THE LEGISLATURE.—Owing to the Raleigh papers arriving here at an unfortunate time for our use, we are precluded from giving the proceedings in full. If there were any Reporter in that place whom we could engage, we would provide a remedy. But at present, we can only give a brief abstract.

The Protest of the Whig Senators, embodying a clear statement of the gross outrage which Locofocoism has perpetrated, will be found in another column, together with lists of the Standing Committees of the two Houses.

The Register publishes several speeches on the subject, in addition to those we copied last week; but, as we are pressed for room, and have already given the main facts and arguments, we are obliged to omit these.

The Governor's Message was sent to the Legislature on Thursday last, but we have not yet seen it.

On Tuesday, Mr. Harris, Whig, of Davidson, was elected Engrossing Clerk.

In the House of Commons, Gen. Leach, from Davidson, introduced a series of Resolutions setting forth the claims of North Carolina, to her share of the proceeds from the sales of the public Lands, and instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make application for the same. Ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, Mr. Washington introduced a bill for the better administration of justice in the courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions of this State. [We understand that this is substantially the bill to reorganize the County Courts introduced by Mr Kelly at the last session.]

On motion of Mr. Steele, the committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Public Treasurer to have coupons attached to all the bonds of the State hereafter issued by him.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Comptroller was directed to report a statement of the public taxes paid into the Treasury for the years 1848, '49, '50, '51 and '52—together with the aggregate amount for the five years; also the average amount for each county, with the aggregate for each, and the average for each county created within the last five years aforesaid.

APPORTIONMENT.—In the Commons, on motion of Mr. Wheeler a resolution was adopted to send a message to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee, consisting of nine on the part of each House, to be called the committee on Apportionment, whose duty it shall be to lay off the Electoral and Senatorial Districts, to apportion the members of the House of Commons, and to divide the State into eight Congressional Districts.

When this came up in the Senate, Mr. Steele remarked that the proposition embraced subjects that were very distinct in their character, and that it appeared to him that each of those subjects ought to be referred to a separate Committee. He suggested therefore that the Senate withhold its concurrence from the message and propose a distribution of the subjects among several Committees.

Mr. Thompson coincided in the view taken by the Senator from Richmond. These various subjects could not be embraced in one report. A separate report would necessarily have to be made upon each.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Joyner, Kelly, Boyd, and Gilmer; when the Senate refused to concur in the proposition from the House, by a vote of 40 to 6.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, it was then

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select Committee of one Member on the part of each House, from each judicial district, to whom shall be referred the arrangement of the Senatorial districts and the apportionment of the House of Commons.

On motion by Mr. Thompson, it was

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select Committee of nine on the part of each House to whom shall be referred the subject of apportioning the State into eight Congressional Districts.

These propositions were subsequently concurred in by the House.

On motion by Mr. Brogden, it was

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be directed to report to the Senate the whole amount of stock held by the State in incorporated companies, specifying the amount in each company and the fund to which it belongs. Also, the debts due the State, and the fund to which they belong; the amount of dividends or profits, if any, received by the State from stock held in each of said companies, since the investments were made; and all the debts for which the State is now bound, either as principal or security, and where and how each debt or liability was created.

Mr. Woodfin from the Judiciary committee, reported against the bill to legalize the present session, as unnecessary; the committee believing that the Assembly has the right to proceed with business as in ordinary sessions.

He then moved an adjournment till the 3d Monday in November, and advocated that motion. It was rejected, 29 to 19.

Mr. Lillington introduced a resolution fixing the first Monday in December for the close of the present session. It was adopted, 33 to 13.

When the resolution was received in the Commons, Mr. David Reid moved to lay it on the table. Motion rejected, 86 to 26. After considerable debate, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Dobbin, postponed until the 2d Monday in November, by a vote of 57 to 58.

Mr. Bynum introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to prepare and report a bill providing

1st. For dividing the State into ten judicial districts, and assigning to the three additional districts the present three judges of the Supreme Court.

2d. For abolishing all the jurisdiction now possessed and exercised by the present Judges of the Supreme Court, and conferring the same upon the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, said tribunal to be styled the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Mr. B. said he did not desire immediate action on this important proposition. And on his motion it was laid on the table for the present.

The bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Love, to abridge the duties of Grand Juries, provides that Grand Juries shall not make presentment for Assaults, Assaults and Batteries, or Affrays, except upon complaint of one or more of the parties engaged in the assaults, &c.

Mr Lander of Lincoln presented a similar bill, which Mr Dargan earnestly opposed, as attacking Grand Juries, the palladium of protection of life and property—as calculated to convert the State into a bear garden, to give a general licence to fight, &c. He moved to reject the bill.

Mr Lander explained his object to be, to check the practice of hunting up matters for prosecution by persons who would thus get a per diem as witnesses. The bill was referred to Judiciary com.

R. M. Saunders presented a Bill, relative to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—its connection with the Central—and also with the Portsmouth, &c., &c., which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. George introduced a bill to incorporate Columbus Academy.

Mr. Dobbin introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company.

Mr. Phillips, of Orange and Alamance, presented a bill to provide for a distribution of the Common School Fund according to the white population of the State.

Mr. Strange, of New Hanover, introduced a bill to amend an act of the Revised Statutes, chapter 59, entitled an act for establishing public landings and places of inspection, and for the appointment of inspectors and regulation of inspectors and regulation of inspection: Also a bill to incorporate the True Brothers Society in the town of Wilmington.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, introduced a bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention on the federal basis. [Provides for taking a vote at the election in August, 1853.]

Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, introduced a bill to appoint Tax Collectors in each county, biennially, as Sheriffs are now elected and for paying them a per centage on the amount collected and disbursed.

STATE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Locofocos have carried their Judge and Canal Commissioner. The majorities not ascertained, but estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000.—This is from the Union.

For Congress, the Intelligencer gives the names of 11 Whigs and 13 Locos elected—a Whig gain of two.

Legislature Locofoco as usual, the Whigs, however, having 1 majority in the Senate.

OHIO.—The Union's despatch from Columbus says, "that the congressional delegation will stand 12 democrats and 7 whigs. Sufficient returns have been received here, by telegraph and otherwise, to show that the State has gone by 15 to 18,000 majority for the supreme judge. [His majority last year was 30,000.] So far the whigs have gained four congressmen. The popular vote of the State, it is believed, will be 25,000 short."

INDIANA.—A despatch from Baltimore, Oct. 15, says, "Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 15,000 majority, but the Democratic ticket is not half so much. Seven Democrats and four Whigs are elected to Congress."

FLORIDA.—The election for Governor and Congressmen is so close that both parties claim the victory.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland, express the strongest confidence of carrying those States for Scott.

BALTIMORE.—The election of Mayor has resulted in favor of the Locofocos by about 3600 majority. This is larger than the usual Locofoco majority, and is caused, so the Baltimore Whig papers state, by a School question, which induced many Whigs to vote against the Whig candidate.

MR. CLINGMAN.—We learn that Mr. Clingman left Raleigh on Monday, to take the stump in the mountains in favor of Pierce and King.

The Raleigh Register has a scathing review of his manifesto, a blasting exposure of his ambition and treachery. We are too much crowded to publish more than one or two points of it.

In relation to the *time* of Mr. Clingman's conversion, the Register shows that it corresponds with the date of the *ascertained* Locofoco majority in the Legislature—that Legislature having a U. S. Senator to elect. Mr. C. says he has told his friends, and written it in private letters, that he was against Scott. But, if his present charges against Gen. Scott, of being unfaithful to the South, were true, (as they are not,) how can he reconcile it to his duty to his constituents to have remained *publicly* silent for nearly four months after Gen. Scott's nomination? Was it not due from him, placed as a sentinel on the watch-tower, that he should instantly warn his constituents of their danger?

Mr. C. was at the Baltimore Convention; he approved of the Platform; he knew that Gen. Scott was one of three from among whom the candidate must be selected. He made no objection to going into the Convention. He is silent for nearly four months—(the majority in our Legislature not having then been ascertained,)—But, (says the Register,) just on the eve of the election, when if his charges against Gen. Scott be true, it is too late to profit by his advice, and if untrue, *as they are*, it may be too late to counteract them, he comes out with a long political essay, breathing the poison of SECTIONALISM, and filled to overflowing with the malignant slang which for months the partizan presses of the Country have been belching out against that good man and glorious old hero, who has done more for the fame of this great nation, than all the politicians that ever disgraced the hustings! If what Mr. C. *now* charges against Gen. S. was true at the time of his nomination, why did he remain silent? Why did he not publicly avow his opposition? Has *he* not been guilty of the same thing which he is desirous to fix on Gen. S.? Whilst the political storm has been raging where has *he* been? If Toombs, Stephens and others did what was *right*, why did *he* not stand by them like a man? *A sentence from his pen*, declaring his approbation of their course, would have materially aided them. Was such a proceeding fair and just on the part of Mr. C.? Let us state a similar case for illustration. Suppose that during the Mexican campaign, whilst the army was at Vera Cruz, Gen. Shields, or some other officer, had discovered that Gen. Scott was in correspondence with Santa Anna, and that a bargain had been entered into under which his gallant army was to be surrendered prisoners of War at the pass of Cerro Gordo—would that or any other gallant officer have waited until his fellow soldiers had been led into the gorge on the eve of battle, before crying aloud and exposing the treason? Would any sane man *believe* him, if, under such circumstances, just as the trumpets were blowing for the charge, he were to put forth *such a story*—one which on its face would be convicting *himself* of conniving at the foulest treachery? We again ask, why did not Mr. C. *write a letter*, not for *private* inspection but for the *public?* Why did he not do more than *tell* members of Congress? Did he not owe it to his constituents to give them warning? Did he not owe it to the "gallant Toombs" to stand by him like a man? Such a story as Mr. C. makes out will not bear telling in the presence of intelligent men!

The Register refers to Mr. Clingman's known advocacy of Gen. Scott in 1848, in preference to Gen. Taylor, and the reason he now assigns for it is, that Gen. Taylor "refused to take any position with reference to the great questions of the day." Of course this is an admission that Gen. Scott's position on these questions was then right. Has he uttered one word since 1848 to change that position? Mr. Clingman does not pretend that he has. Then why does he not support him now, as he did in 1848? The answer is plain: There is a Locofoco majority in the Legislature, and that body has a Senator to elect.

On the 27th April, 1848, Mr. Clingman spoke of Gen. Scott as a man of great "foresight, discretion, prudence, and vast powers of combination," whom the people would one day elevate to the Presidency.

Mr. Clingman must have known of the efforts Gen. Scott put forth in favor of the Compromise measures. Why does he not give him credit for them? Or rather why does he not bring it up against him? For Clingman was opposed to the Compromise. He is a disunionist. Gen. Scott is a friend of the Union.

"But, (says Mr. Clingman) it is said we were represented in the Convention and were therefore bound to support its nominee. Suppose it had nominated Fred Douglass, the free negro,—the same argument might have been used." We can present as supposable a case as this. Suppose it had nominated Mr. Clingman; would the same argument have held good? By no means. Why? Simply *because* Mr. C. had not been spoken of as a candidate—had not been brought before the people for the nomination,—was not one of those, whose names were to be presented to the Convention, from amongst which a selection was to be made. Neither was Fred Douglass—and had the Convention so far forgotten itself as to have nominated him, we should have been no more bound by that nomination, than we should have been by the nomination of Mr. Clingman, had the Convention so far disregarded the voice of their constituents as to have selected him!

The Register closes with an earnest appeal to the Whigs to redouble their exertions so as to foil a man who, for ambitious and selfish ends, has abandoned the Whig party—deserted the colors of his ancient faith—betrayed the friends who have heretofore stood by him and promoted him.

MR. CLINGMAN—AGAIN.—A prominent Whig member of the Legislature from the Mountain District, (whose name will be produced, if necessary,) has published a long letter to the Asheville Messenger, giving an account of Mr. Clingman's manœuvres at Raleigh.

He says that notwithstanding Mr. C. mingled freely with the members of the Legislature, his position was in doubt, until the day after Dr. Shaw was admitted to the seat in the Senate.—Until this was done, the Locos had not a majority, one of their members from Orange being confined at home by an injury. The day after Shaw took the seat, Clingman's letter in favor of Pierce and King appeared.

"The foregoing, however, (says the writer,) is but a part of the evidence going to sustain the charge. He brought with him an open letter, to a member of the General Assembly, containing the following *modest* and *honest* proposition, to-wit: That if the member referred to would exert himself and procure Mr. Clingman's election to the Senate of the United States, that he, Mr. Clingman, would transfer his friends in his Congressional District to this gentleman, by which he could be elected to Congress; or if this gentleman preferred it, he, Mr. Clingman, had influence at Washington, and would procure this gentleman such office as he desired. This is not the language, but the substance of the letter, and the same can be produced when Mr. Clingman, over his own hand denies it."

"But this is not all. In two separate conversations with Whigs of the Legislature, they each expressed the opinion to him that he had erred in calculating his chances—that the Democrats had no idea of electing him Senator, but if he had continued a conservative Whig, and patiently abided his time, he could and would have been elected to the Senate this winter—his influence would have been sufficient to have turned the balances, and secured the Legislature to the Whigs, in which event no man's claims could have come successfully in competition with his. What would have been the response of an honest man to such conversations? "I, sir, have been following out the dictates of an honest judgment—acting for my country, and not for myself—influenced by patriotism, and not ambition—and if the effect of such a course is to exclude me from office and honors, I will have the proud consolation to be derived from honest purposes, and a consciousness of having acted from pure motives." In the language of the immortal Clay (alas! we shall never have his like again,) he would have said: "I had rather he right than be President." But very different was his answer.—"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." A seat in the United States Senate, the goal of his ambition, ever present to his mind, he speaks and acts in all things with reference to it. To the first he said, you are mistaken, this canvass was arranged for the benefit of Gov. Graham. To the other he substantially replied that he stood no chance for promotion in the Whig ranks of the State, while so many older men whom he named were in the way. And on being asked by another if he were going to take the stump for Pierce and King, he replied that Pierce had never done anything for him, and he did not know that he was under any obligations to him.

"Why, sir, this is but offering himself in market to Presidential aspirants and their friends. Politicians are not slow to take these intimations, and they fully understand it here. From his former success in the Mountain District, these persons who live at a distance believe him to be overwhelming with his constituents—that he can turn them about to the support of any man—and his influence he appropiates to himself with great complaisance; and his remark above quoted is understood to mean this: If the Democrats will elect me Senator, I will then feel under obligations to the party, and will go home and take the stump for their candidate; but unless they do something for me, I will *permit those mountaineers to vote as they please. I labor for a price, and must and will have it, or I will do no work.*

"It is even rumored here, with how much truth I will not pretend to say, that an understanding exists between him and the democrats, that if he can turn his District to Pierce and King, in the coming election, he shall be rewarded with a seat in the Senate.

W. S. Mullins, Esq., lately of this town, has been elected to the Legislature of South Carolina from Marion District.

And Col. C. W. Dudly, also formerly of this town, has been elected to the Senate from Marlborough District.

FOR LIBERIA.—We learn from an Agent of the Colonization Society, now here, that a vessel will sail on the 20th Nov. from Wilmington, for Liberia, and that about 80 free colored people from this place and neighborhood, intend to take passage in her.

THE FORGERY.—The Locofocos had on their banners, at a procession in New York last week, the forgery published by the Wimington Journal and other papers, that Gen. Scott had instructed the recruiting officers not to enlist foreigners, as they were not to be trusted. And this was after Capt. Hamilton's contradiction, and denouncement of the story as a forgery! How utterly disgraceful is such conduct! Some villain manufactures a slander, and sets it a-going, well knowing that it is the settled principle of the party to disregard all proof of its falsehood, and to use it just as much after as before its disproof.

The will of John McDonogh has been declared void by the Court in New Orleans, and his immense estate will go to his heirs instead of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. These heirs reside in Baltimore, are very respectable, some of them poor, but all made rich by this decision.

CONQUEST—ROBBERY.—The Newport (R. I.) Advertiser, a leading Pierce and King paper, urges the election of Pierce as the means of getting the Sandwich Islands, Cuba, and Mexico!

Senator Douglas, who will probably be Pierce's Secretary of State, should the latter unfortunately be elected, boldly declares,—

"*The United States has a right to*, AND WILL HAVE, *the Isthmus of Panama, Nicaragua, Tehuantepec*, AND EVERY OTHER GREAT ROUTE BETWEEN OUR GREAT SHORES."

That is to say, it would be convenient to us to have them, and therefore we have a right to them, and will have them.

But does any body expect that we can have all these things without WAR? And is any body willing to plunge this country into such a war of aggression, of wrong, of robbery? Whoever is so willing should vote for Pierce. All others should vote for SCOTT and GRAHAM. There is safety to our honor, our peace, and our prosperity, only in Whig counsels.

THE NORTHERN "NATURAL ALLIES OF THE SOUTH."—In Massachusetts, the Pierce candidate for Governor is a man who warmly supported Van Buren for President in 1848; the Pierce candidates for Congress and the State Legislature are many of them from the same class of abolition politicians. They sent Sumner to the U. S. Senate, the only man who moved to repeal the fugitive slave law. The last act of the Van Buren Pierce party was the union, last week, of the Abolition and Locofoco Conventions in the nomination of three Senators to the State Legislature, all of whom are perfectly acceptable to that rank abolition paper, the Boston Commonwealth. Such is "democracy" at the North. Such are the boasted allies of the South.

CRIMES.—Angus Taylor of Cheraw, S. C. was killed by his brother Mastin, a crazy man, a few days ago. In 1845, Angus killed Capt. Vanderford of Cheraw. Mastin has not been arrested.

A white man named McKinnon, and a negro belonging to T. A. Covington, have been committed to Richmond county jail on a charge of fracturing the skull of a wagoner named McQueen. McQueen is also is jail, on a confession of McKinnon that they two and a mulatto had robbed two women of $100.

W. R. Griffith, Ordinary of Chesterfield District, S. C., and R. W. Smith and Berry Evans, have been detected in counterfeiting notes on the Wadesborough Bank, but have escaped.

GOING IT STRONG.—The North Carolinian says that Mr. Clingman is "a man who has more reputation for statesman-like ability than any Whig in North Carolina"!!!!!!

The Carolinian makes another very apocryphal assertion, as follows: "Independent Southern Right's Whigs, you need not be ashamed to be found in company with Thomas L. Clingman." This, too, was intended to be a compliment to Mr. Clingman, we suppose.

FROM EUROPE.—The Asia brings accounts to the 2d inst.

Cotton was very active, at improving rates.—Sales of the week 96,250 bales. Middling Uplands 5¼.

THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN—AGAIN.—We publish below extracts from the Carolinian of Saturday last, and also the charge in that paper which produced the discussion. It will be seen that the Carolinian has completely ignored the original charge, and now seeks merely to settle the point as to the "number surrendered," a point which *had never been in dispute*. A certain number of men were surrendered at Queenstown, but that does not prove that Gen. Scott surrendered them. The Carolinian might as well have charged him with the surrender of Babylon because on some occasion such a surrender may have taken place.

From the North Carolinian.

"The Observer admits that 700 men were surrendered at the battle of Queenstown, but not by Gen. Scott. Now we do not know precisely what proportion of this force was commanded by Gen. Scott, nor is it material. * * Our article of last week, written hurriedly, might have left the impression that we charged the responsibility of this entire surrender on Gen. Scott. Such was not our design—our remarks being intended merely to settle the point as to the *number surrendered*. * * We have never charged Gen. Scott with any want of skill or courage in that affair."

To show how correct is this last position of the Carolinian, we give its original assertion, which it afterwards reduced to 764 men:—

"Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misfortune much worse than anything that has been charged against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated in the battle of Queenstown, and surrendered himself and his whole army amounting to 7640 men, prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred."

North Carolinian, Aug. 14, 1852.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR: Our Elector for this District, Gen. John Winslow, was early on the ground on the 11th inst., to meet his appointment for that day. He addressed a very large crowd in the Court House in a speech of some three hours length, creating great sensation and much enthusiasm. He has enkindled in our midst the enthusiasm of 1840—and the election in November will more fully realize the effect than we can portray it. He has in fact made many warm friends for Scott and Graham.

The Democratic Elector, Mr. Person, arrived here on the evening of the 11th, and on the 12th made a speech of three or four hours length—to which Gen. Winslow could not reply, having professional business which could not be neglected or delayed.

The evening of the 12th will not soon be forgotten,—the gallant Whig band raised a pole 100 feet high, having on its summit a flag of exquisite workmanship, 20 feet long and 12 wide—bearing on its ample folds the names of WINFIELD SCOTT and WM. A. GRAHAM, Union and Compromise. A fine band of music was in attendance, and darkness made light by the torch lights which were burning brightly around the Whig altar.

The numerous crowds in attendance were ably and eloquently addressed by Gen. Winslow and Mauger London, Esq. The greatest satisfaction seemed evident in every countenance, and every Whig retired with a resolution strengthened to exert himself for the successful triumph of the cause so ably advocated. Such a scene, Mr. Editor, has never been witnessed in this good old county before. ELIZABETHTOWN.

Election of Colonel.—An election was held yesterday for Colonel of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia. The following is the result:

Maj. C. Lutterloh	289
Lt. Col. A. S. Brown	154
Lt. Col. E. Fuller	96

North Carolinian.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., by the Rev'd J. T. Munds, Mr. JESSE J. CASSIDEY to Miss MATILDA, eldest daughter of Geo. O. Van Amringe, Esq. Also, at the same time and place, by the Rev. R. B. Grier, Mr. GEORGE CHADBOURN to Miss ABBY E., second daughter of George O. Van Amringe, Esq.: all of Wilmington.

DIED,

At the late residence of M. D. Murphy, deceased, in Robeson county, on the 4th instant, Miss MARGARET MONROE, aged 72 years.

She was humble, prudent, peaceable, kind, generous, affectionate and conscientious; and her meek and quiet spirit was imbued and sweetened by the spirit of Christ. In early life, and during the great revival of 1802, she made a public profession of religion, and ever after adorned the gospel by a godly life and conversation.—She loved prayer, the word of God, and the ordinances of His House. Believing in Jesus, and having the witness in herself—the spirit of God bearing witness with her spirit that she was a child of God—she feared not the grim monster, death. And when attacked by her last illness, and being aware of her approaching dissolution, she would talk freely and composedly about it, and said she was not afraid to die. The sting of death being taken away, when the trying hour came she calmly fell asleep in Jesus.—COM.

At her residence on Haymount, near Fayetteville, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness of nearly two years, Mrs. MARGARET CROSBY, in the 65th year of her age.

Wilmington papers please copy.

In Chatham county, on the 27th September, MARTHA REEVES, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Brooks, aged 9 years 7 months and 5 days, leaving a large train of connexions in Chatham, Moore and Cumberland counties to mourn their loss.

In this county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. EFFY McGILL, consort of John McGill, dec'd, aged 81 years. She was from the Island of Jura, Scotland, and a resident of this county for 32 years.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

OCTOBER 18, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	14	16
BEESWAX—	23	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	14	
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9	9¼
Prime,	8¾	
Fair,	8½	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6¼	7
Osnaburgs,	9¼	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 12½	
Fine,	4 00	
Scratched,	3 75	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	75	80
Wheat,	75	80
Oats,	35	40
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	22	25
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 75	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	1 10
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple " new		40
Northern "	40	45
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	30	35
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	20	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—We have again to advance our quotations considerably. Sales on Friday at outside quotations.

Cotton.—We do not alter our marks, but would remark, that if there is any change it is a better feeling.

Corn.—A few lots of new coming in; sells at 60 a 70.

Flour.—No change.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 15 to 3 20. Spirits 44.—Rosin 1 13½. Tar $2. Hay 1 50. Lime 1 25. Salt, sack 1 50, bu. 35. Rice 5 cts. Shingles 2 50. Timber—7 rafts sold,—1 at $10, 2 at $6, 2 at 3 50, 2 at $10 25.

At Charleston, cotton dull at a decline of ¼. Sales at 8¾ to 11.

Total receipts of cotton 186,601 bales, against 151,223 last year. Increase 35,378.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, Oct. 13, 1852.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the Stockholders, at the principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 1st November next.

35t1N] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

NEW GOODS.

COOK & JOHNSON are now receiving their usual Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Embracing Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries, to which they invite the attention of dealers in this market; and their friends who cannot make it convenient to visit town for the purpose of making selections, may rely upon as faithful an execution of orders as though they were present.

Oct. 19, 1852. 35-3t

JOSEPH J. LIPPITT,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

AND DEALER IN GROCERIES,

HALL'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce; returns rendered with despatch.

Refer to E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't of the Branch Bank of the State; Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son, Fayetteville.

Oct. 18th, 1852. 34-3m

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct'r 14—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for W Bow, Hall & Bolinger, H Branson & Son, P P Johnson, C S Johnson, R D McNeill, T S Lutterloh & Co, D Murphy, J & T Waddill, C Banks, D Gee, Richmond Manf Co, D W C Benbow, P Stafford, J M Palmer, Jas Kyle, Jr, Ray & Pearce, B Rose & Son, Blount's Creek Co, J Otterburg.

Oct'r 15—Steamer Rowan, with boats Star of Cumberland, H L Myrover and Ready Money in tow, and goods for sundry persons.

Oct'r 15—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for H & E J Lilly, Hall & Sackett, Houston & Overby, S J Hinsdale, H Branson & Son, J Otterburg, Cook & Johnson, Lawrence & Troy, Frank Stockton, J H & J Martine, Cook & Taylor, P P Johnson, Hunt & Adderton, R K Smith, J H Hawley, Marshall & Parker, A A McKethan, T C Pfohl, Beaver Creek Co, E J Hale & Son, J W Scott, Willkings & Co, Brown, Fraley & Co, W McIntyre, J M Beasley, J A Gilchrist, Fay Mills, T S Ashe.

Oct'r 17—Steamer Gov Graham, with boat M Brown in tow, and goods for E C Hall, S Johnson, D Murphy, C Caison, A Blair & Co, W J Plummer, Council & Cain, J P Henderson, Jenkins & Roberts, N D Bane & Co, W Winslow, Gray & Saunders, Starr & Williams, Houston & Overby, J P Smith, A S & E Moss, H L Myrover & Co, E B Rice, Deep River Co, I H Foust, J H Fisher, Foust & Bro, E Fuller, N M Gardner, C Banks, W J McConnell, Rankin & McLean, A Renshaw, J S Gibson, M L & R J Holmes, Sill & Sill, Elais & Martin, G Womack, M Brown & Son, Prof M Fetter, K A Black, M A Baker, A Weatherly, W A Lash, J Sullivan, Lash & Moore, W H Thompson, M W McNair, Crumpler, Y & Hamlin, Lucas & Fry, Wm Oats & Son, F M Walker, J Utley, J Sloan, S C Bruce & Co, R Green, G H Lee, E Vogler, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, Gilmer & Glenn, J F Baker, J H & T Thompson, Wm Trelour, A H Moss, J & F Garrett, H B Elliott, E Belo, G M Everhart, S Dillon, P R & L C Hardin, J M Johnson, Hunt & Troy, Stafford, Clark & Dickson, J S Gibson.

Oct. 17—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for R D McNeill, T S Lutterloh, W Bow, Benbow, Kyle & Co, J M Palmer, A Coats, G McNeill, J Kyle, Jr, W H Lutterloh, Wall & McDonald, Hall & Bolinger, Meekup & Co, H A London.

Oct 18—Str Evergreen, with goods for J H Hanks, J W Scott, J A Moore, H A London, Marshall & Parker, Hunt & Adderton, Brown, Fraily & Co, J H Hodges, E A Vogler & Co, F Friese, T C Pfohl, F Stockton, R R Smith, A Newsom, and sundry merchants in town.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13—Schrs. Adele from New York, Julia M. Hallock, Sidney Price and Isabella Thompson from Charleston. 15—Schrs. Dacotah from New York, Jas G King from Boston. 16—Schr. Alcyona from Smithville.

NOTICE.

MRS. SWAN will open a School for young Ladies and Children, at the house formerly occupied by Miss Mary Holmes, (known as one of the McArn houses,) on Monday the 25th inst.

Mrs. WILEY will be glad to give instruction in Music to scholars who can take lessons at her residence on Haymount. Oct. 18.—35-3t

FOR SALE.

LINSEED, Tanners' and Neatsfoot OIL. Also, superior Winter Sperm Oil, in quantities to suit.

Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1852. 35-3t

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE Hubs, Spokes and Rims. Also, Axles and Springs, together with a general assortment of Iron, suitable for the Carriage-making business.

Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1852. 35-3t

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM, containing forty-eight hundred Acres of finely Timbered land, situate on Waccamaw river, near the head of navigation—but accessible at all seasons of the year to small vessels and flat-boats. Three thousand acres of the above lands have been boxed and worked for three years. On the premises are a dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings. There are three hundred acres of cleared land under fence, well adapted to the staple productions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL MILL SEAT, with a mill frame ready for raising, convenient to an abundance of Timber. In addition to all these advantages, the range for stock is unsurpassed in this section of country; and its nearness to as good a turpentine market as the State affords, enhances the value of this location so well adapted to the vicinity of a rapidly improving community.

For terms, apply to the undersigned at Conwayboro', S. C., where all applications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention. TOM. F. GILLESPIE.

Oct. 15, 1852. 35-*t1J

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to concentrate his business more, offers for sale his farm on Ashpole, in Robeson county, containing nearly ONE THOUSAND ACRES, from 150 to 200 of which is under cultivation, producing cotton extremely well. The balance is woodland, and considered some of the best land in the county. On the premises are a dwelling and all necessary out-houses; two cotton gins, one by horse, the other by water. Situated in as good a neighborhood as is in the country; a good school now in operation under the care of the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, within one-fourth of a mile of the dwelling. From 15 to 20 hands could be profitably employed in farming. It is also a good location for a country store, being from 40 to 50 miles distant from Fayetteville and Cheraw, the principal market towns, and in a thickly settled country. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as a purchaser would be sure to examine for himself.

Also, another tract, containing 300 acres, lying on the west bank of Lumber river, being good Turpentine and Timber Land, and about 8 miles from the above described land. Terms will be accommodating.

Messrs. Wiley Alford, John Purcell, and Duncan MacNair will show the lands.

MALCOM PURCELL.

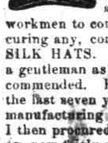
October 2, 1852. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the west, offers to sell his possessions in Moore county, N. C., situated on Juniper Creek, containing Twelve Hundred acres of land in one body. This land is well adapted for the culture of corn, cotton and wheat; for turpentine it is not to be surpassed, also for pine; is convenient to two turpentine distilleries—one in Moore, the other in Cumberland, either not exceeding four or five miles from said land; also, a sufficiency of water to put a distillery on the premises. A good dwelling and out houses on a high and healthy situation. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises. COLIN McFADYEN.

October 15, 1852. 35-3m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!



IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe; and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to-wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head. DAVID GEE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf