From the Richmond Weekly Whig.

MR. TRIST AND HIS MISSION.

There seems to be a general impression upon the public mind, that the armistice into which Gen. Scott entered, and which was certainly not beneficial to the American arms, was owing to the agency of Mr. Trist.

We have always regarded the mission with which that gentleman has been entrusted, as destined at some future day to be productive of disaster to the army, and whether it has already occurred or not, we still look upon it as fraught with most beautiful fruits. It seems to be a miniature likeness of Benton's scheme, for which the President appears to have retained all his orignal partiality.

The idea of sending a commissioner to treat for peace, along with the army, is neither novel nor confined to this country. It was common in the armies of Revolutionary France to have at head-quarters some agent of the Jacobin Government, who acted in the double capacity of commissioner and spy. This agent did not hesitate to interfere in all matters, civil or military—to direct marches, and even battles—to exercise a supervisory control over the General, which left him no power and reduced him to a complete puppet in his hands. Mr. Trist has been already charged with an attempt to control the military operations of Gen. Scott, and even if he be not guilty of such presumption, yet the knowledge on the part of the commanding officer that he has the power to do so at any moment, must operate most injuriously for the public benefit. The mission, upon the whole can be regarded as nothing more nor less than a nuisance, and a nuisance of a most formidable character. Mr. Trist, beyond doubt, has a desire to gain laurels in the field of diplomacy, otherwise he would not have been sent to Mexico. After each successive victory, the career of the invading army must be stopped in order to give *him*, the pet of the Government, a chance for glory. In the meantime, the enemy has time to recover his breath and recruit his strength, and instead of being pushed at the point of the sword until he yields, he is found turning about and fighting as furiously as ever. If this is the game to be pursued—if after each successive victory, Mr. Trist is to have a chance of having his name enrolled with those of Metternich and Nesselrode—if the Government has come to the conclusion that the establishment of reputation is an essential point in the general conduct of the war, we can see no end to this struggle. Scott may fight as long and bravely as he pleases—he may display the talent of Napoleon and Fredrick combined—he may maul the enemy into a perfect jelly every time he meets him—and yet, if Trist is to be put forward to win renown after the battle has been fought, we shall be no nearer the end at the conclusion of this year, than we were twelve months ago.

We do not pretend to be military men; yet common sense seems to us, teach one great truth. When the enemy has been beaten, pursue him to the uttermost—keep the point of the sword always at his back—give him no time, not only to rally, but even to look about him. If he wishes time, give him half an hour, or less, as the circumstances may require—if he wish to bury his dead, tell him you will bury them for him. This is the only way it appears to us to make war effectually; and if a man of the gown is to go along with the army—a fellow who prides himself upon the tricks of diplomacy—it is a way that cannot be followed.

Gen. Scott himself, it seems to us, ought to have been the diplomatist on the occasion. He is the proper man to arrange terms—he knows best what he can ask with the certainty of gaining it, and what he can enforce if it should be refused—he is the best judge of the enemy's intentions when he asks for a cessation of hostilities—he can tell whether he is in earnest or merely wishes to gain time. His talents, we should think, are at least as good as those of Mr. Trist, and his diplomacy might be as safely trusted.

If, however, it was necessary to employ some person from the ranks of civil life, we submit that one more widely known, and having a higher reputation for talent than Mr. Trist, should have been selected. It would have created a better impression in Mexico, and left the minds of the people at home easier on the subject. Except that he speaks Spanish, (a very important matter we admit, but by no means the *most* important) we know not what claim on earth Mr. T. can have to such a situation as this. He married the grand daughter of Mr. Jefferson, it is true; but we have never heard that the mantle of that Statesman descended on him; and we are sure Mr. Polk does not think so, otherwise he would not have kept him so long in the post of Clerk. Besides, the said mantle has gone, long since, to the proprietor of Herculaneum, the lineal heir to all Mr. Jefferson's talents, and not a few of his papers.

THE PORTSMOUTH ROAD.—A report has been in circulation lately, that the Boston purchasers of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road have sold their interest in it to the Petersburg Rail Road Company, a rival Road, the proprietors of which have resorted to various means to put down and to keep down the Portsmouth Road. We understand, from sourses on which we rely, that no such sale has been made. The offer of a large premium was made, it is said, to the Bostonians, and rejected. We rejoice at it, on every account; not that we have any hostility to the Petersburg Road, but that we have a great desire to see the Boston company carry out the admirable scheme of renovation of the defunct road, and then extend their operations in this quarter.

The Charleston Mercury, giving credence to this report of the sale of the Portsmouth Road, and inferring therefrom that "there is not much probability of the prosecution of what is termed the Metropolitan Route," suggests a rail road from Raleigh to Charleston direct, a distance of 260 miles. A direct line from those two points would pass through Fayetteville, and near Marion C. H. and Georgetown. The Mercury remarks that many of the most sagacious and influential citizens of Charleston speak favorably of this project.

If the friends of the Metropolitan Route had in truth abondoned the intention to construct it, this might be a measure for many of them, and especially for this community. But the Metropolitan Route has decided advantages over it, in about 80 miles less of distance, and in forming a base line for similar works into the interior of our own State.—*Fay. Observer.*

From the Baltimore American.

"The recent movements in English and European legislation," says the Washington Union, "looking to the opening of the ports of the old world to the free introduction of our great agricultural staples, have gone very far towards demolishing the whole sophistry of the protective theory as it has been so long and loudly advocated by the Whigs. Some of the Whig journals are ready to acknowledge that a high tariff is now an issue good for nothing but to be *dodged*—at least until the restriction party shall have got into power upon other and more available pretences."

In speaking of the opening of the ports of the old world to the free introduction of our great agricultural staples, the Union has reference, we presume, to the modifications made not long since in the British tariff. By these changes the duties on grain are reduced, and a prospective abolition contemplated: cotton, is also admitted duty free. The recent famine has caused temporary removals of duties on grain in various European ports; but when the famine ceases the free importations cease likewise.

The modifications in the British tariff have been spoken of as indicative of an abandonment of the protective system.—The fact is quite otherwise. The protection is only shifted. Instead of sheltering the landholder it is now turned to the aid of the manufacturer. The change merely shows that an interest long predominant is predominant no longer, and that a new power has risen to supremacy.

The case is simply this: The operatives In England must have a subsistence, and such is the overplus of labor seeking employment that he cannot get much more under any circumstance. Now, if the price of food be high, the cost of subsistance will be increased; and the cost of subsistence furnishes the standard of wages, it follows that wages must rise.—Keeping the laborer at this point of subsistence it is evident then that the manufacturer who has to pay for labor finds his interest in keeping the price of food as low as possible. The free importation of grain, flour, corn, meal, bacon, beef, pork, cheese, and the other items of subsistence, lessening the profits of the British farmer, promotes the interests of the British manufacturer by enabling him to feed his operatives at less cost.

The English manufacturer regards his operatives as a part of his machinery;—the food necessary to keep them in activity is analagous, in his view, to the fuel and water requisite to make steam for his engines. Whenever food is made cheap, therefore, the manufacturer is the gainer—because labor is immediately put at lower wages.

In the free admission of raw cotton the interest of the manufacturer is plainly consulted; so, also, in the removal of duties from other articles forming the materials of manufactured fabrics, and from various dye stuffs and drugs used in coloring. Yet the free admission of these raw materials was not more directly intended for the benefit of the manufacturer than was the reduction of the duties on breadstuffs and provisions. For, the labor of the operative is an element, and an important one, in the manufacture of a fabric; and that labor is to be estimated as to its cost by the cost of the food necessary to sustain it.

England, then, has not set an example of free trade; nor does she intend to do so. Formerly the landed interest controlled the legislation of Parliament, and then there were corn laws affording direct protection to the land owner, with duties, as revenue taxes, on all the items used by manufacturers. Now the reverse appears. The manufacturer has got the upper hand and he shifts off the burden from his own shoulders to let fall upon the landed interest. The income tax law is part and parcel of the system which throws open the British grain market to free importations.

The high prices of provisions abroad, on account of the famine, not only brought a vast amount of specie into the United States, in exchange for our products, with large profits to the farmers, but the same causes, making labor dear in England, saved us from the competition of cheap labor in all manufacturing employments. Now that food has become cheap again in Great Britain we must expect profuse importations of goods at low rates to compete with our own manufactures. We have had our time of prosperity; and the tariff of 1846 has been glorified for results in which it had no more share than had in the ebbing and flowing of the tide, or the motions of the moon. The time, perhaps, is not far distant when its efficiency will be better tested.

MAJOR LALLY'S TRAIN.

We regret to learn, that our gallant young Townsman, Capt. Wm. J. Clark, of the 12th Regiment U. S. Infantry, has been severely wounded in the leg, in one of the attacks made by the *guerrilla* parties upon the train under the command of Maj. Lally, and to which Capt. Clark's Company belonged. The "Lynchburg Virginian" has a letter from an Officer of the U. S. Army, dated Jalapa, August 25, which gives more particulars of the adventures of the train, on its route up, than we have yet seen. The train was more harrassed than any other, in consequence of the belief that it had a large amount of specie. It met the enemy on the 10th, 12th, 15th, and 19th of August, and cut its way through in every instance, with a loss, in the aggregate, of more than eighty men. Twelve were killed and several of the wounded afterwards died. Major Lally received a ball, on the 19th, when near Jalapa, through his neck. Captain Calwell of the Voltiguers, and Capt. Cummings, of the 10th Infantry, both from Virginia, and Capt. Clark, of North Carolina, were severely wounded, the first in the head, and the second in the leg.

We sincerely hope that neither are mortally injured.—*Ral. Register.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE WAR NEWS.

It is now more than six months ago, that, in briefly examining the several alleged grounds of the existing War with Mexico, and showing the absurdity of some, the falsity of others, and the insufficiency of them all taken together to constitute a rational ground of war on our part, we said, that at that moment, more than twelve months after our army was ordered to advance into the territory west of the Neuces, and sit down before Matamoros, no human intelligence could any more foresee the events of the war than it had pleased the headlong majority in Congress to scrutinize the commencement.—"Every man, reasonable or unreasonable," we said, "must confess that the prospect darkens 'as we advance; that we now seem much fur'ther from the termination of this war than we 'did at its outset; that the millions and the lives 'which have been lavished *have rendered no'thing certain but a still more profuse expendi'ture of more millions and more lives.*" And we referred at the same time to the then thickening gloom of fatal party compliances to Executive usurpations; to the desolation, the illegality, the domestic waste, the corruption and the imperial Presidential power that were growing up from this contest, and must be the consequence of its prolongation.

Sooner even than we could have expected, this anticipation of coming events has been most signally realized. We have, it is true, no official accounts of the latest occurrences in Mexico; but there is no reason to doubt that the blood of our fellow-citizens, and it is apprehended of many of the most cherished and best beloved among them, has been again lavishly poured out amidst the rocks and ravines by which the capital of Mexico is approached and surrounded. That the arms of the United States have been again triumphant, is as little to be doubted. Notwithstanding which, can there be a generous heart that does not sicken at the particulars, even faintly as they are yet described to us, of the renewed scenes of horrible carnage between the contending forces of the two greatest Republics of the earth?

And how does our Administration, the author of this war—responsible to the country for all this bloodshed; to the Mother for her Son; to the Widow and her children for her Husband and their Father; to Society for its thinned ranks, its wasted wealth, and its deteriorated morals—how does this Administration receive the news which announces the death of thousands of our fellow-citizens, we may say almost without a figure, by its bloody hand? Why, *thus* it receives it:

From the "Union" of Saturday night.

"*The Capital taken by General Scott—Our 'Flag flying over the Halls of the Montezumas!*

'We have the proud satisfaction of announcing 'that we have conquered the capital. Glory 'covers our arms. We have stricken down the 'Mexican eagle, standing upon the prickly pear, 'with the rattle-snake in its mouth, and we have 'substituted our own flag and our own North 'American eagle. Thanks again to our gal'lant General!" &c.

It is impossible to read or to repeat the headline of this extract from the government paper without recurring to the original conception of this conquest of Mexico—of this revel in "the Halls of the Montezumas"—to this dream of an unholy ambition, which is at length realized and proclaimed in tones of exultation which would be nothing but ludicrous if they were not portentous of yet greater evils than the slaughter of our friends and brethren, which hang over our country, and are prefigured in the boast of our having *substituted* "our own flag and our own eagle" as the emblem of sovereignty over Mexico. How long has this design of subjugating Mexico been entertained? Is it only since the breaking out of this war? Have any of our readers forgotten the first conception of this crusade to "the Halls of the Montezumas?" Let us refresh their memories at this moment, now that the fact has become more important than it was when we heretofore alluded to it: The idea was broached (as we told our readers a year ago) not since the beginning of this war—when the possibility of such an event, though certainly not a desirable one, might not unnaturally have entered into any one's head—but in cold blood, by the organ of the present Administration, within the first three months after its establishment in office, and within one week after the Editor of the new government paper took his post. In the "Union" of the 8th of May, 1845, referring to some speculations of a London newspaper upon the supposed designs of the U. States upon Mexico, our Government Editor took occasion to say that not 25,000 men nor 20,000 would be necessary, but that 10,000 men would be enough, to march upon Mexico, adding as follows:

"Sound the bugle through the West and 'South-west—let the United States raise the 'standard to-morrow, and in this proclaimed 'crusade *to the Halls of Montezuma and the 'Mines of Mexico* twenty thousand volunteers 'would appear," &c.

And, on the 22d of the same month, replying to the Cincinnati Gazette's exception to the spirit and temper of the above intimation, the "Union" said:

"Was it wrong in us to tell the London 'Times that, though we might not have regular 'troops enough, yet volunteers would start up 'at the first sound of the bugle by the Govern'ment of the United States sufficient *to overrun 'Mexico, occupy the Halls of Montezuma, and 'conquer the valleys of California?*"

Yes, the dream of the Administration has come to pass. Mexico is overrun, and "the Halls of Montezuma" *are* occupied. The object of the authors of this war is thus far accomplished. If our gallant General is able to hold the ground he has gained—and, for the sake of himself and the brave army under his command, we trust he is in no danger of being driven from it by force—the fearful question arises, Where is all this to end? And, *Where?* What is to come *next* is a question the answer to which is anticipated by the Administration itself, speaking through its organ as follows:

From the "Union" of Saturday night.

"The rumors from Mexico of the nature of the negotiations which have taken place, and of the terms offered on our part, discolored as they are by passing through a Mexican medium, will of course be received by the country with much distrust of their accuracy. But we believe that they will be taken as proving that the demands of our Government were, in view of all the circumstances of the case, conceived in a spirit of signal justice and moderation. The obstinate and perverse rejection of them by Mexico will, at, all events, be universally regarded as demonstrating the fact that the time for conciliatory measures on our part is now past. In the wrong from the first—faithless to treaty stipulations—violent and lawless in her outrages upon our citizens—almost incapable of civilized self-government, and aggressive and insulting beyond almost all national precedent in her claim to the territory of the State of Texas now solemnly incorporated into our Union—having placed herself thus distinctly in an attitude of warfare against the great principles of popular sovereignty, and having, in pursuance of this intolerable policy, entered within our own borders and shed the blood of our citizens—Mexico now finds herself conquered and humbled past retrieval by the energy of our Government and the valor of our arms, and yet assumes to reject with soorn, even while her strongholds are in our mercy, all the propositions of equitable and honorable peace which we have kept constantly open to her acceptance. Towards such an enemy our course is plain. The character of our war must change. It must be prosecuted with new ardor and with new power. Our enemy must be made to feel its evils more and more. She must bear the brunt of its expenses. The inhabitants of her towns must be laid under stringent contributions. Subsistence for our armies must be gathered from her country. Since conciliations is spurned, the strong hand must be resorted to to maintain our rights and our honor. Mexico must be made to feel that she now continues the war at her peril—at her peril of incurring all its evils and losses—at her peril of paying the penalty of its further prosecution in terms of peace even less favorable to her pretensions than those which we have already offered.—Meantime nothing must be wanting on our part to the most vigorous prosecution of the war.—We must pour in new troops upon her, and demand and take from her authorities and her people the means of subsisting and supporting them in the field."

Upon this official exposition of the designs of the Executive we have only time now to make one or two remarks:

First. We concur of course in the views of the Administration as to the present policy of sending into Mexico, with all practicable dispatch, all the further effective force which it can command, and of providing promptly and liberally the supplies which are necessary to support the whole army in Mexico. A proper regard to the safety of army would enjoin this policy, were there no other considerations also in its favor.

Secondly. The Administration shall not repeat its attempt to make a false issue with the People of the United States as to the origin of this war, without our meeting and denouncing it. *It is not true* that Mexico "entered within our own borders and shed the blood of our citizens." Never has a Mexican in arms advanced within a hundred miles of the soil of the United States, (including Texas with its proper boundaries.) We shall not here renew the argument on this point, the opinion of all disinterested thinking men in the United States being settled in regard to it. We will, however, cite once more in reference to it an authority, which, whether we consider his relations to the question or to the Administration which has shown its willingness to place the issues of Peace or War in his hands, must be demanded unanswerable. We quote the exact words of the Resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Benton during the discussion of the Annexation question in the Senate of the United States:

"*Resolved.* That *the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, would be* AN ACT OF DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO; *for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible.*"

Thirdly. The government paper admits the representation of the terms proposed by the U. States to Mexico as the basis of a Peace to be substantially correct; and in doing so admits the probable correctness of the statement of the Mexican propositions and negotiations. But, since the publication of the "Union" which contains this admission, the propositions on both sides have reached us and are published, though they do not state the exact point upon which the negotiation was broken off. The comments of the "Union," however, seem to be specially directed to the refusal of Mexico to give up to us the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

Upon that statement we have to remark, that if the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande belonged to Mexico before the war, as Mr. Benton and all fair men acknowledge, her refusal now to cede it to the United States should give no offence to this country. We wish most sincerely she *had* given up the point, but she had a right not to do so. Sound policy would in our opinion, have dictated the cession or surrender on her part for a consideration. National pride, national stubbornness, if you please forbade it. But this refusal constituted no cause for making or continuing war with her. A war upon that ground is in reality a war upon a *feigned* issue, such as litigious people make who have a fondness for being *at law* with their neighbors, but which is unworthy of the Government of a magnanimous people. It places the Administration in the unpleasant predicament, after having on all occasions proclaimed that its object in prosecuting the war was "to conquer a peace," of *renewing* the war to force Mexico to strip herself of territory of no part of which was she ever for a moment dispossessed until the Executive marched the army of the U. States into it.

Fourthly. The propositions made by Mexico to compromise her right to the territory in question, agreeing, in effect, that it shall be hereafter a neutral ground between the United States and Mexico, is one which would be more useful to the United States than the possession of it in fee, and ought, properly considered, to be acceptable to the People and Government of the U. States, if ever again proposed to them. To sustain this view of the subject, we have authority which the Executive cannot object to, being that of one of its most ardent supporters, so much so that the President lately proposed him to the Senate as our minister to one of the greatest Powers of the world. We mean the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, who, in is speech on the 3d day of January, 1845, on the annexation of Texas, expressed himself very distinctly as follows:

"The stupendous deserts between the Nueces and the Bravo rivers are the natural boundaries between the Anglo Saxon and Mauritanian races. There ends the valley of the West. There Mexico begins. Thence, beyond the Bravo, begin the Moorish people and other Indian associates, to whom Mexico properly belongs; who could not cross that vast desert if they could; as *on our side we, too, ought to stop there,* BECAUSE *interminable conflicts* MUST ENSUE either *our going south* or their coming north of that gigantic boundary. *While peace is cherished,* THAT BOUNDARY WILL BE SACRED. *Not til* THE SPIRIT OF CONQUEST RAGES will the people ON EITHER side molest or mix with each other must be conquered, if not extinguished."

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1847.

THE WAR.

The reader will find in this paper an article on the *War* from the *National Intelligencer.* It is well worthy a perusal, as it contains sound sentiments and as it holds up the Administration in no enviable light before the public. It plainly proves what *all* men of any foresight saw, would be the consequences of running into this struggle without counting the cost. The arguments there presented in support of the views advanced cannot be refuted. They are plain facts, and the only attempt on the part of the Executive and his partizans to justify themselves, has been to denounce the Whigs, who differ, and believe them to have violated the Constitution, as aiding and comforting the enemy; not by bringing forward *argument* and *truth.* This they cannot do. As well might the descendants of *Arnold* try to prove that he was not guilty of treason, as for the Locofoco party to try to make it appear that this war was not brought upon the Country without its consent, and in utter violation of the fundamental law of the land.

The facts against them are too strong; and the charge so often made against the Whigs with giving aid and comfort to the enemy, comes with such bad grace from the quarter it eminates, that it is rather calculated to throw out in relief the truly high position of the Whigs on this subject. For, every person of the least intelligence, knows that it is false, and that the Whigs have done more in prosecuting this war—fought harder, as the list of killed and wounded will testify, than the Locofocos have done since its commencement. And, further, the Whigs have not opposed the prosecution of the War, but have given every support to the Administration in the way of voting men and money which it could desire, and on more than one occasion condemned the slowness of the Executive in forwarding such re-inforcements to our Commanders, as would enable them to follow up the advantages which the brilliant victories gained, gave them. But instead of pursuing a vigorous course like this, they have, as it were, barely given them sufficient men to prevent their meeting with defeat. Battle after battle has been fought and won, but in not a single instance have our officers been able for the want of men and means to follow them up. And who is to blame for this? Not the Commanders, but the *Administration*—James K. Polk and his cabinet: Congress made the necessary appropriations and authorised the Executive to call out 50.000 volunteers; but he did not do it. So that the President *alone* is responsibility for the prolongation of this war. We verily believe, that had he acted with that decision which became his station—and had sent such force into Mexico from the beginning as would have enabled our Generals to prosecute the war with energy, it would have been ended ere this. But as it is, we have every prospect, of a ten years war. On the heads of the Locofoco rulers at Washington be the consequences.

☞ It is still reported that General Taylor will return to the United States in November. Although, the season of inactivity which has fallen to his lot, has had the effect of diverting from him, in a measure, the eyes and attention of his country-men, whilst the brilliant achievements of Scott have engaged them; yet if the Old General should really make his appearance in the United States, as it is stated he will, there will be a *rising of the people* to do him honor. The name of ZACHARY TAYLOR is deeply engraved on the hearts of his Country-men; and it is high and prominently inscribed on the temple of fame.

The Corn Crop, in this County, is unusually large, and many farmers, we learn, have already commenced gathering it in. Corn is not yet perfectly dry, and if cribbed in its present state, or even thrown in large heaps, to lay for many days, it is apt to mould and turn black about the cob. If put up too soon it is much more subject to the attacks of the weavel.—"Haste makes waste," is an old proverb, and is often true.

Convicted of Manslaughter.—The Fall Term of Wake Superior Court, being in Session, last week, the case of Henry B. Waston, for the murder of Lethan Norwood, was taken up on Thursday and occupied the whole day. The case was submitted to the Jury about 7 o'clock, p. m., who almost immediately after retiring returned with a verdict of Manslaughter.

☞ On the 7th inst., Washington City and vicinity were visited with a storm which did considerable damage, to all the neighboring Towns. Bridges were carried off, and streets were flooded, filling the basement stories of shops and dwellings. Two or three lives were also lost.

☞ The news from Gallicia, appears a little [illegible] said that England and [illegible] protested against the [illegible] ra, by Austrian troops. Metternich finding the [illegible] wrong step, is prepared [illegible] ually unless forced [illegible] indicated by the series [illegible] by the further spread [illegible] lightened views, the [illegible] tality of the Pope. [illegible] tria well knows, that [illegible] ed neighboring nations [illegible] er the power of [illegible] ly accounts for his [illegible] Pope and the spread [illegible] throughout his dominions [illegible] lieve that it is only [illegible] and determined stand [illegible] that has caused [illegible] ment to desist, for the [illegible] attempting to swallow [illegible] case of Cracow.

France appears to [illegible] tled condition. The [illegible] lost confidence in Louis [illegible] rious charges of [illegible] made against some [illegible] of the Government. [illegible] ed for at no distant [illegible] death of the King, [illegible] be the successor. [illegible] are well disposed in [illegible] form of Government [illegible] land and other Monarchies [illegible] permit it, is uncertain. [illegible] of the greatest blows [illegible] of Europe, which could [illegible]

Abdel-Kader, the [illegible] has been making [illegible] sions into Morocco, [illegible] Emperor has made [illegible] aid to drive him out of [illegible] reverses in Africa, are [illegible] mortifying to the French [illegible]

Failures in the City [illegible] still continue in Great [illegible] and business generally [illegible] quence of these failures [illegible]

Grain Markets.—The [illegible] we take from the corrected [illegible] New York Commercial [illegible] date of London, Sept. [illegible]

"With regard to the [illegible] kets you will observe that [illegible] in my last two or three [illegible] as likely to occur is at [illegible] On the market day following [illegible] the last steamer there was [illegible] from 3s to 4s per quarter [illegible] 6th instant. During the [illegible] 13th, however, a rise of [illegible] place, which has been followed [illegible] sent week by another [illegible] The cause of this movement [illegible] sence of buyers from [illegible] to disease has re-appeared [illegible] ness, coupled with constant [illegible] land to the effect that owing [illegible] ing of the potato this year [illegible] in my letters I have more [illegible] stress) there is still a certainty [illegible] will prevail among the [illegible] ing year. Meanwhile the [illegible] country continues at a great [illegible] of old wheat are, of course [illegible] cient.

Cotton is very dull, [illegible] the 17th Sept., it fell [illegible]

The harvest of England [illegible] have turned out well, [illegible]

Correspondence of the [illegible]

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

EIGHT MORE REGIMENTS [illegible] OUT—MESSENGER [illegible] RECALL MR. TRIST.

The eight regiments [illegible] adopting the construction [illegible] authorizing him to employ [illegible] (mentioned in my letter [illegible] right to call out, are to be [illegible] This will make the fifty [illegible] have not learned yet on what [illegible] sition will be made, but [illegible] row.

A special messenger [illegible] recall Mr. Trist. He [illegible] pers to-day. With the [illegible] on the way, and about to be strong enough, not only [illegible] have acquired, but to open [illegible] the Pacific, as I informed [illegible] by the way of Acapulco [illegible] opportunity to communicate [illegible] with our quadron to the [illegible] tional value to the acquisition [illegible]

Correspondence of the [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Oct. [illegible]

The President's health [illegible]

The President resumed [illegible] meeting this morning [illegible] ent. The administration [illegible] call out, immediately, the [illegible] which the law authorizes [illegible] partments are according [illegible] the detail as speedily as [illegible] few days we shall know [illegible] bors.

New Post-Office.—[illegible] has been established [illegible] miles East of Town [illegible] LAUBRIA. Mr. S. [illegible]

The Presbytery of [illegible] Raleigh, on Wednesday [illegible]

The Synod of North [illegible] at Fayetteville, on [illegible] of November next.

☞ A petition is [illegible] for signers, praying [illegible] tain stipulations [illegible] The movement originates [illegible]