

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC. COTTON UNCHANGED IN PRICE! Flour, Wheat and Corn Stationary—Arrival of Kossuth at Marseilles.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 1st instant. She brings no political intelligence of importance.

The Arctic, under command of Capt. Austen, has returned to England without making any new discoveries. The return of the Rescué and Advance was known in England by an arrival from Greenland.

The telegraphic communication across the channel has been completed. Hon. Abbott Lawrence was still in Ireland.

Trade in England was more healthy, and the money market more buoyant.—Bullion in the Bank is rapidly increasing. The attendance at the Exhibition is about sixty-eight thousand daily.

The Roman Catholic Defence Association has commenced its action, by issuing an address to the Catholic of the United Kingdom, declaring hostility to the Ecclesiastical Title bill and the Ecclesiastical policy of the Government, and calling on the Catholics to unite in an organized resistance to both. The address is signed by Dr. Cullen, Catholic Primate of Ireland, and Mr. K. J. Fogh, Secretary of the Defence Association.

Kossuth and his companions arrived at Marseilles on the 26th of September, in the United States frigate Mississippi.

Cotton closed at rates current prior to the sailing of the Asia. The prices of flour and wheat were fully sustained.—Corn was scarce and quiet.

The excitement at Madrid in regard to Cuban affairs had diminished.

Turkey is said to be on the point of a political crisis. Rasid Pasha's power was tottering, and his successor was already talked of.

The overland mail from India has arrived. The outbreak in Cashmere has been suppressed. A great inundation has occurred in the Punjab.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Cotton Market Heavy—Advance in Corn—Resistance to the Ecclesiastical Titles Law advised by the Primate of Ireland.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.

The steamer America has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. She brought 108 passengers.

The Catholic Primate of Ireland had signed an address counseling resistance to the ecclesiastical policy of the British Government.

The London Money Market was active and improving. There had been an advance in the Consols.

Tobacco was unchanged. The Cotton Market was dull and flat, with a slight decline. Sales for consumption had fallen off; consequently middling qualities were nearly one-eighth lower. Ordinary and inferior qualities were much neglected. Sales for the week 33,000 bales. Fair bowed 5½d; Mobile 5½d; Orleans 6d.

Breadstuffs in steady demand at full prices.

THE CUBAN QUESTION IN SPAIN.

On this general subject the London Leader says: Magnificent, magnificent, and magnificent Spain thinks, in her simplicity, that the Stripes and Stars may be compelled to lower to the flag of the bloody streak upon a golden field. Effete Spain thinks she can compete in arms with the young giant of the west, and beat him even on the ocean! Let her try.

In the Herald of the 14th there is an article, thoroughly Spanish, and thoroughly absurd. War is inevitable, it says, between Spain and the United States. The prospect of the war does not intimidate Spaniards. They would "gain much" and "lose nothing." Proceed Herald!

It might be that even then we should not possess a navy equal in strength to that of the United States; but we are not going to fight general actions, no, the war will be waged by privateers and the services of our men-of-war will be confined to protecting them, watching our coasts, and co-operating in military expeditions occasionally. In this description of warfare we should have an immense advantage over the United States; for by offering letters of marque to all comers, which are letters of credit upon fortune, payable at sight, we should find privateers, not only among the Catalonians and Majorcans, who are the best in the world, but also in England, and the Philippine Islands, our last expedition against Zolo having deprived its inhabitants of the profession of piracy they previously exercised. We should even find them in the States of the Union, through the rivalries of commerce, and because avarice is a bad adviser, and often makes people forget their duty when it is opposed to their interest.

"What would the government of the U. States do then? What would become of the commerce of this country? Its vessels would be in danger everywhere, even upon the coasts of the Union; trade would be paralyzed, and the interests of commerce would rise against an unjust and sterile war. And what could be opposed to this plan of operations? Nothing; absolutely nothing. They might try the system of convoys; but would there be sufficient men-of-war, considering all things? Certainly not. But this is not the only harm we could do the United States. If our privateers tear from them the trade of the Indies, we likewise, who hold the key of the Mediterranean, could prevent the passage of their vessels by only stationing in the waters of Cadiz and Centa a few steamers.

"In fine, the United States would suffer a blockade and only escape ruin by submission. Simple Spain thinks the states could muster only a few privateers, and that these would take nothing, as there is nothing to take. Besides, Spain would make a terrible "demonstration" of strength calculated to make her "respected in the future."

"Yes war for us would be an advantage; we should gain in it a reputation which we require, as well as wealth, of which we have not a superfluity. It is not, then, for us to think of

the results of hostilities; the question is whether we ought to provoke them. Because, if by sea we possess these advantages against a nation accounted more powerful than us, by land these advantages are much greater, because there we need to none in strength."

Bravo, Herald! An expedition from the United States Government against Cuba would only end in affording the Spanish soldiers the "amusement of man-hunting." And, even if the Spanish forces were beaten in the field, from the impregnable forts of El Morro and La Cabanilla a few lines on a bit of paper would let loose 500,000 negroes, who would put an end to all the white race, except the Spaniards." Exquisite credulity!

"Spain would indeed lose the precious jewel she possesses in America; but the United States would have made it a present to the barbarians of Africa after seeing her navy shattered, her trade annihilated, and a great part of her army destroyed."

And so therodomontade of dear hopeful Bombastes continues:

"Let our Government take this into account, and not hesitate in the path of patriotism. Let it look upon a war as inevitable, and prepare for it. Let it look upon a war as inevitable, and prepare for the present; because we have already said that, some day or other, the Government of the United States will be forced into hostilities by the populace, which demands vengeance for the pirates shot in Cuba, unless it joins it voluntarily."

PRECISELY AS WE EXPECTED.

It is a most melancholly reflection for an honest mind, that party spirit now exercises in this country an influence so pernicious as to lead men to denounce their opponents, in frequent cases, for acts which are in strict conformity with political integrity and with the principles of good government and which, if they were not the acts of opponents, would be unhesitatingly and warmly approved by the same men. We believe firmly that it is impossible for any opinion or measure of Mr. Fillmore to escape the bitter assualts of the Democratic Press, as it is for the earth to escape from the shadows of night when the sun goes down. We believe that if he was in favor of the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic school, he would be hissed and lampooned by that party, not because of any insincerity or hypocrisy of which they might reasonably suspect him, but from their sworn determination to pursue to its final programme of proceedings already arranged having for their object the elevation of themselves to power upon the ruins of an Administration which owes its existence to the Whigs. When the unfortunate affair of the Havana massacre of American prisoners occurred, Owen, our Consul, because he did not exert himself in their behalf, was loudly and very properly abused by the leading democratic newspapers, and his conduct was stigmatized as disgraceful to himself and to his country. We recollect that a meeting was held on board one of the Chagres Steamers which happened to touch at Havana about the time of the massacre, in which meeting General Lane, one of the passengers, and a zealous democrat, drew up a resolution in language of unsparring harshness towards the Consul, and it was not greatly mistaken his recall was insisted upon in the resolution. Now, mark the fairness and consistency of the democrats. After an investigation of the conduct of Owen by the Administration, it has been thought advisable to remove him from office, and no sooner is the fact publicly announced than the President is condemned by the very party which was clamorous for his removal. The last Washington Union has inserted in its columns an article from a democratic paper published some where in New York which directly censures Mr. Fillmore for recalling Owen. The Union makes no comment, but it is perfectly evident that it approves of the strictures of his New York fellow-editor and by republishing them in the way it does, its design is obviously to give as wide a circulation of them as possible. Now, in the name of conscience, we ask is it right—is it just—is it fair, that Mr. Fillmore should be thus treated? Has he no claims whatever to democratic courtesy and forbearance? Has he not done the country at large—the people, both Whigs and Democrats—some service to entitle him to their thanks and confidence? But let party spirit continue its intolerant and unhalloved attacks upon him. He can withstand them all. He need have no fear about the future—for his name and the Administration will be blazoned in his country's history in characters of unfading light, when the names and memories of his enemies will be buried in an oblivion so profound that it will not, in those days, be in the mind of a living man that such persons ever existed.

Pet. Intelligencer.

The Virginia Democratic Nominees and the Convention.—The Virginia Democratic Convention was a cowardly affair, if the following statement of the Petersburg Intelligencer be correct: From all accounts, a spirit very different from that manifested in Charlottesville prevailed in the Democratic Convention at Staunton; and although at last its nominees were agreed upon, the result was not reached until after a contest which must have left some heartburnings behind. Mr. Joseph Johnson, the nominee for Governor, is the individual who is Governor elect under the present constitution. He is from the county of Harrison, and a gentleman of a very ordinary mental calibre. He at one time represented his District in Congress, and received the return to the Legislature at the session of '47-'8, when, after a violently contested election with Mr. Jno. S. Duncan, in which there was a mutual infraction of more violent personal abuse than we ever heard in a deliberative body, the election was sent back to the people, and Mr. Johnson elected. Except his service in the convention, which was not characterized by anything remarkable, this is all we know of Mr. Johnson's public career. Mr. Leake, the nominee for Lt. Governor, was at one time in the Legislature, and served one or more terms in Congress. He is a man of talents, and is said to be a good public speaker. If we are not mistaken, he is of the Calhoun stripe of politics. Mr. Bock, the nominee for Attorney-General, has been in the Legislature, and served in the convention. He is, undoubtedly a man of talents, and is said to be a good lawyer. In 1840, he was one of the hottest Whigs in the Union; but when we last took an observation of his political

position, he was a passenger in the Calhoun omnibus.

We learn that the convention adjourned without passing any resolutions or issuing any address. If this be the case, we can only account for their silence on the ground that the party are too much divided to agree upon a platform. They are split widely about the compromise and the attendant issue of secession, and if an attempt had been made to agree upon resolutions or an address, they must either have maintained an ominous silence on this most prominent and important subject, or have exposed their domestic dissensions to the public gaze.

FROM A MERCHANT IN N. YORK.

New York, Oct. 9, 1851.

In reply to your letter in relation to the present deplorable condition of the financial concerns of the country, especially in this city, I have to remark that all the mischief is readily traced to that most unfortunate tariff of 1846. That measure would have brought financial and commercial troubles upon us long since but for the famine in Europe, which created for a time an unprecedented foreign demand for our breadstuffs. This demand kept the balance of trade in our favor, and by consequence the whole country enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. But, tempora mutantur, a balance for some time past has gradually been increasing upon us, till it has reached an amount sufficiently large to cause great anxiety on the part of all prudent business men.

If the great foreign demand for our breadstuffs had continued up to the present time, it is palpable that the whole country would now be in a state of prosperity; because our exports would have exceeded our imports, and instead of exporting thirty millions of our precious metals since the beginning of this year, we should now be receiving them from Europe in liquidation of our debt against foreigners.

I fear the end is not yet, and it may be that what appears now to be a crisis in commercial and financial concerns is a mere prelude to momentous difficulties. It should be borne in mind, however, that the depressed condition of trade, low prices of goods, and high rates for money, will lessen imports for a time; but rely upon it the great balance-sheet will never be advantageously regulated for this country until it be decreed in some way that our exports shall generally exceed, or at least equalize, our imports. Then, and not till then, will the whole country be permanently prosperous and happy.

The whole subject-matter is, therefore, in a nut-shell; that is to say, if the next Congress do not promptly revise the tariff so as to bring the imports within the exports, a resolution should be passed requiring short crops in Europe every year, or a famine every alternate year. I am yours truly.—Nat. Int.

The following table taken from a late circular of the Secretary of the Treasury gives the value in our currency of the foreign coins named therein, as established by law.

Table listing foreign coins and their values in US currency, including Francs, Florins, Guilders, Livres, etc.

SYMMES'S HOLE.

Some of our readers may remember, says the New York Times, that a novel theory of the structure of the earth was propounded some years ago by one Captain Symmes, and that it was explained and advocated in this City and elsewhere by John N. Reynolds, Esq., who afterwards became a prominent politician and lawyer here. The theory was, that there was an opening in the earth at each pole, and that vessels might sail through it into the interior of the globe if they could once pass the barrier of ice by which it is surrounded. The theory was known as Symmes's Hole, and the designation was quite generally applied to the inventor and the advocate of it. A writer in the Montreal Herald contends that it has been confirmed by the accounts of the Arctic exploring expeditions, and that Sir John Franklin has probably got into the hole and can't get out! He quotes this statement from the accounts of Capt. Penny's expedition:—Pet. Int.

"Capt. Penny found a heavy barrier of ice in Wellington Channel, not very far from its opening from Barrow's Straits, but a most remarkable change was observed as he passed to a more Northern latitude; the ice which he had left (as is usual at this early season, April and May) firm and solid, was here decayed and unsafe and at last travellers came up on open water, drift wood, arctic animals and birds—the latter in enormous numbers. Here were all the signs of an improved climate."

He makes the following comment:

"I do not know how it will strike you, but to me, with whom the idea of openings at the poles has been familiar for some thirty years, the information communicated by Capt. Penny is excitingly curious. Perhaps, after all, Sir John Franklin has found this opening! If there be such an opening, it is quite probable that the strength of the current into the opening may prevent return to sailing vessels; it would not, however, be an obstacle to the return of steamers. How important then it becomes that Capt. Penny's present efforts to obtain a steamer, and return to the 'open water' and the 'improved climate,' may be successful."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT DIVIDENDS.—Of all the public works to which the State of N. Carolina has subscribed within the last thirty-five years, (and they have been neither few nor small in amount,) we believe that only four have ever returned any thing to the Treasury in the shape of dividends, viz: the Roanoke Navigation Company, the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the Bulcombe Turnpike Company, and the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. The last named has the rare merit of paying dividends before half the work is finished—almost from the very outset of the work. It has already paid into the State Treasury the handsome sum of Three Thousand Six Hundred Dollars—\$1200 in April last, and \$2400 this month.

These facts are not only gratifying to us of the Cape Fear, but they are creditable to the sagacity of our people, who, in the only two cases in which they ever received aid from the State, have been able to make some return for it.

In regard to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, we are collecting a few facts calculated to remove unfounded prejudices which have so far operated in our neighboring town of Wilmington as, we learn, to produce a subscription to fee counsel for the purpose of attempting the destruction of the Company—a result which, in our opinion, would be fraught with more evil, morally and commercially, than any thing that ever happened to our town and its trade.—Fay. Ob.

Fatal Consequences of Folly.—An occurrence, which happened at a young ladies' seminary in New York, is mentioned in the Times of that city, which presents another proof of the folly of indulging in the thoughtless practice of attempting to frighten others. Two of the young ladies in the institution were engaged in their own room, conversing upon the science of anatomy, in the course of which one of them proceeded to relate some experience she had formerly acquired in a dissecting room. Just as the conversation reached this point, the door of the room opened and other of the inmates of the seminary entered with slow and solemn tread, having a white sheet wrapped about her form, and her face powdered to perfect whiteness, her jet-black hair, eyes, and brows presenting a contrast which gave a startling lividness to her ghastly countenance. The lady who was relating her experience, as already stated, is said to be mentally superior to any of her classmates, and noted for her strength of mind and freedom from nervousness and absurd sensibility. So sudden, however, was the approach of the figure, just at a moment when her mind was least prepared for any thing associated with thoughts of the dead, that upon beholding the apparition she fell senseless to the floor, and awoke to the scenes around her only to show her anxious attendants that reason had fled and left sad tokens of the mental wreck. At last accounts no change was discoverable in the distressing symptoms of the unfortunate girl, and there is little encouragement to hope that reason will ever resume its seat. This occurrence, of course, has produced much distress, both in the seminary and in the families of the respective parties.

DARING ATTEMPT.—Shepard Brown, a member of a military company known as the "Live Oak Volunteers," was, on Wednesday evening last, expelled from the company, by the unanimous vote of its members. Feeling deeply chagrined at his expulsion, as it deprived him of an opportunity to accompany the association on the following day on their annual excursion, he resolved to be revenged on Mr. Julian Harris, the captain. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he stationed himself on the corner of Elm and Canal streets, armed with a musket heavily loaded with gunpowder and shot, which place he knew the company were to pass. After waiting a few minutes the company hove in sight, and when opposite to him, he deliberately levelled his musket at the captain. A portion of the charge entered his face, wounding him very severely, though not dangerously.—Michael Fisher, a private in the company, was also struck by the shot and wounded in the arm and breast. When Captain Harris was shot he fell to the pavement, and officer Mitchell, of the 10th Ward, who was by, immediately arrested Brown, who, thinking he had killed Captain Harris, said to the officer, "I have killed one son of a—b, and I meant to have killed another. Now they can buy a dollar's worth of rope and hang me; I don't care a dam about being hung." Brown is represented to be one of the most desperate characters in our city. He was taken before Justice Mounfort, and committed to prison, (his being refused,) on a charge of assault and battery with intent to murder.—N. Y. Mirror.

Our readers will recollect the story of a swindler in Ohio, who sent a letter from Xenia to a merchant in Cincinnati, pretending to send a remittance, but enclosing only bits of brown paper. We now learn from the Cincinnati papers that the merchant left immediately for Xenia to reveal the mystery of the affair, supposing it possible that some foul play may have been done by second parties. On arriving at Xenia he found his man, cornered him, made him reveal, and found in his pocket-book bank notes corresponding exactly to those described in the letter he had received. The man was so subdued by the evidences of his guilt that he made a full acknowledgement of his bungling attempt at swindling by a confession in writing. The merchant took possession of the horses, wagon, and goods of which the fellow was in charge, gave him money to leave the country, and returned to the city.—Courier & Enquirer.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1851.

DEATH OF DR. P. HENDERSON.

This community was painfully shocked on Tuesday last, by the announcement of the death of Dr. P. HENDERSON. Seldom, indeed, has it been called upon, so suddenly and unexpectedly, to mourn the death of a fellow-citizen. But how much greater is the affliction when Death selects his victim, and aims a blow at a large community. The public has sustained an irreparable loss in this instance; and the Profession a member of the rarest ability and skill. When shall we have his like again as a physician and amiable gentleman! See obituary in another column.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

We give below the returns from the late election in South Carolina for members to the Southern Congress, shewing that Secession has failed. We are not, nor do we think, the country at large, is surprised at this result. It has ever appeared to us so utterly absurd that any intelligent community should pursue a course like that marked out by the immediate Secessionists, that we have never been willing to admit that the State of South Carolina would commit such an act of self-destruction. The late election has shewn that there is a mighty controlling balance wheel—the owners of the soil, we guess—governing the whole machinery of the State. The noise and confusion which we have been hearing, and which has alarmed a good many, was but the screaming of the less important parts of the works—a dry wheel, and a shattered (political) cog, here and there, producing irregularity of motion, as well as noise.—But the hour of trial having come and gone, proving all to be safe, there is now less need for those who were despairing of the Union, to afflict themselves with fears.

RECAPITULATION.

Table showing the number of votes polled, as far as heard from, divided into Districts, Co-operation, and Secession.

The majority for Co-operation out of the above 27,820 votes is 4,922, from which must be deducted the Williamsburg Secession majority, and, added, the majorities in Anderson, Pickens and Abbeville and Clarendon which will give a total thus far of about 7275 votes. Charleston Courier.

SUBMISSIONISTS.—We would be glad to know what the immediate secessionists will do now, as South Carolina has put her veto on them! The fact is, it is difficult to conjecture what has become of that mighty party—where are they? A flock of noisy birds, while they chattered nothing else was to be heard. A pond of early croakers, whose discordant notes have been silenced by the chill of public sentiment. Will they succeed any how? and if so, what for? No, we suppose that as true Americans they will yield to the mandate of the majority of their fellow-citizens. That will be rational; and we have only to suggest that they could have done this with a little better grace if they had made less use of the term submissionists as applied to the Union men, their opponents. Nevertheless, we hope they will be gracious enough to give it up now, and not agitate simply because they can; or even for party purposes. We very much fear that our Democratic friends have had an eye to party, chiefly, throughout this whole excitement.

Spanish Threats.—The last foreign arrivals bring the report of a threatened castigation of the United States by old, grey-headed Spain. Well, the old gentleman, we suppose, having had an abundance of the cares, troubles and vexations of life to occupy his attention for the last half century, at home, has bestowed none upon the growth and development of this country. His most vivid recollections of the United States runs back to the time when they were little boys, and were amusing the world by drafting Constitutions and laws, for self government.

The Money Market.—The crisis in monetary affairs is passing off with little damage comparatively, if it is now at an end. It is uncertain however, whether the danger is all over; and, we believe that the only sure and speedy remedy against great financial distress ultimately, is to be found in a proper modification of the tariff. Our system of tariffs should look more to self-preservation. England can beat us in low prices, because she can beat down her laborers deeper into the pit of suffering. It should ever be the boast of an American laborer that he has plenty for his own and his family's comfort.

KOSSUTH.

There is a project on foot in the West and at the North, to get up a present of a \$100,000 for Kossuth and his family. We doubt not this movement had its origin in the best motives—a desire to reward the staunch defender of liberty—to comfort oppressed and down trodden virtue. But we agree with some of our contemporaries that whilst it is right to show a becoming spirit of liberality in behalf of

Kossuth, it should not be forgotten that we have in the States many a good, maimed and crippled, and rendered less for life, by his defence of the interests of our common country. To forget the benefactors, and to reward with gratitude a foreigner who has never rendered our country any service, has a suspicious look, to say the least of it.

But this is not all that the American people will do for Kossuth: He is expected, now, and if he should be able to arrive at New York at any time between the hours of seven and ten at night, and they will then be in the city, we may hear the citizens of New York exclaiming! The people of the Northern cities, above all others, are the most likely to make themselves nimble, and disgust-sensible strangers like Kossuth, on such an occasion as the one looked for. He will have no rest for three months but commencing at the top of the ladder will have to descend it, feasting on all the grades on his way. He will be a great lion for a while, and then he will sink to the common level of forgetfulness.

Plank Roads.—We see our friends of Cabarrus are interesting themselves in the subject of Plank Roads: one to be den, and the other to Centre, in this county; to connect there with the Centreville and Centre Plank Road. They shall be pleased to see these improvements taken hold of in good earnest. They do not benefit Salisbury, but Salisbury is every where, nor does it contain a body. Besides she is already pretty well provided for. Nevertheless, we are like to have a plank road through Hill, down towards Cheraw, and we think it clear we ought to have one.

A large public meeting was recently held in the city of Alexandria, citizens of Virginia, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of the thanks to the members for the stand which the Virginia Legislature took on the subject of Secession; and also approved, at most unqualified terms, the administration of Millard Fillmore.

"Weekly Post."—This is to be the title of a new paper to be got up in Raleigh this winter, by Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, Mr. Wiley. Mr. W. already possesses an enviable reputation as a writer. Post is to be a literary paper, and the management of its projects think must succeed.

PORK.—The papers of the Western States inform us that the price of hog-ranges \$4 30 to \$4 50 per 100 lbs., considerably higher than usual. The quality and quantity are said to be above an average.

Charlotte Journal.—What has become our friend Holton, or his paper, the Journal? We have not had the pleasure of finding our table for some weeks past.

There was a small battle between the operationists and Secessionists at York, S. C. on the election day.

Victor C. Barringer, Esq., of Concord, settled in Charlotte.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Washington Union thus announces the result of the election in this State brought about by the shameful coalition of Abolitionists and Democrats: "Glorious News from Ohio." "Just as we are going to press we receive the following despatch, announcing the triumphant result of the election in Ohio: CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Wood is elected by 10,000 majority."

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The result thus far indicate that the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—B. J. Glaser, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Pennsylvania by about 16,000 majority.

DEATH OF COMMODORE WARREN TON.

It is our painful task to announce the death of Commodore Lewis Warrington, of the S. Navy. He died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, in the 69th year of his age, and after a illness of severe suffering.

Com. Warrington was a native of Virginia. He was born in November, 1782, and passing his academic course at Williamsburg College, entered the Navy in 1800; so that he had served nearly 50 years. His professional services and achievements are interwoven with the history of his country, and are conspicuous in some of its brightest pages. He was among the one left of that noble roll of brave men, commanders who, in the war of 1812, achieved most glory for their country by their victories against an enemy till then deemed invincible.

To high professional merit Com. W. was an amiable disposition and a modest man, won great personal esteem, and whose loss is sincerely regretted by the society in which he moved.—Nat. Int.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that nine thousand have already signed a pledge to vote for no candidate who is guilty of re-opening the agitation of the slavery question as settled by the compromise.