BALTIMORE:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1847.

LATEST DATES—From
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4 | **HAVRE,** Aug. 1.

Letter Sheet Prices Current.

A Review of the Baltimore Market, for the week ending last evening, printed on fine paper and adapted to correspondence, can be had at the Printing office of this paper, South Gay street, next door to the Sun office, to-day by 8 o'clock, at 6¼ cts. single, or 5 cts. each, for 5 or more copies.

Mails and Travelling Facilities.

On the first page of this paper will be found the time of the Arrivals and Closing the Mails in different cities—Steamboat and Car regulations—Departures of Foreign Steamers, Packets, &c.

REVIEW OF THE

BALTIMORE MARKET,

(AND INCIDENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH,)

For the Week ending last evening.

REMARKS.—Since the publication of our last Saturday's paper, we have accounts here, received by telegraph on Wednesday, after 5 o'clock, P. M., of the arrival at that hour of the steamer Cambria at Boston; but the wires being out of order between this city and Philadelphia, nothing more definite could be obtained until the next day, when accounts arrived through a Philadelphia paper, which has since been pronounced through *another* paper, as inaccurate, and another and more favorable one substituted in its place; yet both accounts agree that there has been a material decline in Liverpool in the price of Breadstuffs, but to what extent we shall not be able to communicate in our publication of to-day; suffice to say, these reports have unsettled our market, and reduced prices of Flour and Grain—as will be seen by referring to those articles, below.

The two accounts from Liverpool are something like the following: First—Flour, sweet, 25s.*a*26s. 6d.: Second—30s.*a*31s.—Wheat, in the first, 7s. 6d. *a*8s. 9d. per 70 lbs., for red, and in the latter 5*a*8s. *a* 62s. per qr.—Corn, in the first, 26s.*a*30s., and in the latter, 30s.*a*40s., &c.

AMERICAN DRY GOODS.—Besides the moderate demand for Drills and other Cotton Fabrics, taken for export to the South American markets, there are orders to some extent from the South West and West, as well as a goodly number of Merchants at present in the city, who are making their purchases; and it is gratifying to have heard, that several of our largest hotels have been filled in consequence, in some instances to overflowing. This, we trust, is only the *beginning* of a good fall business.

BEESWAX—Is flat again. We have not heard of a sale during the week.

BREAD.—The price of Biscuit and Crackers, with a fair demand, remains steady at quotations.

CANDLES—Are without variation in prices; and Sperm and Mould Tallow are in fair moderate request—the former held with much firmness at quotations.

COAL.—We noted recently that Anthracite had advanced 25 cts. per ton, the rates for broken and screened being 5.75*a*$6 per ton, delivered: this advance, we understand, has taken place in consequence of the difficulty, from the scarcity of boats, of transporting it from the mines to this market.

COFFEE.—The market has been steady and prices firm. The transactions in Rio comprise about 4000 bags, in lots, some of them heavy, at various prices, the extremes of which were 7 and 7¼, but sales were chiefly made at or between 7¼*a*7½ cts.; and 600 Laguayra at 7⅛*a*7½ cts. per lb., all 6 mos.

COTTON.—The receipts at all Southern points, from 1st Sept. 1846 and 1845, to latest dates, were, and have been, as follow:

Of the crop of ...	1846———	1845:		
Gulf, and Texas,	1,162,051.	1,598,590..	less,	436,439
Upland, inclu. S.I.	594,174..	452,591..	more,	141,583
Total decrease			*bales,*	294,856

There were sales towards the close of last week in this market, which were not embraced in our report, (as we anticipated our usual publication-day to be in time for the steamer,) of 527 bales Louisiana and Alabama at 13¾, and 50 do. Upland at 12¾ cts. per lb., 6 mos. We have to add to the foregoing a small lot of very inferior Louisiana, which sold this week, at 12 cts., 6 mos.

FEATHERS.—The demand is very limited, but as the stock is light holders are firm.

FISH.—There have been sales of Dry Codfish for export at about $3 per 100 lbs. We quote Grand Bank $3.50, and small $2.75. New Mackerel are selling at 5.25*a*$5.50 for small and large No. 3; $9 for No. 2, and $11 for No. 1. We note the sale of about 300 brls. new No. 3, from wharf at $5 per brl. for 50 brls., and the residue at $5.12½. Shad and Herrings are dull of sale at quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market has presented no new feature during the week; nearly the same prices, $5.75 and an occasional lot at $5.81¼, from old Wheat, and $6 from new, both fresh ground, have been the current rates for Howard street; and purchasers were not more prodigal in their operations than they could well avoid—And on the other hand, there were not many who pressed sales, inasmuch as the stock on sale was light, and would so continue for at least several weeks. The week's transactions have probably not exceeded 3000 brls., a small portion for foreign, but the larger for coastwise shipment. There have been limited sales of City Mills at $6, but as there was not much on hand beyond what had been contracted for, millers were holding out for $6.25—but without sales, we believe. Since the receipt of the steamer Cambria's accounts by telegraph, with the material decline of Baltimore brands in Liverpool, which reached here on Thursday morning, we have not a sale to report until yesterday, when Howard street from new Wheat was offered (and sold) at $5.75, and City Mills at $6 per brl. A parcel of about 700 brls. Penna. Corn Meal sold before the receipt of the steamer's news at 3.12½*a*$3.25 per brl. No report since, but the article was enquired for yesterday. Inspected this week:

Corn Meal, 23 hhds., 595 brls.—			
Rye Flour, 141 brls.—			
Howard street Flour, ..	5,320 brls.,	—	hf. brls.
City Mills ditto,....	5,944 "	835	"
Family ditto, ...	839	—	"
Susquehanna ditto,.....	259 "	—	"
	12,362 brls.	835	hf. brls.

Forming a total for the week of 12,779½ brls. Wheat Flour. Exported within the same time to foreign ports 8,923 brls. Wheat Flour, and 289 do. Corn Meal, of which there were to the United Kingdom of Great Britain, 400 brls. Flour.

GRAIN.—The steamer's advices have contributed to put down the price of red Wheat about 5 cts. per bushel. The receipts were previously and so continue, to a fair extent, comprising chiefly Maryland and Virginia new, which continued to sell at last week's prices, until Thursday, when they became unsettled, and not much was done; yesterday sales of two or three cargoes were made at 1.17*a*$1.22 per good to prime, and proportionably less for more inferior. About 4000 bushels prime old Western have been sold and placed in store, subject to a price to be hereafter agreed upon. We have no transactions in Rye to report. Corn has declined about 6*a*8 cts., the range before the late news was 75*a*78 cts., and on Thursday afternoon and yesterday not over 68*a*70 cts. per bushel for either white or yellow could be obtained. The supply in store is very light and not of the best quality, and the receipts are also quite small. Oats are in limited supply, and may be quoted 38*a*40 cts. for new—no old in market.

HEMP.—A further advance has taken place and some speculative movements made, we understand, within the last few days, in which a lot of 50 bales Dew-rotted was sold to close at $148 per ton, 6 mos., and another parcel of 300 bales, taken on arrival, at $155, also on time.

HIDES.—The market is bare.

HONEY.—There have been moderate sales o[illegible]ba at 53 cts. per gallon, at which it is now held.

IRON.—Baltimore Pig continues very firm at quo[illegible]ons, and all that arrives is readily taken on ac[illegible]t of Eastern manufacturers.

LATHS.—We note sales of some 2*a*300,000 East[illegible]wed 1½ inch, at $1.75 per M.

LEAD.—We have no transactions to report. The [illegible] of Missouri Pig on sale is light, and there are [illegible]yers at $4 per 100 lbs.

MOLASSES.—The stock of sweet retailing qualities is light, and the better held at 35*a*38 cts. per gallon, in hhds. and brls. A parcel of choice Cuba Muscovado, in hhds., has sold at 33 cts., 4 mos. By auction on Tuesday, of 30 hhds. Porto Rico put up, 5 sold at 33 cts. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—We have no change to note in price in any article, and transactions have not been important.

OILS.—Prices of most descriptions continue steady, and demand moderate.

PLASTER PARIS.—The sales this week, which comprised two or three small cargoes, were made at $3 per ton.

PROVISIONS.—The market has been tolerable steady, in regard to the demand, during the week, but in regard to prices for barreled Meats there is less firmness; and in some instances a decline has been submitted to.

Beef.—The demand continues moderate, and confined chiefly to parcels for ships' stores, or re-packed Mess in small packages for specific purposes. We note the sale of, 50 brls. No. 1 at about $12.50 per brl.

Pork.—The transactions have been more than ordinarily large, and took place early in the week, and among them was a parcel of 300 brls. Western Prime at $12.50, and 150 do. on private terms—besides sales of Mess at $15.50 and $16.50 per brl.

Bacon.—Holders of good merchantable descriptions of Western are firm, and considerable sales have taken place, at 7¼*a*7¾, and for the better qualities of Shoulders, at 8 cts. per lb., the latter an improvement. Sides and Hams remain without variation, the former at 9*a*9¼*a*9¾, and Hams 9*a*11 cts. per lb., in lots of 3000 to 5000 lbs.—no heavy operations having transpired. Unsuitable, or unsound descriptions, have sold at lower rates.

Lard.—There were early in the week sales of kegs for export at 10¼*a*10½ cts.; but toward the close holders have evinced more firmness, and now demand 11 cts. per lb. in kegs.

Butter.—The demand is only moderate, and prices for Western range from 12 to 13 cts. per lb., according to quality.

Cheese.—Western new sells at 7½*a*8 cts. for a good sound article; and Eastern at 8*a*9, according to quality, the supply of the latter, for shipping purposes, is very light.

RICE.—We have not heard of any transactions during the week.

SALT.—There appears to be no Fine Sack in market except that which is in third hands, and which is selling at $1.62½ and upwards. A cargo of over 3000 bushels Turks Island has sold from vessel since our last at 26 cts. per bushel, 6 mos.

SEEDS.—The market for all descriptions is inactive, and our quotations are little more than nominal.

SPICES.—No sales have been reported to us—our quotations are those at which the last sales were made.

SPIRITS.—N. E. Rum remains steady at 30*a*31 cts. Whiskey has improved, and brls. are now held at 28 cts., with small sales. A parcel of 200 brls. first proof Westmoreland County (Pa.) has sold at 30 cts. per gallon.

SUGARS.—The market, without any perceptible change in prices since our last report, has been rather active. Towards the close of last week, and not in season for our report, which was a day in advance of its usual publication, a sale of 1450 boxes Cuba was made to go out of the market, on terms not public. This week, there have been sales of about 500 hhds. Porto Rico, including three cargoes, two of them of rather poor quality, at 6*a*6¼, and the residue in lots from store, at 6¼*a*7½ cts. per lb. for common to fair; and on Tuesday, by auction, 181 do. Cuba at 5.75*a*$6.50; and of 245 do. Porto Rico offered, 15 sold at 6*a*$6.75 per 100 lbs., all 4 mos.—230 hhds. withdrawn.

TOBACCO.—The transactions of the week have been only to a moderate extent, and without any improvement in prices; indeed the lower qualities of Maryland are considered somewhat lower than they were two weeks since, sales of common having been made at $2.50, and good common to middling and fine at 3*a*$4.50, and $6.50 per 100 lbs. There continues a fair demand for good common to fine Ohio, say 4 to $10 per 100 lbs. for red, but colory and spangled, as previously stated, are not in request; and there are some parcels of very inferior in factors' hands which will not command over $2.50. [We are not advised of the state of the European markets, by the late steamer, at the time of making up this report.] The inspections of the week foot up 1,350 hhds. Maryland; 866 do. Ohio; 3 do. Virginia; and 2 do. Kentucky—making a total of 2,221 hhds. The exports to foreign ports within the same time have been 2,222 hhds., of which there were of Maryland and Ohio 736 hhds. to Bremen, 663 do. to Amsterdam, and 510 do. (besides 300 Virginia) to Rotterdam—and those of Maryland and Ohio exported since Jan. 1 to date have been as follow:

To Bremen, ...	*hhds.*	11,833
" Rotterdam, ...		5,584
" Havre, ...		1,144
" Antwerp, ...		1,690
" Amsterdam, ...		5,913
" Marseilles, ...		722
" Emden, ...		235
" England, ...		58

Stock on hand, and on shipboard not cleared 19th inst., 26,521 hhds.

WOOL.—The market has been rather quiet; some few parcels of common washed have sold at 29 cts.; and for others, including a portion of ¼ blood, 30 have been asked—and 40 for prime—but there were no buyers at those rates.

FREIGHTS.—We have no new European engagements to note; and as there is very little Produce except Tobacco, now going forward, a quotation for any other would be little more than nominal. Coastwise rates Eastwardly may be quoted—to Boston for Iron per ton, $2; Coal, $2.25; Flour, brl. 20 cts.; and Corn, bush. 5. To New York, Iron, ton, $1.50; Coal, $1.75; Flour, brl., 15*a*18 cts.; and Corn, bush. 4*a*5 cts.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at the yards last Monday comprised 560 head, of which 500 were taken at 2.50*a*$3.25, gross, equivalent to 5*a*$6.25 per 100 lbs., net: 60 were left unsold. The supply of Live Hogs has been moderate, but equal to the demand, which is now confined almost exclusively to butchers, the prices (6.50*a*$7, the extremes for all the qualities offering,) being two high for other purchasers.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet since the close of transactions for the steamer of the 16th, and we can do little else than quote nominally: Sterling 5¾*a*6½, but most of the sales at 6 per cent. prem. Other foreign and coastwise as follow:

Bills on London £ sterl'g 60 days,	5¾*a*6½	per ct. prem	
——— Paris.....	5.35 *a*	5.37½	
——— Hamburg.....	35½ *a*	36	
——— Bremen	— *a*	78	
——— Holland.....	39 *a*	39½	
Sight Bills on Boston.....	para⅛	pr. ct.	dis.
——— New York City ...	para⅛	do.	do.
——— Philadelphia.....	para⅛	do.	do.
——— Richmond, Va....	—*a* ⅝	do.	dis.
——— Charleston, S. C..	1 *a*—	do.	do.
——— Mobile.....	⅛*a*1	do.	do.
——— New Orleans.....	⅛*a*—	do.	dis.
——— Louisville	1 *a*1½	do.	do.
——— St. Louis	1 *a*—	do.	do.
——— Cincinnati.....	1 *a*—	do.	do.
Treasury Notes, 6 per cents....	4½*a* 5	do.	prem.
Mexican Dollars.....	para ⅛	do.	do.
Spanish do.	1 *a*—	do.	do.
American Gold.....	para—	do.	do.
Doubloons, Royal.....	15 85 *a*	16 —	
Do. Patriot.....	15 56 *a*	15 65	

THE MARKETS.

For abstracts of the Markets generally, see next page: the following presents the only new features during three days subsequent to those dates:—

At *Boston*—(before arrival of the steamer Cambria): Flour in fair demand at 6*a*$6.31¼ for Western.—Corn had improved in price, the extremes 75*a* 80 for N. Orleans, and 86*a*87, for yellow for mealing. —Provisions unchanged, Lard held at 11 cts.—2800 Rio Grande Hides sold at 12½, and 1900 Porto Cabello, 10¼ cts. per lb., 6 mos.—About 3000 bags St. Domingo Coffee sold at 6*a*6¾, and 2500 Rio, 7½ cts. per lb., 6 mos.—Sugar quiet.—Molasses firm.

At *New York:* Ashes (Pots) were firm at $5, and Pearls had declined from $8.50 to $8.—The Coffee market continued at previous rates, but the demand had been moderate.—Cotton rather quiet.—A good business was doing in Domestic Goods, and particularly the sales of Sheetings, Shirtings, Checks, Ticks, &c., had been unusually large.—Castor Oil had sold at $1.05 per gallon.—Western Flour continued in moderate, but a steady demand, and the three days' sales reached about 25,000 brls. at 5.93¾*a*$6 for Genesee, and 5.62½*a*$5.75, with some at $5.87½ for Michigan and Ohio. Some Baltimore had sold at $6. Rye Flour still scarce at 4.12½*a*$4.25, and Western Corn Meal in better demand at $2.75.—Wheat in fair request with sales of mixed Ohio at $1.28, and inferior New Orleans red at 1.06*a*$1.09 per bushel. Oats had been in good request, partly on Government account, and near 50,000 bushels sold at 45*a*48 cts. Corn had improved 2 to 4 cts., the extremes were 74*a*77 for Western, 77*a*78 for white, and 78*a*80 for flat and round yellow.—Amer. Hemp continued in good demand at $150, 6 mos., for Dew-rotted.—Matamoras Hides had sold at 11, and Minos and Buenos Ayres at 12 cts. per lb., all 6 mos.—Lead held firmly at $4, cash.—Molasses continued very firm.—Linseed Oil dull.—All descriptions of Provisions, except Ohio Lard, quite inactive; the latter, with a light supply, in demand at an advance, inferior in kegs at 10½ cts., cash, and brls. 10¼.—Liverpool Fine Salt, (Marshall's) had sold at, supposed, 1.40*a*$1.42½, 4 mos.—Clover Seed quiet.—French Brandy in good demand, and Domestic Whiskey firm at 27½*a*28 cts., with 3*a*4000 brls. N. Orleans in store, held for an advance.—The Sugar market was firm without change in prices.

P. S. After the receipt of the Cambria's news, 4000 bushels Corn sold at 63*a*65 cts. for mixed and 70 for round yellow. Genesee Flour declined to $5.50.—Cotton market unsettled.

At *Philadelphia:* The latest telegraph report, to the daily papers, is:—The market for breadstuffs has been entirely unsettled by the steamer's advice. Dealers are indisposed to operate until they have received their private letters, not yet come to hand. Flour is held at $6, without buyers.—Small sales of new red Wheat at 124 to 127 cts. and of new Oats at 46 cts. per bushel.—Provisions remain as last quoted, with but little doing. The Grocery market unchanged, prices firm.—Whiskey in brls. 28 cts.

At *New Orleans:* The news by the steamer Washington was received on Sunday, 8th instant, which produced a slight improvement in Flour and Corn. The Delta of the 10th says: "In Cotton nothing has yet transpired to show the effect of the news, and probably nothing will be done till the receipt of the Hibernia's accounts, now due. The sales of Flour yesterday embraced 2500 brls. at $4.75 for Ohio, $4.75 to $5.37½ for good to choice Illinois, and $5.75 to $6 for St. Louis fancy brands. Corn advanced 5 to 10 cts., with sales of 10,000 bushels white and yellow at 60 cts. per bushel. 800 bushels prime Wheat brought 80 cts. per bushel. Small sales of Oats at 40 cts. per bushel. Lard is advancing—sales of 62 tierces No. 2 at 9 cts., 60 do. at 10½ cts., and 981 kegs prime, for Havana, at 12 cts. per lb. Small sales of Whiskey at 21 cts. per gallon." [The Hibernia's accounts arrived on the 10th; and although published the next day, the paper from which we select is silent upon any effect they had produced on the market.]

Foreign Dry Goods Market.—Our principal business streets present the appearance of former times of prosperity. Many of our jobbers having imported a portion of their Staple Goods, the demand with the importers has not been as great from this class of buyers as from those out of the city, while the importers have generally been busy. By reason of the good judgment employed in the selection, the stocks in the hands of importers are, with few exceptions, not greater than the demand warrants. The excess, if any, is of Goods which sell at all seasons, and we doubt not but that, later in the season, they will be disposed of. In Stuff Goods, particularly of the low-priced class, there is a disposition to force at auction; the demand not having commenced from the quarter were most are sold. Early sales are generally the best, but frequently the market is broken down by an over-anxiety to take the first market, losing the advantage of an advance, which often occurs in Staple Goods before the close of the season; there is a disposition to sustain the market, and very little disposition to speculate, and Goods move off in the regular channels, keeping pace with both importer and jobber. The old custom of charging in proportion to the risk taken, is exploded. A buyer, in doubtful credit, can no longer obtain Goods, even at an advance of 25 or 40 per cent. but must have some foundation to entitle him to credit. The merchant must be assured that his customer has resources to look to, to meet his engagements, in the event of a failing crop, without relying entirely on casual collections. The facilities of rail road and steamboat navigation bring the more distant points to be near neighbors, and render heavy stocks unnecessary; but requiring frequent replenishing, and keeping our jobbers active the year round; as Goods formerly sold in March, are now in request in September. Buyers too, who formerly bought a twelve months supply at a time, now buy but three or four times a year, replenishing with the change of season—requiring less stock to be kept on hand, and dividing payments, enabling him to pay promptly, and to purchase on better terms. Thus internal improvements benefit the consumer equally with the capitalist.—*New York Dry Goods Reporter.*

"Our Mexican Relations."—The article under this head, in our last paper, turns out to have had no foundation in truth.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

We have commenced, in the *Journal* of this week, the publication of a COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, which will be continued in each succeeding paper, until we have gone through the catalogue of Counterfeit and Fraudulent Notes, as we find them arranged in pamphlet form, which includes all the published counterfeits, &c., in the U. States to the 1st inst.; and we shall subsequently notice such *new ones* as soon after they are brought to light, as we can. Those of our patrons who file the Journal, (and all would find it to their advantage to do so,) will seldom be at a loss for the facilities of thus detecting a Counterfeit or Fraudulent note. [See first page.]

In introducing this new feature into our columns we are doing that which has been often suggested to us, and which we sometime since promised to do—and we hope the improvement will be properly appreciated to the mutual benefit of the patron and Editor, particularly as in the late resumption of its publication the latter did so with much less support than he anticipated from the encouragement previously manifested. We have however re-embarked in the enterprise and must now press forward; but we are pained to hear from some of our subscribers, that they have *neighbors*, and men too of wealth and business, who do not contribute a cent to support the paper, but occasionally annoy by *borrowing it!* The name of a prominent borrower has been given to us.

Improved Mail Bag.—We examined a few days since at the establishment of Messrs. Gambrill, Carroll & Co. of this city, a Mail Bag of improved material and construction, for which these gentlemen have a patent. The material of which the bag is constructed is a thick cotton bagging, manufactured expressly for the purpose, and totally impervious to water. We were shown one bag manufactured by these gentlemen in 1840, which had been five years in use in the Post Office service, the interior of which did not present a single stain from the leakage of water into it, and looked almost as clean and white as some new specimens which had never been in use.

The U. States letter mail has heretofore, and is now, to a great extent, carried in leathern bags which, while they are very expensive, are by no means impervious to water; and so convinced have the Post Office Department become of the superior merit of the bag manufactured by Messrs. Gambrill, Carroll & Co., that they are fast substituting them for the leathern bag, as the latter become useless from wear. These gentlemen are now filling a large government contract.

But in addition to the improved material of which these gentlemen have constructed their bags—which, while less expensive than leather is twice as durable—they have also effected an improvement in the manner of fastening the bags, which renders them peculiarly adapted to the carrying of the newspaper mail. This mail is now carried in bags made of thin cotton bagging, totally incapable of turning off water, (for every mail that arrives from the South or West, during the rainy season, is generally well soaked,) and are secured at the mouth merely by a string, like a bag of meal, to which is attached a wooden, and very often nothing but a paper label, bearing the name of the place to which the bag is destined. Let this label be lost, as is sometimes the case, and the bag is liable to be misplaced or missent, and is often detained from its true destination for a day or more. This, we verily believe, is the true cause of more than one half the mistakes which vex the souls and try the patience of post office clerks, newspaper publishers, and through them, the reading public generally.

But no such accident can happen to any of the bags of Messrs. Gambrill, Carroll & Co.'s make. At the mouth of these bags are two leathern flaps, one short and the other long. To the shorter one there is attached a number of iron buckle frames, which pass through corresponding holes on the long flap; through these buckle frames is run a broad leathern strap passing across the front of the bag, and fastening behind with any species of lock which may be thought convenient. This strap is attached to the bag so that either side of it may be turned out; so that on a bag of this kind, which might be used in carrying the mail between this city and Philadelphia, the name Baltimore would be deeply impressed on one side of the strap, and that of Philadelphia on the other, and the only change necessary in passing the bag from one city to another would be the reversing of the strap, whilst thus labelled it would be impossible for them to be misplaced or missent, except through the grossest negligence.

The first cost of providing these bags for both the letter and newspaper mail, would not, we understand, exceed the cost of the leathern and common cotton bags, whilst in durability and every other necessary requirement they are far preferable. Their substitution for those at present in use, would we think, be a desirable step, and one which we understand at present engages the serious attention of the Postmaster General.—*American.*

Flood in the Ogechee—Destruction of Rice.—The Savannah Republican of the 12th inst. has the following information in relation to the rise in the Ogechee, and probable damage:—"We learn that the flood in the Ogechee has not abated, the prevalence of easterly winds operating, having prevented the escape of the immense quantities of water to the ocean. The road to Darien is impassable; the mail of Monday has not yet been able to leave here. The loss on a portion of the Ogechee is very heavy, as it is estimated at not less than 75,000 bushels of Rice. Four hundred acres of one crop being irretrievably lost."

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The terminus of this, the first projected improvement, we believe, of the kind in this country, and the greatest of the age in any country, may now be considered as definitely settled. By a vote of the Directors, seventeen to five, Wheeling has been made the point of intersection on the Ohio; and it is confidently predicted that the vote of the stockholders, who meet for the same purpose, a few weeks hence, will be confirmatory of the decision. This will make Wheeling, and that speedily, the *first* city in Virginia, *among* the first in the great west, and there are those who assume that it will be the *greatest* manufacturing site, by steam power, *in the world.* It is that now, by nature; but the laws of the State, which have studiedly tended to keep down the western, for the benefit of the eastern portion of the State, have hitherto tended to drive away her population, and prevent emigration thereto. The selection of a terminus will have the effect so far as Wheeling is concerned, of counteracting the baleful policy of the State toward the west. * * *

But, considering *the* route which the directors have adopted, and which the stockholders almost to a certainty *will* adopt, as already adopted by the latter, this improvement is already virtually *divested* of its local title—that of "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." It is destined to become a span, a section, a component, of one vast, continuous line of improvement, more speedily than some may imagine, to be completed, from Baltimore to St. Louis. This great *whole,* may then most appropriately be denominated "The Baltimore and Mississippi Railroad."—*St. Louis (Mo.) Repub.*

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Canal Commerce.—Statement of the principal productions of North Carolina, which passed through the Dismal Swamp Canal, from the 1st Oct. 1846, to 31st July, 1847—ten months.

20,753,350	Building Shingles.
732,390	2 feet Shingles.
874,310	3 feet do.
4,881,640	hhd. Staves.
284,620	brl do
90,090	Pipe do.
139,100	Cubic feet Plank and Scantling.
43,685	do. do. Timber.
3,722	bales Cotton.
47,386	brls. Fish.
39,505	brls. Naval Stores.
688	brls. Spirits Turpentine.
4,366	cwt. Bacon.
1,299	kegs Lard.
1,261,099	bushels Corn.
26,225	bushels Wheat.
21,956	bushels Peas.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Bread in a Barrel of Flour.—To enable all to know how much bread can be made in a barrel of flour, the following extract from a New York paper will show: "196 lbs. of flour, 11 gallons or 90 lbs. of water, 2 gallons or 16 lbs. of yeast and 3 lbs. of salt; make 305 lbs. of dough, which evaporates in kneading, baking, &c., about 40 lbs., leaving about 265 lbs. net of bread."

CANADA.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—Both Houses of the Canadian Parliament have concurred in an address to the Throne, praying that the St. Lawrence may be opened to all nations, and the navigation laws repealed as far as Canada is concerned. It was carried in the Assembly by 59 to 2, and in the Council by 12 to 5.

It appears by a statement of the amount of traffic through the Welland Canal, says the St. Catharines Journal, that with an increasing trade, full one-half of the tolls arise from a purely American one—to and from Oswego; and that, of the traffic with the States, the greater portion is carried on by Canadian vessels, showing the futility of the fears of the Protectionists.

The St. Lawrence Route.—The following statement, by a correspondent of the Montreal Herald, whose letter is dated at Rochester, will be read with interest, because they contain several important facts:

The toll on a barrel of flour passing the whole length of the Erie canal is about 31 cents, and if the canal were not over-taxed, 31 more would take it from Buffalo to New York, and during severe competition it might be taken at a trifle less.

When the short route of the Welland canal is completed, the depth increased to nine feet as is proposed, and the whole line placed in good condition, (it is now in very bad order,) and all the canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence finished, a barrel of flour can be taken from any port on Lake Erie or Michigan in steam propellers to Montreal, at an advance of 15 cents (over tolls) on Buffalo. At certain seasons of the year (early in spring and late in autumn) this would not be quite enough, but from the 15th of May to the 15th of October, it would pay very well. With the free navigation of the St. Lawrence would not the rates from Montreal to Liverpool be greatly reduced? If so, what a vast change would take place in its commerce—steam propellers would carry the European emigrants from Montreal to Chicago for about what it now costs from New York city to Buffalo—pig and bar iron, and other heavy freight could be brought from your city to this place (Rochester) for $1 per ton over toll, and for $2.50 per ton it could be taken from Montreal to Chicago. It costs over $6 per ton from New York to Buffalo. Such facts need no comment. Only complete your canals, (they are nearly done) give us low tolls; remove all restrictions from the St. Lawrence, and you will enrich yourselves, benefit us and do an act of justice to mankind.

THE CROPS.

The Cotton Crop.—A letter from Florida of a late date, speaks in desponding terms of the prospects of the Cotton crop in that section. The wet has done incalculable injury. Short Cottons have shed very badly, and Long Cottons appeared to be taking the rust. In fact, the entire Cotton crop of Florida, cannot fail to be, from present appearances, a very short one. A letter received in this city from Marengo county, Alabama, says, that gloomy as were the prospects before, they are vastly more so now. There can be no doubt the writer says, that the crop in that section is lost. He fears that under the most favorable circumstances, the crop of last year cannot be exceeded, and he is not without apprehensions that not enough seed can be made to plant the next crop. These are discouraging accounts truly.—*Charleston Ev. News, Aug.* 13.

PER CONTRA.

New Cotton.—We stated yesterday the arrival of two bales of new Cotton from the plantation of Gen. A. G. Carter. We learn that Mr. Turnbull has already ginned and baled forty bales of new Cotton, at his new and magnificent plantation near St. Franciisville. From all we can learn, the prospects for a fine Cotton crop were never more cheering. We sincerely rejoice at this. The Cotton planters have had a hard time of it for some years back. It was time that they were coming in for their share of the general prosperity which has blessed our country of late.—*N. Orleans Delta, Aug.* 11.

Cotton and Corn Crops.—The Columbia South Carolinian of 11th inst., says:—We have no change for the better to note. The rains have continued with but little interval of sunshine, and the prospect of a good Cotton crop is gloomy in the extreme. A fair sunshiny day has become a great novelty, and this year has been wetter than the last. The freshet has laid waste the best Corn on the streams, and on Enoree river it has destroyed many mills. The loss of crops and property has been large.

Arkansas Cotton Crop—Ravages of the Worm.—We see by the Little Rock Gazette that the worm has made its appearance in that section of the state, and is doing great mischief. One plantation is named which last year provided 400 bales and will not provide one this season. The crops of some plantations have been rescued from the worm by the intervention of the black-bird. In some instances hogs have been turned into the fields with a view of destroying the worm.

Wisconsin Wheat Crop.—A farmer from Troy, Walworth county, tells us that the yield of Wheat, in that neighborhood and all through the Western part of Walworth county, is not only abundant, but of superior quality. The crop averages nearly twenty-five bushels to the acre, and on many fields about Troy, rises to forty bushels. We hear similar accounts from Jefferson, Dodge and the northern counties generally. Indeed there is no exception, that we know of, in any part of our fertile Territory. The Wheat, everywhere, has turned out famously. —*Milwaukie Adv.*

The Harvest in Rensselaer, (*N. Y.*)—The farmers of Rensselaer will be abundantly rewarded for their labor this year, in the quantity if not in the market value of their crops. The yield of Rye and Oats is very large, and the crops of Corn, Potatoes and Buckwheat will be abundant. The Grass crop has been immense, and Hay will probably be cheaper next winter than it has been for some years. Wheat cannot be grown to advantage in Rensselaer. In passing for 20 miles through some of the best land in the county, the other day, we only noticed three fields of Wheat, and that was of a poor quality.—*Troy Whig.*

Cayuga County, (*N. Y.*)—The Grain crops of this county have all been harvested, and in excellent order. There is scarcely a difference of opinion among farmers that Wheat was never better than this year, nor a larger average yield. The berry is unusually large, as well as free from smut, &c. Oats and Barley are also fine, and Corn promises an abundant harvest. We hear less, too, about the Potato rot than for two or three years past. On the whole farmers seem perfectly satisfied with the bountiful harvest with which their labors have been rewarded.

IMPORTATIONS AT BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

St. Johns, (P. R.)—Brig Zoe.
Sugar 260 hhds 12 brls, Kirkland, Chase & Co.

Ponce, (P. R.)—Brig Susan.
Sugar 143 hhds, molasses 2 brls, Withington & Eastman.

Turks Island—Sch. Orb.
Salt 3908 bushels, specie 440 dollars, H Leif; specimens of Natural History 1 bx, C Hunt.

COASTWISE.

Boston—Bark Prescott.
Pepper 182 bags, Osborn & Whitridge; tea 88 catty bxs, mackerel 200 brls, Rose, Merrill & Co; 50 do, mdze 300 pkgs, order.

Boston—Bark Justice Story.
Pepper 100 bags, Osborn & Whitridge; guano 160 brls, figs 2 hhds, mdze 500 pkgs, sundry persons.

Boston—Brig Victorine.
Plaster 90 tons, master.

Boston—Sch. Providence.
Ice 152 tons, T Cochran.

Boston—Sch. Florence.
Guano 400 brls, T W & L Levering; mackerel 130 do, coffee 40 bags, laths 165,000, mdze 100 pkgs, order.

New York—Sch. Ellicott.
Raisins 500 bxs, Dallam & Carroll; wine 5 hhds, G S Oldfield & Co; oil 13 csks, W Robinson, jr; liquorice 4 cases, J P Pleasants & Son; copper 12 cases, W Spear; mdze 25 bales, Loney, Townsend & Loney; 3 csks 6 brls 3 hf do, barley 10 kegs, C F Pitt; tea 108 hf chsts, malt 2470 bushels, Russia hemp 78 heads, mdze 342 pkgs, order.

New York—Sch. Hudson.
Hay 205 bales, brimstone 75 tons, fish 200 brls, order.

New York—Sch. Amelia.
Mdze 3 cases, Ricly & Pendleton; soap 15 bxs, Reynolds & Smith; lead pipe 7 csks, E Pratt & Bro; oil 8 csks tin plate 100 bxs, tin 12 pigs, order; mdze 475 pkgs, Rose, Merrill & Co.

Philadelphia—Sch. Hero.
Tobacco 69 bales, domestics 21 pkgs, mdze 22 do, order.

New Orleans—Sch. Bold George Ross.
Tallow 50 brls, Clark & Kellogg; wine 94 bxs, W Howell & Son; mdze 5 pkgs, Thomas & Co; castor oil 24 brls, bacon 28 csks, whiskey 106 brls, copper ore 18 do, corn 400 sacks, mdze 6 bxs, order.

MARINE LIST.

BALTIMORE——*Arrived*
Aug. 13. Sch. Helen Augusta, ——, ..Philadelphia
Aug. 14, 15. Brig Susan, Boyce, ... Ponce, P. R.
Sch. Orb, Worthington, Port Spain via Turks Island
Aug. 16. Bark Prescott, (new) Spear, ...Boston
Brig Zoe, Gardner, ... St. Johns, P. R.
Sch. St. Patrick, Richards, ...Halifax
—— Providence, Bisbee..... .....Boston
—— Hero, Emmerson, ... Philadelphia
Canal boat Lieut. Woods, and *three* others, Sus. valley
Aug. 17. Bark Justice Story, Ryder, ...Boston
Brig Androscoggin, Hutchinson, ...ditto
Sch. Florence, Smith, ...ditto
—— Adams, Baker, ...Providence
—— Ellicott, Cole, ... New York
—— Hudson, Kimball, ...ditto
—— Amelia, Smith, ...ditto
—— Mary Ann Elizabeth, ——, ... Philadelphia
—— J. M. Parr, North, ... Richmond
Canal boat Rebecca Walton, and *seven* others, Susquehanna valley
Aug. 18. Bark Maryland, Davis, ...Boston
Brig Victorine, Hobbs, ...ditto
Sch. Easy, Dubes, ...Philadelphia
Aug. 19. Sch. Bold George Ross, Sterling, N. Orleans
——*Cleared*
Aug. 13. Brig G. W. Russell, Parker, West Indies
Sch. Maria, Reed, ...Charleston
—— Eliza Ann, ——, ...Boston
—— Meridian, Dashiell, ...Philadelphia
Aug. 14. Dan. ship Wodan, Bendixen, Cape de Verds
Brm. ship Post, Haake, ...Bremen
Dut. ship Clara Henriette, Willers, ...Amsterdam
Br. brig Royal William, Dothie, ...St. John's, N. F.