

THANKSGIVING DAY was observed yesterday as such occasions ordinarily are. Business was suspended, the various churches were opened, and the opportunity for recreation was improved.

The Rev. Theodore Parker has been indicted in the U. S. Circuit Court, on the charge of inciting a riot, and aiding in the attempt made to rescue Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave.

At a special election in New Orleans, on the 27th for State Senator, the Know-Nothing candidate was elected by 2,300 majority.

Later from Europe—The Foreign News.

The Steamer Africa arrived at New York on Wednesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 18th inst. From the mass of intelligence from the seat of war brought by this arrival, we condense as follows:

The Russians with an immense force had attacked the right of the English division, and after an obstinate battle of several hours duration, had been repulsed, leaving the field covered with dead. The losses on both sides were enormous.

The Russians on the 5th inst. had made two sorties, (so a Russian official letter states)—the first at 1 o'clock of the afternoon against the English, and the second at 2 o'clock against the French. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind. It is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns; and on the side of the French fifteen guns were also spiked by the Russians.

After this the Russians retired with all haste, when the French division pursued them under the very walls. But the French were there received with a murderous fire and had to fall back. An obstinate and sanguinary engagement then ensued, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menschikoff admits the loss of 4,000 men, and says that the loss of the Allies was at least equal to his own. According to his account 22,000 Russians were engaged in this conflict.

There were rumors at London of another terrible battle on the 11th, in which many thousands on both sides had perished. The report was not generally credited.

The Allies were steadily sapping towards the town. The English have constructed a large covered way, terminating in front of the Russian, to serve as a cover to the storming parts in the final struggle.

The hospital at Sebastopol had been destroyed by the fire from the batteries of the allies. Two thousand sick and wounded perished in the flames.

Both parties want reinforcements—the besiegers more than the besieged. The Russians are short of ammunition.

The effective force of the allies is now reduced to fifty thousand men.

The people of England and France are greatly excited in regard to the critical condition of the allied army before Sebastopol. Extensive preparations are making to despatch troops.

The French government talk of making a levy of two hundred thousand men, and of negotiating a loan of six hundred millions of francs.

A Liverpool letter says that fresh reinforcements are sent out daily; but these additional troops cannot reach the Crimea under three weeks.

Sickness was on the increase in the camp of the Allies, and in the town, typhus fever had broken out in consequence of the number of unburied dead.

It is evident that the war has but fairly commenced, and that there is a vast deal of hard fighting yet to be done before the Allies effect the fall of Sebastopol. In effect, thus far, the Russians have gained the most substantial results.

Saml J. Person has been elected a Judge of the Superior Court by the Legislature.

It is thought that the Legislature of Illinois and Wisconsin will fall to elect Senators at their approaching sessions. The reason assigned is that the voice of the people at the late elections is not an orthodox voice.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, NOV. 28, '54. The Whigs received into their end of the intellectual scales, to-day, another of their lions, in the person of Hon. K. Rayner, who took his seat this morning.

In the SENATE, the following Bills and Resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. Boyd, a Bill for the compensation of Justices of the Peace in taking the list of taxable property, which passed its first reading. Of this Bill it may be said that it is just, right and proper. Magistrates are poorly paid. We never heard of but one getting a fee, and that was a peck of huckle-berries gathered with his own hands.

By Mr. Jones, a Resolution instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the propriety of holding elections in each county to ascertain the will of the Freemen on the subject of increasing the Common School Fund by additional taxation, and providing for such taxation in such counties as may vote in favor thereof.

By Mr. Coleman, a Bill to incorporate the French Broad Rail Road Company, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Houghton, a Bill authorizing the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to issue Bonds, which was appropriately referred.

By Mr. Christian, a Bill concerning the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

Messrs. Wilder, Gilmer and Fisher were announced as the Committee on Banking on part of the Senate.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Settle introduced a series of Resolutions on the subject of Slavery, which gave rise to an animated debate, in which several members joined. The debate arose on a proposition made by Mr. Leach, of Davidson, to raise a joint select Committee to be called the Committee on Federal Relations, to which all such matters coming before the Legislature should be referred.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, thought such resolutions did no good. He referred to the struggles that similar resolutions had heretofore given rise to in the Legislature, and thought that North Carolina had already dealt too much in National politics.

Carolina would present an undivided front; but he thought the appointment of the proposed Committee an unmeaning ceremony.

In the main, Mr. Leach, of David, was in favor of the Resolutions, but thought best that they be referred to a special Committee for investigation.

Mr. Settle did not wish the Committee appointed; he preferred that the House should wait until the resolutions should be printed according to the order already made, and then amendments could be made if thought advisable.

Mr. Barringer had never known the introduction of political resolutions in the Legislature productive of any good to the State. He alluded to the purposes for which they had assembled, and thought it their duty to attend to more important affairs of a domestic character. He dwelt upon the condition of the State, her indebtedness and necessities, and thought it the duty of her Legislature to raise her credit. He spoke of the importance of more important matters claiming the attention of the Legislature, as Internal Improvements, Finances and Revision of the laws. He was very sorry that political Resolutions were introduced at all, but if they must be brought before the House, he desired they be referred to a select Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Settle said he had no intention in the introduction of the resolutions to make political or party capital thereby. He thought the charge to that effect came with a bad grace from the other side of the House, since they already had introduced on that side a long series of resolutions on a political issue. (Alluding to Mr. Leach's resolutions on the land question.) Mr. Settle concluded his remarks by moving to lay Mr. Leach's motion proposing the Committee on the table, with the following result: Ayes 40—Nays 50. The House refusing to lay on the table, Mr. Shepherd requested Mr. Leach to withdraw his motion for a few days, with the understanding that it was again to be brought up, which was granted.

The following Bills and Resolutions were introduced in the House:

By Mr. Barnes, of Edgecombe, a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the subject of counterfeiting silver coins.

By Mr. Black, a Bill relating to the sale of real estate in the County of Mecklenburg, which passed its first reading and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKesson, a Bill to incorporate the Western Rail Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Carmichael, a Bill to distribute the Common School Fund among the several Counties according to white population. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Concurring in a Message from the Senate, the House proceeded to vote for Comptroller. Mr. B. W. Brooks was placed in nomination by Mr. Waugh, and no other nomination being made, the House proceeded to vote with the following result: Mr. Brooks, 104—Felix Axley, 2—Mr. Brogden 11.

Mr. Steele introduced a Bill incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road Company.

Mr. J. H. Headen introduced a Bill to incorporate the Chatham Rail Road Company. This road is contemplated to extend from the coal fields to some point on the Central Road west of Raleigh.

These two Bills were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Watts introduced a Bill relating to floating ton timber on the Roanoke river, which, by suspension of Rules, passed through its several readings, enrolled and sent to the Senate.

By Mr. Bryson, a Bill relating to the destruction of live stock. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the election of Comptroller reported as follows: Whole number cast 150. Brooks received 143—Tyrrell, 4—Axley 2, and Brogden 11. The following Committee on the Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpike Road: Messrs. Rolan, Patton, Love, Patterson and Yancy.

The Governor transmitted the Report of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, which was ordered to be printed.

Well! the Comptroller's office has been filled, and the disappointed turned away with a heart heavier than their fobs. I had felt some interest in Brogden, and had intimated that he would get the nomination. It will learn me a lesson to never risk my reputation as a prophet on the doings of the Democracy. They do strange and unaccountable things sometimes. Mr. Brooks is said to be a very worthy man, he having made himself by industry and personal efforts. I should have conjectured he was every way worthy of the office by the Whigs voting for him with such unanimity. We may have an opportunity some of these days of seeing whether or not the Democracy will return the compliment.

I was not a little amused to-day. Passing by Editor Holden's, I saw a small flag-staff erected on the top of his palings, bearing a small flag—seven by nine inches—on which was painted two small red stripes, and all surmounted by three turkey feathers. Now, I was puzzled to know what it all meant. I went away with several conjectures on my mind: First, that in compliance with the recommendation of David, the Governor, to have two small monuments erected, he, Holden, had erected a small flag, on a small staff with two small red stripes,—one for Asa and one unto David Sebastopol Reid. And that the feathers were emblems of victory and rejoicing. But why not have used the feathers of some chivalric Shanghai? Was it because, the victory was "nothing to Bragg on?" Nothing to cross over, and only worthy of a gobble? The flag must have been some allusion to Asa and David, or it was a "sign" that Holden had joined the Know Nothings or the D. Q. 's. I don't know which, but would give my allowance of pea nuts to-morrow to know.

Yours, "in one grande perplexitie."

COSMO.

For the Herald.

BLACK ROCK, NOV. 27, 1854.

MR. BARR:—A few days before taking leave of my native "Yankee land," it came in my way to visit some of the numerous manufactories with which the State of Connecticut abounds, and, presuming that many of your readers, (if not all,) take an interest in these curious and useful branches of industry, which have so largely contributed to the wealth of our country, I have ventured to send you the subjoined description of two very important departments of handicraft. It is, I believe, somewhat proverbial, that the Connecticut Yankee is a versatile character, much given to inventions, and noted for his skillful and "cunning devices." At a very early period in life, his singular predilection commences to develop itself, and his inventive genius takes visible shape, in an endless variety of curious forms, from that of a church steeple, of unique and gigantic proportions, down through the whole catalogue of the familiar or the wonderful, to a baby-cart, a jack-knife, or a—wooden nutmeg.

Among the vast number of manufacturing towns which have, ever since the days of good old John Winthrop, been rapidly springing up in every valley and beside every streamlet, is the village of West Winsted, and whoever visits it, will hear the never-ceasing hum of industry, the loud strokes of the noisy hammer, and the unvaried clatter of machinery. The first establishment I visited was the one devoted to the manufacture of grass scythes. It was very interesting to watch the various stages of progress, by which a rough plate or rod of iron, "without form or comeliness," rapidly assumed the proportions of a keen, polished and perfect instrument. The work of shaping is done, almost entirely, by the use of "trip-hammers," of which a separate one is required for each operation. These are so adjusted, that the weight of the workman's foot, upon a pedal, sets in motion, like a

thing of life, any one he wishes to use. The bar of metal is first heated to whiteness, and then drawn beneath a very powerful hammer, which performs, I should think, 120 strokes, or thereabouts, per minute. In this way the requisite thickness is attained for "welding on" the steel, which is to form the edge. This being done, it is again heated, until the metal becomes so soft and yielding that a few moderate strokes upon the edge, with the "flat" of a small hammer, are sufficient to give it the proper degree of curvature. It is then passed under the large hammer, and, in less than one minute, is reduced to the final thickness. Again heated and again hammered, the "bucking-up" is performed. Another heat, and a different hammer—the "beading" hammer—breaks loose. Of course, I cannot stop to describe each process of "roughing," "welding," "smoking," "backing-up," "beading," "heeling," "pointing," and so on, through the chapter. It would cover a sheet. The most that I hope to do, in this sketch, is to convey some general idea of the means and method employed, of the amount of labor expended in the manufacture of a single scythe, and of the number annually produced.

After the instrument, by successive heatings and hammerings, has been brought to the proper form, it is tempered by slowly drawing it through the fire, until it is nearly red. The workman then throws water upon it with a little stick, dipped in a trough, and by the peculiar hissing, determines, if the right temper has been reached. An experienced temperer can judge with surprising accuracy, though this is the most nice and difficult part of the operation.

Thus far, the work has been confined to a single apartment. Each scythe has received some seven-teen heatings, and about the same number of hammerings. It needs now only to be ground, polished and painted. By this time we are glad enough to escape the "noise and confusion" of the forging-room. At times this is excessive, and the workmen find it necessary to stop their ears with cotton, in order to prevent premature deafness. Any one who doubts the necessity of this precaution should go and stand for a half-hour, among 15 or 20 trip-hammers, nearly all rattling furiously away. Some at the rate of 200 strokes per minute. My word for it, the truth will be strikingly demonstrated to all unbelievers of this sort.

The grinding room is contiguous. Peering thro' the thick dust, as we enter, coughing, sneezing and scarcely able to breathe the hot and stifling air, we discern several stalwart fellows, completely begrimed with sweat and dirt, each seated astride a narrow bench, beneath which revolves, with tremendous velocity, a large grindstone, five or six feet in diameter. The workman grasp the scythe firmly at each end, lays it flat upon the stone, (leaning forward over the end of the bench) and throws upon it nearly the whole weight of his body. To avoid bending the instrument, the grinder fastens it to a stiff, narrow strip of board. The instant the iron touches the stone, the disintegrated particles are ignited by the intense friction, and a long fiery jet of hissing sparks pours out, two or three feet from the stone. Our stay here is very brief, and we hasten quickly into the open air, greatly preferring even the deafening din of the noisy trip-hammers, rather than to inhale the sharp grit from the grindstones, which is flying off by pints. No part of scythe making is so destructive to health as the grinding, and he who confines himself closely to this employment, cannot reasonably flatter himself with the hope of a very long life.

The next operation is that of polishing by means of the "Emery wheel," which revolves very swiftly, and operates precisely like the grindstone, only that it cuts away with less rapidity, and leaves a smooth, even surface. A coat of paint and an appropriate label are now added, and the instrument is carefully packed for market. Forty-five hundred dozen (54,000) are annually made in one shop, and of this number, only about 2400, or about 4 in 90 are found defective. Besides the common grass scythe, this company manufactures a great number of cradle scythes and "hay-knives," for perpendicularly dividing a stack or a mow.

The next place I visited was the Auger manufactory, though I dread to commence a description, lest I be stigmatized as a "bore." From the very nature of the case, my liability to that charge becomes strikingly obvious. But, I will content myself with as concise an account as possible, without presuming to follow all the twists and turns which a thorough handling of the subject would involve, but will confine myself strictly to the point lest the reader should lose his temper.

First, a rod of iron is cut to the proper length, and the portion that is to form the "web" hammered flat, to a uniform width and thickness, according to the size required. The flat portion is then heated, and a slit, half an inch deep, made with a chisel, longitudinally across the end of the flattened part. Into this opening a strip of steel, large enough to fill it, is inserted, after which the same part is dipped into pulverized borax, heated and again hammered until the iron and the steel are completely joined. The borax melts and runs into all parts of the seam, forming a flux which prevents oxydation and greatly assists the welding process. The piece of steel, thus inserted, is to form the cutting part, or "lips," and the screw, when the auger is finished. Another hand receives the instrument in this state, heats the whole of the flattened part, fastens the "shank" into a vice, and applying a crank to the heated end, turns it quickly around two or three times. This process forms the web, and it is only at this moment that you begin to perceive, (unless previously informed) what the sooty workman is about. After an operation of straightening, which occupies half a minute more, he throws from his hand what looks very much like a rusty old auger that has passed through much hard service, and finally lost its handle and point. Another process is that of hammering out this point, upon which a spiral thread is to be cut. This is a new operation, requiring great attention and precision, yet the workman strikes rapidly, and with such astonishing accuracy, that, though he raises his hammer at each stroke, two or three feet from the anvil, he never fails to hit in precisely the right place. The "next man" files the "lips," or cutting edges, to their proper shape, after which the steel point is turned in a lathe which reduces it to a conical form. The thread is then cut by means of a wheel or disc of steel, whose edge has been longitudinally furrowed and then cross-cut, with great uniformity, so as to make a complete revolving file. This being set in motion, the steel point is held across the edge of the disc, slightly inclined, so that each thread will join its fellow, when the revolution is completed. The auger is slowly turned with the hand, and, in less than ten seconds, a perfect "double-threaded" screw is formed. It is then polished, varnished and packed.

In these operations which I have attempted to describe, a great deal is saved, in respect, both of time and material, by means of a proper "division of labor." By confining himself, exclusively, to a single branch of the business, each workman is able, beyond a doubt, to accomplish a third more labor than otherwise. These manufactories are conducted upon this principle, which accounts for the rapidity and unerring accuracy with which their operations are performed. The man who tempers does nothing else, and the work of grinding, polishing, painting, labelling, packing, and so on, requires for each the exclusive attention of one or more hands.

In my next, I will speak of the "baby-cart" manufactory, and perhaps narrate some of the incidents that transpired, during the progress of my hitherward trip.

Yours sincerely, W.

Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce.

RESOLVED, That on and after the 1st day of January next, the members of the Chamber will buy and sell Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Meal by weight in this market, as follows: to wit, Corn 56 lbs. to the bushel, Wheat and Rye 60 lbs., Oats 52 lbs., and Meal 50 lbs. to the bushel. Nov 23—34 GEO. DAVIS, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. M. R. Grier, Mr. W. L. ROANSON of this town, to Mrs. V. E. HAYWARD, daughter of Dr. Griffin W. Holland, of Tallahassee.

In Raleigh on Sunday last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Dr. W. H. Mc Kee to Miss Eliza O. Nixon, daughter of Robert O. Nixon, of New Hanover county.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED. 29.—Schr Bell, Moore, from Onslow, to DeRosset & Brown.

29.—Schr Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

30.—Schr Wake, Jennings, from N. Y., to G. Harris, with merchandise.

30.—Schr Exchange, White, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro., with mdze.

30.—Schr H. P. Russell, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro., with mdze.

30.—Schr Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

30.—Schr Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to J. J. Lippitt.

30.—Schr David Faust, Sharp, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth, with mdze.

30.—Schr Maria Jane, Somers, for N. Y., by G. Harris.

30.—Schr Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

30.—Schr Helene, Stutes, for New York, by T. C. Worth, with naval stores.

30.—Schr Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

PERSONS wanting Filing or Spars, will do well to call on Capt. James C. Perry, who will direct them where to get them to advantage. Dec. 1, 1854. 229-d3t-w1\*

IN DOOR AND OUT, Or Views from the Chimney Corner,—by Oliver Optic. Just published. Received for sale at (Dec. 1.) S. W. WHITAKER'S.

YOU HAVE HEARD OF THEM.—This is a highly interesting volume, of sketches of late notables.—The two Gris, (singer & dancer) Lady Bulwer, Lola Montez, Jenny Lind, Fanny Cerito, Horce Vernet, (the painter) Lablache, George J. Morris, D'Israeli, Bourcail, Thomas Hood, Guizot, Jullien—are the principal characters. With most of them the writer has personal acquaintance. The book is just published. For sale at Dec. 1. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

FORECASTLE YARNS.—From a Midshipman's Log,—by the late Jno. Gould Esq. For sale at Dec. 1. J. T. MUNDS.

WALTER WARREN! Or the Adventurer of the Northern Wilds,—by Owen Duffy. For sale at Dec. 1. J. T. MUNDS.

YALE COLLEGE SCRAPES,—by Jno. D. Vose Esq.—5th supply. For sale at Dec. 1. J. T. MUNDS.

ROBERT BRUCE, The Hero King.—6th supply of this popular book, received to-day. For sale at Dec. 1. J. T. MUNDS.

100 NEGRO SUITS.—We have one hundred Negro Suits, well made, at low figures. Call at Dec. 1. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

STEEL MIXED Cassimere Pants. 100 prs. just made up at. (Dec. 1.) SCOTT & BALDWIN.

MERINO SHIRTS AND FLAN'L DRAWERS.—200 prs. and 20 doz. Shirts, just opened at Dec. 1. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

MESS PORK.—New York City inspected, for sale by Nov 9. M. MCINNIS.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, for December. Received and for sale at (Nov 25.) S. W. WHITAKER'S.

A POETRY Book for the Children, Illustrated with many Engravings. This is a neat little volume, containing 128 pretty poems, suitable for children from 6 to 12 years old. For sale at Nov. 27. J. T. MUNDS.

Beautiful White Teeth, Healthy Gums and a Sweet Breath.

ALL who are desirous of obtaining these benefits should use Zerman's Celebrated Tooth Wash. This delicious article combines so many meritorious qualities that it has now become a standard favorite with the citizens of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Dentists use it in their practice most successfully, and from every source the most flattering laudations are awarded it. Inflamed and bleeding gums are immediately benefited by its use; its action upon them is mild, soothing and effective. It cleanses the teeth so thoroughly, that they are made to rival pearl in whiteness, and diffuses through the mouth such a delightful freshness that the breath is rendered exquisitely sweet. It disinfects all those impurities which tend to produce decay, and as a consequence, when those are removed the teeth must always remain sound.

Prepared only by FRANCIS ZERMAN, Druggist and Chemist, Philadelphia, and sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by C. & D. DU PAR, Wilmington. Nov 6. 208-4w-3mc

NEW MUSIC!—A beautiful assortment of New Music, received this morning, among which are: Hazel Dell—a new and beautiful song; The Mario Valse—with a colored portrait of this celebrated artist; Go where the Water Glideth—a new song by W. R. Dempster, author of the "May Queen"; "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," &c.; "Do Not Forget Me"—by W. R. Dempster; "We're Gaining Ground"—Polka, by one of them; "Eulalie," and hundreds of other new and beautiful pieces. For sale at Nov 23. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

NEW BOOK.—Memoirs of Napoleon, His Court and Family,—by the Duchess D'Abbrants (Madame Junot.) Complete in 2 volumes, with numerous portraits on steel. Received and for sale by Nov 22. J. T. MUNDS.

TO ARRIVE per Schrs. R. W. Brown and Lillie Saunders.—2,000 lbs. Codfish, fine and large; 10 bbls. of fine Yellow Onions; 2 do. Fulton Market Beef; 4 half bbls. Fulton do.; 5 bbls. Hiram Smith's Family Flour; 5 do. Hopeton do.; 5 do. Extra Vincent do.; 10 half bbls. Hopeton and Hiram Smith's; 4 half do. Rye Flour; 30 bags extra Buckwheat; 10 1-4 and 1-8 kegs do.; 5 boxes do.; 25 do. extra Hydraulic Adamantine Candles; 16 half boxes do. do. Will be sold low for cash, at (Nov 9) GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

TABACCO.—50 boxes common and medium article, for sale by M. MCINNIS.

STATIONERY, BY SCHR. HARRIET HALLOCK.—We have received 4 cases Stationery, among which is the large stock of Letter Press Copying Books we have been expecting. These are a beautiful article and well suit, in size, quality and price. They are made of "Mann's Patent Parchment Paper"—the best and cheapest in use. An assortment of Bill Files, Letter Clips, octagonal Ebony Rulers, Receipt Books, Pens, &c. &c., received by same. For sale at Nov. 27. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

SCARFS.—All the new styles at Nov 9. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

NEW ROLL BOOK.—"Rollo's Travels in Europe,"—by Jacob Abbot, author of Rollo at Play, Recreation, Correspondence, Talk, &c. &c. Just published.—Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S. Nov 21. 221

POEMS OF THE ORIENT,—by Bayard Taylor.—Just published. Received and for sale at Nov 21. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

THE Poetical Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.—Edited by Derwent & Sara Coleridge. Received by Express at (Nov 22) J. T. MUNDS.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC For 1855.—For sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at Nov 15. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

GLUE.—Of the best quality, and Bungs of all sizes always on hand. J. R. BLOSSOM.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Latest Dates. From LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14. From HAVRE, " 14. From HAVANA, " 14.

Wilmington Market, December 1st.

TURPENTINE.—We note the sale to-day of 200 bbls. yellow dip, at \$3.50 per bbl., being a decline of 10 cts. per bbl. since last report. There are two or three other lots on market, for which the same figures have been offered. The market appears dull.

SPIRITS.—Further sales Wednesday afternoon of 100 casks at 46 cts. per gal. being a decline of 2 cts. per gal. The market to-day is dull, and prices have a decided downward tendency.

ROBIN & TAR.—No sales in either article since last report.

COW PEAS.—We note the sale to-day of 100 bushels at 80 cts. per bushel.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18. Cotton is one-sixteenth lower on middling. The sales for the week amount to 26,000 bales. Flour Orleans, 64; Upland and Mobile, 6. Flour is one shilling lower for the week ending this day. Wheat three pence. Corn firm. Lard unchanged. Beef and pork active. Consols closed at 91 1/2 for money, and 91 1/2 for account.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. Naval Stores—Generally have been much depressed, chiefly on account of the "scarcity of Money," and prices of Spirits of Turpentine have tended strongly downward. Turpentine is in small stock, being insufficient to meet the freight engagements already made and the arrivals are moderate; the last sales of North County was made eight days since, to arrive, at \$4.62 1/2 per 280 lbs.; and some outside lots Charleston and Wilmington can be had at \$4.50 and under. Tar moves slowly, and common Rosin taken as wanted at \$2 per 310 lbs., but the enhanced rates of Freight also tend to depress the market for all descriptions. The sales are 1000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, a small part at 52 cts, but chiefly at 50, cash, in shipping order; 300 do. at 55, 90 and 56, 60 and 90 days, with retail lots at \$2, cash; 50 do. common Rosin, \$1.92 per 300 lbs. to \$2 per 310 lbs., do. delivered; 8000 No. 2, \$2 a 2 1/2 per 210 lbs.; 500 No. 1, \$2.50 per 280 lbs.; and 400 Wilmington Tar, for export, (warranted half thick.) \$3.75 per bbl. The stock of Turpentine may be 4000 bbls.; and Spirits Turpentine, 5 a 6000 bbl.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29. Cotton—The sales reached near 1700 bales, at downward trending prices, ranging from 7 to 9 1/2 according to quality.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 30. Cotton—We reduce our quotations on all grades—and dull.—Flour—We advance our figures, and would remark that sales are occasionally made at figures above our quotations.—Turpentine, yellow dip 3 1/5, virgin 2 60, scrape 1 50.—Spirits 48.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29. Business remains quiet. Sales of 700 bbls. Howard street flour at \$3.25. City Mill \$8. Corn, old and new, white 76 a 78; yellow do. 80 a 81. Rye 110 a 120 cts. Seeds unchanged. Provisions quiet. Groceries dull. Whiskey 42 a 44 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29. Breadstuffs are quiet. Flour—Sales at \$8.50. Rye Flour held at \$7; Corn Meal selling at \$4 1/2 per bbl. Wheat—Sales of red at 1 a \$1 95; white 1 98 a 2. Corn is selling at 87 a 88 cts. Oats 48 a 52 cts; Rye \$1 22 per bushel. Provisions and Groceries remain unchanged. Whiskey 43 a 44 cts. per gallon, in hhd and bbls.

OLD BRANDIES AND WINES—Superior quality, always on hand, for medicinal purposes. For sale by Nov 28. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Economy is Wealth.

PATENT Laundry Blue. The most economical Blue ever introduced for Laundry purposes. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist, Nov. 28.

Boy's Coats.

RECEIVED this morning, per Adams & Co.'s Express, another complete assortment; to which