LATEST DATES.

New York	June 23	Liverpool	June 9
Boston	June 23	London	June 9
Philadelphia	June 26	Havre	June 30
Washington	June 21	Paris	June 21
Baltimore	June 23	Bremen	June 23
Charleston	June 21	Hamburg	June 16
Mobile	June 9	Cadiz	June 27
Savannah	June 9	Havana	June 15
Mexico	June 2	Vera Cruz	June 14

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

New York, June 22.

30 shares U S Bank 103
20 do do 103
20 do do do 60 do 99
New York, June 25.
50 shares U S Bank, b 10 do 103
50 do do do 60 do 104
100 do do do 60 do 104
Philadelphia, June 23
50 shares U S Bank, open ship. 104

New York, June 23.

Coffee—Prices are without change. Brazil wou in trade request—in other descriptions there has been but little movement. The transactions were confined to home consumption, embracing for the week 2000 bags. Brazil at 8¼ a 10; 300 bags and 60 bales La Guayra at 10 a 10½; and 100 bls Domingo at 9¾ on the usual credit. Also 100 bls Domingo at 9¾, and 1000 Rios 10¼ cash

Cotton continues in good demand for export, at very full prices.

Flour—The sec rals have been more free for sale during the week. Western Canal brings $7 87½ a 8; Ohio 7 62½ a 7 75.

New York, June 22.

Cotton—Is quite firm, and some low sales at a shade better.

Boston, June 23.

Cotton—No change to mention on our last quotations—Moderate sales are making to manufacturers; transactions embrace about 600 bales New Orleans, Florida and Upands 10 a 12c for common and good quality, and for choice lots 13c is sold at 13¼ a 13½c. There is a fair supply at market now, and the demand is limited. Sales by agencies 16 bales New Orleans, common to good, 9 a 12c; 50 bls Florida, 12c; 50 bags and 5 bbls N Orleans 7½c; 11 bbls do 60c per lb and one.

Nashville, June 27.

The River has fallen to 3 and a half feet on Harper's Ferrie, and the steamboat season is fast drawing to a close. The Ellen Kirman came in this river without return to N Orleans, while the other lines, such as the Randolph, Webster, Consolidation and Liverpool Mountain are now on their last voyage up.

In the grocery market, we have no changes. The shipping season will close with fair stocks; sugar, and coffee, and prices will probably range through the summer months at from 8 to 9¼ cents for sugar, and 16 to 17 cents for coffee.

Mississippi money is growing worse. We saw a bill of Columbus, Vicksburg [new bank], Lake Washington, &c, refused today by a broker at less than 25 discount, and Brandon at less than 60. The Natchez Bank is said to have been dishonored recently by the U S Bank, Philadelphia, and we should not be surprised to hear of a complete crash in a month or two. Our country friends had better repudiate Brandon money altogether.

Mobile, June 30.

REMARKS.

Every thing appears to remain as reported in our last. No change has taken place in prices, and but little business done. A few sales of cotton have been made, at prices varying from 9 to 11c. The receipts have been something over 200 bales; and exports about 4700 bales. We deem it unnecessary, as there has been no change in prices, to make detailed quotations of articles.

Exchange—Sterling bills, 60 days sight, 90 per ct a par; bills on the north, 60 days, 2½ dis; 30 days, 1 dis; 5 days, 3½; checks on New York, at sight, 15-16 dis. Boston, 1¼ a 1½; Philadelphia, 1¼ a 1½. New Orleans 10; Tennessee, 1½; Georgia, 1½ a 2. Bank notes, 1½ dis. At ocean gold, 1½; silver, 1½ a 1¾ per cent. premium.

AUGUSTA AND HAMBURG MARKET.

June 28.

Cotton—There has been a fair demand since our last, and during the week the sales have been to a fair extent; confined, however, to the middling qualities, which have met with readier sale than for some time past, at prices ranging from 8 to 9 cents. Prime and choice lots continue scarce and if put on the market would readily bring our highest quotations. Our receipts are very fair, and little of that on hand of a description for sale. The sales during the week amount to 1360 bales at the following prices: 1 at 7, 31 at 7, 14 at 7¾, 4 at 7¾, 120 at 7¾, 151 at 8, 116 at 8¼, 164 at 8½, 125 at 8¾, 55 at 9, 24 at 9¼, 93 at 9½, 27 at 9¾, 43 at 9¾, 56 at 9¾, 44 at 9¾, 59 at 10, 14 at 10½, 53 at 10¾, and 23 at 11c. We quote extreme 7 a 11 cents.

Extract of a letter, dated,

Cognac, May 7, 1838.

"We have now to inform you, we had last week, two inches of snow here, that have greatly injured our vines; and is now pronounced by the season, there is no remedy; but whatever may now be the temperature, we cannot expect but it to 9 of a mid-spring crop, for the present no brandy can be had at any price.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Sch Rochester, Owen, Cowes and a market.

Ship Havre, McKown, Havre, A Lanfears
Brig Laura, Nuelo, Genoa, L H Gale
Brig Margaret, Smith, Trieste, J W Zacharie & co
Sch Wm Wallace, Mitchell, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Salue, Matthews, from Tennessee river
Steamboat Swan, Harris, from Pensacola via Mobile.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Rochester—765 hhds tobacco.
Per ship Havre—1314 bales cotton and 40 do moss.
Per brig Laura—1000 bales paper and 350 bags steel.
Per brig Margaret—818 bales cotton.
Per sch Wm Wallace—1000 sacks salt.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Belle—17 bales cotton, Armar, Lake & Walker; 21 do and 17 packs mdse Forsyth & Lumsden; 37 do Allen, Asher & co; 10 bales cotton, Marion, Benjamin & co; 17 do W M Beck; 85 do Conner & Gridley; 96 do Lockhart, Fearn & Donnegan; 10 Prescott, Jones & co; 17 Caruthers, Harris & co; 6 Brandes, McKenna & Wright; 98 White & co; 110 J Vollrath; 10 R Beck; 19 Brooks, Watt & co; 6 Wood & Sibley; 185 lone pig metal Caruthers, Harris & co; 80 Pierson, Dale & co; 65 do T Barnett; 10 do on deck on board. 15 bbls whiskey J A Merle & co.

Per ans flat boats from Madison co, Ala—1970 bales cotton to Gamble & Marsh; Martin, Pleasants & co; Lockhart, Fearn & Donegan, Wood & Smith; Pope, Powers & Smith; Andrews & Reid and Pierce Shannon & Bro.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Baltic—Turnbull and family, Barton, Cunningham, Bayne.

MEMORANDA.

Kirby & Lewis's 18 flatboats from Madison co, Ala, with cotton, have arrived and discharged their cargoes.

Hence at Boston, April 21, ship Albert (of Chatham,) Mathews. Cleared for this port, ship Bonaparte, Thompson, (now vessels) and bark Mary, Sullivan.

Cleared at Boston, June 23d, for this port, bark Cobalt, Pierce.

Hence at New York, June 26th, sch Charles, Head

Hence at Baltimore, June 26th, brig Monhegan, Stickpole

Hence at Gardiner, Me, June 19th, the Caroline, Nichols

Spoken, June 14, lat 36 47, lon 66 17, ship Tallahassee, Crocker, from New Orleans for Trieste.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c, &c.—500 pipes, hhds pipes and quarter casks Teneriffe wine, Farley's brands;
100 qr casks and 50 London particular Teneriffe wine;
120 pipes, hhds pipes and qr casks Canary wine, very choice quality;
200 pipes, hhds pipes and qr casks Port wine;
500 pipes, hhds pipes and qr casks Sicily Madeira, Ingham, Gill & Co and other brands;
220 pipes, hhds and qr casks Gordon's pale, gold color and brown Sherry;
50 pipes and hhds of pure very old Champagne brandy;
60 pipes and hhds Cognac brandy;
50 pipes superior Holland Gin;
6 puncheons Scotch and Irish whiskey,
3 puncheons Jamaica rum;
60 barrels very old peach brandy;
100 casks London brown stout porter;
50 casks pale Burton ale;
200 casks 1 and 3 dozen each old El Maderia;
200 baskets Champagne wine—Billery, Le Roze, Ship and other brands;
100 casks London brown stout porter;
50 casks pale Burton ale;
200 casks 1 and 3 dozen each old El Maderia;
200 baskets Champagne wine—Billery, Le Roze, Ship and other brands;
100 casks Claret of various vintages;
200 casks Chateau Pomye Medoc, vintage do.
These are a choice clarets as have ever been imported into this country.
200 cases Burgandy wines—Chamberlin, Romance Pomard, &c.
900 cases Hock wines—Johannesberg Brunneberg Nierwerre, Rudesheim Mosselle and Sparkling Moselle;
200 pipes, hhd pipes and qr casks Falernian white wine
100 pipes, hhd pipes and qr casks Moselle white wine;
These wines, Brandies &c. are all of finest importation, and will be found on inspection well worthy the attention of the trade, and will be sold at low prices by
june 18 H & W ANDERSON

LUMBER—43,000 feet clear Sycamore flooring 1¼ inch thick and 8 to 20 feet long, and 7 inches in width; deliverable at the New Basin Canal.
For terms, apply to
BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
june 28 39 Gravier st

FLOUR & BEEF—100 bbls superior flour, 1 do 1 bbl mess, 8 bbls prime, and 1 bbl cargo, beef, which will be sold low if taken from the Levee; for terms apply to BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
june 29 39 Gravier st

OIL—Sperm and Whale Oil, for sale by
E & J ANDREWS
june 27 39 Gravier street

COFFEE—600 bags green Havana coffee, for sale by
J M CABALLERO,
jan16 60 St Louis st.

SPECIE, for sale by
J M CABALLERO.
june 19 60 St Louis st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Drawing and Mathematical instruments, of the very best quality. For sale at the N O Stationers' warehouse,
NORMAN, STEEL & CO,
june 30 75 Gravier st.

TARIFF for M & M—Wanted for M & M, just received and for sale at the N O Stationer's Warehouse.
NORMAN, STEEL & Co.
june 19 75 Gravier st.

CORN—1000 sacks in dun shipping order for sale by
GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL.
june 25 36 Camp street.

TO BARBER—By James, just received,
E JOHNS & Co.
june 22 Corner of St Charles & Commerce st

BRANDON MONEY—For sale by
ROBINSON & CO,
june 27—3 45 Camp st

HAVANA COFFEE—100 bags superior green Havana Coffee, landing from brig A Ford for sale by
J W ZACHARIE & Co
jun 19

HOLLAND GIN—30 pipes Holland Gin, superior quality and flavour, will be sold lowby
H & W ANDERSON
june 18 64 Tchoupitoulas st

LINSEED OIL—in casks and in barrels, warranted a pure article, for sale by
JARVIS & ANDREWS,
Medicines, Paint and Oil Dealers,
Corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets
june 18

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—Brandy and Gin of moderate proof, always on hand at
J & L GIRARD, 13 Canal st
jun 5—37

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYOL,
Printer for the People, and for the Free Mulatto Party.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,
A. B. ROMAN.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of the 6th Feb 1838.

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Louisiana do approve of the general course of the administration of the late executive, A. B. Roman: and that he carries with him in his retirement from office the grateful remembrance of the members of the senate.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be requested to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Roman.

Extract from the Journal of the House, of the 9th Feb 1838.

Received by the House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana, that the administration of the government of the state by the late governor, A. B. Roman, has been signalized by wisdom, firmness, and talents, and an unbiased zeal for the public welfare; and that in the execution of the laws, he has exhibited firmness, and in the numerous and important appointments to office, he has failed in his lot to make, he has manifested impartiality, and a single regard to the true interests of the state; and that he retires with the full and entire approbation of this House for his official conduct, and with their perfect esteem and regard.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House transmit to the late Governor Roman a copy of these resolutions.

Representative, 1st District, to Congress,
JOHN SLIDELL.
For the Senate of Louisiana.
ALBERT MOA.

☞NACH vielen Beredtgen das heg SURTHE, en deutscher waerte cederch wird es betaidigt das betr Barthe kein deutscher sonderen ein Franzose ist.
EIN DEUTSCHER.

The First Day.

The first day's contest is over, and we have nothing or a doubt of Mr. Roman's success in the city. Let his friends exert themselves to-day as they did yesterday, and spite of intrigue, rebelling, trickery and bossing, Mr. Roman will have a majority of the votes in the parish of Orleans. We have conversed with gentleman of both parties as late as attending the polls in person, and watching diligently the progress of events, and we have formed a correct opinion which we think the termination of the struggle will justify.

In the First Municipality there is a decided, perhaps a considerable majority for Roman—in the Second, the votes were not numerous, but beyond all doubt, two thirds were for Roman. In the Third Municipality, Mr. Prieur has perhaps at the moment a small majority. In all, the Provisoire turned out in their strength, while the partizans of Mr. Roman, content to depend on their votes, and having either of the three days, were less eager and less determined. The whole number of votes polled the first day amounts to about ONE THOUSAND. We say about, for we are not certain of the precise number in the Second Municipality. It ranges, however, near 250 votes. In the First, 604 votes were cast, and 236 in the Third.

To-day is the SECOND DAY! Friends of Mr. Roman be at your posts! Let us have no neglected the sacred duty of recording the suffrages yesterday, be sure to attend to the polls and fulfil his important fonction to-day. Remember every effort will be made, to prevent you from registering your decision in the ballot box by those whose interest is to oppose you. Come forward then in your strength. In spite of every effort we have hitherto done nobly. Do but like wise to day and to-morrow, and victory is secured to you. Friends of Roman be active, be vigilant, be manful, be unwearied!!

Second Municipality.—We learn with surprise and regret that Judge Eusthman materially impaired the success yesterday in this municipality, by his unsurpassing and profound eloquence. We are told that he challenged the votes of Thomas Banks, the Firemen and other respectable and well known citizens whose right of suffrages is wholly incontestable. In proof of this stands the fact of the extraordinarily small vote polled in the municipality. When it is remembered that there are at least fifteen hundred votes in the second municipality—that it is the largest of the three, and that the first municipality polled 5 6 votes the first day, it appears clearly incredible that in the second only 250 should have come forward. This can only be ascribed to the effect that determination of the judges and especially of the functionary we have men tioned. Great dissatisfaction is evinced by the friends of Mr Roman at the inexcusable conduct, and there is little doubt that if the injunction to-day, accusation of fraud and violence will follow. Such a mode of procedure appears the more singular when we reflect, that in the second municipality, there is an enormous majority for Mr Roman. In attempting to act with a dilatorial course, in the conduct of Judge Eusthman in the first municipality, who though a whig and Romanist, suffered the votes to be polled in as little interruption as possible.

☞ Albert Moa received four-fifths of the votes polled yesterday. The fact speaks volumes concerning the impotent efforts of Whig treachery. John Slidell was not forgotten by his Democratic friends who whether Romanists or Provisoires, gave him their votes. Governor White will have to remain at home. Truly, a poor reward for so striking an act of political perfidy as the one he perpetrated, in for Mr Barthe, he is potentially dead and buried. A requiem was yesterday chaunted over his tomb.

If ever there was a period in which the Democracy should exert themselves, that period is now present—by shameless slanders, false pamies and infamous allegations upon Cc prevent administration, their enemies have succeeded in seizing the hand and reasoning, and in infusing even some of the firm and consistent supporters of the doctrine to waver in their allegiance, or to desert the broad Democratic banner and shelter themselves beneath the folds of the Federal standard. Fainthood, however, is invariably exposed and a reaction never fails to follow. The Democracy had perhaps become over-run and confident from constant conquests,—for ten years their opponents had been ramming with a defeated, but as we have seen, not dispirited minority. The victories which the Whigs have lately obtained, through the supineness of their adversaries, were needed in order to arouse the Democrats from their dream of power, and convince them that they call possessed an active, vigilant and formidable foe. That and has now been effectually attained.—The Democrats are now thoroughly awake, fully prepared and organized, and ready to confront and discomfit their enemies, as they have ever done since the formation of the republic. We perceive every where, with the most heartfelt gratification, the signs of the bold and indomitable spirit that is nerving and animating the democracy. We perceive it in the quietly stand they now take, in the zeal, energy and vigor with which their principles are advocated—in the establishment of new Democratic journals in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and almost every State in the Union. These evidences of the salutary influence of a few Federal triumphs furnish conclusive test many of the real strength of the Democracy, and afford good earnest of the probable termination of the contest.

Federalism can take no fixed and permanence root in America. The character of our institutions, and the equalities of the people, are equally opposed to the revolting and pernicious doctrine. Every victory which it obtains is gained through the influence of temporary collateral causes which have depressed the Democrats and temporarily disposed their confidence in the inherent excellence of their principles. But if a matter of history, that those triumphs have been brief and deceptive as dreams. The people always come right at length. There is a broad common sense,—an instinctive knowledge of right and wrong in the mass, which may be momentarily suspended, but can never be wholly eradicated. The axiom that the voice of the people is the voice of God, is literally true, and we have seen their patriotism, consistency and good sense illustrated, since the formation of our Government to the present moment. Democratic supremacy have always been heightened. Federal victories rarely last a single twelvemonth. It is a subject worthy of record and remembrance, that from the administration of George Washington to the end of General Jackson's presidential term, the Whigs have never succeeded in keeping one of their party in power during two successive terms. The intelligence of the people has invariably been directed to the enormous folly of placing an oligarchical President at the helm of a Democratic republic; and the intruder has been uniformly ejected from office after a single term. Whenever the two Adams, the only Federal Presidents ever qualified upon the people of America—both were expelledby decisive majorities, after serving each four years. On the other hand, the trusty Republican Presidents have always been elected during two successive terms. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson were twice elected—they were all Democrats in the first compulsatory signification of the word. Martin Van Buren belongs to the same illustrious class, and will share the same noble and dignified destiny.

Fearful.—A letter from Chippewa U. C. dated June 21st, states that a battle took place on that evening previous at "Stones Hills" between a mounted Corps of 100 British Lancers and about two thousand Sappers and Miners, which resulted in the loss of four lancers and the capture of nearly all the rest. The letter adds that the patriots are fast gaining ground.

Fire.—Other attempts have been made at Baltimore to fire the city. A mill worth 20,000 was burnt down on the 21st. A warehouse had been mentioned on the spot in consequence of previous similar attempts, but had gone away for a few moments. During his absence the fire burst out.

The Dissolution of the Senate was postponed till the 25th of June, in consequence of numerous applications.

Congress 23.

In the Senate, various petitions were presented. The last to engage the attention of members before the hour for the order of the day, was one from Tennessee, praying the annexation of Texas to the United States.

In the House, Mr Adams made a speech in addition to the explanation of Texas. Mr M'Keenan proposed that Mr Speed's resolution for the adjournment sine die of Congress should be taken up; objection was made, and rules were suspended, and the resolution, of no sense whatsoever, received—138 ayes to 59 nays.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, another or twelve o'clock. Mr Hunter, of Va., made an able speech in defence of it's provisions. Mr Kennedy followed against the bill.

June 24.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House, Mr Adams resumed his remarks on the subject of the annexation of Texas. In the course of his remarks he adverted upon the right of petitions, and declared it the fundamental axiom in common with other rights equally dear to the American people, and which would soon be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. The house was thrown into an uproar by an exciting allusion to slavery and the right of petitioning for its abolishment. Much confusion ensued from all parts. Mr Adams however, unmoved, and persisted in speaking on the disputatious topic. He appealed to the Speaker. The decision was against him. He demanded that the disputed point of order should be written. This occasioned more confusion and noise, by which ended in the yeas and nays being taken on the appeal of Mr Adams from the Speaker to the house. The decision was sustained by the Speaker's decision—yeas, 108—nays 36.

The House then resumed on the adjournment vote, and fixed upon Monday, the 9th of July, as the day of adjournment. The Senate, it is expected, will concur.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Com. Transcript.

Washington, June 25.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

Is discussed of at last! The House of Representatives has this evening put the veto upon it by a majority of 14. Mr Borden's motion to strike out the engrossing clause, was carried by a vote of 99 ayes to 85 noes, and on being reported to the House in this shape, the previous question was applied and the question then recurring on ordering the original bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was carried by a vote of 110 ayes to 96 noes. This is a rapid sketch of the result and now for the details.

The early part of the day was spent in presenting petitions, resolutions, &c in spite of the remonstrance of Mr Bell, who is going the paramount interest of the Sub-Treasury Bill and the importance of speedy action on it, moved to have it taken up. This was refused, but it was finally agreed to, that it should be taken up after the recess. Mr Bell expressing a hope that it would be got out of the Committee this evening.

On the bill being taken up at half past three after the recess, Mr Rhett, of S. C. got the floor and spoke in its support till half past five o'clock, in the course of which he animated and eloquent appeal to the House, to sustain the measure. Mr Adams, and also another with Mr Pierson, of Miss both being of a purely party bearing. No one during the Rhett whom he thought a universalist on the question!" evinced the general desire to have further talking, and came to close action on the bill. Interpreting that no member had the hardihood to defy this compliance by speaking either of the three days, chose put the question on Garland's (of Va) motion to strike out the enacting clause—and it was carried by a 99 ayes to 85 noes, two varying a sufficient majority to the house, as it was displayed on the vote concerning Mr Miss aforesaid.

The question then arising, the bill was rejected thus decapitated to the house, and the speaker having taken the chair, Richard Williams called for the previous question, which was carried. The question was upon concurring with the committee in striking out the enacting clause. On motion of Mr Wise, a call of the house ensued. Many of the absentees coming of course declared their excuses, and during the excuses for absence were being received by the chair, they repaired to the galleries among the girls and exchanging jokes with their comrades below, or lounged about the lobbies, trying to force an entrance through the windows. It was finally agreed to let them in, when to the amusement of every one, the principal doorkeeper had gone off with the key, and the members were all locked out.

It was then finally found that only two members were absent—Messrs Jacques of G. and Bruyer of New York.

A motion to stand further proceedings on the call, being accordingly, another roar of "question!" ensued. Mr Cushman demanded the Previous Question, which being sustained, the Chair announced that the Main question would be on ordering the original bill to be engrossed, thus cutting off Garland's amendment as the call of the house had been completed. The Chair now put the main question, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The greatest excitement now filled the house as the decisive moment approached, and the aisles and lobbies were all crowded with members, who had been having with great solicitude commanded the members to observe silence during the vote, the clerk commenced with the task.

It was strange to see the commotion and excitement that a moment before pervades, that was subly, suddenly and so entirely put to rest by the most perfect stillness. All was as if by magic. Only the solemn voice of the clerk, the various tones in which the members responses were given, and the scratching pens as they drew their initial down the column, could be heard, and then a slight laugh would go round as some of the young ones rattled out their yeas or noes with a positive emphasis that evinced their feelings. It is odd more to the exciting scene, just as the Clerk had reached that the subject—the case, accession of the vote and violence was felt. The mode of procedure appears the more singular when we reflect, that on the second municipality, there is an enormous majority for Mr Roman. In attempting to act with a dilatorial course, in the conduct of Judge Eusthman in the first municipality, who though a whig and Romanist, suffered the votes to be polled in as little interruption as possible.

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The bill, as it now stands, is dead. To-morrow it is said that Mr Foster of N Y. will move a reconsideration of the vote, but the majority, (14) against the bill renders any material change in the vote on it quite hopeless.

☞ The Baltimore Republican says "A recent election in Canning manned coxon has been postponed both in England and the country. That patriotic effort to furnish the opponents to those candidates in N Orleans, at an expense of $3000 for the purpose of bringing the thing into operation. It was proposed the robbers at once to raise a joint stock subscription of $10,000 dollars for its important purpose. With the machinery to be supplied by the agency, the hand and reasoning of $6000 it is calculated that 150 bales can be cleaned,—100 bales, or 35,000 lbs. at a general average increase of three cents per lb. value would since amount to a tolerable profit on the investment, to say nothing of the advantage of keeping the market clear of a dispersoital stock of this great staple.

The French ship of the line L'Hercule, and cheretee La Favorite, sailed from Newport on the 22nd of June for Cadiz for France. The ship Alexandria sailed in company.

Bloody Affray in Illinois.—The St Louis Republican says "We learned yesterday, by a gentleman from Ottawa, that an engagement took place, on the line of the canal, a day or two previous, between two parties of the workmen, which resulted in the death of fifteen or twenty of them.—Those engaged in the affray were Irishmen, and it arose on account of the national divisions amongst them. The militia were called out and the disturbances quelled."

Murder and suspected Parricide.

The Baltimore papers are filled with accounts of a shocking murder, which was committed a few days since on the body of a man, near Fairmount. The victim was found lying in a field shot in the abdomen and covered with deep gashes—a hatchet was found at a short distance. The name of the murdered man is Benjamin Brewer. Two men and a woman were first arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. But subsequent circumstances gave origin to the belief that the deceased came to his death through the agency of his son. The latter, William Stewart by name, has accordingly been apprehended. On examining his person spots were found on his pants legs, to which spirits of turpentine had been applied. A watch and with the same were in his pocket, together with some bullets, and in his pocket-book was found something on which was written "Stewart's Patent." A pair of pistols had been left in the room of Stewart's uncle, one of which was loaded in the muzzle and ramrod down tight, and the other had been recently discharged, with pan open and hammer down. Every circumstance tends to deepen the suspicion of parricide.

A Violent Storm of Rain visited Baltimore on the 24th, doing the streets and cellars in two feet.

How Larry Wonderful.—A Correspondent of the Claremont, N. H. Eagle, writing from Concord under date of June 16th says—

"A letter has been received in town to-day by the Governor from Mr Secretary Woodbury, and officially communicated to the Council, in which he declines accepting the Chief Justiceship. So speculate another matter is at an end.

Witness has once more been nominated by the Whig Convention of New Hampshire for Governor of the State, who once more beaten.

Hoax.—The quill fobber who escaped from the jail of Columbia a few days since, has been recaptured near Springfield, Ohio, and conducted back to his old quarters. He was found at his brother-in-law's, stowed away in a garret between the lifting and the floor.

☞ The Democratic Observation of Maine have nominated John Fairfield, a candidate for Governor at that State. His Whig opponent is Edward Kent. The election takes place the 2d November.

"Cooper, in his work entitled the "American Democrat," has a chapter on Aristocracy, which will be very severe upon the degeneracy of the times in this country. America, and his production is the consummation of falsehood. We have seldom seen any thing more false than the question on Garland's (of Va) motion to strike out the enacting clause—and it was carried by a 99 ayes to 85 noes, two varying a sufficient majority to the house, as it was displayed on the vote concerning Mr Miss aforesaid.

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Murder and suspected Parricide.

The Baltimore papers are filled with accounts of a shocking murder, which was committed a few days since on the body of a man, near Fairmount. The victim was found lying in a field shot in the abdomen and covered with deep gashes—a hatchet was found at a short distance. The name of the murdered man is Benjamin Brewer. Two men and a woman were first arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. But subsequent circumstances gave origin to the belief that the deceased came to his death through the agency of his son. The latter, William Stewart by name, has accordingly been apprehended. On examining his person spots were found on his pants legs, to which spirits of turpentine had been applied. A watch and with the same were in his pocket, together with some bullets, and in his pocket-book was found something on which was written "Stewart's Patent." A pair of pistols had been left in the room of Stewart's uncle, one of which was loaded in the muzzle and ramrod down tight, and the other had been recently discharged, with pan open and hammer down. Every circumstance tends to deepen the suspicion of parricide.

A Violent Storm of Rain visited Baltimore on the 24th, doing the streets and cellars in two feet.

How Larry Wonderful.—A Correspondent of the Claremont, N. H. Eagle, writing from Concord under date of June 16th says—

"A letter has been received in town to-day by the Governor from Mr Secretary Woodbury, and officially communicated to the Council, in which he declines accepting the Chief Justiceship. So speculate another matter is at an end.

Witness has once more been nominated by the Whig Convention of New Hampshire for Governor of the State, who once more beaten.

Hoax.—The quill fobber who escaped from the jail of Columbia a few days since, has been recaptured near Springfield, Ohio, and conducted back to his old quarters. He was found at his brother-in-law's, stowed away in a garret between the lifting and the floor.

☞ The Democratic Observation of Maine have nominated John Fairfield, a candidate for Governor at that State. His Whig opponent is Edward Kent. The election takes place the 2d November.

"Cooper, in his work entitled the "American Democrat," has a chapter on Aristocracy, which will be very severe upon the degeneracy of the times in this country. America, and his production is the consummation of falsehood. We have seldom seen any thing more false than the question on Garland's (of Va) motion to strike out the enacting clause—and it was carried by a 99 ayes to 85 noes, two varying a sufficient majority to the house, as it was displayed on the vote concerning Mr Miss aforesaid.

The question then arising, the bill was rejected thus decapitated to the house, and the speaker having taken the chair, Richard Williams called for the previous question, which was carried. The question was upon concurring with the committee in striking out the enacting clause. On motion of Mr Wise, a call of the house ensued. Many of the absentees coming of course declared their excuses, and during the excuses for absence were being received by the chair, they repaired to the galleries among the girls and exchanging jokes with their comrades below, or lounged about the lobbies, trying to force an entrance through the windows. It was finally agreed to let them in, when to the amusement of every one, the principal doorkeeper had gone off with the key, and the members were all locked out.

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