nd have had some or of seeing behind the curtain, that no ad of then the present - perhaps none as much. This credit, at least, no impartial obserer can possibly deny them." No doubt the war with Mexico-the tariff

ct-the sub-treasury, have greatly augment d, not only the labors of the President and abjust, but also their cares and anxieties nut es they are said to be "all working men," we hope and trust that they may succeed ringing the government safely out of its dif-We would not deny a tittle of credit to which they are justly entitled ; but, on the controry, are always better pleased to have occasion to praise than to censure their conduct. It is certainly a recommendation to any public officer to be known-as a "working man," for it implies that he is a faithful and honest officer.

We hope that the labors of the President and his cabinet will be directed to the procurement of an honorable, peace with Mexico; and if reports be true, they have already turned their attention in that direction. We are sure that "scenes of blood and carnage" cannot be very agreeable to their feelings or inclinations, and we have reason to believe, that they will seize the first favorable opportunity to terminate hostilities.

HOW TO SPELL CAT.

Sometime during the last war with Great Britain, the ----- Regiment of Infantry was stationed near Boston. Old Dr. M------(peace to his ashes) was surgeon to the Reg. iment. The Doctor was an old gentlemen of very precise and formal manners, who stood a great deal upon his dignity of deportment. and was, in his own estimation, one of the literati of the Army. Nevertheless he was fond of a joke-provided always, it was not perpetrated at his own expense.

It is well known, in the " old school" that at the commencement of the war, a number of citizens were appointed officers in the Army, who were more noted for their chiv-ally than for the correctness of their othography. The Doctor took little pains to conceal his contempt for the "new set."

One day, at mess, after the decanter had performed sundry preambulations of the tale, Captain S , a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked to the Doctor-who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the new officers :

" Doctor M-----, are you acquainted with Captain G---- ?" "Yes, I know him well," replied the Doc-

tor; "He's one of the new set-but what of

Nothing in particular," replied Captain S-----, "I have just received a letter from him, and 1 will wager you a dozen of old Port that you cannot guess in six guesses how he spells Cat." "Done," said the Doctor, "it's a wager."

"Well-commence guessing," said S-"Kadouble t"

nes, giving the dead credit for virtue We don't dislike We don't dislike good cigars, pretty women and fat babies ; but no tongue can tell how we hate the customer who stole our umbrelin

CURE FOR THE TOOTH ACHE -Take a piece of zinc, the size of a five cent piece, with a five or ten cent piece of silver; place them together between the teeth contiguous to the aching tooth. The zinc and silver form a galvanic battery that acts upon the nerves of the tooth, and the current of elecricity thus established relieves the pain.

THE COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1846.

From the Boston Atlas, Extra, of Dec. 5th **NEWS FROM ENGLAND !!** ARBIVAL OP THE BOYAL NAIL STEAMER CALEDONIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamship Caledonia, Cap. E. G. Lorr, arrived at this port, this morning, about seven shilling dearer, with a firm appearance. o'clock, from Liverpool, via Halifax, having made the passage in 151 days.

By the Caledonia we have received our usual files of papers. The dates are from London to the evening of the 18th ult., and from Liverpool to the morning of the 19th.1

The Corn markets in England and France are still animated, and prices of wheat are nearly maintained. notwithstanding the large quantities exported from this country. It will be recollected that previous accounts from England stated that a decline had taken place in the prices of wheat, flour, and other produce The Morning Chronicle of the 16th ult. says : "At

Mark Lane the market was more lively to-day, and dearer for all kinds of grain. Wheat may be called one shilling dearer, with a firm appearance." This advance took place after the news taken out by the Caledonia had reached London. At the Liverpool Market Flour was sold at a slight reduction.

The Cotton market remains in much the same state as our previous accounts advised. A decline, how- fifty years there has not been less grain of the forever, anticina ted

Some uncasiness was manifested in the moneyed nterests and commercial circles of London, on account of the prospect of a large amount of gold being required in payment for American produce, and the consequent increase of the rate of interest by the Bank of England Trade in the manufacturing districts continues in a very depressed state. Large orders from America were anxiously expected. Nearly all the factories have adopted the short time system, and work only

four days in the week Money is not so abundant in London, and in seve-

ral of the continental cities a momentary crisis exists. By the accounts from Ireland, we find that although there is extreme distress in many parts of the South and West, and occasional outrages and food disturbances, yet the general condition of the country, all things considered, is improved.

The European news is important. The insurrection in Portugal has assumed a very serious shape. The difficulties between the British and French Gov-

ur, and provisions-and confident expecta-e entertained of a great increase of business this country .- Liverped Standard. THE CORN TRADE .- The March Lane Express

of the 16th ult. says:

" The accounts from Ireland do not speak so descondingly of the state of the country this week as before. There, as on this side of the Channel, the late crops of potatoes appear to have turned out rather better than had been calculated on; which circumstance, and the dull advices from England, together with the arrival of several large cargoes of Indian corn at some of the principal ports, had caused a small reaction in prices of provisions.

"The late fall in the value of wheat has not as vet produced any effect on the averages-indeed, the last general weekly return (62s 3d) is 6d per quarter higher than for the preceding week. There is consequently no prospect of the duty rising.

"The nominal top price of flour has remained stationary; Norfolk and other ship qualities have however in partial instances, been forced off at slightly reduced terms and American flour has also been sold somewhat cheaper. The arrival of the latter has been small, 596 barrels having come to hand within the last eight days,"

The Morning Chronicle of the 17th ult., gives the state of the market on the previous day. Mark lane the market was more lively and dearer for all kinds of grain. Wheat may be called one

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS IN SCOT-

LAND. It is stated that the month of October has proved so wet, that some of the agricultural operations, particularly sowing, have been retarded. Pasture is generally very abundant, and the turnips much improved. The Edinburgh Witness, speaking of the highland districts of the South of Scotland. makes the following general review :---

" Of this season generally and its results, it may be said to have been one of the best and worst combined into one. For fifty years there has not been warmer weather, better pastures, or plentier aftermath, or higher prices for sheep, horses, cattle, and more grain of every variety imported from foreign countries ; again, for fifty years there have not been so many and such large floods, there having been no less than seven of them all in grand style; for mer crop on hand, farmers having sold off for fear of the effects so likely to result from the alteration

of the Com-laws; for fifty years and more there has not been so much disease among the cows, pigs, horses, and even game of all sorts; for fifty years there has been no such unusual and total failure of the potato crop, or of any kind of crop, as of this."

IRELAND.

The Famine-The Destitute Poor-Meetings-Riots - Repeal, d.c., d.c. - The accounts from Ireland are of a more favorable character. Employment has become general; and the price of food is very decidedly lower. The cargo of one of four vessels, laden with Indian corn, was bought by the Cork Relief Committee, at £14 17s. 6d. a ton. The price, during the privious week, had been upwards of £16.

A meeting was held at Longford, on the 7th ult., in the Government "to establish food depots throughout ac country, with the view of pulling down the pres

"The the Conde des Antas, whose head-quarters were at Leria. The army that marched was close on 4,000 men. The King did not accompany it. Saldania

was created Duke and the Queen's Viceroy in the Northern provinces. Santarem was evacuated by the disaffected. The suspension of the guarantees was continued for another month. All peasants caught in arms are to be shot. A letter published in the Diaro says that there are 200,000 stand of arms among the people-every man is armed. The resistance will be obstinate. A large array of titled persons have joined and lead the people. Juntas were formed in almost every town of the kingdom. Evora was to have been combarded on the 7th. Letters, from other sources represent the Queen's cause as at the last extremity ; and mention that the Government troops had been repulsed on several occasions, and that the whole of

the kingdom was in arms in support of the cause headed by Das Antas." The London Times of the 17th ult, says : "We have bad news for the Queen from Oporto. The insurrec-

tion is entirely in the ascendant there, and the house of an Englishman named Nobless has been attacked. The property of other Englishmen there is also said to have been assailed."

By TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH-Lisbon, Nor. 10 -A telegraphic despatch reached Lisbon on the 11th inst. stating that Gen. Schwalback had commenced the bombardment of Evora. Bonfirm was determined, however, to hold out. There seems no prospect of a speedy cessation of hostilities. The British Commissioner Col. Wilde had taken

his departure from Lisbon for the head-quarters of Saldanhu, from whence he would proceed to Oporto. It was considered certain that England would not resort to an armed intervention, unless a Spanish army should cross the frontier.

The Queen's forces had attacked the insurgents at Cintra. It is stated that a body of 600 troops, detach-

ed by the Duke of Saldanha, has routed the Cintra guerillas, killing 18, and capturing a considerable numed as soon as the troops were withdrawn The rebels fought with bravery, disputing inch by inch, and re-They ultimately retreated across the mountains, withdiers. The scene of insurrection is not two miles Wednesday following. from Lisbon, yet troops could not be spared to proceed against the insurgents.

TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE. - A correspondent of the London Morning Herald, writing at Constantinople on the 20th October, reports the receipt of a strange sort of despatch from Lord Palmerston. "Lord Palmerston has sent a note to the Porte, in which he demands the abolition of slavery in the Ottoman empire. You will remember that when Lord on him. Ponsonby was Ambassador at Constantinople, a sim-

ilar measure was proposed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs; but his Lordship's despatch, in answer, inmore of sophistry than sound reasoning, and with a sturdy disregard for the feelings of these to whom it is imprudent. It is argued, that there is nothing in Mahommedan law which objects to such a proceeding :

in proof of which, his Lordship cites treaties which sion of slavery.

The National Intelligencer needs as little to be de-ended from the imputation cast upon it by the corresfended from the imp pondent of the Official Organ, as the Whig party ; but such defence as it may require it is fully comp Richmond Whig. make.

THE TAX PAYERS.

We hoped to have given in this paper, a full accou of the proportion of taxes paid by the signers to the different Memorials sent up to the Legislature, on the subject of taxing our citizens for subscription to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. The tax list of 1945 has been taken off to Raleigh ; so we can at present, only show that of 1844, and that not complote.

The whole amount of faxes paid by the counter memorialists, including poll tax payers was \$1.203 68. Now the amount paid by fifty-one persons, being about one-fifth of the whole number of those who signed the Memorial for taxation, is, according to the same list. \$1.841.52

Some hundreds more. If all were added, it would be found that the latter Memorialists, both in number and in interest, outnumber the opposition in about the rate of TWO to ONE.

We hope soon to obtain information that will enable us to give an accurate estimate of the whole.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICA. The steamship North America, from St. Johns, N. B., for Boston, was totally lost on Wednesday night last, at Long Island, Mount Desert. She burst her steam-pipe during a very heavy gale S. S. W , and drifted to within half a mile of the shore, when both the anchors were let go. The sea was running very heavily, and the vessel strained very badly. She was soon water logged, and the cables were cut, and she went ashore. The passengers and crew were all saved except the fireman. The vessel and cargo, with part of her baggage, a total loss,-Balt, Clipper.

MURDER.-A foul murder was perpetrated on the 12th inst., in Jefferson county, Miss. The parties concerned, were John Catlin, the deceased, Abel Kelly, Abraham Kelly, Jesse H. Martin, and Wm. Clawson. ber of them. The only advantage gained was the tem- It appears that Catlin was courting a sister of the porary dispersion of the armed peasants, who return- Kellys. The match was broken off by her friends. She wrote him a letter making an appointment to meet him at a certain place on the evening of the 8th inst. dairy produce; for fifty years there has not been tired only when their ammunition was expended.- She did not come, and he suspecting that all was not right, went and silently reconnoitered the house of out leaving a single prisoner in the hands of the sol- Kelly, where he overheard a plot to murder him on the

> Catlin then returned to the residence of Souire Davis, where he was making a kiln of brick, and prepared a kind of breast-work of cord-wood, and procured some arms for his defence.

In this situation things remained until Friday following, when the two Kellys, Martin, Clawson, and another young man, rode up to the brick yard, unexpected to Catlin, and while he was engaged giving directions to the hands, and wheeling their horses fired

The shot struck Catlin in the neck, severing an an tery : Catlin then turned and ran to his breast-work. caught up a rifle and shot Martin, the ball striking him duced Lord Palmerston to abandon the project. In on the left cheek, shattered his jaw bone, and passed the present note, the question is ably argued, but with directly through and lodged in the back of his neck. The others then fled, but by this time Catlin had become so weak from the loss of blood that he fell, whereaddressed, which we must certainly pronounce to be upon they returned, and Abel Kelly shot him several

Clawson has been arrested and is now in jall. Martin died on the 17th inst. The Kellys have not yet the County Court-house, for the purpose of urging have been made between the British Government and been apprehended, The elder Mrs. Kelly is now unthe Mussulman chiefs of Arab tribes for the suppres- der arrest for aiding and abetting the murderers.

designs of a foreign enemy, and make the rangement to protect our whole State from their a greations, the Wilmington roads must stand far advance of the other; and it surely never can be policy of our goverment to abandon our coast to enemy and confine itself to a defence of the interof our State; and yet such would mecessarily, to a very great extent, be the result of a line of m operations projected from the metropolitan road. Arsenal at Fayetteville, the wisdom of which act, and not disposed to call in question, as that location was no doubt chosen in preference to Raleigh the cap ital of the State; because it offered greater facilities for transporting the munitions of war deposited there to the coast in case of need, which furnishes a confir-mation that the Wilmington Roads would be the most valuable in time of war.

Thus it will be seen that of the three inter which the general government might have in the rival Roads, two are decidedly in favor of those by Wilmington while the other is the same in either Road.

In my next I shall consider which work is likely to redound most to the advantage of North Carolina MONITOR

BY THIS MORNING'S SOUTHERN MAIL

From the Evening Morcury. FROM TEXAS AND GEN. WOOL'S ARMY. The steamship Galvesion, Capt. Habeland, arrived at half-past 1 to-day, with Galveston papers of Tuesday, The Austin Democrat has accounts from Gen. Wool's camp at Monclova, but to what date is not stated. The Democrat says with the Democrat Messrs. Callaha and McClellan, accompanied

by three Mexicans on their way from Gen. Wool's Army, were lately attacked on the Seco, a tributary of the Rio Frio, by a party of 23 Indians.

The attack was made early in the afternoon ; he parties were engaged till dark, when the men succeeded in making their escare, leaving behind them two Mexicans, whom they supposed were killed ; one of them arrived unhurt in San Antonio but the other was found dead by a party who visited the place of combat, shortly after the fight occurred. He had been wounded, and had crawled to water and there died. Mr. Caliahan was of the opinion that some of the Indians were killed. They captured a mole from the party upon which were packages containing despatches from Gen. Wool. Mr. Callahan thinks the Indians who attacked his party were certainly Lipans. The following, which we copy from the Austin

Democrat is all that we find in relation to the anticipated Indian difficulties. It is stated upon the authority of Colonel Me-Garry, that the celebrated Seminole Chief Wild Cat, is now in Texas, at the head of 300 warriors ; 150 of that number being Seminoles. He is said to have expressed a determination to do as he pleased. Several families who settled on the upper Cross Timbers on the Trinity, have deserted their homes, having suffered severe loss by the killing of their work oxen, stealing their horses and so on. Capt. Smith lost fourteen of his horses and started twenty men on the trail of the thieves, they followed six or eight miles and came to a spot where about sixty indians appeared to have encamped the night before ; they halted and sent back for reinforcements. Capt. Smith was in the act of marching when McGarry left. This party of Indiana were thought, from the hoofs marks; to have had at least 40 shod of American horses with them. It will be recollected that Capt. Smith's and Stepp's companies have been mustered into the service of the United States, and it is feared they will be disbanded upon the arrival of Col. McGarry, with the intelligence that Capt. Howe still refuses to come and muster them in. There was an exceedingly severe frost in Houston, on the 25th uk: Ice formed during the night, nearly a quarter of an inch thick Mr. Tanner, the newly appointed post office agent of Texas, passed through Houston on the 27th, on his way to the interior. He expects, says the Telegraph, with the assistance of Judge Toler. to regulate the mails of the State in a few weeks. FIRE.-The alarm of fire which was sounded on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock, originated on the premises in Church strest, long and favorably known as the Planter's Hotel, in the occupation of Mr. CHAS. H. MIOT. Flames were seen issuing from one of the dormant windows in the garret of the southern wing of the establishment, by some of the inmates of the house, who gave the alarm, and hastened to the spot for the purpose of arresting the progress of the fire, but that efforts were unsuccessful; our fire department, how ever, was soon brought into requisition, when its fur ther progress was stopped. The room in which the fire originated, as also the roof above, is very much burnt; and we regret to add that considerable injury has been done to the ceilings of the spartments of this tenement, even down to the first story, in com of the immense body of water thrown from the engines. The centre of the Hotel is of wood, while the wings are of brick, and it is a truly fortunate circum stance that the flames were thus easily arrested. A man by the name of Jonn Bunck, who had for several weeks occupied the room where the fire occ red, and also several persons attached to the establish ment, were examined during the day by His Hon the Mayor, but nothing was clicited, which could give a clue as to the origination of the fire. The Hotel is owned by Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and is partially covered by insurance effected in the Hariford and Augusta Insurance and Banking Company sgencies of our city. Mr. Mtor, whose furniture was much inigred by being removed, we are sorry to any was not insured.-Charleston Courter. From a letter received in this city, we learn that the ship South Carolina, with the U.S. troops on board,." who were all well, immediately re-shipped on board the schooner Neptune and sloop Daniel Haven, and despatched to Tampico.-Ibid. FIRE AT AIKEN, S. C. By a letter received in Charleston, it is let fire occurred in Alken, S. C. on Saturday night last, which destroyed four freight cars, together with which of 229 bales of Cotton, and adds, that is doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Kate." No-try again." "K-a-t t-c."

"No."

" No-you have missed it again." "Well then," resumed the resumed the Doctor. " C-a-double t."

" No," that's not the way-try again-it's your last guess."

"Caght" "No," said S-, "that is not the wayyou have lost the wager." " Well," said the Doctor, with much pet-

ulance of manner, "how the Devil does he spell it ?"

"Why, he spells it C-a-t," replied Swith the utmost gravity.

Amidst the roar of the mess, and almost choking with rage, the Doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming

" Captain S-- I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner."

MORE CURIOSITIES.

The Philadelphia Private Reading Room presents the following curiosities. One drop of the spirit which animates the

bosom of men. The tar in which Venice was preserved. The tail of a tub.

The stump on which Crocket made his last

Feathers from Pompey's Pillar. A little have from the same dog. The right toe of the foot that beat Time. A splinter from the staff of Life. A little sun shade from under a tree. A whistle made by the wind. Ruins of the monument on which Patience miled at Grief.

The glorious Spirit of the Times. The age of John Davis. Hour glass containing our respects.

WE DISLIKE

w-pated, purse-proud fops, with more Shallo money than manners, and less brains in their tes than corn-meal.

We dislike intriguing women, who make intue a game, and do that in the face of Heaven, white see. they dare not let the world or their

We hate bypocrites, snakes, physic, and lers-the effluvia of a rum drinker's breath

We have a dire horror for ' ten lengthe' love scenes, and ugly women on the stage; despise a 'gag,' and have a religious hate for dirty gloves and shirts, and soleless boots. We shudder at the thought of crying chil-dren at Church, a Concert or Theatre, espe-

By at the latter place during a deep and rowfol acces, or in the midst of 'a burst elegance." It is terrible. We leathe the 'gass' of a lying politician, and orators, and their patriotism.

mp orators, and their patriotism. We have a disgust for lies written on tomb-

ermments, respecting the Monpensier marriage ques tion, are by no means settled. Notes continue to pass between Lord Normanby and M. Guizot on the subject, while the English and French journals throw additional obstacles in the way by their irritating

articles. The steamer Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 15th ult. She encountered head winds and very boisterous weather, but completed the run from Boston to Liverpool in 13 1-2 days including her detention at Halifax. Her arrival was anticipated with the

greatest anxiety in commercial circles The packet ship Joshua Bates, which left Boston on the 22d of October, had a remarkably quick run, having arrived at Liverpool on the 7th of November. being only sixteen days from port to port.

The steamer Great Britain still remains on the sands of Dundrum Bay. Several practical men have examined her position, and expressed hopes that she

may be got off. THE LONDON MONEY MARKET AND

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The gloomy character of the intelligence from Portugal, published in a second edition of the Chronicle, has thrown a damp upon the markets of the English and French Stocks, which are all low- a secretary, a physician, three aides-de-camp, a dozen Consols have fallen 1-8 per cent Portugese Bonds about 1 per cent, and Spanish from 1-4 to 1-2 per cent. The decline in the other Foreign Bonds is not remarkable, the flatness being mainly indicated by an absence of business. Consols for account 94 1-2 58; Exchange Billi, 11-14; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 21 1-4 3-1. WEDNEADAY, Nov. 18. The English Stock man

ket continued to wear a steady appearance, and money has been offered for Consols without interest, which indidates that there is a scarcity of stock. In fact, the tendency of the marke: is decidedly buoyant, notwithstanding the efforts of certain alarmist papers to keep down prices. Consols have realized 915-83-4 for money Time bargains have not been entered into to any extent. Exchequer bills have been quoted at 9s. to 12s. premi- that they may re-enter the country at some point Bank stock was dull. um.

The Foreign stock market is still in a heavy condition. Spanish Five per Cents have been 26 and the Three per cents. 37 1-19. Portugese Four per Cents. have been flat, at 361-2 to 37. Mexican Bonds have at 22 to 22 1-9.-Swn.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTUR. ING DISTRICTS

The reports are very unfavorable. The Manshester Examiner of the 14th ult. says :- "During the present week the cloth and yarn markets have again been in a dull state, and in some cases the smaller holders have submitted to a reduction of prices in order to effect sales. In those cases, however, where there was no pressing necessity to sell, manufacturers and spinners have refused to submit to any reduction. As the short time system has 000 duros (£4,000.) now been very extensively adopted, there is little, doubt that a fall in the price of cotton must in a short time be the reault, which will somewhat relieve the pressure upon the manufacturers. Cottoo has been only in moderate request, and the transactions of the week have been very limited. AMERICAN ORDERS .- We understand that the orders for British goods brought by the Caledonia are opusually large, and that there is every pros-

pect of a very extensive trade with the States when

ent famine price of provisions."

FRANCE

PARIS.-The Paris journals are still occupied with the Montpensier marriage question. Lord Normanby has presented to M. Guizot, Lord Palmerston's reply to the French Minister's note on the original pretest of the British Government. The reply runs to the length of a hundred pages, and took an hour in the reading. It is described by the Morning Chronicle as "able and energetic." It enters at length into all the points of the question, and concludes by insisting on the necessity of the renunciation by the Infanta and her husband, on the part of themselves and their posterity by this marriage, of any rights which

they may have to the throne of Spain." The ratifications of the Treety of Commerce and Navigation lately concluded between France and Rus-

sia were exchanged in Paris on the 9th ult. The Prince de Joinville is going to sea again, in

command of a new fleet On the 5th ult., the Bey of Tunis left Tunis, and arrived at Toulon on the 10th ult., en route to Paris.

The suite of the Bey consists of his brother-in-law. the Chevaller Raffo, his ministers of finance and war, other persons of inferior rank, and 35 musicians. SPAIN.

MADRID.-The Royal decree dissolving the Cortes appeared in the Gazette of the 1st ult. The new Cortes are to meet on the 25th of December.

NON-INTERVENTION WITH PORTUGAL .- The Madrid government has given assurances to M. Bulwer. that the Spanish troops shall not cross the frontiers of Portugal. The only thing demanded by the Portuguese government was, that Spanish troops should be placed on the frontiers to prevent bodies of armed insurgents from entering Spain, as they are in the habit of doing when pressed by the Queen's troops, in order where there is less danger. The Spanish government have given orders to the Generals commanding the troops on the Portuguese frontiers to disarm such insurgents, and to send them into the interior.

Among other palace gossip, it may be mentioned that " the Queen-mother does not reside under the same roof with the Queen; and that her visits to the Palace have become rare, owing to one or two of her [bastard] daughters being laid up with a cutaneous disease, which is contagious."

Two sums of 6,000,000 reals are stated to have been sent as a subsidy to Portugal; and troops were gradually concentrating on the Portuguese frontier.

The fig harvest, says a Madrid journal, has this year been very abundant in Spain. In one village of the province of Huelvas, the produce is estimated at 24.-

The Ambassador of France, at Madrid, took offence at an article in the Tiempo, and, at his request, that journal was suspended. The court to which the complaint of the Ambassador of France against the aditor of the Tiempo journal had been referred, had declared the fiscal incompetent to institute such a procecution, and refused to try the case. The Ministry and Count Breason intended to appeal against that decision.

PORTUGAL.

Serious Insurrection-The Throne in Dangeronce the new tariff has come into operation. The Accounts from Portugal represent that country as in a internal condition of the Union is highly prosper- very serious condition. The London Morning Chroni- If they are not the "British Party," in the name of

"It is impossible to describe the sensation which Lord Palmerston's note produced, not only at the Porte, but also, we are assured, in a higher quarter. It is a proceeding which strikes at one of the vital principles of the social system of the Turks."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE WAR WITH THE KAFIRS .- Letters and papers received in London from the Cape to Sept. 18th, report unfavorably respecting the success of the British arms against the Kafirs.

The latter continued, with some success, their depredations upon the cattle of the frontier farmers, being hemselves sorely pushed for supplies of food, owing to the long continued drought, and there was no hope of bringing them to peace, but by vigorously prosesuting the war.

Col. Hare, Sir Andreas Stockenstrom, and the Governor, were at the head of very respectable forces, and had formed a chain, in order to encompass the Kafirs, but the country was so extensive, that great difficulties presented themselves.

How TO EAT Eggs .- The New Orleans Picayune thus describes the Mexican process of eating eggs :-"Boiled eggs were brought on. They were cooked soft, the shells being merely scalded and set in little cakes of raw dough. The tops were opened, and a little stick about three inches long and about the size of a large knitting-needle, handed to each of us. As Lowis did all the Spanish for both, I looked to him for instruction how to eat with these sticks. He was at the time turning side glances to see me begin. At last I asked him to show me, as the job appeared as lifficult as eating soup with a knitting-needle. After hesitating a moment, in evident confusion, the Major fessed, cold ;" and inquired of the Senora. She informed up that the sticks were to stir in the salt, after which the eggs were to be sucked. How stupid we

were not to have understood this simple process ? THE BRITISH PARTY.

The Washington Union publishes a letter from some nonymous correspondent in Georgia, who states that in June and July last, while he was in Paris, he heard the National Intelligencer called " the British paper, and the federalists (meaning the Whigs) of the United States the English party." This taunt comes with admirable grace from the only party in the country which has ever struck a hostile blow at the industry and capital of our own citizens, for the benefit of British "Lords of the Forge and the Loom"-from a party, the doctrines of which are so favorable to British nterests, and therefore so popular in St. Stephen's Chapel, that the Report of its Secretary of the Treasury, in which they are embodied, was greeted with the most extravagant compliments, and ordered to be printed by the British House of Lords-a compliment, we venture to say, never paid to any official paper emanating from the Whig party of the United States. Surely if any party, then, has ever won for itself, and deserves to wear the appellation of " the British Party," it is that of the doctrines of which "Sir Robert Walker" is the exponent, and one of the leaders of which declared that our " natural markets" are Birmingham, Sheffield and Leeds, rather than Waltham, Lowell and Pittsburg. The taunt, we repos comes with an admirable grace from those who have struck down our own domestic interests-interests cherished heretofore by every administration, whether federal or republican-in order to extend the market and enlarge the profits of the iron and coal masters the cotton-spinners and the cloth weavers of England

For the Commercial

THE CONNECTING LINK.

As charters will in a few days be obtained for the construction of two rival Rail Roads, to form connecting links through North Carolina, between the Northern and Southern Roads, I beg leave to offer a few remarks respecting the merits of the rival schemes in a national point of view; the metropolitan road having been spoken of as a work worthy the patronage of Congress.

There are three great interests which the nation has in the works of internal improvements of its citizens; FIRST : The various Rail Roads and other lines of inter-communication draw us nearer together ; unite our varied and wide spread interests; removes scotional prejudices and make us one people.

SECOND: The transmission of the United States Mail, collecting and dispersing intelligence with speed and certainty to every part of our country.

THIRD: The facilities they afford for the speedy concentration of troops and munitions of war at any required point, in case of invasion in time of war. On the first of these counts I do not perceive any advantage either of these contemplated works would have over the other; let them then be set down as equal in that respect.

The great object to be attained in carrying the mail is the safe and speedy transmission of intelligence to our country generally ; but more especially to our commercial towns and cities, and to them in proportion to their commercial importance. Taking this rule for our guide; it would be the interest, may the duty of the general government to patronize the connection by Wilmington rather than the other; for it will give at least as great speed and safety in transporting the great Northern and Southern mail as can be furnished by the metropolitan Road and greater despatch to Newbern and other eastern towns in North Carolina. By transferring the mail to the metropolitan route Fayetteville would obtain her intelligence, by an extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Road some six or eight hours sooner than she now does But Wilmington would lose 24 hours in obtaining hers by way of Fayetteville, as she formerly did, a consideration that should certainly influence the government in selecting the mail route through the State, if commercial importance is to be taken into the count.

The lines of Rail Roads forming a connection by Wilmington would be of immensely more advantage to the government in case of war than a road across the interior of the State; because it would furnish the earliest intelligence of an enemies' movements, and crossing all the Rivers of this State, and part of those of South Carolins, at or near where they are at arrived off the Brazos on the 20th ult. The troops, all times navigable for Boats, would enable the war department to concentrate troops and munitions of war on the coast at any required point, in the shortest possible space of time; a consideration of no little importance; in addition to which, these roads will lie over a comparatively level country ; consequently heavy burdens can with greater speed and safety be transported over them. While on the other hand, the metropolitan road would cross all our Rivers above Steam Bost navigation, except the Cape Fear, and that at a point from which troops and artillery could not for a portion of the year be transported to the not for a portion of the year be transported to the coast by water. If then it should be the policy of our Island, will be completed and in operation, on or should government to encourage and foster such works of the 25th inst.

BEACON LIGHT.