THE COMMERCIAL VILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY OCTOBER 38, 1852,

REIGN ALLIANCES. sible partian of the Frem in the cour ry is tooling to the .esy is issuing to the encouragement of alliances ith fineign sations, and one of our porthern coas series to have taken an impetus from the retaining of a foreign writer of ability, who by saying: "What America now deands is foreig a renown ; the intoxication of sucest ; the respect of other nations, or if not their

respect, their fear." This wordy nonsense passes for wisdom, be

cause it comes from the pen of an able theorist. It is the casiest thing in the world for an imaginative genius to write glowingly about the policy and the wants and desires of mations. Such writers would be better employed in writing dramas for the stage, where they might have a hope of seeing their wild imaginings reposented in the best histrionic style-they never may expect that the world will be so lost to wisdom and so heedless of the teachings of history, as to cast characters in such a piece-a piece grounded on the plot which the above quotation embraces.

America demands foreign renown1 Was there of her age and power! People are pouring into her territory by thousands, daily, and still they come. This is not because of the renown which foreign alliances have brought us, for we have or the "intoxication of success" but the "respect of other nations," which we must possess, or the enterprising of other lands would not crowd

What is the cause of this unexampled prosperity; this respect abroad; this honorable standing among the nations of the earth? It is not because we have meddled with the affairs and stirred in the politics of Europe; it is not because we have listened to the teachings of the political mountebanks of Europe, or to the guidance of demented enthusiasts at home-but because we have respected the doctrine of the founders of the Republic, who taught us to pursue the policy of "peace, commerce, and hopest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

The United States have risen to power and wealth and consequence, by practicing the lessons taught by the clear heads and pure hearts of our own beloved republic; in all our progress to greatness and glory, we have not tasted of a single nostrum of the many prescriptions offered us by European empiries, though the vial has been incessently pressed to our lips-these foreigners declaring each one to be the "sovereignest thing on arth" for our disease of ignorance and stupidity; luess of perception in regard to political truth and artistical taste, &c. Yes, yes, their prescriptions are like "parmeciti for an inward bruise."

If it is insisted that foreigners know better than we do, how to fiddle, and dance, and all that, we 'cave in"-and we suppose we must in candor confess their superiority in some of the fine artsarising from better opportunities, but not from obler gifts or higher graces than we possess.-But of the practical operations of a republican government; of the democratic principle; of the servative influences of a system, by which a people govern themselves, they know nothing and are utterly incompetent to teach Americans, who the world in political science and are the only people on carth who can wisely control the destiny of empires, while securing the rights of man. And yet it is seriously proposed that we form mee with Great Britain! For what 7 To become entangled with the affairs of Europe; to ret ourselves into a guarrel about the claims of he princess Bobadil to the crown, or my lord odie to the same, 'or a dukedom-and for questions of this sort, so hard for a republican understanding to solve, we are to peril our institutions of freedom, if not our existence as a nation-and all this because it is the duty of such a growing and valiant people as we are, to take into our hands the balance of power in Europe; to right all the injured and protect all the weak persons in that region. Is not all this the very essence of political folly and humbug ? We had better attend to the "balance of power" in our own beloved Union-and achieve future greatness in the ence; by industry and enterprise, and a love of our own Constitution.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGARINE We have received Blackwood's Edinburgh Mag-nine for October, re-gublished by Leonard South & Co., New York. Price of Blackwood and any of the four Reviews 25; the four Reviews an Blackwood, \$10. Singly, the price of each is \$5. cals are very chang, as In any case these per they are all of the first class.

mbled on the The Legislature of Ver prospect of any material change:

to require on the present occasion a specific enumeration. A modification of the presens tariff is most obviously demanded, as essential to the prosperity and best interests of the American people The principal element which constitutes the wealth of the nation is labor. The great body of the people are directly employed in productive industry. That industry should be stimulated and its productions protected by the fostering hand of the general government. Without increasing the ever a nation so renowned as America already is. amount of revenue beyond what is required for defraying the expenses of government, adequate protection may be effectually secured, by a judicious discrimination in favor of articles of Amer. ican growth and American manufacture, in the assessment of specific duties on foreign importations. The encouragement of domestic manufactures and mechanical trades is essential to that division of labor which creates a home market for the surplus products of the soil, which in turn is reciprocated by the home market existing for the manufactured article, while a laudable competi tion open to all, is sure to bring the price of ev. ery commodity to its proper level, and to regulate and control the prices of imported fabrics. The importance of a home market cannot be too highly appreciated, especially by the producing classes. It saves the friction and expense of transportation, equalizes the circulating currency, and by its constancy prevents in a degree those financial revulsions consequent upon overtrading with foreign nations. It promotes that fraternal intercourse between different communities of the same Sate, and the citizens of different States, which is essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and to that equality of station, which is the growing element in our republican organization."

THE CRESCENT CITY.

The affair of the Crescent City still excites much nterest, and rumor gives varied and contradictory accounts of the facts connected with it, as well as the probable action of our government in the case. We published on Tuesday that Lieut. Porter was called to Washington under censure, and that he Scott. would be taken from the service of the Company and sent to sea. This is now contradicted, and it is said he will only receive instructions as to his future deportment in his present occupation. A Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald says our government views the matter in this light : That we have no right to force Cuba to admit Mr. Smith on shore, when their refusal to do so is evidently founded on the belief, wrongfully or rightfully, that it is necessary for the public peace of the island that all suspected persons should be excluded, and that Mr. Smith is looked upon as a disturber

to in that allow " It is enmoved that it han Spaniards in this and other clines are but another Cuten expedition, rogardiens of the fatal consequences of the last effort It is said 2,000 persons, chiefly boys, are coroll in this city ; that rolls are now o wards. All that come are provided for, and money is plenty and distributed freely. These are 15th and Gov. Fairbanks sent his message to the exaggerations. Such a force can never leave New Legislature on the 16th inst. The message refers York. They will be intercepted-men imprisoned chiefly to local matters. The following remarks and vessels and arms seized and condemned. It is relative to the Tariff are deserving of attention hardly possible men can be so reckless as to em-We believe this question will shortly occupy a bark on such an expedition, with defeat, imprisarge space in public discussions, but with little onment and garnote staring them in the face .-They have been warned again and again, and if "The views of the cltizens of Vermont on ques- they attempt to go, they must abide the consetions of national interest are too well understood quences. Government knows all these plans and movements, and this time will act- with energy

FROM UTAH.

and promptness."

An arrival at Independence brings later intelligence from Utah. Business at Salt Lake City was very active in all departments. Many immigrants were arriving in good health. The crops were abundant. Gov. Young's administration is represented as giving great satisfaction. Vast numbers of Indians were still collected about Fort Laramie, awaiting the arrival of Major Fitzpatrick to distribute the goods which arrived for them several Shaffer, the Utah Judges, was met on the plains. out against the Sioux.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

Warrenton, Oct. 28d, 1852. To the Editor of The Herald :

Sir: In the Editorial department of your paper of the 20th inst. occurs the following paragraph: Mr. Christmas, one of the Democratic Common ers in our State Legislature from the Democratic county of Warren, has bet largely on the election of Scott and Graham, and is ready to bet more on the same side. if any of his brother Democrats are inclined to stake their money on Pierce.

You have done me manifest injustice in thus epresenting me as entertaining the opinion that Scott and Graham will be elected. Precisely the reverse of this is my opinion; and if you or any of your friends think that Scott and Graham will receive a majority of the electoral votes at the ensuing election, I shall be glad to bet you \$ 1000 to \$ 750, that Pierce and King, and not Scott and

Graham, will be the next President and Vice President of the United States.

I have, it is true, made bets on both sides, since the nominations were made; but have always given odds when I have bet on the side of Pierce, and have received larger odds when I have bet on

I ask you, in justice to myself and to truth, to give this an insertion in your next paper, in order that the injury may be repaired. Very respectfully, yours,

THOS. H. CHRISTMAS.

To the Editor of The Commercial Dear Sir. Above I hand you a copy of a letter to the Herald, which I wish you to publish in your next issue, in case he should refuse to give it an Respectfully. insertion.

T. H. CHRISTMAS.

MULARD FILLMORE.

Secretary of State, and the Sacaries of the Tru saury, Interior, War, Navy, the Attorney General, and Postmisster General.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. WEBSTER. Mr. Webster's has been a lofty though not entirely successful career. Descended from an anafter the Landing at Plymouth, he was born in fore been extended over nine months beyond the to the last.

Young Webster received his education in the chair. common schools of his native town, in the famous Bhillins' Academy, at Exeter, in the family of Rev. Samuel Woods, of Boscawen, and at Dartmouth College, to which his father resolved unsolicited to send him-a great undertaking for a poor farmer. in what was still almost a ploneer settlement .the heart) while arguing a cause in Concord, New tained to the last.-N. Y. Tribune. Hampshire, in 1829.

Daniel Webster entered college in 1797, and graduated in 1801, spending the next year as Prinlivelihood by copying legal records. After spend. ing a few months in the law office of a Mr. Thomp. that the geologist of the expedition has deposited son, in Salisbury, he went to Boston and entered at the Department at Washington several specias a student the office of Christopher Gore an eminent lawyer and statesman, where he made rapid proficiency, and was admitted to the bar in March 1805. Returning to New Hampshire, he declined wen, till the old man's death, which occurred in is superabundant; the cotton crop excellent. April, 1836. The next year, Daniel relinquished The Lone Star publishes the result of some

Appleton, and died in Boston some years ago.

oppressing some of the nobler forensic efforts of

ator of the United States. Toward the close his first wife died, while he war on his i way to Washington to take his seat in The next (1828) was signalized by the defeat of J. Q. Adams and the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. During the session of 1829-30 occurred the memorable debate on Pooto's resolution respecting the public lands, wherein Mr. Webster, cestry originally Scotch, but for a time resident in in replying to Col. Hane, of South Carolina, vindi-England, which migrated to this country very soon cated his right to rank first among living debaters. Mr. Webster remained in the Senate, advocating Salisbury, (now Boscawen) New Hampshire, on the character of the United Status Bank, condemnthe 18th day of January, 1782. His life has there- ing the veto by which that recharter was defeated -opposing the re-election of Gen. Jackson, and seventy years allotted to man. His earliest known supporting Mr. Clay in opposition to him-vigorprogenitor was Thomas Webster, who settled at ously opposing nullification when attempted to be Hampton, near the sea-coast of New Hampshire, put in practice in 1833-opposing the Tariff Comas early as 1636. The Websters were generally promise of that year-the removal of deposites, farmers and (on occasion) soldiers, were fair-hair | &c., &c. He was a candidate for President in 1886 ed, of light complexion and siender frame. The but received the 12 votes of Massachusetts statesman inherited his sturdy frame, dark fea- only. He continued to serve in the Senate, warmtures, black hair, &c., from his father's mother- ly advocating the election of General Harrison in daughter of Dev. Stephen Batchelder, and a wo- 1840, until he was called thence to take the first man of remarkable force of character. His own place in Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, which he con mother was also a woman of rare intellectual pow- tinued to fill after Harrison's untimely death, uners. His father, after fighting well for his King der Tyler's administration. He remained in the and country in the French and Indian wars, ob- Cabinet until 1843, having meantime negotiated tained, after the peace of 1763, a grant of land in the Ashburton treaty, whereby our long disputed Salisbury; at the head of the Merrimac river, and North-Eastern Boundary was definitely settled, weeks ago. The train escorting Mesars. Reid and there built his log cabin and commenced his and returned to the Senate on the 4th of March, clearing in 1764-the farthest North of any Brit- 1845. He there opposed the Mexican war as he all well. The Mormons are building up a dense ish subject in New England. The log house long had previously opposed the Annexation of Texas. city, and extending their settlements in every di- since vanished, as did the frame one built beside He did not, however, oppose the granting of suprection. A war party of Pawnees are said to be it, in which Daniel Webster was born; but the plies for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Webfarm remains in the family, and the trees which ster was a candidate for the Whig Presidential shaded his boyhood and the well whence he quen- nomination at Philadelphia in 1848, but very meached his thirst, still wooed him with their well- gerly supported. Had his friends chosen to asremembered attractions, on each recurring visit, sent to his nomination for Vice President with Gen. Taylor, he might have filled the Presidential

on, Mr. Website was in the latter year chosen a

On the 7th of March, 1850, while the Country and Congress were both agitated by questions connected with the organization of Territories recently acquired from Mexico and the proposed interdiction of slavery therein, Mr. Webster made his memorable speech, taking ground in favor of a His brother Ezckiel was also sent a little later to compromise respecting the Territories, and against Dartmouth, imposing on them both, as well as on any act or proviso by Congress aiming to exclude their parents, the necessity of observing a most slavery therefrom. Mr. W. voted steadily against S rigorous economy. But they were both carried the Wilmot proviso and all kindred measures, uncreditably through, and more than justified the til. on the sudden death of Gen. Taylor, (July 11, L fond hopes of their parents. Ezekiel became a 1851,) he was called by Mr. Fillmore to fill once lawyer of eminence, but fell dead (of disease of more the first place in the Cabinet, which he re-

FROM TEXAS.

We have a few interesting items from Texas: The rumor that gold exists on the head waters cipal of an Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, for \$350 of the Brazos has, says the Houston Telegraph of per annum, which he saved entire, earning his the 8th instant, been fully confirmed by the recent exploration of Captain Marcy. It is added mens of pure gold, which were found near the Wichita mountains.

The Galveston Journal of the 7th inst. says :-A travelling correspondent of ours, who has just a proffered Clerkship in the Court of which his passed through Harriss, Montgomery, Grimes and father was now a Judge; and as his father was Washington counties, writes us from Washington risibly declining, he settled beside him at Bosca- as follows: "The crops are good. The corn crop

his business to his brother Ezekiel, and removed days cotton picking in Washington county. On

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Nooring, W boards 13 00 a 15 00 Iand and scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Cruse half price. RIVER LUMBER. Nooring, 11 50 a 12 50 Vde bo'rds 7 50 a 9 00 cantling, 4 50 a 5 00 cantling, 4 50 a 2 0 cantling, 4 50 a 3 3 cantling, 30 a 33	German, 124 a Blistered, 6 a Best Cast 18 a 22 Best quality Mill saws, 6 feet, 5 00 a Sugar per 1b. N. Orleans 7 a Porto Rico 64 a 74 St. Croix, 8 a Loaf, 94 a 104 TIM BER, per 1000 feet. Stipping, 10 75 a 11 00 Prime mill 74 a 16 00 Commun; 5 50 a 7 00 Inferior, 3 50 a 4 00 Tallow pr 1b, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. Madeirs, 1 00 a 4 00 Port, 100 a 4 00
Nooring, W boards 13 00 a 15 00 Iand and scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Cruse half price. RIVER LUMBER. Nooring, 11 50 a 12 50 Vde bo'rds 7 50 a 9 00 cantling, 4 50 a 5 00 cantling, 4 50 a 2 0 cantling, 4 50 a 3 3 cantling, 30 a 33	German, 124 a Blistered, 6 a Best Cast 18 a 22 Best quality Mill saws, 6 feet, 5 00 a Sugar per 1b. N. Orleans 7 a Porto Rico 64 a 74 St. Croix, 8 a Loaf, 94 a 104 TIM BER, per 1000 feet. Stipping, 10 75 a 11 00 Prime mill 74 a 16 00 Commun; 5 50 a 7 00 Inferior, 3 50 a 4 00 Tallow pr 1b, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. Madeirs, 1 00 a 4 00 Port, 100 a 4 00
Nooring, W boards 13 00 a 15 00 Iand and scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Kefuse half price. RIVER LUMBER. Nooring, 11 50 a 15 00 cantling, 4 50 a 5 00 cantling, 4 50 a 124 do kegs 13 ime pr bbl. 1 124 LIQUORS, per gallon. each brandy pple, 374 a 1 00 tye whiskey 45 a 75 lectified, 26 a 28 V E Rum, 30 a 33 IOLASSES per gallon.	German, 124 a Blistered, 6 a Best Cast 18 a 22 Best quality Mill saws, 6 feet, 5 00 a Sugar per 1b. N. Orleans 7 a Porto Rico 64 a 74 St. Croix, 8 a Loaf, 94 a 104 TIM BER, per 1000 feet. Stipping, 10 75 a 11 00 Prime mill 74 a 16 00 Commun; 5 50 a 7 00 Inferior, 3 50 a 4 00 Tallow pr 1b, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. Madeirs, 1 00 a 4 00 Port, 100 a 4 00
Nooring, W boards 13 00 a 15 00 Iand and scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Cruse half price. RIVER LUMBER. Nooring, 11 50 a 12 50 Vde bo'rds 7 50 a 9 00 cantling, 4 50 a 5 00 cantling, 4 50 a 2 0 cantling, 4 50 a 3 3 cantling, 30 a 33	German, 124 a Blistered, 6 a Best Cast 18 a 22 Best quality Mill saws, 6 feet, 5 00 a Sugar per 1b. N. Orleans 7 a Porto Rico 64 a 74 St. Croix, 8 a Loaf, 94 a 104 TIM BER, per 1000 feet. Stipping, 10 75 a 11 00 Prime mill 74 a 16 00 Commun; 5 50 a 7 00 Inferior, 3 50 a 4 00 Tallow pr 1b, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. Madeirs, 1 00 a 4 00 Port, 100 a 4 00
Nooring, W boards 13 00 a 15 00 Iand and scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Kefuse half price. RIVER LUMBER. Nooring, 11 50 a 12 50 Vde bo'rds 7 50 a 9 00 cantling, 4 50 a 5 00 cantling, 4 50 a 124 do kegs 13 Jime pr bbl. 1 124 LIQUORS, per gallon. Pach brandy pple, 374 a 1 00 Lye whiskey 45 a 75 tectified, 26 a 28 I E Rum, 30 a 33 IOLASSES per gallon. New Orleans, a	German, 124 a Blistered, 6 a Best Cast 18 a 22 Best quality Mill saws, 6 feet, 5 00 a Sugar per lb. N. Orleans 7 a Porto Rico 64 a 74 St. Croix, 8 a Loaf, 94 a 104 TIM BER, per 1000 feet. Shipping, 10 75 a 11 00 Prime mill 74 a 16 00 Commun, 5 50 a 7 00 Inferior, 3 50 a 4 00 Tallow pr lb, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. Madeira, 1 00 a 4 00 Port, 1 00 a 4 00 Port, 1 00 a 5 00 Halaga, 40 a 75
Plooring, W boards 13 00 a 15 00 Iand and scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Cefuse half price. RIVER LUMBER. Plooring, 11 50 a 12 50 Vde bo'rds 7 50 a 9 00 cantling, 4 50 a 5 00 cantling, 4 50 a 124 do kegs ime pr bbl. 1 124 LIQUORS, per gallon. each brandy pple, 374 a 1 00 ye whiskey 45 a 75 lectified, 26 a 28 V E Rum, 30 a 33 IOLASSES per gallon. lew Orleans, a FREI	German, 124 a Blistered, 6 a Best Cast 18 a 22 Best quality Mill saws, 6 feet, 6 00 a Sugar per lb. N. Orleans 7 a Porto Rico 64 a 74 St. Croix, 8 a Loaf, 94 a 104 TIM BER, per 1000 feet. Shipping, 10 75 a 11 00 Prime mill 71 a 10 00 Commun, 5 50 a 4 00 Commun, 5 50 a 4 00 Inferior, 3 50 a 4 00 Pallow pr b, 7 s 8 WINES, per gallon. Madeirs, 1 00 a 4 00 Port, 1 00 a 4 00 Malaga, 40 a 25 GHTS.
Plooring, W boards 13 00 a 15 00 Iand and scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Cefuse half price. RIVER LUMBER. Plooring, 11 50 a 12 50 Vde bo'rds 7 50 a 9 00 Ceantling, 4 50 a 5 00 cantling, 4 50 a 20 LIQUORS, per gallon. Ple, 374 a 1 00 Lye whiskey 45 a 75 lectified, 26 a 28 V E Rum, 30 a 33 IOLASSES per gallon. Iew Orleans, a FREI 'o NEW YORK :	German, 124 a Blistered, 6 a Best Cast 18 a 22 Best quality Mill saws, 6 feet, 5 00 a Sugar per lb. N. Orleans 7 a Porto Rico 64 a 74 St. Croix, 8 a Loaf, 94 a 104 TIM BER, per 1000 feet. Shipping, 10 75 a 11 00 Prime mill 71 a 10 00 Communit, 5 50 a 7 00 Inferior, 3 50 a 4 00 Port, 1 00 a 4 00 Maders, 40 a 25
Plooring, W boards 13 00 a 15 00 Iand and scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Cefuse half price. RIVER LUMBER. Plooring, 11 50 a 12 50 Vde bo'rds 7 50 a 9 00 Ceantling, 4 50 a 5 00 cantling, 4 50 a 20 LIQUORS, per gallon. Ple, 374 a 1 00 Lye whiskey 45 a 75 lectified, 26 a 28 V E Rum, 30 a 33 IOLASSES per gallon. Iew Orleans, a FREI 'o NEW YORK :	German, 124 a Blistered, 6 a Best Cast 18 a 22 Best quality Mill saws, 6 feet, 5 00 a Sugar per lb. N. Orleans 7 a Porto Rico 64 a 74 St. Croix, 8 a Loaf, 94 a 104 TIM BER, per 1000 feet. Shipping, 10 75 a 11 00 Prime mill 71 a 10 00 Communit, 5 50 a 7 00 Inferior, 3 50 a 4 00 Port, 1 00 a 4 00 Maders, 40 a 25
Plooring, W boards 13 00 a 15 00 land and scantling, 13 00 a 15 00 Vide boards edged, 14 00 a 15 00 Cefuse half price. RIVER LUMBER. Plooring, 11 50 a 12 50 Vde bo'rds 7 50 a 9 00 cantling, 4 50 a 5 00 cantling, 4 50 a 1 24 do kegs 13 Jime pr bbl. 1 124 LIQUORS, per gallon. Pach brandy pple, 374 a 1 00 Lye whiskey 45 a 75 lectified, 26 a 28 I E Rum, 30 a 33 IOLASSES per gallon. New Orleans, a	German, 124 a Blistered, 6 a Best Cast 18 a 22 Best quality Mill saws, 6 feet, 5 00 a Sugar per lb. N. Orleans 7 a Porto Rico 64 a 74 St. Croix, 8 a Loaf, 94 a 104 TIM BER, per 1000 feet. Shipping, 10 75 a 11 00 Prime mill 71 a 10 00 Communi, 5 50 a 7 00 Inferior, 3 50 a 4 00 Tallow pr lb, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. Madeira, 1 00 a 4 00 Port, 1 00 a 4 00 Alalega, 40 a 25 GHTS.

FREIGHT	A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACT OF A
TO NEW YORK:	all the second states and
Naval Stores, 25 on deck 30 under	- We want the Con
Spirits Turpentine,	50 cts. pe bbl.
Yarn and Sheeting,	61 cts. per foot.
Cotton,	si " bale.
Pea Nuts.	6 " " oush.
O PHILADELPHIA:	
Naval Stores, 30 on and 35 under.	and the second
Spirits Turpentine,	55 cts per bbl.
Yarn and Sheeting,	61 per foot.
Cotton,	Sl per bale
Rice,	15 cts. per 100 lbg
Wilmington Bank Rate	s of Exchange.
Checks on New York,	l per cent prem
" " Philadelphia,	1 days of the

An alliance induced ! As pompous and conseential as foreign politicians are in their teach- nearly all the mail steamers being in that cateings, and as anxious as some of them are that gory.

and adopt "intervention," and "alliance," we can form none that can be any other than an alliance of benevolence on our part; a prodigal othing in exchange-unless it be something to ne out of an uncalled for quarrel with an empty pocket, broken bones and a ruined Con-

What this country may do when she is 30 qr 40 years o'der, may not now be said. But at present we have enough to do to strengthen our home "alliances" to setile the question of the "higher law," and other matters that will not be got over for somedime, we guess; at any rate, not soon enough to take part in ,the ,commotions which are said to threaten Europe st.this.time.

LAST HOURS OF MR. WEBSTER.

On our last page will be found some interesting matter relative to the last hours of Mr. Webster. Also, statements of the mander in which notice of his death was received at several places. These adjeate the deep feeling of our people on the me lancholy occasion, which will be universally exbibited throughout the country.

SOUTHERN LADIES' BOOK. We have received the November number of the Southern Ladies' Book, published at N. Orleans. by Wm. T. Leonard & Co. at three dollars per m. It is really a very handsome Periodical, nd stands, in all respects, in successful rivalry ith the best publications of the day.

WHIG MEETING AND BARBACUE. boro Sound at the house of Alexloulets on Saturday next 30th inst. ocrain allks, - to every body without distinc- to the British consumer. tion of party to attend and partake.

CALIFORNIA.

ed and sixty-one vessels arrived at an Prancisco in July and August. This is equal o 1.560 a year, and it must be recollected that a 1,800 tous burden. Of this number, seventeen tere from New York, fourteen from Boston, and there is no diminution in the number of O arriving. The duties on foryear are estimated at three mil-

This is a correct view of the subject. It is ab surd for us to insist that Cuba shall admit any of our citizens, if they are suspected of being hostile to her, and are believed to be the disturbers

of her peace. We can give no satisfactory account of the no. sition of things at Washington in this matter : but feel quite sure that those who have looked for serious consequences as growing out of it, will be better informed in a few days, and that those who have desired to have a fuss about it, will be dis appointed.

It is further reported, on the authority of a Washington Correspondent, that Lieut. Porter has had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy He will not return to the Crescent City, but will resume the command of the Georgia. The Navy Department has no control over the former vessel whilst the Georgia, to which Capt. Porter is attached, and from which he was merely temporano way that we have arrived at our present rily absent, is under the orders of the Department. It is considered proper that officers of the Navy should only be attached to such ships as are at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy-

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. We have heretofore noticed some movements in Canada, relative to reciprocal trade with the benevolence, too, where we will give all and get United States. The desires and opinions of our neighbors have been embodied in Resolutions which have been agreed to by the House of Assembly of Canada. The following is an epitome of the commercial policy thus avowed:

"That the Imperial Act for the repeal of the corn laws deprived the British provinces of protection to their agricultural products in the home market, while it contained no provisions enabling Her Majesty to insist on the principle of reciprocity by foreign nations.

That by the Imperial Narigation Act, author-Ity is given Her Majesty to protect British shipping, by imposing the same duties on vessels and carriages of any foreign nation which are exacted from British vessels by such foreign powers.

"That in the opinion of this House, the prinought to be extended to agricultural produce of Great Britain and Her Majesty's Colonies. That this House is apprehensive that unless Her Majesty is enabled to act authoritatively in the matter,

reciprocity will never be granted by the United States. That the prediction contained in the address of this House to Her Majesty in 1846, that this change in the commercial policy of the Ema cordial invitation is extended to Whigs and measures which will increase the price of bread

That it is accordingly desirable that an hum-

ble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to enact, that Her Majesty may. if she thinks fit, impose the like duties on the tene vessels are mostly of the largest class, 700 production of those foreign nations who impose duties on the national production of Great Britain or British North America, when imported allan China is renty six. The trade between Ohina rect from any seaport within those countries, and to repeal so much of the first clause of the 32th and 18th Nic, as revises the fifth clause of the 8th and 9th Vic., conferring advantages upon vessels of the United States, which they withhold from those of Canada."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 28. A fire broke out about en o'clock this forenoon in the three story brick building No. 53 Canal street, in this city, belonging to A. B. Dike, and occupied by B. R. Almy & Co. dealers in paper, &c. The loss must be at least \$10,000. (and no insurance) the whole of their stock being consumed. The building was insured at the Atlantic office for \$1 200, which will probably cover the loss.

From the National Intelligence). RESPECT TO THE ILLUTRIOUS DEAD. Wherever the news of the death of the great Statesman has yet penetrated, spontaneous maniwas first elected at thirty years of age. festations have marked the public sorrow, and the depth of admiration and respect which the deceased had held in the hearts of his countrymen. speeches, have done injustice to his abilities by Yesterday morning the President directed all the Executive Offices to be closed during the day. his early manhood. We have a clear recollection and the public edifices to be hung with mourning. of reading a Fourth of July Oration of his-we Official information was ordered to be communicated to the Representatives of Foreign Powers, and transmitted to our own Ministers abroad, of the afflicting event; and we understand that an affecting letter of condolence was addressed by the President to Mrs. Webster, whose virtues and estimable qualities command sincere sympathy in her great loss, as they do the respect of all who have the happiness of knowing her.

The following in the beautiful and touching letter addressed by the President to the Heads of the several Departments :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington,

Monday Morning, October 25, 1852. unsurpassed ability. Gentlemen: The painful intelligence received yesterday enforces upon me the sad duty of announcing to the Executive Departments the death of the Secretary of State. Daniel Webster died at Marshfield, in Massachusetts, on Sunday, the 24th of October, between two and three o'clock the practice of the law. He declined a nominain the morning. Senate, which influential men offered to canvass

Whilst this irreparable loss brings its natural sorrow to every American heart, and will be heard, far beyond our borders, with mourbful respect ciple of reciprocity adopted by the navigation act wherever civilization has nurtured men who find in transcendent intellect and faithful patriotic service a theme for praise, it will visit with still more poignant emotion his colleagues in the Administration, with whom his relations have been so intimate and so cordial.

to his country; the admiration of it to the world. The record of his wisdom will inform future genpire would tend to the reduction of prices on Ca- erations, not less than its utterance has enlighten- in the minds of most citizens. He distinguished nadian productions below the United States, has ed the present. He has bequeathed to posterity himself (1823) by a proposition looking to an earbeen fully realized-that the Legislative Assem- the richest fruits of the experience and judgment bly of this province have on no occasion, since of a great mind conversant with the greatest na- nificent speech in its support. He favored also a A Whig Mosting and Free Barbacue will take the Imperial Act of 1846, addressed the home tional concerne. In these his memory will en- like acknowledgment of South American indepeneovernment for any exclusive favor in the mar- dure as long as our country shall continue to be dence. In 1824 he made his great free trade kets in Britain, neither do they now ask for any the fiomerand quardian of freemen. The people will share with the Executive De-

partments in the common grief which bewalls his trade, and the Federalists were its principal chamdeparture from amongst us.

In the expression of individual regret at this afflicting event, the Executive Departments of the Government will be careful to manifest every observance of honor which custom has established as appropriate to the memory of one so eminent as a public functionary, and so distinguished as a citizen.

The Acting Secretary of State will co this sad intelligence to the Diplomatic Corps pear this Government, and through our Ministers a- Mr. Adams. He and John Bandolph were tellers

to Portsmouth, and was married the following uplands, worth from eight to ten dollars per acre summer, to Grace Fletcher, daughter of Rev. Mr. the smallest quantity picked in one day by one Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H.. By her he had of eighteen hands, was 805 pounds, and the largfour children-Grace, Fletcher, Julia, and Ed. est 477 pouzds. On Mr. Graham's plantation. ward-of whom Fletcher alone survives. Edward near Chapel Hill, with fifteen hands, the largest died in Mexico, in 1847, while serving as a Major quantity of cotton picked by any was 533 pounds, of Marsachusetts Volunteers. Julia became Mrs. and the smallest 329 pounds.

The Indianola Bulletin of the 7th inst. publishes a list of premiums offered by thirteen mercan-Mr. Webster lived nine years in Portsmouth, tile firms of that place to the traders and 'producand was thence elected to Congress in November, ers of Western Texas. Among the premiums we 1812, and re-elected in 1814. New Hampshire notice one for the greatest number of bales cotthen elected by general ticket, and we believe Mr. Webster uniformly led the Federal ticket. His ton brought in for sale or shipment; one for the best packed lot of cotton, one for the largest talents were widely known to be extraordinary, though he had filled no public station, when he amount of hides and peltries; one for the best hegshead of Texas grown sugar, and several mi-

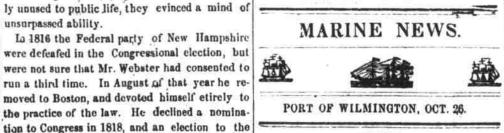
nor ones. The premiums are wrought silver Either Mr. Webster's own squeamishness or that pitchers, goblets, &c. of the editors of the successive editions of his

FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Mexicco to the 1st inst. are rereceived. The general intelligence is not of particular interest

think delivered when he was but 21 or at most 22 The country continues agitated by meditions years of sge-which, for ability of statement, movements. Half a dozen departments seem in breadth of view and vigor of language, would do open insubordination. At Orizaba, at Guadalajara, credit to the maturest mind. But it was a Fedeand at Mazatlan prounciamientos have been deral oration, and you will look for it in vain in any clared. Feeble attempts have been made to supcollection of his speeches. So of the great ma- press them, but the Government is at once so weak and so unpopular that no energetic means jority of his anti-war speeches in Congress from can be employed.

1813 to 1815, inclusive. True, he did not oppose Congress has assemb 'ed in extra session for the the prosecution of the war, now we were in for it. purpose of taking into consideration measures for Mr. Webster's anti-war speeches of 1813-'14 the re establishment of public order. With the exception of a decree greatly abridging the liberhave rarely been surpassed in vigor and cogency, ty of the press, nothing of importance had been and coming from a young country lawyer, entiretransacted at the last accounts.



ARRIVED.

25. Schr. Ballance, Mathis, from Charleston, Pierce & Neilson. Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte

to Chadbourn & Hooper. 26. U S M Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from

Charleston, wilh 83 passengers. Steamer Evergreen, Parker, from Fayetteville,

Dutch Brig Krone, Hoppe, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. Schr. Champion, Dexter, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown, with Naval Stores.

Steamer Brothers, Marshall, from Fayetteville, to John Banks, 2 boats in tow. CLEARED.

25. Steamer Rowan, Barbery, for Fayetteville,

by E. J. Lutterloh, with 1 boat in tow. 26. U.S.M. steamer Vanderbilt Sterett for Charleston, with 51 passengers.

Schr. C. B. Glover, Rabun, for Shaliotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Sally Ann, Stowe, for Hyde County, by DeRosset & Brown.

27. Brig Manzanillo, Berry, for Richmond, by J. & D. McBae & Co., with 160,000 feet Lumber. Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by

Schr. Marry Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fay-etteville, by E. J. Lutterloh. Schr. Marine, Powell, for N. Y., by Geo. Harriss, with 1.685 bbls Rosin, 511 bbls Spirits Tarpoa-tipe, 185 bales Cotton, 20 bales Sheeting, 15 bales Yarn; 3 bales Wool, 2 casks Flax Seed, 2 hids War 10 bbls Front 82 000 feet Lumber.

Wax, 10 bbls Fruit, 82,000 feet Lumber DISASTER.

Mr. Adams. He and John Bandolph were tellers when the House elected Mr. Adams President-by The members of the Cabinet are requested, as a further testimony of respect for the deceased, of the ablest and most influential supporters of the vessel a total loss.

Boston, Baltimore. Virginia, " Charleston Re 10 207

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS ON MARKET. We have but little for remark in this number ithe water courses still continue low, consequently but little produce comes to market above tideway ; the larger portion, at present, is brought per Rail Road and small Vessels.

TURPENTINE .- About 1,750 bbls have been disposed of at \$3,45 per bbl to \$8,40 per bbl for Soft, and \$1,721 per bbl for Hard, market closing at \$3,40 and \$1,721 per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Some 580 bbls changed hands at 48 cents per gallon.

Rosin.- 500 bbls common Rosin (in large bbls) sold at \$1,171 per bbl. TAR.-180 bbls Tar sold at \$2,85 per bbl.

TIMBER.-6 rafts were sold at the following prices, viz : \$4, 7,50, 7.75, 9.50, 10,50 and 12,00 per M., price varying as in quality.

LUMBER, STAVES AND SHINGLES .- None in market that we hear of.

SALT.-1,000 sacks were sold at \$1,15 per sack 90 days.

HAY .- A sale of Hay at \$1,45 per 100 lbs, was made yesterday at auction.

IRISH POTATORS .- 100 bbls were sold at anotio for \$1.82 per bbl.

CORN .- No late arrivals of Corn ; stock on hand decreasing, last sales reported were at 621 cents per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET.

We have nothing to report in relation to the New York Market, later than we gave on Tues-day. The mail brought us no papers from that city.

CHARLESTON MARKET. Oct. 26. The market yesterday for Colton ex-perienced a good demand, but without improve-ment in the former depression of prices. The sales amounted to near 1,800 bales, at extremes from 8[±]₁ to 10[±]₁; bulk of the sales at 9[±]₁ a 10[±]₁.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Oct. 25. Cotton .- Prices rule about the same sales reaching about 850 bales, at 10 a 12c for Uplands, and 104 a 12c for New Orleans, cash and time.

Flour.-Some 9000 a 10,000 bbls. standard Pennsylvania and Western brands have been disposed of for shipment at \$4,371 a \$4,50 per barrel.

Corn-About 15,000 bushels have been disposed of at 78 a 75c for good Southern and Penna yellow, mostly at 74c; white at YOc, and some small lots new yellow, at 56c. Naval Stores.—Sales of Spirits Surpentine, at 55 a 60c per gallon, cash and time, at which lat-ter price it is now in demand, but holders ask higher rates. Sales of Rosin at \$2,50 a 3 for soap 100 bbls Pitch sold at \$1,75, and Tar in lots at \$2,75 per bbl.

Rice is scarce, at 41 a 54c per 1b as in quality.

THICK BROGANS.

RECEIVED this day per Schr. E. S. Powell, Son pres. THICK BROGANS, manufactured for the rice farmers to our order. These who have been wanting will please bring in their measures. Our stock is now complete-we have now over 2,000 pre of Brogans, which we are selling as low as suy other house in the place for the same quali-ty, and we would say to the Rice farmers. Tarpen-tine makers, Shingle getters, and owners of slaves in general, that we have something extra in the way of a Brogan for your negroes' wasr. Call at JONES & GARDNER'S. Oct 28. Oct 28.

COTTON YARN BALES of Celton Yarn, assorted numbers sale by J. RATHAWAY & SO

for in his behalf, at a little later period, but ser, ved as a Presidential Elector in 1820, and as to A. D. Caxauz.

by over 1,000 majority, and returned to the Conn-Of his subsequent career we may speak more hurriedly, since its leading features must be fresh ly recognition of Greek independence, and a magspeech-the ablest ever delivered on that side of the question. Boston was then the focus of free

sion greatly to modify, if not entirely his free trade

covred, though never personally an admirer o

member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1821. In the fall of 1822 he was again presented to represent Boston in Congress (House) and so urgently that he did not feel at liberty to decline. He was chosen The fame of our illustrious statesman belongs cils of the Nation, after an absence of six years.

pions, while the mass of the Democracy, counseled by Clay, Suyder, D. D. Tompkins, Baldwin, H Niles, Mathow Carey, &c, had for years been the ardent advocates of protection. The times have altered since then; Mr. Webster has seen occa-

potions. New England unitedly supported John Quincy Adams for President in 1924, and Mr. Webster