bags; Friday 2000; Saturday, 1200; Monday, 1500; Tuesday, 500 to 1000; and to day, 1000.

The business done since last week has been extremely small; in prices, American cotton has declined ¼d per lb; and Brazils ½d per lb. Holders of long stapled cotton are very anxious to sell, and prices are quite unsettled. In other descriptions, sellers evince a willingness to take off ¼d per lb. The week's import is very large—43,738 bags.

Cotton.—Thursday morning, July 9th.—We had rather a better feeling in our Cotton market yesterday, and though the sales were small, there was evidently more disposition to purchase to a larger extent if any concession could have been gained. Holders remain very firm, but the returning demand will be fairly met from present appearances.

LONDON, July 2nd.

American Stocks.—New York 6 per cent. 1837, 96; New York 6 per cent. 1845, 111 1-2 a 112 1-2; Pennsylvania 5 per cent. 101 3-4 a 104 1-2; Ohio 6 per cent. 111¾ a 114; Louisiana, Baring, 102 1-2 a 103 1-2; Mississippi new 6 per cent. 109 a 110; New Jersey canal 6c, bonds, 105; U. S bank shares; *L*22; Louisiana state bank shares, *L*26 1-2; bank of Louisiana, *L*37 1-2; New Orleans city bank Co. *L*22 10 a *L*25.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Emperor, Crosby, Liverpool, — J Parker
Schr Bonit, Bontemps, Tampico, — F Brunet
Sloop Hunter, Hernandez, Pensacola, — Master

ARRIVED

Towboat Pilot, Crowell, fm the Passes. Towed to sea brigs Sarah and Expert. Brought up ship Gloucester and barque Ann. Reports steamer Felicians coming up with ship Tacitus and barque Pomona. Ship Graten still aground on the West Breakers; ship Tiger at anchor off the Bar.

Steamer Post Boy coming down from South Point with a ship supposed to be the Nashville; ships Pepita and Caspian had gone to sea.

Ship Gloucester, Crocker fm Boston.

Ship Tacitus, Russell, fm Liverpool to Lincoln & Green

Barque Pomona, ———, fm New York.

Barque Ann, Swaighter fm Liverpool to Wm Vance

Brig Petronille, Rowe fm Havana to Mateo Fiol.

Steamer Paragon, Strock fm Lafourche—no cargo—6 passengers.

Steamer Romeo, Gunney fm Natchitoches.

Steamer Carrollton, H C Myers, fm Vicksburg. and master

Steamer Black Hawk, Gordon fm Bayou Sarah.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Ann spoke on the 2d August, lat. 34 20, long. 61 27, barque Meridith, of and for Philadelphia from Trinidad, 7 days out.

Hence at Baltimore, Aug 3, brig Elma, Spear.

Hence at Philadelphia, Aug. 7, brig Corea, Corning

Hence at Liverpool, July 9th, the Southeron, Glover; the Suffolk; New England; Antioch; Marathon

Sailed from Deal for this port, 1st July, the Malvina, Thornton.

Hence at Bremen, June 29th, the Olber, Ester.

Hence at Bordeaux, 28th June, the Lotus.

Hence at Boston, Aug. 6th, barque Cavalier, Fogg; on the 2d, about lat 40 45, long. 68, fell in with the wreck of a vessel, apparently a large deck-schr with a narrow white stern; were frame, deck and every thing above gone—appeared to have been burnt.

Up at New York for this port, ship Henry, to sail on the 6th; ship Harvard, in a few days; ship Lagrange, do; ship Shakspeare 9th July; John Hale 9th.

Up at N York for Natchez, ships Brooklyn and Florence.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—per ship Emporium—1216 bales, 43 bags cotton

TAMPICO—per schooner Bonita—assorted mdse, tin plates, segars, snuff, &c.

PENSACOLA—per sloop Huntsman—160 bbls flour, 20 do pork, 40 bags corn, 10 bls whiskey, 5 bags coffee, 5 hhds sugar, 1 cask wine, 12 bbls onions 20 cases candles; 20 bbls potatoes.

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Per brig