



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1832.

We this week present our readers with the official returns of our State Election; and much as we are gratified at the general result, we are not less so at the more particular examination of the vote in the different counties. We confess ourselves most agreeably disappointed in our Western brethren. It had been so confidently predicted that the West would not support Mr. Van Buren, that we were not without our fears that the means taken to destroy the reputation of that distinguished Statesman and consistent Republican of the Old School, had proved successful. The time was in North Carolina, when Western and Eastern Republicans were not to be divided and defeated by the little artifices of disingenuous office seekers, who would foster local prejudices that they might the more readily defeat those who were too honest, even for office, to sell a vote. But such has not always been the case. It cannot be concealed or forgotten, that for the last few years, we have permitted ourselves to be cut to pieces, and while the constant effort has been to put an end to Party, we have been split into local parties, of all others the most dangerous and destructive to the prosperity of a country; and never, we think, without intending any disrespect to the Legislature of 1831, was there a more striking example of the miserable efforts of such parties. What useful result, we would ask, could be hoped for with such feelings as seem to have entered into the consideration of almost every subject brought before that body?

But we would turn with delight to the more cheering prospect now presented to us, in anticipating the commencement with the present Legislature, of a new era in our history.

After the result of our late election, the true character of the People of North Carolina cannot be mistaken. From the mountains to the sea board, the great Republican principles which characterized the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison, are yet the favorite principles; and we believe Jackson and Van Buren have few real friends who do not esteem each the more as he considers him to belong to the Jefferson school of Politicians. Is it, then, the true policy of those who can find so much to justify and require a unity of action, to permit themselves to be angrily aroused against each other by every little Eastern swamp, or Western road or county bill which may be forced on the Legislature? Surely it cannot be. A very different spirit was cherished in the days of the Lockes and Franklins of the West, and we trust that a period no less propitious, is now about to be revived under the auspices of the Republicans of the present day, who are equally devoted to the maintenance of the principles by which those eminent men were actuated. Our divisions have been seized upon by the opposition; and one after another of the adverse party, has been successful in his competition for appointments which experience has shown us should have been conferred on well tried friends. And to what has this state of things been owing? Simply to an honest difference of opinion on the question of a State Convention. We believe that in this, as in most other family quarrels, there have been faults on both sides. That the eastern counties should doubt the propriety of unsettling a form of government so early adopted, and the work of the ages of the Revolution and under which they experience no inconvenience, was to be expected; and that our Western counties, which have increased so rapidly in wealth and population, should wish some alteration in the representation in our Legislature, is equally natural. But on each side, we think, there has been too little indulgence manifested towards the other. We believe that a more conciliating and less proscribing spirit in the West, would have sooner won the acquiescence of the East; and that an impartial and indulgent consideration of the subject by the East, would have caused less asperity on the part of the West. For ourselves, we believe that our State Constitution is imperfect—and although we do not admit that any inconvenience under it, would justify our hastily entering upon its improvement, yet, at a proper season, we would have no fears but that the work could be accomplished without enlarging any of its valuable features. But at the present period, when North Carolina will require all her devoted adherence to existing institutions, it is not believed that any where the occasion will be thought suitable for such an undertaking. If, however, on this subject we cannot be of one mind, let us not on that account, array one part of the State against the other; and that we may the more certainly avoid it, let the real friends of Jackson and Van Buren—the great Republican Party, act together, and let him among them who by the promised support of their opponents shall be willing to divide them—let such Republicans, we say, share the fate of John C. Calhoun, and Philip P. Barbour, once in the full confidence of the Republican Party, but no longer so.

The Message of Governor Stokes, which we have placed on our second page, is a neat and perspicuous exposition of the matters pertaining to the executive office. His Excellency's account of Mr. Ball Hughes, is not of the most satisfactory nature. That gentleman, it appears, has made but little progress in the work assigned him by the last Legislature.

WILLIAM D. MOSELEY, Esq. of Lenoir, has been elected Speaker of the Senate. No nomination was made—the Senators voting according to their ideas of the fitness of the persons run. We are gratified at the election of Mr. Moseley, as he is not only a sound politician, but an urbane, talented and high minded gentleman.

Mr. HENRY, the member from Fayetteville, has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons, by a majority of 16 votes over Mr. SAWYER, of Edenton.

OFFICIAL RETURNS Of the North Carolina Electoral Election.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, J. & F. B., J. & B., C. & S. Lists counties like Anson, Ashe, Buncombe, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Beaufort, Burke, Cabarrus, Columbus, Carteret, Currituck, Chowan, Chatham, Cumberland, Camden, Caswell, Craven, Duplin, Davidson, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Gates, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Haywood, Iredell, Johnston, Jones, Lincoln, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Montgomery, Mecklenburg, Martin, New, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Person, Pasquotank, Pitt, Perquimons, Rowan, Randolph, Rockingham, Robeson, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Stokes, Tyrrel, Washington, Wilkes, Warren, Wayne, Wake.

A letter to a house in this place, dated New York Nov. 19th.—says—“Prime North Carolina Cotton sold this morning at 11 1/2 to 12 cents, and Turpentine at \$ 2 62 1/2.”

On Tuesday week, the following resolution was laid before the Vermont Legislature:—“Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed and requested to use their best exertions to preserve the Union of the States; and be guided in their official conduct by that spirit of forbearance and conciliation and regard for the interests of the whole, as distinguished the framers of the Constitution.”

The Speaker observed, that by a rule of the House, a resolution could not be introduced, if objected to by any member. Mr. Brown, of Worcester, immediately rose and objected. We have read the preceding statement with mingled feelings of gratification and contempt—gratification at the honorable and patriotic spirit in which the resolution is expressed, and contempt for the miserable being who objected to its consideration. This Mr. Brown, whoever he may be, is probably concerned in some manufactory, and sooner than part with one cent of the profits which its present unjust protection affords him, would see the Union of his country destroyed! There are many such monopolists;—and they have their apologists, even in the South; but the subject is differently viewed by a majority of the people in the Eastern States, who are now convinced of the necessity of doing something for the preservation of the Union. He who is not willing that the interests of the whole should be regarded as paramount to the demands of an inconsiderable minority of the people, is unworthy of any protection, and merits richly to have every cent of the present bounty instantly withdrawn.

We take great pleasure in publishing the subjoined extract of a letter from Mr. Littell, of Philadelphia, to General Hayne, of South Carolina, in relation to the Tariff. The information it conveys cannot fail to gladden the heart of every patriot—and to those who aided in the re-election of General Jackson, it must be peculiarly gratifying. His past services, brilliant as they have been, will be nothing compared to the great good which he now seeks to accomplish. To restore the broken harmony of our country—to calm the excitement which threatens a dissolution of the Union, and to extend equal justice and equal protection to every portion of the Confederacy, will be objects of his unceasing solicitude, and they will assiduously be effected during his present term. This is what the South expects at his hands, and her expectations will be realized. When General Jackson gave the toast—“the Union, it must be preserved,” he did not mean that it should be preserved by forcing the present iniquitous Tariff upon the South at the point of the bayonet. No, he was actuated by nobler feelings. It was to be preserved by the abandonment of unjust and unconstitutional laws, and by the extension to every citizen of the Republic, whether rich or poor, those rights which he in common with our ancestors fought to establish, and which are guaranteed to us by the Constitution. His next annual Message will, we are confident, confirm our anticipations.

THE TARIFF.

The events of every day concur to prove, that this system, as such, was never in a more unsettled condition, since the origin of the government, than it is at this moment. If any reliance can be placed on the statements of the subjoined extract of a letter from Mr. E. Littell, of Philadelphia, addressed to Gen. Hayne of this city, dated Washington 23d October, and first published in the Patriot of yesterday,

in the future adjustment of the question, we have every thing to hope from the good offices and patriotism of the present administration. The President is ready and willing to carry it into effect with as little delay as a prudent caution against precipitate changes will admit:—And what more does any honest man, any true American want?

Mr. Littell says:—“Extremely anxious about the course of South Carolina (the free trade party cannot afford to lose their ablest advocates, I came to this city as soon as the President had returned from his journey, to ascertain from himself and from the Secretary of the Treasury, whether there was in reality a hope for redress of the grievances which are more strongly resented by the South, but which press with equal weight upon us.

I saw them both yesterday, and after premising that they are ignorant of my intention to write to you or to any one, I can say that although the President is far from agreeing with the doctrine that the South pays all the Tariff, or any more than the duty on the article she consumes, he is yet fully with her upon the general principle, and is ready and willing to carry it into effect with as little delay as a prudent caution against precipitate changes will admit.

“The Secretary of the Treasury, I shewed the project of a sincere patriot, for the permanent settlement of the question, upon a basis which I think ought to be satisfactory to both parties—and in supporting which, the advocates of Free Trade would compromise no constitutional principle. Without reservation he expressed his entire approbation of the principle upon which it was founded.

Charleston City Gazette.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Second Session of the Twenty-Second Congress commences two weeks from next Monday. It will be one of the most important sessions ever held. The great question to be considered, is that relating to South Carolina, and its unavoidable concomitant, the Tariff. Though South Carolina is not sustained by the other Southern States in her measures of redress, she has her sympathies in full in regard to the object of her complaints. The whole South, with the exception perhaps of Louisiana, is united against the Tariff; and the only question is, how to relieve themselves of the burden. The whole South, therefore, with the exception we have named, will go en masse against the Tariff. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that the views of Northern and Western Members will be greatly influenced by the dangers which that instrument has brought upon the country. They will pause and consider, whether it is worth while to hazard the unity of the Republic for the sake of perpetuating a system of at least doubtful utility and doubtful justice. A majority, we presume, including the Southern Members, will be found in favor of concession: Of concession adequate to the exigencies of the crisis: Of concession such as ought to have been granted on the 14th of July. But in adjusting this controversy, a due regard must be had to the interests of the manufacturers. If a plan is adopted for reducing the duties to the actual wants of the government, and of equalizing the duties on different articles, it must be done gradually. Large investments have been made in manufacturing stock on the strength of the Tariff; and although reason might have shown that such exorbitant duties would not always be borne, yet to reduce them at once to the contemplated level, would be more unjust and cruel than any thing which South Carolina has suffered, or will be called to suffer. If South Carolina possesses the patriotism which she claims, she will not ask for a sudden reduction. If Congress duly regard the interests of the manufacturers, they will not grant it. If 25 per cent. be fixed upon as the ultimate rate of duty, a gradation should be established by which it may be reached after successive reductions of a small percentage annually. We are friends of the South, but we are friends also of the North; and (little as they may give us credit for the assertion) of the manufacturers. We desire to see all manufacturers in which this country is adapted suitably encouraged; and encouraged in every way not inconsistent with the claims of other branches of industry, and the peace of the country. We have been thrown into apparent opposition to them, by the exorbitant demands of the manufacturers; by seeing a Tariff of Protection swelling from that of 1816 to that of 1824, and again to that of 1828; by seeing that, which was originally intended only for manufactures in their infancy, claimed for them in perpetuity, and the rate of protection increasing as they advanced; by seeing these claims insisted on, without abatement, notwithstanding the manifest disaffection they were creating in more than half the territorial extent of the Union; by seeing the capital of the country more and more crowded into these establishments, and retreat becoming every day more difficult, when it was perfectly evident to us that a change must come and was rapidly approaching. In advocating a liberal compromise with the South at the last session of Congress, we were actuated, as we thought, and still think, not more in accordance with the interests of the country, than with those of the manufacturers; and we now venture to say, that if the latter had foreseen what they now see, they would have much sooner thought of making us any appropriation from the Boston Fund, as a reward for our services, than of undertaking to punish us by stopping their papers. “A stitch in time saves nine,” is an adage the force of which they seem little to have understood, as applicable to the Tariff. Our only fear now is, that the country, exasperated by the mischiefs to which that instrument has given rise, will sweep the whole thing by the board, without that regard to the interests of the manufacturers which the case demands. Against such a course we will exert all our energies.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The “Pennsylvanian” and the “Globe” have commented upon the following singular paragraph in Mr. Walsh's Gazette:

“We add, (says the Bank organ) with no less sincerity, that we anticipate and dread the President himself some catastrophe, not distant, owing to the arrogance of his spirit and the weakness of his judgment, and the coarse cupidity and proscriptive violence of his favorite advisers. We cannot but be ourselves of the idea, that there are extremes to which he and they cannot go with impunity for themselves. His popularity is now more relative than absolute—the men about him should realize this point—the favor or persistence of the people, such as it is, may prove weaker than our republican genius and institutions, and the economic exigencies of the country. We deprecate, for the sake of the country, all fatal collisions whomsoever they may destroy, and we therefore hope, that this triumph of Jacksonian, less real than fictitious or accidental, instead of begetting additional confidence and intolerance, further assumption of prerogative; and hotter warfare against the legislative and judicial departments of the government, suggest the expediency of an abatement of pretensions and hostilities, and greater caution and moderation in the President himself, his privy-council as contrasted with his cabinet proper, and all the Clubs and functionaries, central and provincial.”

The “Pennsylvanian” asks—“Is the stiletto to be used by some of those infuriated partisans who have sworn that General Jackson shall never be re-elected?”

Does Mr. Walsh mean this? Does he mean an assassination of the President? “It means (says a friend) more than meets the eye. If any thing like a plot to assassinate the President has come to the ears of Walsh, and he does not come out and divulge it, he deserves to be gibbeted. He speaks as if he had some hints of this kind, and seems to justify whatever it is he has heard.”

Mr. W. thus sees the construction of which his words are susceptible. Men of honor have put this interpretation upon them—Did he mean it thus? Does he know of any plot to assassinate the President? Or, what does he mean? What means this mysterious giving out? What “catastrophe, not distant” does he anticipate? Does he expect to intimidate the President by such singular insinuations? Intimidate the South, whose moral firmness, has never

yet blanched beneath the swords of his enemies, the denunciations of his rivals, or the power of a Bank?

We trust to the integrity of his temper and we trust also that A. Jackson has too much good sense to suffer any “arrogance of spirit” to be created by his late triumphant election; and his receiving this last tribute of the confidence of his countrymen. We trust also he will keep far from him the “coarse cupidity and proscriptive violence” of any and every intriguer. Let him do all he can to pay of the public debt to cut down the revenues to the necessary wants of the government—to reduce the Tariff—to exercise no power that is not conceded by the Constitution—to bring back the vessel to its old Jeffersonian, republican tack—to execute the laws with all possible discretion as well as firmness—to introduce simplicity, economy and devotion to the public good, into the operations of the government—to consult no private feeling and to discharge his public duties, without a single eye to the gratification of his own passions. Let him do these things, and what a brilliant administration shall we not enjoy for the next four years? And why should he not so conduct himself? Has he not received the last noble recompense which he can now receive from the hands of a grateful people? Can he so securely promote his own glory, as by devoting himself solely to the public weal—without “fear, favor or affection?”

We do not apprehend the errors which Mr. Walsh, in his blind devotion to the Bank, is pleased to portray—but what are the dangers which Mr. W. anticipates? Where is the air-drawn dagger which he bodes forth? We ask again, is it assassination that he alludes to—Or, if it be not, what is it that he means? We call upon him for an explanation—Let him speak out at once—and throw off all mystery—and say with us, “Masks off!”—Richmond Enquirer.

The Federal Court adjourned late on Saturday, the 17th inst. The Jury found for the plaintiffs in the case noticed in our last paper; upon which, it was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by Writ of Error.

J. J. Straugham, of Chatham, was found guilty of robbing the U. S. Mail, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

John B. Mills, of Fayetteville, was indicted for advising the robbery of the Mail, and found guilty; but on a motion in arrest of Judgment, the Court being divided, this case was also carried to the Supreme Court.—Star.

“He comes, he comes.”

MARTIN VAN BUREN, walking into the Senate of the United States, will be quite an interesting sight. On the fourth of March next, he enters upon the duties of Vice President—he takes the chair of that body which rudely rejected him for a foreign mission; he sits down in the same place occupied by John C. Calhoun, who thought him unworthy of his vote. Such is the decision of the people.

Look at it. Mr. Van Buren opens the door—the Senate is nearly full; Clay to the right, Webster a little below him, Poindexter in front, Moore to the left. Mr. Van Buren is at the bar. He glances his eye to the right and left for a moment. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, whispers to John Holmes, “here he comes.” John says, “I knock under.” Mr. Sillsbee is very quiet and peaceable; Mr. Poindexter is straddling to his seat with his eyes on the floor. Mr. Van Buren is now in the chair. “Will the Senate come to order?” Mr. Clay starts, and drops his pen—“war on the threshold!” Mr. Webster looks up, and takes it coolly. John Holmes says to Clayton, “Come down to Le Tommo's, and get a few oysters.” Miller, the fire eater, bites a quill in pieces. Mr. Hayne retreats. Poindexter buttons up his coat and puts his hat on his head, then walks out.

But what can picture the chagrin, the mortification, the despair, the rage suppressed—all the violent and conflicting passions which tremble through the hearts of the whole opposition? None but a Titan or a Raphael could do justice to the woful scenery of the United States Senate, when Martin Van Buren first marches up to take the high chair to which the people have elected him.—N. Y. Globe.

We perceive that the opposition prints are giving, as intelligence, intimations spread abroad by the Telegraph, to make the impression that the President is taking measures to blockade the port of Charleston, by revenue cutters, and is marching troops to make war upon the Nullifiers. There is not the slightest pretext for the supposition, that any one considers such precautions necessary, to secure the collection of the revenue. No resistance, by force, to the due administration of the laws, is apprehended.

But a little while ago, the nullifying papers gave it out, as a fearful sign, that the President was about to remove the United States troops from South Carolina, and leave the State in danger of an insurrection from its slaves. Indeed, it was falsely stated, and made a grave charge against him, that he had said he would withdraw the troops, for the purpose alluded to. Now he is accused of sending a handful of Regulars to conquer the Commonwealth!—Globe.

STATUE OF THE PRESIDENT.—A plan has been set on foot for erecting by subscription, in the city of New-York, a statue of President Jackson. Mr. Causie, under whose superintendence the Baltimore monument was executed, is the sculptor, proposed to be selected to perpetrate, in marble, the features of the Hero Statesman.

The people of Michigan territory have decided, by a large majority of votes, in favour of taking the preliminary steps for state government.

By the Sully, says the N. Y. Mercantile of Saturday, we notice the arrival yesterday of the Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, lately our Minister at the Court of France.

The General Assembly of Vermont have decided upon fixing the seat of Government permanently at Montpelier. A new State House is to be erected.

Married.—At Marksborough, by John Moore, Esq. Mr. John Stewart, to Miss Euphemia Schrakagast, —all for Jackson!! Of this political union, the Newark Daily Advertiser says:—“Though it is a ‘Jackson convert’ we must say, that Euphemia, has acted very ‘judicially,’ in accepting the last half of her name for that which she has obtained, and give it as our opinion, that she ought to give boot.”

COMMUNICATIONS.

The official members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Snow Hill Circuit, in their Quarterly Meeting Conference, assembled at the Tison's Marsh Camp Ground, on the 22d October, 1832, adopted the following Resolutions:

1st. That they will not vote for any person as a candidate for an office of profit or honor, who treats with ardent spirits himself, or suffer his friends to do so, in order to secure his election.

2d. That we will use our influence to get as many persons as we can to concur in the above resolutions.

3d. That the Secretary furnish a copy of the above Resolutions to the editors of the Newbern Spectator and Sentinel, for publication.

JOSEPH CARSON, President.

THOS. SPEIGHT, Sec'y.

and which the situation of the building requires should be completed. There is no doubt but they would be liberally patronised, and the receipts of two or three more plays would be quite sufficient, with what has already been done, to put the building in good repair. We hope they will go ahead. AMICUS.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. B. L. oskins, Mr. WILLIAM S. CLARY, Printer, of Perquimons County, to Miss NANCY CALHOUN, of Onslow County.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hurd, Capt. RICHARD FISHER, to Mrs. ALICE NICHOLS, formerly of Wilmington.

In Onslow county, on the 13th inst. Mr. ARCHIBALD G. HATSEL, of Carteret, to Miss MARGARET WARD, daughter of Benjamin Ward, Esq.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Spring Bank, Wayne County, on the 15th instant, in the 18th year of her age, Miss SARAH H. eldest daughter of Genl. Nicholson Washington. In recording the death of this amiable and exemplary young lady, language fails to speak her eulogium. Though the mysterious dispensations of an all-wise Providence had subjected her to a lingering and protracted illness—yet with an uncomplaining resignation, to his divine power and goodness, supported by the hopes of christianity, and buoyed by that “grace which tunes the harps of Heaven,” she patiently awaited the period of her departure, when she might “go away and be at rest.” The afflictive bereavement to affectionate parents, relatives and friends, cannot be diminished by the consoling certainty that she's gone—

Where holy souls perpetual sabbaths keep, And never are concern'd for food or sleep; Where flaming seraphs sacred hymns begin, And raptur'd cherubs loud responses sing. [Communicated.]

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Lion, Mumford, New York. CLEARED, Schr Select, Conklin, New York. Philadelphia, Casey, New York.



FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Raleigh, Saturday morning, Nov. 24. You will have seen ere this, through the papers of this city, the incipient business of the Legislature. But little difficulty was experienced in the selection of Speakers, and so far, the Members seem to have commenced their legislative functions with an appearance of great friendliness and harmony. The bitterness of party animosity appears to have subsided, and a hale and perhaps portentous calm pervades the Halls of Legislation. There is doubtless a feeling of triumph on the one side, and of disappointment on the other, concealed in the hearts of those who have hitherto been arrayed against each other; but courtesy, as well as policy, veils it from general observation. I hope it may remain so, for it is painful to see such bodies made the arena for mere party squabbles, or political intrigue.

There is a common enemy against which all parties, however, with a few exceptions, seem to have combined to prevent further inroad within our borders. I allude to that “monstrum horrendum” called Nullification. Already have Resolutions been introduced denouncing the heresy, and when they come up for discussion, we shall see who is hardy enough to espouse the doctrine.

Resolutions have also been adopted expressive of the gratitude and respect extended by the Legislature, for the memory of CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, “the last of the Signers.”

It is believed that one of the most exciting topics which will come before the Legislature, is the case of a contested election from the Borough of Salisbury. Mr. Craig has taken his seat, but Mr. Alexander who opposed him, is also here, and both have, I understand, a mass of testimony in the form of Depositions. Mr. Pearson introduced Mr. Alexander's petition, and is of course with him in feeling. So many considerations however, are involved in the matter, that it is impracticable to speak with certainty of the result.

A Resolution has been introduced, having for its object the re-organization of the Congressional Districts.

John L. Baily, Esq. has been elected Solicitor of the first Judicial Circuit.

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Norfolk Beacon. A commercial friend has politely favored us with the New Orleans Prices Current of 10th inst. and the annexed extract of a letter, dated

“NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9. “The epidemic has carried off upwards of 2000 of our inhabitants within the last 10 days. It has however considerably subsided within the last 24 hours.”

The New Orleans Emporium of 8th inst. says—“The Jackson electoral ticket had a majority of one hundred and sixty-eight votes in this city.”

GREAT FIRE AT BUFFALO.

The town of Buffalo was visited by the most destructive fire on the night of the 14th instant. It broke out in an untenanted wooden building on Main street, and the wind being very high, the flames spread with rapidity. Before any measures could be taken to arrest their progress, they had become entirely unmanageable, and sweeping both sides of Main street, seized upon the east side of Pearl street, and the south side of Seneca street and of Washington street, leaving behind a smoking mass of ruins. The loss is said to be very great. “It is difficult,” says the Buffalo Republican, “to ascertain the amount, but probably it does not fall short of two hundred thousand dollars.”

The number of buildings destroyed exceeds sixty, of which forty-four are stores and dwellings.

NEW YORK MARKET, Nov. 20, noon.

The Market is exactly as it closed last week. Flour has lost nothing in price, and this morning the demand is rather better. Full prices are obtained for Cotton, and some Orleans has sold at a little improvement a fair amount of business is doing.