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Records of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina.

Raleigh, Monday, Oct. 18, 1852.
 The North Carolina Agricultural Convention was temporarily organized, on motion of Dr. Tompkins, of Beaufort County Society, by the appointment of Charles L. Hinton, Wake, the President pro tempore, and Jas. F. Taylor, of Raleigh, Recording Secretary. Delegates from the following County Societies then came forward and enrolled their names to wit:
 From Beaufort County Society—Messrs. J. F. Tompkins, Will. H. Trip.
 From Edgecomb County Society—Messrs. J. S. Dancy, J. D. Jenkins.
 From Onslow County Society—Messrs. L. W. Humphrey, J. A. Everett.
 From Wake Agricultural Society—Messrs. R. H. Battle, Will. Boylan, Will. M. Boylan, R. W. Hayward, C. L. Hinton, David Hinton, Henry Moorhead, Alpheus Jones, Casswell Powell, Wm. R. Pool, R. Sewall, Needham Price, C. C. Root, Wm. R. Scott, J. G. B. Roulhac, Jas. F. Taylor, S. H. Smith, Alfred Williams, Wilson W. Whitaker, Wm. H. Whitaker, E. P. Galton, W. F. Collins, T. J. Lenny, D. O'Branch—24.
 Dr. Tompkins, of Beaufort, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the temporary President to prepare resolutions, and take the necessary measures for the organization of the State Society of Agriculture.
 The motion was adopted, and the President appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee of organization, viz:
 Messrs. J. F. Tompkins, of Beaufort; J. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; A. J. Leach, of Johnston; L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; J. G. B. Roulhac, of Wake.
 The meeting then adjourned to meet again at three o'clock in the Commons Hall of the Capitol.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, COMMONS HALL.

The N. C. Agricultural State Convention met at 3 o'clock according to adjournment in the Commons Hall.
 Dr. Tompkins, of Beaufort, then reported from the committee of five on the organization of the following preamble and resolutions, viz:
 To improve the great and growing interest of agriculture in the Old North State, to arouse a laudable State pride and render the occupation of the planter and farmer a more respectable and honorable calling, we recommend the adoption and carrying out of the following resolutions:
 Resolved, 1st. That we recommend the formation of a Society to be known as the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina.
 2nd. That the government of said Society, we recommend the appointment of a President and four Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.
 3rd. For the advancement of the cause, we earnestly recommend to every County in the State the formation of one or more Agricultural Societies to aid and co-operate with the State Society.
 4th. A committee of ten to draw up and report a Constitution and By-Laws for the future government of the Society.
 A resolution was offered and passed, authorizing the President to appoint a Committee consisting of eleven, to report a Constitution and By-Laws, at next meeting on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, for the government of this association; when the following gentlemen were appointed by the President, to wit:
 Lewis Thompson, of Bertie; John A. Gilmer, of Guilford; J. A. Lillington, of Rowan; L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; W. F. Dorch, of Wayne; R. W. Hayward, of Wake; R. H. Smith, of Halifax; A. J. Leach, of Johnston; J. G. Bynum, of Rutherford; J. F. Tompkins, of Beaufort.
 Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted, viz:
 Resolved, That the "Farmers' Journal," an agricultural paper published at Goldsborough in this State, be recommended to the favorable consideration of the farmers of North Carolina, as entitled to their confidence and support.
 Mr. Sprull, of Bertie, asked the consideration of the following resolution, to wit:
 Resolved, That it be recommended to the farmers of the different Counties in North Carolina, to form agricultural societies in their respective counties; and we do cordially invite them to send delegates to the next meeting of the State Agricultural Association, to unite with us in endeavoring to awaken the people to the importance of agricultural improvement.
 Which, after some discussion, on the great benefit to be derived to the best interests of the State, in fostering and encouraging county societies, was unanimously adopted.
 When the Society adjourned to meet on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 19, 3 O'CLOCK.

The State Agricultural Society met according to adjournment. Mr. Vice President N. W. Woodfin, of Bancombe, taking the Chair.
 Dr. Tompkins, on the part of the committee of eleven to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Society, reported the following constitution and rules, to wit:
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
 WHEREAS We, a portion of the Farmers of North Carolina, feel a deep interest in the prosperity of our profession, and are desirous to do everything in our power to promote and elevate its character; therefore, we have associated ourselves into a body for the purpose of affording mutual instruction, arousing a proper spirit of State pride and

a disposition to excel among the Farmers generally.

Art. 1st. Resolved. That this Association shall be called the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.
Art. 2nd. That for the good government of this Society, there shall be elected the following officers: A President, four Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer.
Art. 3rd. That it shall be the duty of the President to preside over the meetings of the Society, to place before it all questions for action and whenever there be a tie among the members in voting on any question, he shall give the casting vote.
Art. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents to aid and assist the President in the discharge of his duty, whenever necessity requires; and in the absence of the President from any meeting of the Society, the Senior Vice President shall discharge his duties.
Art. 5th. That it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to call the roll at the opening of the meeting, to read all motions placed before the Society, to keep a correct account of the proceedings of the same and to discharge all other duties properly belonging to the office.
Art. 6th. That it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to obtain and give to the Society all the information he can, in relation to subjects appertaining to Agricultural improvement, and to receive and reply to all communications of the Society.
Art. 7th. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, to receive all funds belonging to the Society and pay all claims upon the same, when properly authenticated; and that upon entering upon the duties of his office, he shall exhibit an account of his office.
Art. 8th. That the officers above named, shall be elected annually, and shall be voted for by ballot, beginning with the President and continuing the election in regular rotation.
Art. 9th. That the regular meeting of the Society shall be held annually on the 18th day of October in Raleigh.
Art. 10th. That 25 members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business before the Society.

BY-LAWS.

Resolved, That each member, upon joining the Society, shall pay the sum of five dollars, and shall be subject to an annual tax of the same amount.
 2nd. That it shall be the duty of each member to report to the Society the result of any experiment made by him, which may tend to the advancement of agriculture.
 3rd. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint a committee of three to procure a speaker to deliver an annual address upon some agricultural subject.
 4th. That there shall be an annual State Agricultural Fair, in or near the city of Raleigh, to begin on the 18th of October, where an exhibition of the best specimens of the various branches in husbandry may be exhibited.
 5th. That the President shall annually appoint a committee of ten, to be called Committee of Arrangements, whose duty it shall be to make all necessary preparations for holding the State Agricultural Fair.
 6th. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint annually a committee of fifteen to be styled the executive Committee, who shall hereafter be deemed necessary by the Society, to encourage a proper spirit of competition among the Planters, Farmers and Mechanics of our country, at the annual Fair.
 7th. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint one Chief Marshal and five assistants, who shall appear on horseback, with proper emblems of their office, to see that proper order is maintained.
 8th. That it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to report annually all the information he may acquire in discharging the duties of his office.
 9th. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to make a report at the expiration of his term of office, of all monies received and expended, by him, for the Society.
 10th. That a majority of the members of the Society shall have the power at any one of the regular meetings, to amend or alter the Constitution and By-Laws of said Society.

The foregoing Constitution and Rules, after being read and discussed, were adopted.

A letter was received from Mr. L. O'Branch, a member of the association, proposing to raise, on the part of as many members as will agree to enter, an Agricultural Sweep Stake, to be given to the farmer or planter who will produce the largest quantity of Indian Corn or Maize on any given number of acres. The letter was read for the information of the Society, and then ordered to lie on the table.
 Mr. Wiley, of Guilford, introduced the following resolution, which, after a few remarks, upon the subject of sending the proceedings printed to all our farmers, who will probably take interest in our attempt to form an association upon a firm basis, was passed, and ordered to be put into immediate effect.
 Resolved, That the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurers have printed in pamphlet form, the Constitution and By-Laws and act of incorporation of this Society, and send ten copies to each member of the same; and that the cost of the printing be defrayed out of the first funds coming in to the hands of the Treasurer of said Society.
 Mr. Smith of Halifax, after a few descriptive remarks, on the assistance afforded by the Legislature to internal improvements, et cetera, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
 Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the General Assembly, asking for an appropriation of money, to aid in carrying out the objects specified in the Constitution and By-Laws of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

Messrs. Smith of Halifax, Rayner, of Hertford, Wiley, of Guilford, Thompson of Bertie, and Lemay of Wake, were appointed by the President a committee to carry out the purposes of the foregoing resolutions, and on motion of Mr. Wiley, the Vice President, N. W. Woodfin, of Bancombe; then in the chair, was added to the committee.
 On motion of Mr. Wiley of Guilford, it was ordered that the Chairman, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer of the Society be appointed to draft, and have introduced into the Legislature a bill to incorporate the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.
 Resolved, That one of the members of this Association be appointed by ballot, Traveling Agents to visit each county in North Carolina, that has not already established an Agricultural Society, for the express object of establishing such Society; and that the expenses necessary of said agent be defrayed out of the funds of the State Agricultural Association.
 The foregoing resolution was introduced, and advocated by Mr. Taylor of Wake, and at the request of several members, postponed for future consideration.
 On motion it was Resolved, That all the newspapers of the State friendly to the objects of this Association, be requested to publish these proceedings.
 The Association then adjourned to meet again at the regular annual meeting, in the City of Raleigh, next October, at which time and place a State Fair of all industrial pursuits will be held, and all the members are expected to attend.
 N. W. WOODFIN, V. Pres't.
 J. F. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
 NEW YORK, Nov. 4th.—The steamer Africa has arrived, with Liverpool dates of Oct. 23d.

ENGLAND.

The British Government does not intend to revive the bonavocation of the Church. The London, Liverpool and American Steamship Company is announced, with a capital of \$600,000 in shares of £20 each.—They have applied for and will probably obtain a charter.
 A fatal duel between two French refugees, at Windsor Castle, in which Capt. Courmet, of the French navy, was killed, has created great sensation. The origin of the difficulty is unknown.

A letter has been received from Captain Inglefield, of the steamer Isabel, dated Godhaven, Greenland, August 12th, in which he says he was refitting, and would sail next day for Smith's Sound. Belcher's squadron, finding Waigatt Sound blocked up, had returned south to take the open bay. The other ships not having returned South from Melville's Bay, have probably made an early north passage.
 The British Minister at Rio had been instructed to inquire into the alleged cruelty inflicted upon English boys in the Brazilian navy.
 The Hermann reached Southampton on the 22d.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon's new title will be Emperor of the Kingdom of Algeria, and Protector of the Holy Places.
 The Senate is convened for the 4th of November, when the question of the Empire will be submitted to the people, and, if approved, the coronation by the Pope will probably take place next May. Algeria will be made a Vice Royalty, and Lucien Murat appointed Vice Regent.
 Good rice had been grown this season in the district of Landies.
 Le Pays had been changed to Journal de L'Empire.

TURKEY.

The Sultan had assumed the title of Emperor of the Turks.
 The government had authorized the new Turkish loan.

BELGIUM.

M. Brouckere had resigned, and M. de Thobok had been charged with the formation of the new Belgian ministry.
 The Dutch herring fishery was abundant.

SPAIN.

Gen. Olinio had been appointed commander of the Central Civil and Military Department of Puerto Principe. Strong reinforcements of troops were embarking for Cuba.
 Vessels from Italy. S. C., are subjected to quarantine at Sardinian ports.
GERMANY.
 Austria had invited the German States to discuss the customs question at Vienna.
 The Senate of Frankfurt had disfranchised the Jews.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, October 23.—Cotton has been more active, with considerable sales to the home trade and a large speculative demand. The market closed at stiffer rates. Sales of the three days 96,000 bales, of which speculators took 11,000 bales. The quotations are Fair Orleans, 6d.; Middling, 6d.; Fair Uplands, 6d.; Middling, 5 1/2d.; Fair Mobile, 6 1/4d.; Middling 5 1/4d.; Orleans, below Middling, 4 1/4d.; Upland, below Middling, 4 1/4d. The sales of the week were nearly 95,000 bales, of which speculators took 46,000 and exporters 3,100 bales. The stock at Liverpool was 440,000 bales, of which 270,000 were American. Imports of the week 16,350 bales.
 Breadstuffs.—Flour was steady, and the imports of the week small.—Ohio, Baltimore and Philadelphia 22 a 23c; Canadian 21 a 23c, per barrel. The imports of wheat were large, and prices a shade lower; white 6s. 6d. a 6s. 10d.; red 5s. 6d. 3d.; mixed 5s. a 5s. 6d. Corn was firm and prices tending upwards.—Sales of white and yellow at 23s. 6d. a 30s.; mixed 29 a 30s. per quarter.
 Provisions were dull.—New Beef 10s a 11s.; Western Pork 7 a 7 1/2d.; Eastern 7s. 6d. a 7s. Lard nominal at 65s.; buyers holding back for lower rates.
 Rosin was in fair demand; sales of 10,000 bbls at 4s. 6d for common, and 14s for fine.—Tar and Turpentine dull. Rice firm and required for at 25 a 26s. Sugar firm and tending upwards.
 Trade at Manchester has improved at better prices.
 Commercial advices from China were unfavorable.
 London Markets.—Prices of Sugar, Coffee, &c., were unchanged since the last report.
 Transactions in United States and State stocks had been large. U. S. 5's, 1855, 99; U. S. 6's, '62, 103 1/4 a 104; do. '63, 109 1/4 a 110; do. '67, '68, 107 a 108; New York 5's, '52, '60, 97 a 98; Pennsylvania 5's, '61, '67 1/2, '68, '70, 75, 107 a 108; Massachusetts 7s, '67, 107 a 108; Kentucky 6's, '69, '70, 98 a 99; Alabama 5's, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00. Consols closed at 100.

The Perils of Trade—A German Jew and his Valuable Deposits.

It was about a month or two ago that there appeared in this city a man of very shabby appearance, who gave his name as Eugene Muir, and stated that he was a member of a thriving firm in California. Muir, it appears, was what is termed a German Jew, was possessed of a most persuasive tongue, and exhibited in his dealings a most thorough knowledge of trade. In the account of his doings in this city we shall not give names, as it might, perhaps, be rather disagreeable to parties concerned.
 Muir, so far as we are informed, made his appearance, some time since, at the store of one of our largest wholesale clothing firms. Here he represented himself as attached to a firm in California, which had escaped the perils by fire and overtrading of that wonderful city, and were on the high road to wealth and prosperity. He stated that he wished to make a large purchase of ready-made clothing, for which he would pay cash; and finally, he made a bargain with the firm for one thousand pair of pantaloons of a peculiar texture, requiring on the part of the firm, the purchase of considerable cloth, which they engaged to make up into the required garments. In the meantime Muir requested an introduction to some dry goods firm, as he had some purchases to make in that line. The request of so extensive a customer was readily acceded to, and we next find Mr. Eugene Muir selecting about \$2,500 worth of goods, which he was to take and pay for the following week. In a day or two he called again with a lady, as he said, to show her his purchases, she having been a resident of California, and of course being a judge of what would be saleable among the females of the golden land.
 The lady appeared delighted, said his goods were just the thing, and was so enthusiastic in her praise that Muir took a valuable lace veil and some embroidered gloves from the heap, and gallantly presented them to her. The proprietor of the store was rather struck against the manner of disposal of what was not yet his property, but on consideration, concluded that all must be right, and the couple departed, the articles being charged to Mr. Muir.
 The next move of Muir was his appearance at the dry goods store, having in his hand, a small pastboard box, perhaps four or five inches long, two wide, and two deep. This box was inclosed in white paper, tied with cord, and sealed in about a dozen places with red wax. This box, Muir stated, contained bank bills and other valuables to a large amount, which he did not consider safe at his hotel, and he therefore requested the proprietor to place it in his safe until the time arrived to make payment for his purchase, when the box would be opened. The proprietor at first hesitated to receive such a valuable deposit, but finally consented, and to make all right, took the key of the safe and put it into his pocket, telling the clerk that if they wanted anything from the safe they must apply to him.
 Muir next appears in a wholesale store in Milk-st., where he makes similar representations, and finally purchases for cash \$118 worth of gloves, which he requested to be sent to the dry goods store and he would call and pay for them. The firm sent a boy to the dry goods store for information, who returns with the story that Muir has purchased there a large bill of goods, and that he is without doubt a desirable customer. The goods were therefore sent to the dry goods store, where Muir calls for them and takes them away. In another store he laid out goods to the amount of \$3,000, and in another to the amount of \$800, under similar statements, but did not obtain them.
 Hours and days flew by, and as the purchaser of the gloves did not make his appearance the firm began to be uneasy about their debt. They went to the dry goods store and were waited for a while by the stay of the valuable deposit. But the patience of a trader for the payment of a promised debt is not of long continuance, and besides, the non-appearance of Mr. Muir began to look suspicious. The firm applied to a lawyer, and a writ was issued for the arrest of Mr. Muir.—This writ was placed in the hands of a constable, who proceeded to the hotel where Muir stated he boarded. The hotel keeper said that Muir had boarded there, but that he disappeared about four days previous without paying his bill, and further, that he had victimized another hotel keeper in a similar manner.
 The next move of the officer was for the valuable box of which he had been duly informed by his employees. He proceeded to the dry goods store, showed his writ and requested the production of the box. After some demur, the box was produced from the safe, the numerous seals were broken, and its valuable contents found to be three folded newspapers.
 Of course, the cheat was now apparent.—The dry-goods man proceeded to place the selected goods back on his shelves, congratulating himself that he had escaped so easily. The loss of the glove-man was rather more severe; the clothes-dealer had a very large stock of ready-made pants, got up with considerable haste and trouble, on his hands; the other firms whose goods had been selected escaped, probably because the swindler perceived that he could not obtain the goods without producing the cash. In conclusion, we can only say that if Muir would but use his rare talents in trade legitimately, he would be a fortune to any firm with which he should be connected.—Boston Traveller.

Important from Mexico—The Tehuantepec Grant, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—By an arrival here we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 7th of October. The proposals for the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have been opened by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. They were not, however, awarded it having been concluded to postpone the decision of the commissioners for one hundred days, and in the mean time, receive additional proposals.—On this fact being made known, the original holders entered their protest, which was finally reported to the government. The idea has been relinquished that the company to whom the grant shall be finally awarded, shall settle all reclamations with the United States.
 Some farther disturbances had taken place at Orizaba and elsewhere, but not very serious.
 The cholera was raging severely at Acapulco, and troops had sought refuge in the surrounding towns.

Important from Mexico—The Tehuantepec Grant, &c.

From the Baltimore Sun.
NORTH CAROLINA GOODS.
 We have seen some specimens of North Carolina staple goods in the Baltimore market, of such a quality and price as to induce the belief that the article will become one of general demand among others of its class, if it does not even take precedence of them. The fact itself is an encouraging one; and in view of other incidental circumstances, contributes an impulse to the tendencies of commercial intercourse between our city and the South. It is such things as these that we want, to develop the mutual interests and relations that are seeking an intimacy between us. We ought to establish—or at least use all our endeavors to establish—a common market in Baltimore, for the agricultural and manufacturing products, alike of the north, the south, the east and the west. There is no position on the Atlantic border so well adapted to this object as ours, and with the increasing facilities of intercourse, it will be a thing easy of accomplishment, and is simply a question of time. At the outset, at least until initial projects and enterprises are able to push fairly into the broad field of general competition, there should be the utmost liberality, compatible with business principles, observed with respect to the South, and especially to southern manufactures; and we are glad to learn that this spirit animates the merchants of Baltimore, and is likely to engage their zeal in a cause of which there can be none more national and hopeful in the Union. One of our leading wholesale dry goods houses has given particular attention to this quarter, and with the happiest results.
 As the South becomes engaged and interested in manufactures, it will begin to realize a weight and influence, and an accumulating power, of which it has had no conception or experience as a merely agricultural section of the country.—There is no good reason why the factory should not take its place by the side of the plantation, and thus bring the markets of the world, and especially those of our country, into more direct and profitable relation to southern enterprise. In a word it is southern enterprise, moving in a new direction, which is to re-establish the strength of the South and sustain it; and now is the time to make it effective.

An Unpublished Letter of Mr. Webster.

The following letter is copied from the proof sheets of the Private Life of Daniel Webster, by Charles Lanman, Esq., now in the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. It is addressed to his New Hampshire overseer:
 "WASHINGTON, March 17th, 1852.
 JOHN TAYLOR—Go ahead. The heart of the Winter is broken, and before the first day of April all your land may be plowed. Buy the oxen of Captain Marston, if you think the price fair. Pay for the hay. I send you a check for \$190, for these two objects. Put the great oxen in a condition to be turned out and fattened. You have a good horse team, and I think in addition to this, four oxen and a pair of four-year-old steers will do your work. If you think so, then dispose of the Stevens oxen, or unyoke them, and send them to the pasture, for beef. I know not when I shall see you, but I hope before planting. If you need anything such as guano, for instance, write to Joseph Buck, Esq., Boston; and he will send it to you.
 Whatever ground you sow or plant, see that it is in good condition. We want no pennyroyal crops. 'A little farm well till'd, is to a farmer the next best thing to a little wife well willed.'—Cultivate your garden. Be sure to produce sufficient quantities of useful vegetables. A man may help support his family from a good garden.—Take care to keep my mother's garden in good order, even if it cost you the wages of a man to take care of it. I have sent you many garden seeds. Distribute them among your neighbors. Send them to the stores in the village, that every body may have a part of them without cost. I am glad that you have chosen Mr. Pike representative. He is a true man; but there are in New Hampshire many persons who call themselves Whigs, who are no Whigs at all, and no better than disunionists. Any man who hesitates in granting and securing to every part of the country its just and its Constitutional rights, is an enemy to the whole country.
 John Taylor! if one of your boys should say that he honors his father and mother, and loves his brothers and sisters, but still insists that one of them shall be driven out of the family, what can you say of him but this, that there is no real family love in him? You and I are farmers; we never talk politics, our talk is of oxen; but remember this, that any man who attempts to excite one part of the country against another, is just as wicked as he would be who should attempt to get up a quarrel between John Taylor and his neighbor, old Mr. John Sanborn, or his other neighbor, Captain Burleigh. There are some animals that live best in the fire; and there are some men who delight in heat, smoke, combustion, and even general conflagration. They do not follow the things which make for peace. They enjoy only controversy, contention, and strife. Have no communion with such persons, either as neighbors or politicians. You have no more right to say that slavery ought not to exist in Virginia, than a Virginian has to say that slavery ought to exist in New Hampshire. This is a question left to every State to decide for itself; and if we mean to keep the States together, we must leave to every State this power of deciding for itself.
 I think I never wrote you a word before upon politics. I shall not do it again. I only say love your country, and your whole country; and when men attempt to persuade you to get into a quarrel with the laws of other States, tell them that you mean to mind your own business, and advise them to mind theirs. John Taylor, you are a free man; you possess good principles; you have a large family to rear and provide for by your labor. Be thankful to the Government which does not oppress you, which does not bear you down by excessive taxation, but which holds out to you and to yours the hope of all the blessings which liberty, industry and assiduity may give. John Taylor, thank God, morning and evening, that you were born in such a country. John Taylor, never write me another word upon politics. Give my kindest remembrance to your wife and children; and when you look from your eastern windows upon the graves of my family, remember that he who is the author of this letter must soon follow them to another world."
 "DANIEL WEBSTER."

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Bulletin denies the telegraphic report that Mr. Labredo, the Spanish Consul, had left New Orleans for fear of personal violence. He was still there and had no intention of leaving.

THE REGATTA.

The prospect for good sport grows brighter daily. The entries continue on the increase, and the cry is "still they come." Since our last notice the following have been made:
 Capt. M. Berry of the steam ship *Marion* has entered three, all from New York, viz:
 New York, 38 feet long, for the first and second day's race.
 Marion, 30 feet long, for 2d each day.
 Julia, 28 feet long, for 3d each day.
 John Walpole, Esq. has entered the *Coyette*, 22 feet long, for the 6th Class Race.
 Our Wilmington friends are yet, we believe, to be heard from, and we trust that Baltimore and Philadelphia may be represented on the occasion! All will receive a cordial greeting, and we believe we can venture to assert that none will depart dissatisfied with their visit.—Charlotte Courier.
 From the New York Daily Book, of Nov. 3d.
THE ELECTION.

Never before, since we were old enough to know right from wrong, have we rejoiced in the defeat of the whig party; nor should we rejoice now were the party that calls itself whig the whig party of 1834, 1836 and 1844. Since it has abandoned all its old conservative principles, and become a Seward and Greeley party—an *ism* party—we have lost all respect for it and rejoice in its defeat. That we are glad to see old "availability" so completely routed, after the circumstances under which he was nominated, we will not attempt to conceal.—He is, as we anticipated, the worst whipped candidate that ever ran for office; and this election will be looked upon hereafter as an era in this country—as one in which a few miserable, tricky, dishonest partisans got control of a great and powerful party, and tried to make it subservient to their wishes. The system of conventions—well enough in the beginning—has been the instrument of the greatest tyranny the people of this country ever suffered; but, thank God, there is conservatism enough in the country to save us from its dire effects. The nomination of Gen. Scott at Baltimore was one of the most outrageous attempts to tyrannize over the intelligent portion of the whig party, and make them instruments in crushing and defeating their old and long tried leaders, that ever was known among civilized men. The men who went to the convention from the western part of this State and Pennsylvania had but one object in view, and that was to "kill off" Millard Fillmore and the "Union party." That party and that man, with the assistance of Providence, had brought their favorite leader, Wm. H. Seward, from the dizzy height to which he had flown, under General Taylor, to the ground; and revenge upon his foes actuated them in all that they did. Their reasons for nominating General Scott had not a shadow of foundation to rest upon. They never pretended that he was capable to fill the office of President, but based all upon the insidious declaration that the people were so ignorant that they would sooner vote for a man made up of the gaudy tinsels and trappings of the army, than for the most exalted patriot, the greatest statesman and the profoundest intellect of which the country could boast.
 These men were in no way governed by a sense of right or reason. Feeling, intense, uncontrolled feeling, governed them during the whole canvass. Hatred to Millard Fillmore, because he had removed a few of them from office, and a sense of mortification shown at the downfall of Seward, hurried them to the desperate determination of running Winfield Scott for President—a man in whose favor they could say nothing, save that he was "available."
 Well, the battle is over; "availability" has been tried; the intelligence of the people has been tried, and the voters of the United States have rebuked these conventionists, and hurled back the slander into their very teeth. Gen. Scott is defeated, signally, awfully defeated, and the whig party, as it was in 1848 and in 1852, is no more.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

New York, November 3.—The steamer Prometheus, from San Juan, with dates to October 23, arrived here this morning. She touched at Havana on the 27th, and left the same evening for New York.
 The advices from Havana regarding the Crest City affair, and the arrangement of Judge Coupling, confirm those received from New Orleans yesterday, by the arrival of the Black Warrior at Mobile.
 The steamer Independence arrived at San Juan on the 16th ult; from San Francisco, with 200 passengers.
 At Cincinnati Ohio, when Tom Thumb was selling his pamphlet, and greeting the ladies with a kiss, a negro woman bright one, and puckered up her mouth for a salute. Tom drew back—"Ah, ah," said he, "go away, colored person, dis child ain't gwine to 'nassagrate.'" "Well, please do lor," exclaimed the negro woman in astonishment "if he wasn't no bigger 'n a mouse, he'd be sure to have stuff against de colored population."

GEN. SCOTT'S VIEWS AS TO HIS DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—General Scott attributes his defeat, firstly to the defection of Mr. Webster, and secondly to the lukewarmness of Mr. Fillmore and his friends.
 General Scott has not been away from the city as reported, but attends the meetings of the Military Board every day.
 The whigs here acknowledge themselves thoroughly beaten, but not exparted or dispirited as after the defeat of Mr. Clay.
 A great democratic demonstration is to come off to-night if the news is all in.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—The U. S. Mail Steam Ship *Isabel*, Capt. William Rollins, arrived at her wharf in this city yesterday morning, from Havana via Key West and Savannah. She left the former port at five o'clock on Saturday evening, the 20th ult, and Key West the following day.
 We understand that the *Isabel*, on her arrival at Havana, was permitted to land her passengers and mail without any unnecessary trouble on the part of the authorities—even newspapers were permitted to be delivered and sent ashore, and at her departure everything appeared to be quiet and peaceable.