NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON.

Printer to the State and to the First Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1838.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Mr. Barrelove, the collector of our port, for copies of the subjoined correspondence between the commander of the U. S. sloop of war Erie, and Commodore Baudin of the French blockading squadron, respecting the application of the blockade to American vessels. It will be seen that the commander of the station had declared his intention vigorously to enforce the regulations of the blockade without respect to particular nations, and with only the exceptions originally made.

In addition to this intelligence we shall hear the particulars of the loss of the Texian packet boat, Crusader, communicated to us by the same source.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. A.
Matamoras, 15th September, 1838.

Sir—Herewith I have the honor to enclose to you copies of correspondence between the Chargé D. G. Farragut, of the U. S. ship Erie, and Commodore Baudin, commanding the French naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, which you will please have inserted in the papers of your place for the information of our merchants. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
WM. D. JONES.

J. W. Barrelove, Esq.
Collector of Customs, New Orleans.

VERA CRUZ, U. S. ship "Erie,"
August 27th, 1838.

Sir—In consequence of a rumor in the United States, that the vessels proceeding to this port from Matamoras will be captured by the Erie cruizers, and not warned off each time, with an understanding on their papers, I have to be directed by my commanding officer, Commodore Dallas, to acquaint the captains of the vessels under my command, that they are officially notified of it. You will be taken, Sir, under a great favor on me by informing me if any such order has been given by any other ship-of-war made in the system of blockade, as proclaimed by you on the 25th April last.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the high est respect, your ob't servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Lt. Com'de
To Commodore Baudin,
Commanding French naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

TRANSLATION.

On board His Majesty's frigate "Hermione,"
Aug 28th, 1838, Anchorage of Sacrifices

The Commander of the Station of the Gulf of Mexico

Sir—In answer to your letter which you addressed me yesterday, I have the honor to inform you, that there has been no change in the blockade, but it is applied now in all the exceptions &c. &c. consequent upon it. The vessels which present themselves before the Ports of the Gulf Mexico before the notification, were warned off. But now that the notification has been made to your government and is known to the ports of the union, it is evident that all the vessels which present themselves, have the intention to force the blockade, and in such a case will be detained until the decision of the government be known.

Thus, Sir, are the general rules of blockade, which have been applied. You will also remark that there has been no change made in the rules, but the application has been made more rigorous since your government has been officially informed of its establishment.

With assurances of sentiments the most distinguished, I have Sir, the honor to salute you.

(Signed) BAZOCHE.

To Mr. Farragut,
Commandant of the corvette Erie of the U. S.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. A.
Matamoras, 15th September, 1838.

Sir—I beg leave to inform you that the Texian packet boat Crusader of the burthen of ten tons, was wrecked on this coast about forty miles to the westward of the Brazos de Santiago. It appears that she left Galveston on the 5th instant with five passengers, the master and one seaman on board; and that on their arrival at Matagorda, finding it impracticable to cross the bar in consequence of a violent wind and heavy sea, they accordingly stood out to sea and kept the vessel before the wind until she approached the shore, when they attempted to haul off, but making no headway and finding danger of hitting (the vessel having only a half deck) they endeavoured to run her upon the beach, but the very first breaker broke the vessel and all hands were unfortunately consigned to a watery grave, except Peregrine Mitchell, who succeeded the chote and arrived at the Brazo de Santiago on the 12th instant. Mr. Mitchell states that two of the passengers, Doctor Cheeseman and Mr. Redman, were going to Matamoras for the purpose of locating lands; and he believes that both of them had considerable money about their persons and some valuable papers, which would be of great importance to their respective in the United States.

I have the honor to be
With great respect, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. W. SMITH.

James W. Breedlove, Esq.
Collector of the Customs, New Orleans.

List of the crew and passengers of the Crusade.
William Dehaan, master.
William Wyatt, mate.
PASSENGERS.
Doctor Cheeseman,
John Redman,
Frederick Mitchell,
—Noland.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The late elections in Maryland and Ohio have astonished the federal party, and when the fit of dumb wonder was over, they opened their eyes to the prospect before them in other states. They began to feel that they have been living on illusions during the late eighteen months, and they perceive that the probability which they fondly cherished since the election in New York last year, that Mr Clay would supercede Mr Van Buren in the presidential office, has vanished.

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision
Left not a wreck behind."

With Mr Clay himself this contingency, which was only probability with most of his friends, was absolute certainty, and he had the indelicacy openly to advertise it in the senate. On many occasions he spoke *ex cathedra*, as if he were already installed. In the course of some subject relating to the currency, he intimated, almost in plain terms, that he intended to appoint Mr Biddle secretary of the treasury, and to place Mr Gallatin at the head of the great national bank, which he means to establish. He was in the habit practice, at one late session, of assuming that the federal party would be triumphant at the next presidential election, which was saying, in effect, that he was to be its president. This conduct of Mr Clay evinced a deplorable want of tact and of gentlemanly sentiment, and it has operated, as every man of sense foresaw what it would operate, in such a way as to diminish the small chance that existed in favor of his success, and in some states destroyed whatever popularity he possessed. One of the federal papers published in Cincinnati, ascribes the loss of the election in Ohio principally to the fact that Mr Clay is the most prominent federal candidate for the presidency: *Mr Clay has no strength in Ohio.*" These are the words which it uses: and it goes on to declare that Mr Clay has arrogantly pushed all other federal competitors from the political arena, determined to be our *Cæsar aut nullus*, and displaying a disposition to put down any other federalist from being president, if he cannot be elected himself.

The result of the Ohio and Maryland elections plac a the subject beyond the reach of doubt. Mr Clay cannot be elected—the thing is impossible—nor can General Harrison, nor Mr Webster. Mr Van Buren is now sure of receiving forty two votes which were withheld from him at the last election, viz:

Ohio,	21
Maryland,	10
South Carolina,	11
	42

If the federalists decide upon taking up any other than Mr Clay as their candidate, Van Buren will infallibly receive the vote of Kentucky, and if Mr Clay be the sole candidate of the federal party, Van Buren will stand an equal chance with him of receiving every vote in New England.

The federalists founded their hopes of success at the next presidential election chiefly on the result of the New York election last year. We presume they begin to perceive that these hopes are utterly fallacious. Those elections were no indication of public opinion. We have seen letters from respectable merchants belonging to the federal party in New York, full of despondency in relation to the coming contest, one of them expressing the utter despair of the writer as to the prospect of success. On the other hand, we have conversed with several intelligent gentlemen, who have spent the past season in New York, travelling through many of the counties in the east, west and north, and they all combine in declaring that the people of that great state were never more zealous and united in favor of the democratic cause than they are now. Those gentlemen are well known here, and it is unnecessary to refer to them by name: every one will concede that their judgment in this matter and their veracity are not to be impeached.

The result of the late election in Pennsylvania will be known here on the arrival of the first regular mail. It is useless, therefore, to claim success for either of the candidates for the office of governor, but we must be permitted to express an opinion which we have formed with deliberation, and not without some knowledge of the sentiments of Pennsylvania respecting political men and principles—that whoever may have been chosen governor at the late election, Mr. Clay cannot and never will receive the vote of that state. Where then are the votes by which he is to be elected? Give Pennsylvania (*prah pudor!*) to Mr. Clay, and concede New York to Mr. Van Buren, and still Clay cannot be elected. Van Buren receives the thirty votes of Pennsylvania at the last election, and he had a majority over all competitors of some thirty-five or forty electors' votes. Do we have shown above that he will obtain forty-two votes at the next election, which were refused him at the last; so that losing Pennsylvania, (which we deem very improbable) he will be sure of a majority larger by twelve votes than he got in 1836.

We have thus far proceeded on the supposition that Mr. Clay will be the sole candidate at the next election. We may be charged with a sinister design for him down as a weak competitor of Van Buren in order to deter the federalists from selecting him at the convention which they are to hold next year. But we are conscious of having uttered nothing relative to that gentleman's prospects but what we most sincerely believe to be true; and we believe further that Gen Harrison possesses infinitely greater popularity than Mr. Clay in every state in the union, with the exception of Kentucky. Throughout all the other states of the west, this superior degree of public favor for the general is beyond dispute. In Pennsylvania, at the last election, he was within a few thousand votes of Van Buren, and the contest was extremely doubtful. In New England, also, the political signs of the times indicate that his partizans are more numerous than those of Mr. Clay. What a dilemma are the federalists placed in through the obstinacy of one conspicuous man and his personal friends! They are compelled to receive a candidate for whom there is no possible chance of success, to the exclusion of one who is manifestly a greater favorite with the party, who is at least the equal of Mr. Clay in intellectual endowments, and who, though not a man of very shining character, possesses the merit of having fought a successful battle during the last war, which was followed by important consequences, and in which he displayed no inconsiderable judgment and generalship.

We speak thus favorably of Gen. Harrison, because we can afford to do so: we apprehend no danger to the democratic ticket from his political operations. His strength was tested in 1836, and he proved utterly inadequate to the struggle—even in that year of federal exaltation, when the hopes of the party were flushed by the aid of the United States bank, and by the temporary accession of several states from the cause of the people: he was defeated, shamefully defeated, when our ranks were divided, and when our men were deserting to the enemy in squads. Most of these weak brethren have returned or are returning to their duty—they are received with kindness like lost sheep—their repentance, doubtless, is sincere, for having mingled with the enemy they have learned how different their service is from ours. At the sound, that some old sinners went over to the enemy, a moment before the contest was decided by the events which have lately taken place, and while the result was equivocal. These let them abide. A man who would run away from his country or his party in a time of gloom and danger, is not worthy to be counted among those who are willing to peril every thing for the good old cause.

We should not omit the name of Webster, while discanting on the great men of the federal party, for in intellect, in knowledge and in eloquence he far passes them all. In these qualifications neither Clay nor Harrison can approach him so near as to justify a comparison. But in point as to behalf a man of Webster's talents and capabilities justly held at college an estimate by his countrymen. His political principles, his practice of giving a construction to the constitution to suit the exigencies of the times or the blind prejudices of a dominant party, shows him to be unprincipled in addition to the pernicious notions of the loss war with England, have long since convinced his party that to hold him forth as a candidate for the presidency would be a despe rate and hopeless attempt. There has never been a period when Mr. Webster could, under any circumstances, receive the votes of more than three states—to wit, Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island.

To conclude, then, it is plain that the federalists have no man among them whose personal popularity is sufficient to overcome the odium in which their political principles are held by the people of the United States, and it follows as an inevitable consequence, that the democratic candidate will be surely be elected at no morrow's sun will rise.

J. Q. ADAMS.

The address of this gentleman to his constituents is an unique production, whether we regard its literary or its political merits. It is written in that turbid style for which Mr. Adams is remarkable—and it sometime few feeble sentences or misplaced phrases that are the effusion of an aged statesman, the favorite son of a distinguished patriot of the revolution, one who is constantly vaunting the perfection of his religious faith, it will certainly excite the wonder of the reader. He utters the most dreadful denunciations against the southern planters in a mass, dooming them to temporal and eternal destruction, a very ungrateful return for the hearty and disinterested support which he received at two successful elections from many of those planters. In Louisiana he received the almost unanimous votes of the sugar planters—who were not at all aware that he harbored in his bosom principles so much at war with their welfare and their very existence.

His wrath against the proposition to annex Texas to the United States amounts almost to mania. He seems at a loss for words to express his execration of that measure. A dissolution of the union is nothing compared to the frightful evils, which, in his eyes, it would by no upon the country, and all because (as he says) it would extend the slave holding region.

There is a seeming simplicity and absence of guile in some of the passages in which he inveighs against the administration and the slave holders, with the view of rendering them odious among the abolitionists: but those who are acquainted with Mr. Adams know that he is the most artful of men. This apparent naivete assumed in order that his invectives may make the deeper impression on his readers. But what a commentary does the following passage afford on the discourses of those among us who wish to make the people of the south believe that Mr. Van Buren and his friends are favorable in any degree to the proceedings of the abolitionists! We wish every man in Louisiana to peruse it in order that he may discover what opinions relative to this subject are ascribed to the administration by their bitterest enemy.

On the 13th of December, the first day of the session upon which petitions were received, I presented a remonstrance of fifty-one citizens of Haverhill, praying against the admission of Texas to the United States, and moved that together with forty other petitions on the same subject, presented by me in the course of the session, and many similar petitions presented by me at the special session—and several hundreds presented by my colleagues of the Massachusetts delegation, including about half the delegation from the slaveholding states—they be referred to the committee. The chairman of the committee of foreign affairs immediately moved the reference to that committee, in a manner for which even a fellow feeling for me could not have prompted him. I replied that I could not accept the reference to that committee, when they were referred to them by the house. It was accept them all in their hand.—to keep them at all the close of the session, without looking into one of them, and then to lay them on the table. Such was the motion. This was, however, both done by a slender process. The question whether they should be referred to a select committee or to the committee of foreign affairs, was decided by yeas and nays, on the next succeeding day, when all the petitions, memorials and remonstrances, and both the motions for commitment, were laid on the table, by yeas and nays the chairman of the committee of foreign affairs himself voting in the affirmative.

I do not charge this as among the evidences of duplicity on the part of the administration, and certainly not on the part of the chairman of the committee; but it is evidence is not always indicative of duplicity or purpose. The object of the chairman of the committee, in moving the reference of the petitions and memorials and letters rejected by the house, might be to lay his own motion upon the table, and obtain every vote and the extinct object, and that was the *suppression* of all discussion upon the subject in the house, and the motive for this desire of suppression could be no other than the fear of discussion between the anti-Texas and anti-Texas members. He plainly saw that it would be impossible to introduce the annexation of Texas unless discussion, without which the people could not be cheery and abolition, and he wished to build a Chinese wall around them all.

FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

In the reflections put forth by us the other day on the subject of the contemplated ordinance proposed to the introduction of free negroes into Orleans we have commended the moderate and temperate character of our first ordinance on that subject. We truly believe that a class of persons to be the very worst inhabitants of our city, we hold them to be capable of exciting a most pernicious influence on the conduct of our slaves, who are naturally contented and happy, become treated with marked moderation and kindness. But we would by no means rely on the expression of our sentiments on this important topic to have reference entirely to the feeling, and not the hard free colored population. We bear cheerful testimony to the general good character, harmless demeanour and quiet conduct of the latter. They constitute, especially those who are orderly, or who have long lived in the country as innocent and unassuming a portion of the inhabitants as can be met with any where. Many of them, from long residence, acquired opulence and frugal behavior, have attained a degree of real respectability—many are themselves slave holders, and having substantial stake in the community, would be the last to connect the slightest disturbances, or countenance any effort attempting with the ignorance and prejudices of the servile population. These, therefore, are altogether exempt from censure.

In other cases the laws excluding the entrance of free colored persons are extremely severe. The object here is the unconstitutional of this dangerous class and to see the penalties inflicted by the municipal laws are efficient and heavy. In Charleston, the colored cooks and stewards of vessels are imprisoned immediately on their arrival, and are thus secured until the departure of the vessels in which they came. In Georgia, the laws are far more terrible—a free person of color introducing himself into any of the towns in that state, is taken up by the authorities and sold as a slave, while the captain of the vessel conveying such an individual is mulcted severely. We should not counsel measures of such indiscriminate rigor, but we certainly think that a series of laws should be framed, by which our city would be freed from an evil of far greater import than a superficial observer would be apt to imagine. It has often been remarked that the colored people of New Orleans, though notoriously subjected to a milder control than that exercised over the slave population in many other cities, are more insolent and overbearing than elsewhere. This, we doubt not, is in a great measure attributable to the large number of free negroes and mulattoes who are allowed to come hither with impunity and mingle without distinction amid our slaves—it is through their precepts and example that the latter imbibe three fourths of their ideas—it is through them that the spirit of disobedience, impudence, misdemeanor and even crimes is circulated among them, and the only effectious and decided remedy for this state of things, is the enactment of a municipal code which shall carry into prompt and rigorous execution the designs of its framers. Let our councils reflect maturely on the subject—it is a part of the duty they owe for their constituents to provide for the speedy extinction of this great and growing source of annoyance and danger.

OHIO ERECT.

The intelligence from Ohio is of the most unexpected and cheering character. Swanton, the democratic candidate for Governor, is beyond all doubt elected by a majority ranging from five thousand to seven thousand. The democratic gain already amounts to ELEVEN THOUSAND, and a number of counties are yet to be heard from. The revolution in other respects has been most astounding. Both branches of the Legislature will have democratic majorities, thus leaving the election of a Republican Senator to the United States. Walk regard to the members of Congress, the same gratifying change has occurred. In the last Congress there were 11 whigs and 9 democrats. Now, returns have been received from 14 counties, which have chosen 3 whigs and 11 democrats, thus giving a majority of Congressmen to the democratic party, and a clear gain of four members, and equal to eight on the great questions of finance.—The result in five districts yet remains to be ascertained; among these is the 6th, or Mr. Bond's district, the strongest Federal section in the State. WHEN THE WHIGS NOW ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE BALL IS IN MOTION!

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the result in the Empire State as far as heard from:

Counties.	FOR GOVERNOR. Klmer, (W.)	Porter, (V. B.)
Berks,	950	2,900
Bucks,	600	400
Chester,	1439	930
Dauphin,	695	600
Delaware,	467	000
Lancaster,	2000	000
Lebanon,	694	000
Lehigh,	600	110
Montgomery,	000	833
Northampton,	000	1,760
Phil. city and co.,	3,800	000
Schuylkill,	000	670
York,	000	920
Cumberland,	000	425
Adams,	1,700	000

This comprises about one-fourth of the State. It shows a majority for Porter of about 2,500 votes, and a gain since 1835 of about 700 votes, occasioned principally by the immense majority obtained by the Federalists in Philadelphia. We believe that Pennsylvania will be found true to democracy.

☞ The Picayune crows too soon over the Pennsylvania elections. By examining the latest dates, we find that Ritner leads Porter only about 2,500 votes. The counties yet remaining to be heard from gave a majority of 16,000 to Wolf and Muhlenberg, and 5000 to Ritner, in 1835. The chances therefore preponderate greatly in favor of the democratic candidate.

☞ A Georgia paper states that Col. Campbell of South Carolina has been re-elected to congress. Col. Campbell is in favor of the principle of the divorce bill, the object of persons to be the very worst inhabitants of our city, we hold them to be capable of exciting a most pernicious influence on the conduct of our slaves, who are naturally contented and happy, become treated with marked moderation and kindness. But we would by no means rely on the expression of our sentiments on this important topic to have reference entirely to the feeling, and not the hard free colored population.—We bear cheerful testimony to the general good character, harmless demeanour and quiet conduct of the latter. They constitute, especially those who are orderly, or who have long lived in the country as innocent and unassuming a portion of the inhabitants as can be met with any where. Many of them, from long residence, acquired opulence and frugal behavior, have attained a degree of real respectability—many are themselves slave holders, and having substantial stake in the community, would be the last to connect the slightest disturbances, or countenance any effort attempting with the ignorance and prejudices of the servile population. These, therefore, are altogether exempt from censure.

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GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Augusta Chronicle gives returns from 89 counties. Three remain to be heard from, two of which, Emanuel and Union, at the last election gave Schley a majority of 393 votes. The third is Dade, a new and very small county.

Dawson,	39050
Habersham,	33091
Alford,	31179
Holcomb,	32075
King,	32931
Nesbit,	31749
Black,	31672
Warren,	31691
Cooper,	31503
Campbell,	30825
Jenkins,	29589
Patterson,	30576
Graves,	30139
Pooler,	29381
Hillyer,	29292
Barney,	29257
M'Whorter,	29163
Nelson,	29163

DEATH OF MR. MILNES.

The death of this individual so long known in our city for his immense wealth and eccentric habits, has created quite a sensation in the community. The greater portion of his riches will fall to his nearest surviving relations, two nephews; but as by the laws of the state, Mr Milnes possessed the right to bequeath a considerable portion of his property to whomsoever he preferred, and as his predilections were known to be most singular and unaccountable, no one can imagine who will profit by his demise. It is not improbable that much of his wealth will be bestowed on those charitable institutions which testified largely of his munificence during the life time of the deceased.

Mr. Milnes's funeral which took place yesterday afternoon, was attended by a very numerous concourse of citizens. Not the least interesting portion of the ceremony was the presence of the orphans of the different asylums in our city.

THE NEW ORLEANS SUN.

This is the title of a new daily paper the first number of which appeared yesterday. It is conducted by Messrs. Anderson and Lynch. The first named gentleman was one of the collaborators of the Herald, and is well known as a writer of taste and ability, and a complete practical printer. The customary editorial address takes a sensible and ingenious view of politics—is worthy and offers a favorable specimen of the manner in which the "Sun" may be expected to enlighten its readers. We cordially wish our little contemporary every success. There is an abundant field opened to enterprise and talent in New Orleans. We trust the Sun may reap a portion of its harvest.

☞ We are requested to call public attention to Mr Raynal's Price Current published this morning at the Merchants' Exchange News-room. It will be found particularly complete and satisfactory.

THE CAMP STREET THEATRE

Opened last night under the direction of Mr. G Barrett with *The Lady of Lyons*, to an audience that filled box, pit, gallery and lobby. The play, written by E. L. Bulwer, is the best that has been enacted for some years, not excepting those of Knowles and Talfourd, and it was admirably performed in every part, so far at least as the density of the crowd would afford us an opportunity of judging. The whole company appears to be excellent, each in his and her respective line. We were rejoiced to observe that they appear to give much of their attention to *costume*, in which American players are too apt to be deficient. To see an actor or actress treading the stage in an unsuitable dress, stands well upon the ground, and promises to be a fair crop. We have had an opportunity of examining a sample of new wheat grown on the coast of Northumberland. The grain looks exceedingly well—full, round, and good weight. Indeed, it is allowed to be as good as any of former years.—Newcastle Journal of Saturday.

The weather during the week has been comfortably fine and dry, and the operations of the harvest have proceeded uninterruptedly. The greater portion of the wheat harvest has been already gathered, and report speaks very favourably of the yield, both as to quantity and quality.—Leeds Intelligencer.

Since our last the weather has been favorable, and harvest labors are going on well. The average wages for reapers, hired in Carlisle, are from 15d to 18d a day, without meat.—Carlisle Patriot.

Having had delightful weather for the last 10 days, the wheat market in Somersetshire is well nigh in. The crops are good, and are more in quantity than was anticipated. The light soils are not an abundant, but we believe in the Bridgewater district the crop will prove an average one.—Bristol Mirror.

The harvest commenced in a week, and has now become general in this neighborhood, and there is every appearance of a fair average crop.—Doncaster Chronicle.

The weather since Sunday last has been delightfully fine, and the consequence has been a considerable progress in the labors of the harvest. The corn not yet cut down is rapidly advancing to maturity, and there is every reason to hope that the most backward will soon be ready for the sickle. In the southern counties, a very large proportion of the crops is secured in good condition, and the fears which were entertained a few weeks ago of a scarcity have given way to the cheering expectation of abundance.—Manchester Courier.

For the last day or two the weather has been rather unsettled, and the reaping was stopped on Wednesday afternoon by several heavy showers. Yesterday, however, was fair and mild, though cloudily, and the harvest operations were recommenced.—Edinburgh Adv.

Yesterday's lowering sky, and westerly wind, gave strong indications of an unfavorable change in the weather; a glorious sunshine has however, this morning dispelled all gloom; and it is now considered that a single week's continuance of the present fine weather would put to rest all doubts as the safe housing of the crops throughout the country.—Dublin Evening Mail.

The weather could scarcely be more propitious for harvest work than it is at present. There were in be sure, some slight showers of rain yesterday morning one, but these soon passed away, and we think have been visited with what may be called close, ripening weather. If no continuance like another week will leave very little corn outstanding. The provincial papers report favorably in almost every instance.—Limerick Standard.

London, Sept. 19.—Rouen Wheat.—The whole of the wheat which I am willing to include in the sales of Queen's corn, was delivered on Thursday last on the payment of the quarter duty to the Queen. It was fully expected that a very material decline in the price of that article would be the result of this change, which is supported almost entirely by old dry frame building. The stable in which the fine ornamented was soon reduced to ashes; and about THIRTY FIVE HORSES, the property of the coachmakers of Synod, and other vehicles, perished in the flames! A large number of carriages, gigs, and vehicles of different kinds, were also destroyed. The fire extended with great rapidity, and in about one hour the interior, and the whole roof, with the cupola of the square, was enveloped in a sheet of flame. Some six or seven building more destroyed, including the large tavern building. We doubt whether 200,000 francs will repair the mischief done. We hope, from the fact, that within the last few years, several attempts have been made to set fire to this square, that much of the damage was insured.

COMMERCIAL.

EXPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Magnolia: 1369 bales cotton.
Matamoras—Per schr Frances Amy: 1600 bbls flour, 3 0 kegs lard.
Pensacola—Per schr Elizabeth: Groceries, provisions, &c.
Per schr Mary Jane: Groceries, &c.
Per schr David Rose: 22 bbls flour, 10 kegs lard, 10 bbls whiskey, and sundries.
Per steamboat Champion: Groceries, provisions, &c.
Letters—Per steamboat Rienzi: 1 bx of queensware.

IMPORTS

Thomaston—Per schr Echo: 830 casks lime.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Fort Adams—Per steamboat Livingston: 76 bales cotton; 30 M. Walker, Hagerty & Co.; 70 Beckner, Stanton & co; 6 T O Sta kl 9178 W Oakey & co.; 70 Lambeth & Thompson, 112 J Arthur; 99 W Flower; 20 Allan & Trimboli.

CONSIGNEES.

Per schr Echo: G Bedford.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10,
SALE OF STOCKS.
25 shares N O Gas Bank 111
NEW YORK, October 10.
SALES OF STOCKS.
50 do do U S Bank, 123

NEW YORK MARKET, October 10—Ashes remain as last week. 500 bbls coffee. Sales of Campeachy logwood at $17 50.

Mackerel have fallen back 12½ cents.

Sugar and molasses are both rather inactive. No change in either.

Cotton is firm in price with a steady business—Coasting Carolina flour is 8⅞ 62; Georgetown and Howard street 8⅞, with fair sales.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Oct. 13

Cotton—There has been an increased demand for Upland cotton since our last, and the competition now is quite spirited. Sales 5th inst. have continued throughout the week. The business has been engrossed solely by dealers for the southern market, who have been fairly buyers. The European dealers have not yet commenced operations, but from the present prices ranging so high, and the supply coming forward is not more than equal to the demand for the home trade.—The sales of the week are—of the new crop, 53 bales at 12½; 43 at 12¾; 38 at 13; 25 at 13⅛; 43 at 13¼; 787 at 13⅜; and of the old 72 at 8⅜; 38 at 9; 60 at 9½; 18 at 9⅝; 10 at 9 7-8; 77 at 10; 43 at 10½; 105 at 10⅝; 11; 43 at 11⅛; 43 at 11⅜; 17 at 11⅝; and 202 at 11¾; making 1,700 bales. The Sea Island market still continues stagnant.

Rice—The operations in the rice market during the week have been to a fair extent, but at a decline in the article of 1-4, according to quality. The arrivals comprise 72 bbls at 3⅜; 84 at 3⅝; 198 at 3¾; 60 at 4; 120 at 4¼; 75 at 4 5-8 @ 4 9-16; 209 at 4⅜; 53 at 4⅝; 138 at 4¾; and 45 tierces at 4 15-16. The following was the state of the market at its close—good to prime lots, 4⅜ @ 4⅝; fine 4¾ @ 4 15-16; and for choice 4¾ per 100.

Groceries—There was a little stir among the wholesale dealers groceries, principally, however, in retail, during the week for the country stores. Of sugar, about 100 hhds Muscovados have been taken by the trade, and on speculation, at about our quotations—7½@9¼, according to quality. Porto Rico has been selling to a small amount, at 8¾@9. Coffee has been charged in small lots from 11 to 11¾ cents per lb. We have been informed by buyers received both from Havana and Matanzas, that there is no inducement to be had in offering for shipment to the port of New Orleans, the old or new crop, there is worth from 83 to 85 cents—the latter price for a limited quantity.

London, Sept. 18.—Evening.—There was a good deal of activity in the funds, and a disposition to effect sales. Consols declined to 93 2-4 to 3 for money, and 93⅛ for the account. Bank stock for the opening was 204½ to 5; Exchequer bills, 70s to 72s prem.

The depression in the foreign market continues. Railway shares were dull, with a partial reduction in prices.

Paris Bourse, Sept. 17.—Last prices—Five per cents 109f 45c; Three per cents 80f 90c; Bank actions 2740f.

London, Sept. 19.—The weather during the past week has been exceedingly favorable for the operations of harvest, and breezes having generally prevailed during the day, and the nights have been clear, with a frosty tone, the ripening process has been quite in unison with the harvest in this district, but further north, on the banks of the Tweed and in the Lothians, reaping has become general. The crops have not suffered greatly from the late heavy rains. Wheat, on favorable soils, stands well upon the ground, and promises to be a fair crop. We have had an opportunity of examining a sample of new wheat grown on the coast of Northumberland. The grain looks exceedingly well—full, round, and good weight. Indeed, it is allowed to be as good as any of former years.—Newcastle Journal of Saturday.

The weather during the week has been comfortably fine and dry, and the operations of the harvest have proceeded uninterruptedly. The greater portion of the wheat harvest has been already gathered, and report speaks very favourably of the yield, both as to quantity and quality.—Leeds Intelligencer.

Since our last the weather has been favorable, and harvest labors are going on well. The average wages for reapers, hired in Carlisle, are from 15d to 18d a day, without meat.—Carlisle Patriot.

Having had delightful weather for the last 10 days, the wheat market in Somersetshire is well nigh in. The crops are good, and are more in quantity than was anticipated. The light soils are not an abundant, but we believe in the Bridgewater district the crop will prove an average one.—Bristol Mirror.

The harvest commenced in a week, and has now become general in this neighborhood, and there is every appearance of a fair average crop.—Doncaster Chronicle.

The weather since Sunday last has been delightfully fine, and the consequence has been a considerable progress in the labors of the harvest. The corn not yet cut down is rapidly advancing to maturity, and there is every reason to hope that the most backward will soon be ready for the sickle. In the southern counties, a very large proportion of the crops is secured in good condition, and the fears which were entertained a few weeks ago of a scarcity have given way to the cheering expectation of abundance.—Manchester Courier.

For the last day or two the weather has been rather unsettled, and the reaping was stopped on Wednesday afternoon by several heavy showers. Yesterday, however, was fair and mild, though cloudily, and the harvest operations were recommenced.—Edinburgh Adv.

Yesterday's lowering sky, and westerly wind, gave strong indications of an unfavorable change in the weather; a glorious sunshine has however, this morning dispelled all gloom; and it is now considered that a single week's continuance of the present fine weather would put to rest all doubts as the safe housing of the crops throughout the country.—Dublin Evening Mail.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, September 14.

—The trade continue to buy very moderately, most of them are taking their supply weekly; the week has been dull, though not oppressed by any large quantities offering, and the prices are just maintained; in fact by no instance American they have been lately sold. The struggle between the large holders and the spinners may therefore be said to continue, with little success on either party. The sales of the week are 15,000 bags of which 1800 Americans, 400 Surats, 200 Madras and 100 Bengal have been taken for consumption. 6,300 Upland 5½@7; 7,600 Orleans 4½@; 3730 Alabama 5¼ @7¼; 100 Pernambuco 8¼; 30 stained do 6a7; including 21,365 for import.

Sales—The sales on Tuesday was dull, without any particular feature worthy of notice, the sales were 3000 bags. Today the same inactivity prevailed and the sales were from 2000 to 3000 bags, included of the day of the present order.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.—Noon.—Our market continues in a very unsettled state, and the operations of the week have not been of a character to improve the tone of business, and printing out the dullness of the week, we have to report a decline of 1-8 per lb. on the middling qualities of cotton, and a corresponding depression on the inferior and fine descriptions. The sales of the week are 30,000 bales, of which 2500 Sea Island, 1000 Pernam, 1000 Egyptian, 1000 Bengal, 1000 Surat, and the remainder Upland and Mobile, at the following prices:

1. Don Bernardino Fernandez de Velasco, Duke de Frias y Uceda—Foreign Secretary and President.
2. Don Domingo de Maria Ruiz de la Vega—Minister of Grace and Justice.
3. Don Jose Vigil de Quinones, Marquis de Monte Virgen—Minister *ad interim* of Finance.
4. Don Alberto Felipe Valdera, Marquis de Vallgornera—Minister *ad interim* of the Home Department.
5. Don Juan Aldapa—Minister *ad interim* of Marine.
6. The same, being already Minister of War *ad interim*.

London, Sept. 19.—Our Madrid correspondence of the 10th instant, and journals of the same date, have reached us. They state that the address of the Ayuntamiento of Madrid, mentioned in our letter of the 6th inst. on the night of the 9th instant, referring to the state of the country, and pointing out means by which in their opinion it might be in some degree improved. It is certain that the display of samples of the bonded was very much reduced on Monday, and the factors hardly demanded higher rates, which they eventually obtained from the 20 liers to the tune to 2s. to 3s. per 100 lbs.

London, Sept. 19.—The Paris papers on Monday have reached us, by the ordinary express, but contain little news of interest. They are filled with observations on the speeches of Louis Philippe, Guizot, and the Regia question, on the unhappy condition of Spain, and in an especial manner on the South American quarrels, in which the government had contracted a large loan to assist the Mexican revolutionists.

On the affairs of the East the *Journal des Debats* publishes a long article, in which, approving the treaty of which, Redschid Pasha is the bearer, it contends that it is not to be supposed that the sultan will be so ungrateful to Mehemet Ali as to abandon him. The power of Mehemet Ali be weakened, an effect that would inevitably follow the extension to Egypt of the measure resolved on by the Sultan for the termination of the Greek campaign.

The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles gives the following on the subject of the embassy of Reshid Pacha: "The object of his mission appears to be to notify divorce. He comes to us from France, England, Austria and Prussia, guarantees for the security of the Ottoman empire, and, in concert with those four powers, to arrange an amicable settlement of the difficulties with Egypt. We have already announced that he was advanced by several French, English, and German journals, that Reshid Pacha has lost the favor of the Sultan, and that the mission with which he is charged is a mere pretext to get him out of the way. We have the Patrie Mahmoud, far from being a disgrace, is a proof of the high confidence placed in him by his Sovereign."

A letter of the 8th inst. from Toulon, published in the Courrier Francais, states that the English and Constantinople squadrons, with a corps of the Sultan's strong reserve, with scarcely a fear of any or of sympathy. Circumstances, as supposed, will a view to the pacification, and to enable the pacha to quell the rebellion of Candia. It is satisfactory to us to state that we are satisfied. We are willing that any man should have a short probation, provided the laws are thoroughly examined in the end.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP PATRIOT.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 12th states that the brig Patriot, Capt Hawley, of Norfolk, was burned in the river, about 2 miles below that place on Saturday night last. She was owned by Capt George F. Bigelow, and had on board 52 cords of wood. All efforts to subdue the fire proved ineffectual. There was no person on board at the time except the Captain. The Patriot was a very old vessel of the first class, about four years old, and of about 124 tons burthen. She is said to have been insured at Boston.

AGGREGATE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.—The late New York papers contain tabular statements to this effect by which it appears that the aggregate value of the property in that great city, was for 1838, 226 152,941 and for 1837 223,743,350. Increase of value $105,591.

From the Lexington Gazette, October 5.

GREAT FIRE AT STAUNTON!

It is with much most painful feelings, we announce the awful visitation that has befallen our neighboring—the county seat of old mother Augusta. On Wednesday night last, we understand by a traveller, a fire broke out in the large frame stable attached to the Wayne tavern, near the centre of the town. Three or four waggons who have visited Staunton will remember, the threshing building first