

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

is published every FRIDAY, at \$2 per year, a family newspaper, containing the state of the market on the preceding Thursday.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: 1 sq. 1 insertion, 50 cts; 1 sq. 2 months, \$2 00; 1 sq. 3 months, 75 cts; 1 sq. 6 months, 1 00; 1 sq. 1 year, 1 25; 1 line 12 months, 6 00.

Ten lines or less make a square. If an advertisement exceed ten lines, the price will be in proportion.

All advertisements are payable at the time of their insertion. All advertisements inserted in the Weekly Commercial, are entitled to one insertion in the Tri-Weekly, free of charge.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL. LINES TO MY AUNT.

Methinks Dear Aunt I see thee now, With thy calm face, and tranquil brow, Methinks I see thy laughing eyes, As blue as the cerulean skies, Now flashing forth, with mischief bright, Now lit up with love's own soft light. Thy country home, embow'd in trees Through whose green leaves, the passing breeze, Brings to thy ear, melodious sounds, Of bright winged birds, that flit around. The noble oak, and towering pine, Before thy door the graceful vine, From pendant branches flowers fair, Sheds fragrance on the balmy air. Methinks that I yet see thee still, And hope Dear Aunt in future will. Below the hill, that silvery stream, Meandering through those fields so green, Me thinks its rippling sound I hear, As if it were now flowing near. How many pleasant hours, did we Dear Aunt, in thy country home see, Surrounded by those lovely scenes, Which with God's loving kindness teems.

EVA.

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH R. R. Co.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of Stockholders, for the purpose of Auditing the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 1st October, 1852, beg leave to report that they have examined the books, and compared the entries with vouchers and find them correct, with the exception of a few discrepancies, amounting in all to one hundred twenty three and 79-100 dollars, which will appear to the credit of the Company in the ensuing year's business.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Amount received from through travel', 'Amount received from way do.', 'Freight on Rail Road', 'Freight, Meals, &c. on Steam Boats', 'Transportation of Mails, rents &c.'.

EXPENSES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Cost of transportation, including purchase of locomotives, coaches and cars', 'Rail Road repairs', 'Expense of Steam Boats', 'Office expenses', 'Interest and Exchange'.

Net profits, \$115,898 65

We find the total liabilities of the Company on the 1st Oct., 1852 to be \$1,134,698 83, consisting of the following items.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Old Bonds payable in England at 5 per cent.', 'Bonds endorsed by State of N. Carolina at 6 per cent.', 'Bonds to Literary fund of N. Carolina at 6 per cent.', 'New Bonds payable in England, \$520,000 00', 'Less in the hands of Agents unsold 87,111 11', 'Bonds to United States payable in mail service, 41,659 77', 'Bills payable, 11,000 00', 'Due on special, 7,037 62', 'Due on pay rolls, 29,895 83', 'Due on Dividend No. 1, 1,308 00', 'Due sundry individuals, 5,118 28', 'Balance due on 30 shares surrendered stock, to be rode out, 569 56'.

\$1,134,698 83

On comparing the reports of last year, we find an apparent discrepancy between the reports of the Auditing Committee and that of the Treasurer, amounting to \$42,666 66, he making the debt of the Company that amount more than the Committee. It appears that that amount of the Company's bonds, then on hand, had been appropriated to a payment of debt for reconstruction, but as no vouchers for the same, at that time, were before the Committee, they did not therefore recognize it as a debt of the Company.

The following was the condition of the Debt of the Company, on 1st October, 1852.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Capital stock paid in, 1,348,878 08', 'Balance of profits from commencement of operations to 1st Oct., 1852, after paying interest on debt, 491,997 09', 'Cost of construction, Real Estate, &c., 2,075,052 42', 'Reconstruction, 773,650 85', '30 shares of Company's stock, 3,000 00', 'Due on stock forfeited, 950 00', 'Paid on subscription to W. & M. R. R. Co., 5,680 50', 'Paid on W. & N. O. Telegraph stock, 3,250 00', 'Due by individuals, 20,151 42', 'Bills receivable, 1,366 11', 'Due by Agents, 5,720 02', 'Due for mail service, 21,173 16', 'Courtfertit money, 140 44'.

In Bank to credit of President, 29,990 20

Cash in hand of Treasurer, 29,248 88 \$2,965,574 00

We would respectfully call attention to the suggestion of the Committee, in their report of last year, relative to closing definitely, the unpaid stock and old accounts of long standing.

We would further state, that the opinions of your Committee have undergone no change on the subject of the declaration of future dividends by the Company, as expressed in their last report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN McRAE, Sr., HENRY NUTT, M. FERRALL, Committee.

Address of Gen. Pierce on the Death of Mr. Webster.

At Concord, N. H., on Monday, business was suspended and the stores closed on the announcement of the death of Mr. Webster; and, as has been already stated under our telegraphic head, a town meeting was held in the Hall of Representatives, which was crowded with citizens, including a large number of ladies. The Boston Post says that the chairman Hon. Ira Perley, after appropriate resolutions of respect to Mr. Webster had been read, called upon Gen. Pierce to address the meeting. The crowded hall became as still as death as Gen. Pierce rose to comply, and with deep emotion, which at times almost overcame him, and in a calm and impressive manner suited to the occasion, he spoke as follows.

Mr. Chairman.—How deeply have all hearts been impressed by the fervent appeal to that Power in which our fathers put their trust, in the hour of their weakness and trials? And how has that solemn impression been enhanced by the last words of the truly great man, just read by the Rev. Dr. Bouton?

But a few weeks have passed since a deep gloom was cast over our country by the death of the great statesman of the West. It had long been understood that this light was flickering in its socket, and must soon go out.—Still, the announcement, when it came, was laden with sadness; and we have all since then been disposed to look with warmer affection and more glowing gratitude to his great compeer and associate, the intelligence of whose sudden decease will fall like a funeral pall upon the public mind throughout that Union to which he gave his best affections and noblest efforts.

I had met Mr. Webster repeatedly prior to 1833, but my personal acquaintance with him may be said to have commenced with my first winter at Washington. His attachment to our State was singularly strong, and this circumstance, perhaps, led to a series of kind acts and courtesies toward me during the sessions of 1833-4, and afterward, the grateful recollection of which will never be effaced. I mourn for him as for a friend for whose personal regard my own heart has given back a true and full response.

Among eminent citizens of commanding power and influence while I was in the Senate, he stood perhaps, pre-eminent. In his rich combination of qualities as an orator, lawyer, and statesman, it may be safely said he had no rival. How forcibly and sadly are we reminded of the great men with whom he was associated in the Senate chamber, and who preceded him in his transit through the "dark valley" White, Grundy, Forsyth, Southard, Wall, Linn, Sevier, Silas Wright, Hill, Woodbury, Calhoun, Clay—men who left their impress upon the ages—names indissolubly connected with the fame and history of their country; all like him, whose death we are now called upon to deplore, were links in the chain which bound the past generation to the present; and all like him are now on the other side of that narrow line which divides time from eternity.

Upon whom have their mantles fallen?—Who are to take their places in the perils through which our country may be called to pass? Who, with patriotic courage and statesmanlike forecast, are to guide in the storms, that will, at times, inevitably threaten us, in our unexampled development of resources as a nation, our almost fearful progress, our position of amazing responsibility as the great confederated, self-governing power of the globe? These are questions which will press themselves upon all minds; but, who, alas! can satisfactorily answer them?

To speak of Mr. Webster's genius, his varied and solid attainments, his services, would be to discourse of matters as familiar, even to the children of his native State, as household words. Besides, this must be left to vigorous pens and eloquent tongues, after the first gush of grief and the oppressive sense of loss shall, to some extent, have passed away. It is, and long has been, my firm conviction that Mr. Webster had a hold upon the minds and hearts of his countrymen, which will fail to be justly estimated, only because there has been no full opportunity to measure it. You, Mr. Chairman, have truly said that Mr. Webster's greatness was of that rare character which no earthly position could exalt. He came to official stations, as he approached all subjects presented to his mind, their superior and their master. He has reared for himself a vast pillar of renown, which will stand in undiminished strength and grandeur when the work of men's hands, erected to his honor, will be like Nineveh; and I fear, when this Union may have shared the fate which was the dread of his later years. A few years ago, when the distinguished brother of the deceased was called in an instant from time to eternity, in the court room in this place, with the last word of a perfect sentence lingering upon his lips, another citizen, most eminent and beloved, (the late lamented George Sullivan,) exclaimed, "What shadows we are—what shadows we pursue!" How these emphatic words came back to us as if by an echo. How more earthly honors and distinctions fade amid a gloom like this; how political asperities are chastened; what a lesson to the living; what an admonition to personal malevolence, now awed and subdued, as the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of his grave.

I have no heart to speak; or to contemplate the extent of the loss we have sustained. As a personal friend—as a son of New Hampshire—as an American citizen, I shall be, with thousands, a sincere mourner at his obsequies.

ROME.

From the 1st to the 3d inst., 24 political prisoners had been shot at Singinola, in the Papal States.

FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston "Civilian" of the 15th instant contains a letter from Secretary Conrad to the Hon. Volney E. Howard in reply to a letter announcing that the Governor of Texas had called to service three companies of rangers. Mr. Conrad says: "In reply, I have the honor to state that recent intelligence has been received from the Eighth Military Department, and, as at present advised, I have no reason to believe that the services of these volunteers are at all necessary for the protection of the inhabitants of Texas against the Indians. I must therefore decline to authorize the muster of these troops. I deem it proper to add, moreover, that volunteer companies, thus organized without the sanction and contrary to the judgment of the authorities properly charged with the defence of the country, have a tendency to create hostilities, and rather to endanger the peace of the frontier than to preserve it."

The San Antonio "Ledger" has the following from the Mexican Boundary Survey: "A letter from Commissioner BARTLETT to the Secretary of the Interior, dated at the Pismo Villager, July 9th, announces the completion, on the 1st, of the survey of Gila River. By recent letters from Major Emory it appears that the survey of the Rio Grande has progressed as far down as Presidio del Norte, where Major E. now is, and that Lieut. Moxley, who was engaged in surveying the river downward from Eagle Pass, (which is, we believe, about two hundred miles below the Presidio del Norte), had completed the survey of about one hundred and thirty-five miles, when, in consequence of the difficult portion of the work between Presidio del Norte and Eagle Pass, he was ordered to stop upwards until he should meet Major E.'s downward parties, when they would all resume work below the Pass, and continue to the mouth of the river."

The same paper says: "In the yard of Major Calvert, at Seguin, we saw a legitimate coffee plant. His good lady detected a coffee grain in the act of sprouting and placed it in the earth. The little tree is now about three feet high, and covered with yellow blossoms and pods, of the latter of which are some nearly matured. It is as yet but two years old, and the only care bestowed upon this tropical stranger has been to spray it from rude nozzlers."

The vote for attorney General of the State is as follows: For Jennings 10,099; for Saylor 8,095; for Hamilton 6,278. Counties yet to hear from: Bowie, Harris, Henderson, Midam, Nueces, Polk, Shelby, and Titus.

We find the following in the San Antonio Ledger of the 7th instant: "A report reached San Antonio on the 27th ultimo that forty-two Indians attacked a small body of Mexicans a day or two previous to a mustering pen, some twenty miles west of that town. The Indians killed eleven Mexicans the Corpus Christi and Laredo mail carrier. The Indians had some fifty horses in their possession."

Corpus Christi.—We learn that Gen. Persifer F. Smith, commander of the 8th Military Department, (the State of Texas,) has removed his headquarters from San Antonio to Corpus Christi. This change will be of some advantage in the latter point, which, it is said, is improving. The vote in Houston authorizing the subscription of \$200,000 to the Galveston and Red River Railroad was carried almost unanimously, there being only six votes in the negative.

The Austin Gazette says: "A very distressing casualty occurred near this city on Sunday evening last. A Mr. Dawson and Miss Mary Bowles, the latter about twelve or thirteen years of age, and daughter of Mrs. Bowles, of this city, in attempting to ford the Colorado two miles below the city, were both drowned, as is supposed. The bodies have not yet been found."

Lieut. W. P. STREET, U. S. Army, recently committed suicide at Fort McKavitt, Texas.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Religious Character of Daniel Webster. Mr. Webster, when a lad, commenced his classical studies with the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Boscawen, an excellent neighboring clergyman in New Hampshire, and before leaving that State for Boston, was a member of an evangelical Christian congregation. In all he has ever said or written, "it is believed no word has been uttered contrary to a profound respect for the Christian religion. Of late years, he has been a reverent worshipper in the public sanctuary, has had religious services in his own family, and has shown that amidst all the weighty cares that have pressed upon him, his obligations to God have not been forgotten. The recent decease of a son, in Mexico, and of a daughter, deeply affected his mind, and awakened serious reflection."

In a letter recently addressed to a personal friend, a clergyman in this city, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) and written upon a Sabbath morning, he says:—"I rose early this morning to enjoy the heavenly light of a bright sun and the far greater light of revealed truth. * * * Truth is not only powerful according to the common proverb, but is sometimes touching. Naked truth is often pathetic, and comes home to men's bosoms with a power beyond poetry. Such are the short sentences in the Sermon on the Mount; such are many of the injunctions and aphorisms, so to call them, of St. Paul, notwithstanding he argues so deeply and even intricately."

FIRE.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Oct. 26. About 7 o'clock last evening our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which, upon inquiry, proved to have originated in the oakum house of that most excellent citizen Tim. Hunter. Though aid was promptly on the spot, the entire building, including stable, carriage house &c., were consumed. By dint of energy, the flames were checked there, though other adjacent buildings were in imminent peril. It is generally thought to have been the fault of some base incendiary, who deserves to be roasted alive.

This is the second incendiary attempt within the last few days. On Saturday night the steam mill of Wm. H. Clark was set on fire, but it was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any very serious injury.—Pioneer.

ARREST.

A man named Kane has been arrested on a canal boat, between Richmond and Lynchburg, Va., charged with having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit eagles, and half and quarter eagles.

Post-mortem Examination of the Body of Mr. Webster.—The Nature of the Diseases &c.

Boston, Oct. 25.—I learn from Marshfield, this morning, that by consent of his family, the physicians obtained permission to make a post-mortem examination of Mr. Webster's body. On examination, it was discovered that the immediate cause of his death was a disease of the liver and hemorrhage of the bowels, superinduced by a morbid state of the blood. Symptoms of dropsy were also discovered in the abdomen.

Mr. Webster dictated his will himself, with remarkable particularity and precision, and at some length, two days before his death. His private papers have all been sealed up, and will, it will have been deposited in the vault of one of the Boston Banks, where they will remain till after the funeral. His executors are his widow, Catherine Lejoy Webster, Fletcher Webster, and R. M. Blanchford, of N. York city.

Franklin Pierce has written to the family, claiming the privilege and expressing his intention of being present at the sad solemnities.

Mr. Webster's Funeral—Important from Boston.

Boston, Oct. 27.—There will be an immense attendance at Marshfield on Friday, on the occasion of a funeral of Mr. Webster. Boston will be largely represented, and there will indeed be delegations from all parts of Massachusetts.

The Boston Courier has received official intelligence that President Fillmore cannot attend the funeral of Mr. Webster—official business demanding his attention at Washington.

A public meeting has been called for tomorrow to take measures for the erection in Boston of a colossal statue to Mr. Webster. The Hon. Edward Everett heads the call.

The family of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence have requested that the proposed demonstration in his honor be postponed on account of the national calamity.

The Courier has received an announcement from Washington that the Hon. C. M. Conrad has been appointed acting Secretary of State.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

The United States steam frigate Mississippi sailed on Saturday from New York for Annapolis, previous to her final departure for Japan. She carries Commodore Perry's flag, and at Annapolis will take the Commodore on board, and sail for Japan, in company with the Frigate "The Mississippi" has on board 375 soldiers, 291 sailors, 45 marines, and 39 officers, all of whom are in excellent health and spirits.

It is probable that the squadron will rendezvous at Hong Kong, and thence proceed to Japan. The Mississippi, it is said, will touch at Madeira, St. Helena, and Cape of Good Hope, on her way to Canton.

The New York Tribune, in an article on the expedition to Japan, says: "The great interest which the expedition has excited in Europe, and especially in Holland, has led to a formal discussion of the matter in the popular branch of the Dutch Parliament. The Government were called upon to state what had been the results of its efforts made in the year 1844 to induce Japan to adopt a more liberal policy; whether the Dutch Minister at Washington had been directed, in 1851, at the request of the Japanese Government, and in its behalf, to declare that the exclusive system was merely conformable to its ancient laws, and to maintain the same; whether the meditation of Holland between the United States and Japan at present would not be hurtful to its own interest, and whether any favorable result would be expected therefrom."

The entire debate, with the detailed answer which the Minister of the Colonies returned to these interpellations, is given at length in the Dutch papers.

The Minister, it seems, (we quote the Tribune,) does not speak in very sanguine terms of the result to be anticipated. It is not to be expected, he remarks very justly, that a Government like that of Japan, separated as it is from the world, and following its own prejudices with rigid consequence, should be easily induced all at once to depart from its habitual course. Nor is it to be denied that it must be exceedingly difficult to bring such a Government to the insight that what it is now asked to grant as a favor it must some time be compelled to concede as a matter of necessity. Still we may confidently expect the present attempt will have no inconsiderable influence in expediting the day when the Japanese nation will finally be induced to throw down the barriers and take its place as a member of the family of universal humanity."

LORD NELSON.

Homan nature is very frail. Few men had a stronger feeling of it, under the influence of a sense of justice, than England's great admiral, Lord Nelson. He was always loth to inflict punishment, and when obliged, as he called it, to "endure the torture of seeing men flogged," he came out of his cabin with a hurried step; ran into the gangway, and reading the articles of war which the culprit had infringed, said "Boatswain, do your duty." The lash was instantly applied, and the offender exclaimed: "Forgiveness, admiral—forgive me?" On such occasions, Nelson would look around with wild anxiety, and as all his officers kept silence, he would say: "What! none of you speak for him?—cast him off?" and then add, to the suffering culprit: "In the day of battle, remember me, Jack!"

FLIBUSTIER MOVEMENT.

We see in the columns of two New Orleans papers for the last few days unmistakable indications that the Flibustiers are laying their plans to invade certain spirits of the South and West to certain disgrace, if not to ruin and to death. The latest of these symptoms that we have observed is the following anonymous Notice, which we copy from the New Orleans "Daily Delta" of the 30th instant:

"NOTICE, FLIBUSTIERS!—At a meeting of the officers who served under General Lopez in the last two expeditions to Cuba, held on Monday evening, the 18th instant, at the Commercial Exchange, it was—

"Resolved, That all the officers and soldiers who served in the late expedition under the lamented Lopez be requested to meet at the room over the Pearl on Wednesday evening, the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a regiment of volunteers to serve in the event of a war between the United States and Spain.

"Resolved, That all the papers of the city be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. While we offer our blood and our lives to the service of an afflicted country, we ask of the press the tribute of its small place in their columns, and the full illustration of the sentiment that

"The pen is mightier than the sword."

DEATH OF MR. CLARK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27th. News reached this city yesterday by telegraph of the decease of the Hon. JOHN C. CLARK, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, at Chemung, in New York. Mr. CLARK had been in feeble health for some time, and had visited his former neighborhood in the hope of thereby improving his health.

Mr. CLARK was formerly at different times for several years a distinguished Representative in Congress from the district in which he resided. We very sincerely regret his death, as will many of our citizens, who knew his good qualities well enough to set a proper value upon them.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 27.—The steamer Washington has arrived, bringing Southampton and Liverpool dates of October 18th.

The Pacific reached Liverpool on the 13th. The Niagara arrived on the 11th.

The Washington brings 149 passengers and 450 tons of freight. She passed the Franklin on the 23th, in lat 41, lon 65.

GENERAL NEWS.

The London Observer denies that Lord Derby will call Parliament together before the middle of November.

Queen Victoria had left Scotland for Windsor Castle.

The whole Russian army had been ordered into mourning for the Duke of Wellington.

The Danish Chambers were opened on the 4th instant.

The Belgian Ministry had finally been formed.

The Spanish Cortes had been summoned to assemble on the 19th of November.

Louis Napoleon would make a triumphant entry into Paris on the 16th of October. He had been enthusiastically received at Bordeaux.

It is rumored that M. Fould had been recalled to his post as Minister of Finance.

The owner of the Yacht America has challenged the yachts of all nations to sail for five hundred or one thousand pounds.

FRANCE.

It is supposed that the President on his return will proceed immediately to the Tuilleries. He had already been officially proclaimed Emperor in the town of Sevres, by the mayor.

At Bordeaux Louis Napoleon's reception was most enthusiastic. He made a speech, indirectly accepting the Empire, in response to a complimentary toast given in the name of the Prince President by M. Dufour D'Étigny, President of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce. Louis Napoleon replied as follows:

"I accept, with eagerness, the opportunity afforded me by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce for thanking your great city for its cordial reception and magnificent hospitality. I am happy, at the end of my journey, to communicate the impression I have received. The object of my tour, as you are well aware, was to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with the beautiful provinces in the South, and to ascertain the real wants of the people.

"It has, however, led to a far more important result. I may say, indeed, with candor, as far removed from the Prince as from false modesty, that never did a people more directly—more spontaneously—more unanimously testify their determination to free themselves from all uneasiness respecting the future by placing in his hands as heretofore a power which sympathized with its feelings. [Applause.]

is satisfied the world is tranquil." These words uttered in a firm voice and with a strong emphasis, produced a magical effect, and enthusiastic "braves" were heard on all sides.

"Glory descends by inheritance, but not war.—Did the Princes who justly felt pride that they were the grand children of Louis XIV recommence his wars? War is not made for pleasure, but through necessity; and this epoch of transition, where, by the side of so many elements of prosperity, spring so many causes of death, we may truly say, Woe be to him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. I have many conquests to make. I wish like him to conquer by conciliation all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current those hostile streams which they lose themselves without profit to any one.

"I wish to restore to religion, morality and opinion, that still numerous part of the population which, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the necessities of life.

"We have an immense waste of territory to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete. We have opposite to Marseilles a vast kingdom which we must assimilate to France. We have to bring all our great western ports into connection with the American continent by the rapidity of communication which we still want, and, lastly, we have ruins to restore—false gods to overthrow. Truth will be made triumphant. This is the sense which I attach to empire—If empire is to be restored." Such are the conquests which I contemplate, and all you who surround me, and who, like me, desire your country's welfare, you are my soldiers. [Yes, yes, and prolonged applause.]

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Elizabeth Jane at Havana—Important Corrections.

It has been stated in several of the New York papers, that the bark Elizabeth Jane, at this port from Havana, was, while at the latter port, searched from stem to stern, for illicit correspondence, and treated with great indecorum and impropriety. In fact, the acts of the Cuban officials are described as "Another insult to the American flag." We have seen her commander, Captain E. Brooks, a gentleman justly esteemed and every way reliable, who informs us that the account is altogether erroneous, and that he had nothing to complain of against the authorities. The letters and papers were as usual demanded by the officers who boarded—and in consequence, it is believed, of misinformation—a light search was made for pre-announced illicit correspondence in the cabin.

The whole was, however, conducted with civility—and the captain having given up a few private letters that he had in his possession—the chief Cuban officer looked at the directions and said—"Oh! Captain, we know the parties, and those letters are of no consequence." Captain Brooks thought so very little of the circumstances, that he did not even mention it to his owners, Messrs. Gil & Sons—and he is naturally much surprised to find that in New York such a mountain should be made out of nothing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—The health of our City, we are gratified to state, is rapidly improving. For the twenty-four hours ending on Monday evening, the City Register reported only one death, and for the same period ending last evening, only two. The new cases also are much less numerous. We yesterday visited the different wards of the Roper Hospital, and found that only four cases had been brought in within the twenty-four hours, and of some sixty patients then there, only four or five were considered in a dangerous condition.

In the Marine Hospital and Poor House during the same period, no new cases had been received, and we learn from reliable authority that in private practice the same favorable state of affairs existed. We are therefore sanguine that shortly we shall have the pleasure of chronicling the total disappearance of the epidemic, and that Charleston is again about to assume her wonted business appearance.—Courier.

OBSEQUES OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Boston, Oct. 29.—Our city to-day is thronged in mourning—all the public offices and stores are closed—flags are displayed at half-mast, and the different church bells tolled—the streets are almost deserted, thousands having gone to Mr. Webster's funeral.

The funeral ceremonies at Marshfield were attended by the least 10,000 persons from all parts of Massachusetts and the surrounding States.—Among the notables present were General Pierce, Gov. Marcy, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Gov. Boutwell, Ex-Chancellor Jones of New York, Judge Sprague, and other distinguished men. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Alden, Orthodox clergyman of the parish, and were of the most stately character. The remains of the great statesman were buried upon his own grounds by the side of his wife and children.

RETURNING TO HIS FIRST LOVE.

The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives currency to a report, generally credited there at last date, that Count Pasky has petitioned the Austrian government for leave to return, promising important disclosures. If this be so, it is a melancholy commentary, not only upon the personal character of Pasky himself, but of the stuff of which European liberalism is made. Those who listened to Pasky's obligations against Austria in this city, and his eulogies of Kosuth's republicanism, will best understand what we mean. Pasky, we believe, never professed much republicanism himself; but then nobody ever dreamed that he would be so ready to go back to Austria.—N. Y. Express.

New York, Oct. 29.—About two o'clock this morning a very destructive fire occurred in a large six story building, No. 21 Madison street, occupied as a furniture warehouse by a Mr. Brown. Owing to the great height of the building and the combustible nature of the contents, it was impossible to check the progress of the flames until that and two adjoining brick dwellings were destroyed, with most of their contents. The Chamber street theatre, as well as other surrounding property, was at one time in great danger, and it required the utmost exertions on the part of the firemen to avert their destruction.