DESCRIPTION OF SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

STILLWATER, Lake St. Croix, Aug. 6, 1847.

Messrs. Editors:—I have now been a month in the Territory of Wisconsin. I had but a meagre idea of this North-West section of the Republic, until I came and saw for myself the openings and prairies, the woodlands and groves, the lakes and rivers, the springs and streamlets, the flowers and shrubbery, and the ten thousand varied manifestations of the pleasant and beautiful that here cheer the heart and enliven the feelings. I speak more particularly of that portion of the Territory lying south of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, which, I venture to say, is not surpassed by any section of our unequalled West. In producitiveness, it is all that can be desired; in health, the people have but little reason to complain, and in pleasantness of scenery no other land can boast superiority. In travelling through any portion of southern Wisconsin, our eye meets a continued succession of varied landscapes, that cannot fail to engross the attention of every observer, and afford that degree of pleasure which almost annihilates time and drowns in forgetfulness whatever of sorrow may have been cherished, and dissipates whatever of moroseness or ill nature may have been felt. To properly describe any one of a thousand landscapes I have seen, requires the genius of the poet and the painter, and above all, to convey the faintest idea of the eastern hemisphere, of the beams, during an hour before sunrise, is a task that few would be bold enough to undertake. I shall remember with my latest recollection, the sunrise of the 21st July, witnessed at Mineral Point. Let the susceptible note every rapture inspired by a similar scene in Italy, and then transport themselves to Wisconsin, and I will venture on their frankness to confess that they never before so deeply penetrated the meaning of a sunrise that is not unusual in this favored land.

The progress of Wisconsin, in settlement, is unsurpassed by any portion of the West. In 1840, her population was 30,940, a large portion of which had long before been fixed in the mineral region, which has made comparatively little advance in this respect. The population, according to the census of 1846, was over 155,000, showing an increase of over 124,000, most of which had been made within five years. Milwaukie, through not born till 1835, is now a city of 12,000 souls, and Racine, Southport, Little Fort and Sheboygan, are remarkably flourishing towns, of but a few years growth, numbering from 3000 to 5000 people. Milwaukie is 90 and Sheboygan 150 miles below Chicago.

Almost all of Southern Wisconsin is well adapted to agriculture. Noble farms are speedily made on the prairies and openings, and three years culture makes them look like long improved farms, yet possessing all their original fertility. The prairies are not unbounded, but I passed through one fifteen miles in extent. Generally, they are of moderate bounds, and dotted here and there with beautiful forest islands. Many are prejudiced against prairie lands, because of the scarcity of timber, but a calculation will prove that a farm may be made in the centre of the widest prairie, provided it be within ten miles of a navigable stream, and supplied with building and fencing materials, brought from the Alleghany country, as cheaply as a farm can be made in the heavy timbered land, and with far less hard work. It requires all the bone and sinew of one generation to bring a timbered country, as Ohio was into a state of pleasant cultivation. Farmers in this section can live as well and as easily as they please. Labor sufficient for exercise is all that is required to maintain a complete independence. Many cases are known where the poor have settled upon vacant land, and enabled from the product thereof to support themselves and pay for a quarter section in two years.

Would that multitudes of the poor who pine in our cities might come out into this goodly land and have their mouths filled, and hearts blessed, and children ennobled by the fatness of the fields and the richness of the scenery of this unappreciated country. The land of Southern Wisconsin is mainly entered, but there is some left yet, and more farther north and west. In the Milwaukie district, which includes all as far west as Madison, and north to near Sheboygan, four-fifths of the land is taken. Wisconsin was not designed for an unhealthy country. Her high rolling prairies, and openings, blooming with flowers of almost infinite variety and beauty; her bountiful springs of pure water, and living streamlets sparkling along their pebbly beds, and her delightful lakes of transparent depth, which lend a freshness to the summer breezes, were not made to generate disease and curse a people for whose enjoyment they were created.

Wisconsin is settled by a class of very fine people—neat, industrious, economical and temperate. There is near Racine a large settlement of Norwegians, who are very much admired by their neighbors. They have commenced a publication in their own language. There are several settlements from Norway. There is a strong spirit of advancement among the people, and I look for the accomplishment of much by them for real human progress. If they do not present the world with something brighter and nobler than has yet been seen, they will be greatly blamable, for God Almighty has given them every thing that can promote true human well-being. Let them live to be great and happy, see to the good education of their children, and every thing desirable will be realized.

With regard to internal improvements little has yet been done, but much is said on the subject. Charters are procured for railroads from Milwaukie and Sheboygan across the Territory. Five years will probably witness the connection of the Mississippi with Lake Michigan and Milwaukie, and less than that time afterward will give the people of the Winnebago country a railroad to Sheboygan. The worlds of wheat that will be grown throughout the country must be carried away, and railroads will do it. I suppose, also, that a northern and southern railroad will be constructed in the course of ten years, leading into the heart of the great Illinois coal field, to bring up fuel for the inhabitants of the prairies. Coal will undoubtedly be furnished to them as cheap as wood at $2 per cord. Young timber, however, readily grows up on the prairies, so that none need fear that by coming to Wisconsin their fields will be without fences, and their stoves without fuel. The present stock of timber will last ten years, during which time a prudent foresight will provide enough.

Madison, the capital of the Territory, which ought rather to be called a State, is beautifully situated between 3d and 4th lakes, two of the chain of lakes numbered from one to four. The State House is a fine building of stone, erected in the midst of a delightful oaken grove and overlooking both lakes. The water of the lakes is remarkably clear, the shores clean and pebbly, and the surrounding scenery extremely beautiful. No State can boast a pleasanter location for the seat of government.

I am now at the head of the St. Croix lake, but as this sheet is nearly full, I shall not now speak of this section. I shall start in three or four days with A. R. on a tour through the wilderness to Lake Superior, to be gone until the first of November. We have a hard voyage before us but there will be sufficient interest to richly compensate for all difficulties. Yours, truly,

L. A. H.

Correspondence—Extract of a letter, dated

LAWRENCE, (Mass.) Aug. 28, 1847.

Allow me to give you an account of the rise and progress of this new city, which seems to have sprang up as it were by the hand of magic.

Three years ago I visited the spot upon which the city is built, and then I little thought how great a change the scene that I then beheld would undergo. Peaceful and fertile fields, then spread out the rich harvest to my view; and a solitary farm house, about the only habitation on the spot. And as I wandered along the bank of the Merrimack, gathering a few mementos of the former "Lords of the soil;" such as the heads of arrows, stone chisels, and other relics of Indian antiquity, I did not think how soon the noise and bustle of city life would alter every part of the scene. But many and great changes will take place, in many now peaceful spots as long as the age of improvement exists; the retired vale, and solemn forest, must sooner or later resound with the hammer's stroke, or the shrill sound of the steam whistle.

The city of Lawrence, incorporated at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, lies between the towns of Andover and Methuen, on the Merrimac river, 23 miles N. W. from Boston, and 9 miles below Lowell. The location for the city could not have been more judiciously chosen, possessing great natural advantages, such as an abundance of stone for every kind of Masonry, plenty of timber, delightful water, and scenery of the most charming nature.

Lawrence is to be principally devoted to Manufacturing; and the first steps that were taken for this purpose, was by the Essex Company, who received their charter March 20th, 1845, which empowered them to build a dam and canal, and create water power for manufacturing purposes; having a capital of one million dollars. On the 1st August, 1845, the excavation for the foundation of the dam, was commenced on the Methuen side, and at this time is in such a state of forwardness, as to warrant me in saying, that the work will be completed by November 1st, 1847, in the best manner, after overcoming obstacles of a serious nature. The dam is 900 feet in length, 36 feet thick at the foundation, with a slope of one inch to the foot on the front, or down stream side, and the height varying from 35 to 36 feet, according to the bed of the river. It is built on a solid rock foundation, and the face of granite, hammered on the bed and build and vertical joints; the remainder is rubble stone of large dimensions, laid in cement. The dam when completed, will present one of the finest pieces of masonry in our country.

The canal is one mile long, 100 feet wide at the upper end, 60 at the lower, and 12 feet deep. A part of the labor on the Canal was very severe, having to cut through a ledge of rock at the upper end, though it formed an immovable foundation for the gates and supporters.

The following Companies have received their charters for manufacturing different kinds of wool and cotton goods:—Bay State Mills for the manufacture of Wool, capital 1,000,000 dollars; Atlantic Cotton Mills, capital 2,000,000 dollars; Union Mills for the manufacture of Wool, capital 1,000,000 dollars; Bleaching and Dyeing Company, capital 500,000 dollars. Thus it will be seen, that including the Essex Company, the amount of capital already incorporated for manufacturing is 5,500,000 dollars. Besides this large amount, the Bay State Bank has been established with a capital of 200,000 dollars, and the Lawrence Mutual Insurance Company, 50,000 dollars, the amount to be subscribed. You will perceive by this that they do not lack means to carry on this great work; and with such men as the Lawrences at the head, you may rest assured that active hands and stout hearts are engaged to do the work in a proper manner. It was the intention at first to call the city "Merrimack," but after a while there arose some dissatisfaction to the name, and as the place became more thickly populated, a majority of the people were in favor of its bearing the name of its great founders. A meeting was held, and by general consent the name was changed to "Lawrence,"—and now it stands a rising monument to these benevolent and enterprising men, who seem to value wealth by the amount of good it creates in the world. The Bay State Mills are more advanced in building than either of the other Companies. A large portion of their immense machine shop and woof house, which is to be 1300 feet in length, including two wings, and three and a half stories high, is completed, and the Factory itself is up seven stories. In the building, the bricks and mortar are carried up by steam to the top of the building, by means of an endless chain, to which the hods are hooked. The boarding houses attached to these Mills for the operatives are already finished. The Sewer is of cast iron pipe, two lengths, of 700 feet each, laid with three thicknesses of brick in cement, which run into one of 100 feet long, and four feet in diameter, which runs into the river. This is the most solid piece of work of the kind in New England. When in full operation the Bay State Mills will consume two millions pounds of wool per annum,—more by 300,000 pounds than is now worked into cloth by the Middlesex Mills at Lowell. The Atlantic Cotton Mills are progressing very fast with their Mills. I have been unable to collect any information concerning these Mills and those of the other Corporations in the neighborhood. The Essex Company Foundry is now in full operation,—the machine shop 400 feet long, sixty feet wide, and five stories high. It will give employment to about six hundred hands, and is intended to be throughout the best establishment of the kind on the American continent.

I have forgotten to mention before that the Spigot river runs through the northern and eastern extremity of Lawrence; on this river is a factory, where the principal part of the wood work of Chickering's celebrated Piano Fortes are manufactured. It is owned and carried on by the Messrs. Stevens & Son. Besides these, there are already in operation several steam mills, for sawing timber and making machinery.

Three Railroads will pass through or terminate at Lawrence. The Essex Railroad from Salem to Lawrence and on to Manchester; the Boston and Maine Railroad, upper route, will pass through Lawrence and on to Portland, Me.; the Lawrence and Lowell Railroad. The population of the city at present is between 5 and 6000 persons, a great proportion of whom are males. Should the population increase in the same ratio for the next two years as it has since the first settlement of the city, 12,000 persons will then inhabit the place. Private dwellings and stores are being built very rapidly, some of them very elegant; two large brick hotels are almost finished, and there are a large number of boarding houses, all of which, as the song has it, are "ram jam full."

The following religious societies already hold meetings, and some of them have built churches; Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, Free Will Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, and Roman Catholic. A Temperance Society is already organized, and doing much good. The Sons of Temperance have a division of their order here, and the Odd-Fellows have also established a Lodge. A Public Library is under way, in fact, every thing calculated to improve the morals and minds of the people, is in a thriving condition. Two newspapers are published weekly, the "Lawrence Courier" and "Weekly Messenger."

Fruit in the vicinity of Lawrence is of the best kind, and the farmers in the neighborhood already begin to realize the benefit of having the city near them, on account of the ready sale, and higher price of their produce.

Methuen village, situated about a mile north of Lawrence, is destined to be a pleasant resort for persons who prefer to live beyond the noise and tumult of city life. In Methuen there are two large factories for the manufacture of tickings, drillings, jeans, &c.; there is also a hat factory, and quite a number of shoes are made here.

At the end of two years there will not be a city in all New England that will attract more notice (Boston excepted) both at home and broad, than Lawrence, and a visit to it will satisfy the curious and delight the pleasurist. Yours.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Extract of a letter, dated

PORTO CABELLO, Sept. 2, 1847.

The market is entirely bare of *Coffee*, the old crop being completely exhausted. The new crop will commence to fall into market in small quantities by November. Prospects are considered favorable for a good harvest the coming season. *Indigo*—7a7¼ rials per lb. for F. During this and the month of October the new crop of Indigo will drop into market. *Hides* in very active demand at 7¼a7¾ cents per lb. for the United States. *Flour*—16,500a17,000 per brl., 4 months credit; stock in first hands 5a600 brls. American *Lard* 18 cents lb.; American *Butter* 30a32 cents lb., wholesale.

Extract of a letter, dated

HAVANA, Sept. 9, 1847.

Exports.—Sugars have continued to enjoy a good demand, particularly for the United States and Spain, and as the stock is much reduced and arrivals from the interior very limited, prices have become increasingly stiff, and we have to raise our quotations. As the quantity of Sugar still remaining for export is small, the further course of prices here may be considered independent of the news from Europe, as nearly the whole will be required for the two countries above named. We quote assorted kinds 5¾ 8¾a 7½ 10½ rls.; Whites 8¼a10½ rls.; Yellows, 7a8½; Browns, 6¼a6¾ rls; Cucuruchos, 5¼a6 rls. It is difficult to procure good Sugar, as the greater part of the stock is of indifferent quality. The weather continues to be rather showery, but without heavy rains. The quantity of Molasses remaining is also insignificant and the article sells at 2½ to 3 rls.

"*Imports.*—There are three cargoes Jerked beef from South America still on hand. A cargo of Fish from Halifax brought $4½ for 600 quintals Haddock and $5 for 700 quintals Cod; the latter which appeared soft on a partial inspection, has been found worse than was supposed and part of it is rejected. The prices of Lard are fully sustained; the stock is 5300 kegs. Two more cargoes of Rice came in making three on hand, which are held, as dealers manifest indifference, being under the impression that we shall soon have some arrivals of the new crop. A cargo of Lumber from Portland has been sold at $42; no P. Pine has come in for some time. The cargo of Box Shook from Boston is sold at 7 rials on 30 days, with an allowance of ½ rial for such as have the sides in two pieces. A good inquiry continues for Hhd. Shooks, Empty Casks, Hoops and Candles, while Oil is neglected. A small cargo of Spanish Flour was sold at $14½ for 200 lbs., but in American there have been no transactions, of which there is only a small quantity in deposit.

"*Freights*—There have been no transactions for Europe since our last report, when we mentioned the charter of a privileged vessel at £3 to Falmouth and a market, and of an American vessel to Trieste at £2 10. For Sugar to the U. S. 9a10 rials have been paid. For Molasses there is scarcely any inquiry.

"*Exchange* on London 12 per ct. premium; N. York and Boston 2½a3 per ct. premium."

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON—week preceding Sept. 25.

Beeswax—Sale of about 3000 lbs. Southern yellow at 24 cts. per lb., cash. *Candles*—Nantuckets are worth 30a31 cts., and New Bedfords 31a32 cts. per lb., 6 mos. *Coffee*—There has been a fair business doing, and the stock in market is rather light. Sales of 500 bags Sumatra at 6¾ cts.; 300 Java, 9a9½; 700 Rio, 7¼a7¾ cts., in lots, 6 mos. *Copper*—Another lot of 150,000 lbs. South American Pig has been sold this week to a manufacturer on private terms. *Domestic Goods* are in good demand, and large sales are making for export and for home trade. *Drugs*—Opium is held at $5, no sales. *Fish*—The demand for Dry Codfish is very good, particularly for large, which will bring 3.25a$3.50; small $2.50. The stock of Codfish in the out-ports is pretty large, but it is not cured. The greater portion of the Mackerel now coming in is No. 1 and 2, which are on the decline. No. 1 has been sold for $10.50, and No. 2, $7 and $6.75. No. 3 continue scarce and wanted. Large size sell readily at 5.25a$5.37½; common 3 at $5 per brl., cash. *Flour*—The demand continues animated, and the receipts are taken off about as fast as they arrive. The quantity arriving is smaller than usual at this season of the year. Sales of Genesee from old wheat at $6; new wheat, $6.12½; Ohio and Michigan, 5.87½a$6, cash. Not much Southern in market. Sales of 200 brls. Howard street at $6.25, 4 mos.; 300 of Georgetown at $6, cash. *Fruit*—There is but little doing and but little to operate upon. *Grain*—There has been no material change in the market since our last. The stock of Corn is moderate, and good yellow flat may be quoted at 72a73 cts.; white and mixed, 69a70 cts. Sale of 500 sacks middling quality mixed, at 66 cts., cash. *Gunny Bags*—Sale of 200 bales small size, 15½ cts. cash, 6 mos. *Hemp*—Very little doing in American. Russia clean, good, is selling in small lots at $240 per ton, 6 mos. *Hides*—Sales of 1000 Rio Grande, and 800 Montevideo at about 12½ cts.; 27 bales Cape of Good Hope Goat Skins at about equal to 75 cts. each, 6 mos. At Salem, a lot of 5000 Rio Grande Hides was sold at 12 cts. per lb., 6 mos. *Iron*—American Pig is very scarce and in demand. *Lead*—Sale of 1000 pigs at 4¾ cts. per lb., cash. The article is improving, and it is now held pretty firmly at 4¾ cts. *Molasses*—Moderate sales are making to the trade of Cuba sweet at 25½ and 26; and 4 to 500 hhds. Trinidad, 27a28 cts. per gallon, 6 mos. *Nails*—The demand is very active, and large sales are making of assorted at 4¾ cts. per lb., cash, at which price they are taken readily, deliverable ahead. *Naval Stores*—There has been very little doing in Spirits Turpentine, and sales are confined to small lots, at 56 cts. per gallon, 6 mos. Tar sells, in small lots at 3a$3.12½ per brl., cash. There is no stock in market. *Oil*—The market for Linseed has been rather quiet. Some small lots of American have been sold to the trade, at 60 cts., and English at 61 cts. per gallon, cash. *Provisions*—Continue in very fair demand, and the old stock is working off pretty fast. Some reduction in prices has taken place, and sales are making of Mess Pork at $16; Prime, $13; Mess Beef, $13; Prime, $10 per brl., 4 mos. Hams, 9a10 cts., and prime Leaf Lard, 12½ cts. per lb., 4 mos. *Saltpetre*—Sale of 2400 bags, on private terms; 600 bags prime 5¾a5¾ cts. per lb., 6 mos. *Spices*—Nutmegs are advancing. Sales of No. 1 at 1 35a$1.37½, and No. 2 at $1.20. *Sugar*—There is a better demand for box and sales have been made to the extent of 12a1500 boxes Cuba Browns at ⅛a¼ cts. per lb. reduction on former prices. *Sumac*—All the Sicily there was in first hands has been closed at 80a$85 per ton, cash.—*Daily Adv.*

NEW YORK—3 days preceding Sept. 25.

Ashes—Pots have advanced to $5.50, and Pearls remain steady at $6.50. *Beeswax*—Has been selling at 24a25 cts. *Coffee*—Has remained rather quiet, owing to the announcement of a large public sale of Brazil to take place 25th inst. *Cotton*—Has been in fair demand for export with a further decline of ⅛ of a cent. *Drugs and Dyes*—Castor Oil has sold at 1.20a$1.25 for No. 1; 100 csks. English Copperas 87½ cts. per 100 lbs., 6 mos.; and 4000 lbs. Ginseng at 31 cts., cash. *Dyewoods*—The stock of all descriptions is light. *Fish*—Mackerel, with large receipts, have declined; 1000 brls. sold at 12a$12.25 for No. 1; 8a$8.25 for No. 2; and 5a$5.12½ for No. 3. *Flour and Meal*—The supplies of Western Flour continue moderate and with a good demand the market is a little firmer; the closing rates of Genesee $5.87½ for new, and other brands 5.62½a$5.75; and for old 12½ cts. less. Southern is not plenty and held firmly, and sold at $6, including Howard street; and 1000 brls. Georgetown afloat at 5.75a$5.87½. Rye Flour 4a$4.12½, and Western Corn Meal 2.62½a$2.75 per brl. *Grain*—Wheat continues in good request and prices are a little higher, 12,000 bushels prime Genesee having sold at 1.22a$1.25; 11,000 mixed Ohio 1.15a$1.18; 10,000 Illinois red 1.07a$1.10; and 2,400 Southern, 1.10a$1.12½, cash, a portion for export. Rye has sold for distilling at 77a75, closing at 84 cts. Barley is scarce and wanted, and the closing rate is 65 cts, cash. Corn is in good demand, and as receipts are not heavy prices have improved, the extremes are 62a66 cts., for mixed, and white and yellow. *Hemp*—Is quiet. *Hides*—Have arrived freely recently, and some remain unsold. *India Rubbers*—By auction, 36,3?2 pairs, Para I. R. Shoes sold at 23a34 cts. for children's plain and figured, 35a43 for men's figured, 40½ for men's plain, and 48a51, 4 and 6 mos. for women's figured. *Indigo*—By auction, of Caraccas, 19 cerooms sold at 27a48 cts.; 29 do. 50a69; and 26 do. 70a87, 3 and 4 mos. *Lead*—During the week, 2500 pigs Missouri have been sold at 4.25a$4.37½, cash, closing yesterday at the former price for a parcel landing. *Leather*—There is a good demand for Hemlock Sole, and the sales this week (including the auction) are probably not less than 20,000 sides; prices, however, within a few weeks, have yielded ½a¾ of a ct. per lb. for light and middle weights. *Molasses*—Prime qualities continue in fair request, but for the low grades the market is much depressed, and prices have rather a downward tendency. *Naval Stores*—Spirits Turpentine has been selling at 50a52 cts., cash, from wharf and store as wanted. *Oils*—Large sales of Linseed, say 27,000 gals. English at 58a60, and 5000 Country at 59a62½ cts. *Provisions*—Further sales of Ohio Pork at lower rates, including Prime at $10, and Mess at $13—stock on hand 35,000 brls. *Seeds*—Timothy has declined to 15a$18 for good to prime; Clover remains steady. *Spices*—We notice sales of an invoice of 8477 mats Cassia at 17¼ cts.; in lots at 17½; Race Ginger, 8¾a9; and Sumatra Pepper, 6¼a6½, 6 mos. *Spirits*—There has been an active demand for Foreign since our last, and prices of Brandy, particularly Rochelle, are 2½a5 cts. higher, the market closing with much firmness. Domestic Whiskey has been in quick request, and prices are half a cent higher; the sales include 250 drudge casks at 28 cts., or a little over, and 1600 brls. at 27½a28 for Western and Pennsylvania, and 28a28½ for State Prison. *Sugars*—There has been a pretty active demand for Muscovadoes, but lower grades declined one quarter of a cent per lb., the better qualities are scarce and wanted, at full prices. The sales include a cargo of 755 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, for refining, on terms not made public; 600 do. in lots, at 5½a6½ cts.; 400 Porto Rico, 6¾a7½; 1000 bxs. Brown Havana, 6a7½, 4 mos. *Sumac*—The market for Palermo has again advanced $2.50 or more, with sales of 1700 bags, a portion to arrive, part if not all at 75a$77.50, 6 mos.—holders now demand 80a$85. *Tallow*—Is without change; 20,000 lbs. prime have been taken by the chandlers at 10 cts., cash. *Teas*—At the public sale yesterday, the market exhibited much firmness, and prices of low-grade Young Hyson and Black advanced 2a3 cts. per lb.; on other descriptions, there was no marked change, but full prices were obtained.—*Ship. and Com. List.*

PHILADELPHIA—week preceding Sept. 25.

Coffee—With a light supply prices have not varied; Rio selling at 7¼a7½, and St. Domingo 6½a6¾ cts. per lb., on time. *Flour and Meal*—The market is very bare of fresh ground Penna. Flour, and with an increased export demand prices are firm at 5.25a$5.31½, with an occasional lot at $5.37½ per brl. The market is destitute of Rye Flour, the last sale was at $4. Western Corn Meal has sold at 2.87½a$3 per brl. *Grain*—Owing to small receipts Wheat has advanced 2a3 cts., good to prime red selling at 1.08a$1.12, and white at 1.15a$1.18 per bushel; part of the purchases were to go into the interior for grinding to supply an interior demand. Rye is scarce and sold at 74a75 cts. Prices of Corn have declined to 65a66. Oats have sold at 43a44 cts. *Feathers*—Have sold at 30a33 cts. for fair to prime. *Guano*—Sales of Patagonia at $40, and Peruvian at $52 per ton. *Hemp*—American is less active, but prices steady. *Lead*—Missouri has sold to the extent of 8000 pigs at $4.25, cash, and over 3000 at $4.50 per 100 lbs., 6 mos. *Molasses*—Continues in moderate request without change in prices. *Naval Stores*—Spirits Turpentine sells at 46a47 cts. *Oils*—Linseed has again declined, and is selling at 60a61 cts., 4000 gallons at 60. *Provisions*—Pork has again further declined, and 900a1000 brls. Baltimore and Western packed have sold at 10.75a$11.50 for Prime and 13.75a$14.25 for Mess, all cash. Bacon in limited demand is taken at 9¼a10 cts. for Hams; 8¼a9 for Sides, and 7¼a7¾ for Shoulders. Lard steady at 10¼a10½ cts. in brls., and 10¼a11½ in kegs. *Spirits*—Sales of Whiskey at 25a26 cts. for both hhds. and brls. *Sugars*—The better qualities of Muscovado are scarce and in good request at steady prices; Porto Rico selling at 6¾a7 cts. for fair, and $7.50 for prime, 4 mos. *Wool*—Prices continue firm, and the demand fully equal to the receipts.

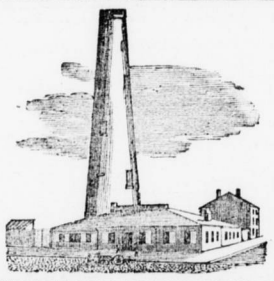
CHARLESTON—week preceding Sept. 25.

Cotton—The Britannia's advices which came to hand on Thursday, are considered the most unfavorable that have reached us from across the water for some time. During the day near 450 bales were sold at about ⅛ ct. decline; and during the following day upwards of 400 bales were disposed of at even a greater sacrifice; but prices are very unsettled, and under existing circumstances it is impossible to give quotations with the least degree of accuracy. There have been received of the new crop, 129 bales, the quality of the most of which is represented as being very common. The aggregate sales since our last reach 1368 bales, and the receipts in the same time foot up 656 bales. *Rice*—There are purchasers, but holders are too high in their prices. Shipments are going forward on millers' account, but it is impossible at present to give quotations. A few sales have been made at prices ranging from 4.50 to $5.37½ per hundred. Received this week 968 tierces. *Flour* and *Corn* are both dull of sale. No change in *Exchange* or *Freights*.

NEW ORLEANS—Saturday night, Sept. 18.

Remarks—We have again reached the close of a week of inactivity, though there are indications of more stir in business matters; and as the epidemic has very much abated its ravages, we may expect within a few weeks that trade will have recommenced in earnest. The fever, however, has only subsided for want of subjects, and it is earnestly hoped that our absent and unacclimated friends will not return until the atmosphere has been purified by a frost.—*Delta.*

Cotton—Our last weekly report left the Cotton market rather less firm than before noticed; and since that time the full accounts by the Caledonia proving less favorable than was expected, and some difficulties intervening in the way of negotiating Exchange and effecting Freight engagements, prices have rapidly given way, and are now 2a¾ cts. below the highest rates of last week. The sales of the week embrace 6000 bales, taken mostly for France and England, including 1000 bales for to-day's operations. The total receipts since Sept. 1, are 11,884 bales, against 4331 to the same date last season. The weather has been as fine as could be wished for maturing and picking the crop, and it is now generally believed that the army worm has made its appearance too late to do any material injury. Our quotations, which apply to new crop solely, are reduced in conformity to the decline above noted: mid. and good mid., 10¾a10¼, and mid. fair and fair, 10¾a11¼ cts. Stock on hand and not cleared, 18,378 bales. *Tobacco*—Since our previous review there has been a fair demand, but owing to the diminished stock on sale, (not exceeding 700 hhds.,) only some 250 hhds. have been disposed of. We continue our last quotations—inferior and common, 2a3; fair, 3¼a4½; fine, 4½a5½; choice, 6a7; segar leaf, 3a12 cts. per lb. Stock on hand, &c., 16,809 bales. *Sugar*—The business in Louisiana has been confined, as for several weeks previous, to unimportant parcels, chiefly of the finer grades, there being no enquiry for the ordinary descriptions. *Flour*—During the week, as for several previous weeks, the stock has been accumulating, without any considerable demand for export. The sales of the week amount to 2500 brls., the prevailing rates being 4.25a$5 for good Ohio to choice Illinois. *Grain*—The stock of Corn continues very light, and the receipts equally so, owing to which circumstances prices have been sustained in spite of the unfavorable accounts from Europe; and about 10,000 bushels have found purchasers at 55a60 for prime white and mixed, and 60a65 cts. per bush. for yellow. The market is entirely bare of Wheat, and of course there are no sales to report. Oats have been selling rather slowly, at 30a33 cts. per bushel in sacks. *Provisions*—The Pork market has continued in the same heavy and inactive state which we have so repeatedly noted before, and the sales of the week do not exceed 500 or 600 brls. at 14a$14.50 for Mess, and 12.25a$12.50 per brl. for Prime—chiefly in retail lots, at the outside figures. As to Lard, the market remains unchanged—prime in brls. selling slowly at 11a12½, and in kegs briskly at 14½a15 cts. per lb. *Whiskey*—Sales have been effected during the week of about 600 brls., mostly Rectified, at 20a21 cts. *Lead*—Has advanced. A lot of 1100 pigs Upper Mines sold at $3.80 per 100 lbs., which was offered for 10,000 pigs more and refused. *Coffee*—We have no change to notice in the market for Rio; ordinary lots can be had at 7, but 450 bags prime, in two lots, brought 7¾a7½ cts. per lb. *Exchange*—The supply of Sterling Bills is better, and there have been some sales for the Boston steamer at 7¼a7½ per cent. prem.; Frances, 5f.30a5f.35. No change in domestic bills. *Freights*—Owing to the scanty arrivals and the increased amount of freight (principally Cotton) offering, the rates of foreign are higher. The principal engagements are two ships for Liverpool, to load with Cotton, at 9-16d.; two for London, with Tobacco, at 40s.; and one for Havre, at 1½ ct. for Cotton. Coastwise, rates are as above.



THE MERCHANTS' SHOT TOWER COMPANY respectfully inform the trade that they have removed to the Tower, corner of Front and Fayette-sts., (formerly known as the Phœnix,) and have on hand a full assortment of DROP and BUCK SHOT, all sizes; BAR and PIG LEAD, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

jy 31 tf THOMAS J. CLARE, *Sec'ry.*

TAUNTON YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—The increased demand for this article has induced the manufacturers to erect extensive additional works, and are now prepared, in conjunction with Mr. Wm. H. Muntz (son of G. F. Muntz, Esq., of Birmingham, England) to offer YELLOW METAL SHEATHING—which they confidently recommend, unsurpassed even by the celebrated Muntz, English make.

Several suits on vessels belonging to this port that have been on about two years (and at Boston New Bedford, &c. a longer time) have given general satisfaction, the price being about three cents less than copper, and the old exchanged for new, at a difference of six cents, offers great inducements for its general use.

This article can only be had in Baltimore at manufacturers' prices, of the undersigned agents.

Also, a large Stock of BRAZIERS' COPPER, COPPER BOLTS, COPPER and COMPOSITION SHEATHING NAILS, constantly on hand—for sale by

E. PRATT & BROTHER,

je 5 1y 27 and 29 South Charles st.

SEGAR WAREHOUSE—

No. 37 CHEAPSIDE.

J. D. ARMSTRONG & THORNTON,

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of purchasers in general to give them a call and examine their stock of SEGARS and TOBACCO before they purchase, as they are determined to sell on the best of terms, viz:

500,000 SEGARS, in boxes of 50, 100, 200 and 250

500 boxes Tobacco, in boxes of 15, 25, 50 and 106 lbs.

100,000 low priced SEGARS
90,000 Principe do
70,000 Canones do
70,000 La Norma do
60,000 Rifles do
50,000 London Regalia do
40,000 Whole Regalia do
30,000 Cazadore do
20,000 Castello do

Including Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, Garrett's Snuff, in bottles, loose and bladders. june 5 tf

JOSEPH TAYLOR & SON,

GROCERY, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Corner of Eutaw and German streets,

BALTIMORE:

GOODS consigned to their care or left at their Depot, will be fowarded daily, via Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road and Wagons, to the West.

The location of their house in this place and of their Agents in Cumberland, being on the Rail Road, enables them to receive and forward Goods by this route with but little handling or expense.

Shippers are requested to send their bills of lading, or receipt, on shipment of goods.

Produce consigned to them for sale will receive particular attention. june 5 tf

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

IN order to facilitate and improve the mode of Communication at Sea, by Ships of War with each other, and with vessels of the Revenue, Marine and Merchant service, the Signals patented by the undersigned have been adopted by the Government as the standard code of the United States:

The following are the advantages to be derived from their use, viz:

"Vessels meeting at sea in any part of the world, if provided with the Flags and Signal Books, may, as long as they are in sight of each other, without altering their course, communicate any intelligence, either their names, from what port they sailed, what passage they have had, what vessels they left in port, or that preceded them; particulars relative to vessels they have fallen in with, if in want of *stores, provisions, assistance*, or *information*; their *latitude* and *longitude*; *casualties* or any observations they have made during their voyage."

It is highly important to owners that their vessels be provided with these Signals in the event of their being under convoy of Government, or in company of other vessels.

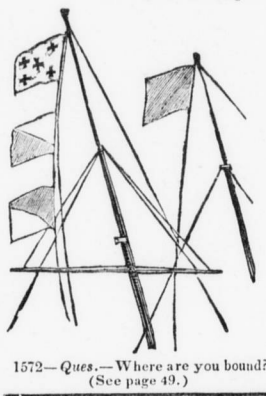
Testimonials from officers of the Navy, Revenue, Marine, &c., in favor of the system, can be had free of charge at our office, where we are prepared to furnish Signals and give any information in regard to the business.

ROGERS & BLACK,

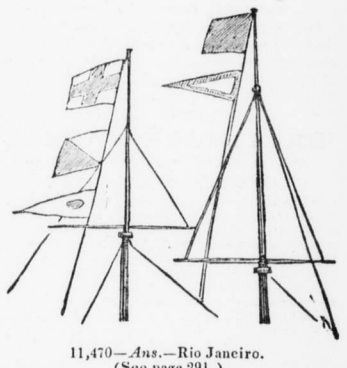
Merchants' Exchange.

je 12 1y

From the Semaphoric Signal Book, page 18, of Instructions.



1572—*Ques.*—Where are you bound? (See page 49.)



11,470—*Ans.*—Rio Janeiro. (See page 291.)

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan.*"

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING, OR £2,500,000,

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000,

(*Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.*)

T. LAMIE MURRAY, ESQ.

George street, Hanover, Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

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Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall street, or from either of the Agents, throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

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DAILY LINE TO THE SOUTH.

(*SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.*)

CARRYING THE GREAT CENTRAL U. STATES MAIL—

SCHEDULE:

Leave Spear's Wharf, Baltimore, DAILY, (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock, P. M., by the well known route, viz: Chesapeake Bay, City Point, Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, Wilmington, to Charleston, S. C., without loss of sleep to Weldon—in the popular, comfortable and safe Steamboats, (built expressly for this route) with their experienced captains and crews.

GEORGIA, JEWESS, HERALD,

Capt. Cannon; Capt. Sutton; Capt. Russell.

This Line has been running upwards of twenty years without loss of life or property. Passengers arrive in Norfolk, after a comfortable night's sleep and next morning at 6 o'clock, proceed up James River, with its beautiful scenery, by the steamboat CURTIS PECK, Captain Davis, or ALICE Capt. Brough, to City Point; thence to Petersburgh in the beautiful Iron Steamboat MOUNT VERNON, Capt. Blow, some time in advance of the Line via Washington, and in time to take rest for the night; travel by Railroad to Weldon and Wilmington, and thence to Charleston, S. C. through as fast as any other Line, with much more comfort and less expence, and connecting in the route with the Sea Board and Roanoake Rail road to Garysville and Franklin; thence by Steamer Fox, to Edenton, Plymouth, Newbern and Washington, N. C.; and return with same connection.

Returning, leave Norfolk at 3, and Portsmouth at 4 o'clock, P. M., Daily, (except Sundays,) and arrive in Baltimore in time for the several routes going North, East, South and West.

FARE:

Between Balt. and Norfolk or Portsmouth.... $5.00
Do do do Fran