

west in a contemplated division? Will the free and slave States separate there, or the one taking possession of the lakes, and the other of the mouth of the Mississippi? Perhaps the most convenient arrangement, after all, will be to remain as they are, and "bear the ills they have" rather than "fly to others which they know not of."

ELECTRICAL LIGHT FOR RAILROADS.—Paris entire, says a late journal of the French capital, was occupied the other evening in viewing, the curious experiments made with the electric light in one of our public squares.—The light was thrown as far as the palace of the Tuilleries, and, at this distance, by no means inconsiderable, the smallest objects were visible, and could be read as easily as at noon-day. Mr. Herman, chief engineer of the Montreuil and Troyes Railroad, has happily conceived the idea of running this discovery useful to railroads. As is well known, the locomotives that do the night service, have a reflection placed in front, but notwithstanding the power of the reflector, it allows of seeing objects at but a short distance in advance.—Consequently, the night trains are forbidden to run at a greater speed than 20 miles per hour, and this is even too great to avoid accidents by night. The above railroads are therefore about to try the electric light, which, placed in front of the engine, will give forth an illumination that will enable the engineer to discover the slightest obstacle on the track; thus enabling the night trains to equal in speed the day service of the road.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL.
Lines respectfully dedicated to "SPENCER."
"Oh! tis, I ween, a beautiful sight
That meets the eye at morn,
When spring has spread her mantle bright,
Wide o'er the smiling lawn:
Her mantle webbed of every hue,
Of purple, green, and dun,
Enamelled o'er, with glittering dew,
And sparkling to the sun.

And beautiful too, when o'er the deep,
The waves are lashed to rest,
To see the silver moonbeams sleep
Upon its tranquil breast:
Or when the wanton billows play,
Fanned by the zephyr's light,
Among the waves, to watch the ray
Dancing and flashing bright.

And when a shower sweeps swiftly by,
On some soft rural day,
How fair the bow that spans the sky,
And drives the clouds away!
How sweet to breathe the soothing air,
With fragrant odors filled,
From many a flower and blossom fair,
By nature's art distilled.

But fairer sight than all the trees
Thou hastscape in its pride—
Than moonbeam resting on the seas—
Or rainbow, arching wide—
Two hearts, whose kindred graces prove
Them but for one design,
Allied by ties of mutual love,
And sympathy of mind."

A. F. H.

Charleston, Nov., 1848.

From Texas.

By two or three arrivals from Texas we learn that six companies of the third infantry were encamped near Lavaca. The Galveston News says that the reports at Lavaca were that twenty six persons in all had been killed by the Indians. The greatest trepidity prevailed amongst the people, and fears were entertained that the Indians would attack and fire the town, but the arrival of Government troops contributed greatly towards quieting their apprehensions.

From the Victoria Advocate of the 19th, we learn that many persons are disposed to censure the Governor for not causing the ranging companies to be retained in the service; it is stated, however, that he had ordered three companies to be raised forthwith for the defence of the frontier.

The Advocate says that the Indians, after killing thirteen men, wounding several others, and taking a vast amount of property, have escaped, and are now most probably in their mountain homes.

The Advocate learns by several gentlemen from San Antonio, that a set of desperate men in that place—gamblers and discharged soldiers—had collected together to the number of about seventy, on pretence of fighting the Indians, but with the real object of robbing the quartermaster's safe and stores, but were prevented by the death of their leader, a man named Sears, who was shot by Mr. Wallace, whose store he broke in to with a cocked pistol intending to kill him. Some of the party, after the death of their leader, revealed the secret. The Huntsville Banner announces the death of Col. Joseph L. Bennett, one of the soldiers of the Texas revolution. He commanded the left wing at the battle of San Jacinto.—Picaune.

GRAET ROBBERY AT WASHINGTON

Government Property stolen—\$1,000 REWARD OFFERED.

We take the following from the Baltimore Sun of the 9th inst.:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—8 A. M.
Our city is in a state of great excitement this morning from another cause besides politics, the National Institute having been robbed again of the gold and diamond snuff box presented by the emperor of Russia, as well as the diamond necklace, valuable coin &c., that were stolen before, and so mysteriously recovered from Baltimore.

They have made a general sweep this time, carrying off property valued at \$20,000. A reward of 1,000 is offered for the recovery of the stolen articles. The election of General Taylor is generally considered here this morning, though some still stand up to the rack of hope.

The Boston Post claims that the girls are for Cass and has the impudence to instance Miss L. Sippi, Miss Souri, Louisa Anna, Virginia, Mary Land, and the two Carolinas—

This is a flim. Louisa Anna begins to say to Mr. Cass that she won't be "at home" if he calls "to be no knocking at the door."—Miss L. Sippi and Virginia think of nothing but Mary Land declares that she has no acquaintance with the gentleman, and don't want to be introduced. One of the Carolinas says the same thing; and the other protests that she would send him about his business only that she is "bound" to mind her pa.—Della Ware, and Georgia, and Flora Day tell us that they know a stout old soldier worth forty of him. So the victor with the vinegar name, Miss Souri, is the only one of the whole bevy left to console the unfortunate beau in the dark days so soon about to overtake him.—Thucloshan, (Ill.) Monitor.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—The brig Tasso, Capt. Grey, arrived yesterday from Sisal, having sailed the 21st inst. Among her passengers was Mr. David G. Wilds, formerly an officer of the 18th U. S. Infantry. Mr. Wilds left Merida the night of the 30th. He comes over here empowered by the Government of Yucatan to raise troops with which to make head against the Indians. The design is to form a regiment of Americans.—There are about 80 Americans now in actual service in Yucatan, and 150 more have gone thither under Capt. White; but a full regiment of 600 men is needed.

With Mr. Wilds we have had a conversation upon the position of affairs between the whites and the Indians. Of late the Indians have generally been defeated in their skirmishes with the whites, but the latter are not numbered and are unable to make any serious impression upon their foes. Reliance must be had upon a better description of force.—New Orleans Picayune, 29th.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1848

We have been anxiously awaiting our Raleigh Papers so as to hear from the western counties, but by some misadventure not one has been received. What is the matter brother craft? Is it over joy, or too much grief that keeps you silent!

We have information enough, however, to assure us that North Carolina has gone for Taylor, by a majority of 6 or 8,000.

The election is over and we offer our hearty congratulations to the Whig party and the whole country upon its happy result.—The contest has been arduous and exciting and the victory is brilliant and refreshing.—They who either through wilfulness or mismanagement threw our country into an unnecessary war, have received a merited rebuke, and those who were striving to impose a martial spirit into the people, and then turn them to an aggressive territorial policy, and a wild crusade of propaganda under the behest of manifest destiny! they too have been repelled in times not to be misunderstood. The old fashioned, just, republican, conservative principles of our Fathers are not yet extinct—they may have slumbered for awhile, but they have been aroused by the fell spectres of war, aggression and progression and in trumpet tones they have bid these spectres avaunt! With real joy we hail the incoming Administration—one whose policy will be just yet moderate, firm yet compromising, energetic yet conservative—one which will be purely national in its character but will give an impartial consideration to every nook and corner of the land—and to every interest and class of society. Again we congratulate all of our countrymen upon the happy result.

For Salt River!

The "Ocean Monarch" will leave tomorrow morning, for the above place, Loco Foco can secure passage by early application on board.

We publish the subjoined letter notwithstanding it is so late to hand, because it comes from an esteemed correspondent. We do not endorse all of its sentiments, however, and we are far from being a party to the bet spoken of. A gentleman from Onslow will pocket the \$1,000 bet. We should like vastly to finger that bit of good democratic change, but we never bet on elections.

Correspondence of The Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 31, '48
Politics run high in this State, and particularly in New Orleans. Louisiana will give the unparalleled majority (since the days of Jackson) of 2,000 majority for Taylor. I see by the last Journal of your city that a bet of \$1,000 has been made with you; the Taylor men here would pay fifty cents on the dollar to get a chance at such bets, and ten per cent additional to get on the scent. I am a looker on in Venice and care not a whit how it goes—I will not cast a vote for any man but Henry Clay as long as he lives.

But, I like to see the fun—the excitement—grave Senators deliberate! what a world we live in and for what are we contending? To promote men, we men, but what kind of men, to the highest office of the greatest country in the world. Cass I object to because he is the leader of a party whose principles are unprogressive and demoralizing. I object to the elections of General Taylor, because he was selected for availability, and perhaps at a sacrifice of what I call high principles, viz. 1st. A uniform currency, not a Sub or Independent Treasury, with an expense of \$65,000 per annum for Agents and Clerks and half per cent on the dollar freight, on specie from point to point, and 5-8ths to 1

per cent Insurance do., provided they do it sure.

2nd. The distribution of the public lands (if any there are left except Mexico) among the States for Education and such other purposes as the said States may adopt.

3rd. A Tariff for the protection of the manufacturing of the country which serves to create a home market, as well as a foreign one for agricultural products principally cotton and to be a nation in every sense of the word in the event of a war with the nations of the old world.

If General Taylor and his party will advocate and sustain these principles, they can take my hat, enough said.
Cotton middling and good middling sales yesterday to the extent of 1500 bales at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. Sugar, 34 to 3 1/2 cents for a fur article. Flour 4.87 1/2 to \$5.00 per barrel. Pork for mess at retail \$10 and will go lower as soon as the Ohio gets up. Molasses, new crop, good quality 22 1/2 cents, and will decline very little if any before January. Whiskey 20 cts. and will decline as long as corn will bring 55 a 60 cents in this market. Bacon, sides (old) are plenty and dwell at 4 1/4 cts. shoulders 3 1/2. Rice of fair quality in good demand at 4 1/2 cts. Raisins (old) retail 1 1/2 wholesale, but at these prices this market will not bear over 1000 bbls. per month, from Nov. to June, but when it can be laid down thus at 75 cents, 30,000 per annum can be sold. Puch not warranted, Spirits Turpentine 60 cents per gallon, retail but 200 bbls. would send the price down to 50 cents.

PROBATION.
INDIAN BOOK, Nov. 2—2 P. M.
Mr. Van Buren says he has not been understood in this canvass. His ground was this: if he could be elected, he was a candidate; if he could not be elected, he was not a candidate. He says now he sees he was not a candidate, and therefore excuses his friends for not voting for him.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—7 P. M.
ZACHARY TAYLOR BEATS ONE RACE AGAIN.—While the result of the great national contest in which General Zachary Taylor engaged in on Tuesday, still hangs in doubt, his Philadelphia, a mesaque in horse-flesh, in a great match here this afternoon with "Gerry Eagle" of Boston, at once claims a most decisive victory in our favor.—The match was for \$3,000, but within five miles beat. The contest was spirited, and the first, third, and fourth heats were won by "Zachary." There were great numbers in attendance, and much interest evinced in the result.

From the National Intelligencer.
Productions and Capital of the United States.
In examining the resources of our country, no single object indeed no half dozen objects—should determine the estimate. The whole field of labor and capital should be carefully surveyed, to ascertain its production, on the best evidence at command.
Previously to 1840 no regular effort had been made to obtain a statistical view of the pursuits and property of our people, but with the census of that year, a mass of information was ordered to be taken, which has since formed the basis of reports and dissertations upon our national industry. We have drawn from this common storehouse the data on which a statement of the agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and general condition of the United States, comparatively, has been prepared. The rules adopted in arriving at the amounts in our tables, has been to add twenty-five per cent on the returns of 1840, on the basis of the generally supposed increase of population within the last eight years, and of course the proper ratio of the productive energies of the country. Our plan is designed to be intelligible to all. The matter collected is a fair representation of our annual products from the soil, and in part from machinery. Much labor has been bestowed in the preparation of the tables below, as may be inferred from the nature of the work. Under the head of "Crops" thirteen articles are included, on each of which the value has been adjusted to the several States, with the necessary advance on the same items, as they were reported in 1840; thus affording the approximate value of the crop of 1848, together with the sum invested in manufactures and merchandise, respectively. In making up the "Crops" in our tables, prices have been assumed as follows: Cotton at 6 cents per pound; sugar, 4; rice, 3; tobacco, 7; wheat, 60 cents per bushel; corn, 30; barley, 30; oats, 25; rye, 40; buckwheat, 50; and potatoes, 30 cents. Hay \$10, and hemp and flax \$50 per ton. These are the home prices, before transportation to market, and apply to the first column of the following table:
Estimated value of the Crops of 1848, and the sums invested in Manufactures and Merchandise in each State.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

COUNTIES.	1844.		1848.	
	Clay.	Polk.	Taylor.	Cass.
Anson,	1,012	481		
Ash,	522	477		
Alexandria,*	334	201		
Beaufort,	932	527		
Bertie,	475	439	m 160	
Bladen,	280	466	m 90	
Brunswick,	351	283	319	237
Buncombe,	961	412		
Burke,	1,234	228		
Cabarrus,	718	371		
Caldwell,	598	219		
Camden,	556	101	m 423	
Carteret,	434	315		
Caswell,	283	1,182		
Chatham,	1,136	729	1,133	519
Catawba, a				
Cherokee,	890	225		
Chowan,	305	166	m 118	
Cleveland,	366	624		
Columbus,	135	363	169	274
Craven,	654	628	m 187	
Cumberland,	708	1,101	842	1,191
Curry,	157	551	194	467
Davidson,	1,091	619		
Dare,	529	272		
Duplin,	223	938	318	939
Edgeworth,	126	1,503	143	1,335
Franklin,	356	760	341	658
Gates,	355	355	m 90	
Greene,	302	276	m 108	
Granville,	926	942		
Guilford,	2,130	515		
Halifax,	592	456	582	446
Haywood,	542	267		
Henderson,	506	141		
Hertford,	360	258	m 172	
Hyde,	318	164		
Jared,	1,052	304		
Johnston,	595	650	688	768
Jones,	203	142		
Lenoir,	225	356	m 52	
Lincoln,	790	1,736		
Marion,	374	224		
Martin,	310	580		
McDowell &				
Mecklenburg,	909	1,201		
Moore,	540	500		
Montgomery,	658	139		
Nash,	74	894	113	798
New Hanover,	382	1,122	404	1,255
Northampton,	519	364	m 5	
Onslow,	194	717	211	686
Orange,	1,686	1,589		
Pasquotank,	663	232	m 330	
Perquimans,	441	223	m 183	
Person,	275	649		
Pitt,	634	476	m 157	
Polk,*	228	198		
Randolph,	1,171	312	1,196	225
Richmond,	802	117	656	71
Robeson,	559	691	638	544
Rockingham,	430	1,023		
Rowan,	833	586		
Rutherford,	1,310	299		
Sampson,	533	878	618	741
Stanly,	530	48		
Stokes,	1,084	1,153		
Surry,	996	880		
Tyrrell,	283	92		
Union, c				
Wake,	1,046	1,374	1,028	1,248
Warren,	128	810		
Washington,	329	124		
Wayne,	254	911	258	903
Wilkes,	1,208	181		
Yancy,	338	427		
	43,232	39,287	60,000	60,000

a Votes counted with Lincoln. b Votes counted with Burke. c Votes counted with Anson and Mecklenburg.

*These counties, Alexandria and Polk, were not formed at the last Presidential Election—we have given the Governor's vote at the last election in these counties.

The returns in the above 32 Counties as given in the above table, show a gain of 1900, as compared with the Presidential vote of 44.

We clip the following Telegraphic despatches from the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst.:

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.
DETROIT, Nov. 9—2 P. M.
We have the news. Gen. Cass desires it to be understood that, in consequence of the

"noise and confusion" of the election, he wishes to be considered as withdrawing from the contest, as he cannot expect to be elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—7 P. M.
Mr. Van Buren says he has not been understood in this canvass. His ground was this: if he could be elected, he was a candidate; if he could not be elected, he was not a candidate. He says now he sees he was not a candidate, and therefore excuses his friends for not voting for him.

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The rules adopted in arriving at the amounts in our tables, has been to add twenty-five per cent on the returns of 1840, on the basis of the generally supposed increase of population within the last eight years, and of course the proper ratio of the productive energies of the country. Our plan is designed to be intelligible to all. The matter collected is a fair representation of our annual products from the soil, and in part from machinery. Much labor has been bestowed in the preparation of the tables below, as may be inferred from the nature of the work. Under the head of "Crops" thirteen articles are included, on each of which the value has been adjusted to the several States, with the necessary advance on the same items, as they were reported in 1840; thus affording the approximate value of the crop of 1848, together with the sum invested in manufactures and merchandise, respectively. In making up the "Crops" in our tables, prices have been assumed as follows: Cotton at 6 cents per pound; sugar, 4; rice, 3; tobacco, 7; wheat, 60 cents per bushel; corn, 30; barley, 30; oats, 25; rye, 40; buckwheat, 50; and potatoes, 30 cents. Hay \$10, and hemp and flax \$50 per ton. These are the home prices, before transportation to market, and apply to the first column of the following table:
Estimated value of the Crops of 1848, and the sums invested in Manufactures and Merchandise in each State.

States.	Crops	Manufactures	Merch.
Maine,	\$13,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$8,000,000
New Hampshire,	9,000,000	12,000,000	4,000,000
Massachusetts,	11,000,000	\$2,000,000	16,000,000
Rhode Island,	1,800,000	7,000,000	4,000,000
Connecticut,	9,000,000	17,000,000	8,000,000
Vermont,	15,000,000	5,000,000	53,000,000
New York,	79,000,000	67,000,000	9,000,000
New Jersey,	11,000,000	14,000,000	5,000,000
Pennsylvania,	55,000,000	50,000,000	45,000,000
Delaware,	1,800,000	3,000,000	1,300,000
Maryland,	10,000,000	8,000,000	13,000,000
Virginia,	38,000,000	13,000,000	4,900,000
North Carolina,	19,000,000	5,000,000	8,700,000
South Carolina,	14,000,000	4,000,000	11,000,000
Georgia,	21,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000
Alabama,	17,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
Mississippi,	14,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
Louisiana,	19,000,000	8,000,000	24,000,000
Tennessee,	40,000,000	5,000,000	9,000,000
Kentucky,	28,000,000	7,000,000	11,000,000
Ohio,	45,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000
Indiana,	29,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Illinois,	32,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
Michigan,	12,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000
Arkansas,	6,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Florida,	7,000,000	400,000	3,000,000
Wisconsin,	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Iowa,	2,000,000	800,000	1,000,000
Mo.,	2,000,000	300,000	1,000,000
Dist. of Columbia,	100,000	1,200,000	3,000,000
Total,	\$91,400,000	\$133,000,000	\$122,000,000

From the above estimate it will be seen that nearly \$600,000,000 in value will be derived this year from the cultivation of the soil, besides what may proceed from gardens, orchards, dairies, &c. amounting to not less than \$50,000,000 more. These productions are increased with every harvest, as the population of the country increases, and as the labor employed in the ratio of population.

The live stock on farms is another item in the computation of wealth, which should not be omitted in our task. We give the number, with an estimation of value, at an average of sixty dollars for horses and mules, fifty dollars for neat cattle, two dollars and fifty cents for sheep, and two dollars for swine, as follows:

Live Stock.	Number.	Value.
Horses and Mules,	5,432,000	\$328,320,000
Neat Cattle,	18,738,000	916,900,000
Sheep,	24,135,000	60,338,000
Swine,	32,878,000	65,756,000
Poultry,	11,690,000
Total,	\$551,004,000

As the grain crops are the very foundation of all support, a table showing their quantity and value is subjoined.

Grain.	Bushels.	Value.
Indian Corn,	47,912,000	\$141,571,000
Wheat,	105,888,000	\$2,544,000
Oats,	144,888,000	\$3,452,000
Rye,	22,300,000	9,272,000
Buckwheat,	9,557,000	4,557,000
Barley,	5,200,000	2,600,000
Rice, pounds,	101,000,000	1,031,000
Total,	262,016,000	262,016,000

The cotton and sugar crop may be estimated upon the basis of 1848. Merely as conjecture to add 2,000,000 bales of the one and 500,000 hundred of the other of the production of 1845. We will connect a number of miscellaneous articles in the statement:

Cotton,	\$61,800,000	Pro. of dairies,	\$12,360,000
Sugar,	10,000,000	do. orchards,	9,070,000
Tobacco,	19,176,000	Hay,	125,000,000
Wool, 40s lb.,	17,900,000	Hemp & flax,	5,937,000
Family goods,	36,278,000	Potatoes,	40,615,000