Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, February 5, 1850.

SENATE.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which it had been referred, reported a bill to pay North Carolina the money advanced by her on account of Mexican volunteers. Read the third time and passed.

The Special Committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens, for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st of July, 1801. The bill and report was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Foote, Gen. Cass's resolution for suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, was taken up, and made the special order for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate proceeded to the regular order of the day, being Mr. Clay's slavery compromise resolutions, which were taken up as in Committee of the Whole. After the reading of the resolutions, (published in the last *Journal*,) Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at considerable length. We can only give the mere heads of his speech. Mr. Clay commenced with an allusion to the solemn and momentous crisis which has been reached in our national progress; which state of affairs he attributed to the violence of party spirit. He invoked the blessing and guidance of God upon Congress, in its efforts to restore harmony to the country. He said that years ago he had retired from the Senate, as he then thought, never to enter it again, but he had been called upon by his State, and his only wish now was to see this question settled; to that he should devote all his thoughts. He had no schemes of ambition to gratify, and no personal object to attain.

On the first resolution, (declaring that California should be admitted as a State, without any restriction in regard to slavery,) he said that the North ought to be satisfied, for the voluntary act of the Californians, in excluding slavery, had given them all they contended for. The South, he thought, should not oppose the admission of California on account of the anti-slavery clause in her constitution, since the prohibition did not proceed from the General Government, but was in strict accordance with State rights.

In regard to the second resolution, (that declaring that slavery does not exist by law in the newly acquired territory, and is not likely to be introduced there, and that therefore it is inexpedient to pass any law providing for its introduction or exclusion,) Mr. Clay said that it was intended as a compromise for the Wilmot Proviso. It was an expression of opinion that slavery was abolished by the Mexican laws of the Territories, and was not likely to be introduced. With this expression of opinion on the part of Congress, he thought the North ought to be satisfied without pressing for an enactment upon the subject. He contended that the institution of slavery had been abolished throughout Mexico previous to the cession of this territory to the United States; and that, in the absence of any new enactment, the Mexican law is still the law of the land, so far as the territories are concerned. He denied that the extension of the Constitution of the United States over the territory interfered with its local relations.

Mr. Clay contended that Congress has the fullest power to legislate for the Territories, and either to introduce or prohibit slavery by positive enactment. In regard to the power of Congress in this respect, Mr. Clay said he was forced to differ from his worthy friend from Michigan, Gen. Cass, of whom he spoke as being his friend in the best and most emphatic sence of the term—they having known each other longer than either of them had known any other member of the Senate. He contended that Congress has this power under the clause of the Constitution giving the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States; and that it had also the power under another branch of its prerogative—the treaty making power.

The third and fourth resolutions relate to the boundary of Texas. They propose that the western boundary of Texas shall remain as it is on the Rio Grande, but that Texas shall give up all claim to any portion of the territory of New Mexico. The Missouri compromise formed an article of the treaty, by which Texas became annexed to the United States. Of the territory of New Mexico, fully two-thirds lies South of the line of that compromise; and consequently, if the claim of Texas to that territory is sustained, is by virtue of the treaty of annexation already slave territory. Consequently, it has been the wish of the North to contract the limits of Texas as much as possible;—of the South to extend them. On one hand it is contended that the United States has no right to interfere with the boundaries of the State of Texas; while on the other hand Mr. Clay contends that the treaty of annexation left that part of her boundary towards New Mexico open for future settlement; and that the United States having assumed that settlement, is the proper authority, and has full power in the premises; he further urges that the people of New Mexico have a rooted and confirmed aversion to being placed, or remaining under the jurisdiction of the State of Texas. Mr. Clay here went into a discussion of the boundaries of Texas, and the circumstances connected with the treaty of annexation, and with previous treaties with Spain, which he contended went to show the jurisdiction of the United States over the subject. Having concluded this branch of the subject, Mr. Clay yielded to an adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Haymond, of Virginia, announced the death of his predecessor, as representative from the Wheeling district, Va. Mr. Newman, (dec'd,) it will be recollected, died at Pittsburg, previous to the meeting of Congress, and at the election to fill the vacancy, Mr. Haymond, whig, was chosen in his place to the surprise of both parties. After passing the usual resolutions, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE.

After the presentation of sundry memorials and petitions, little interest to our readers, Mr. Mangum presented the resolutions of the Southern Rights meeting, held lately in Wilmington, N. C., enforcing them by some eloquent and patriotic remarks. [We omit the remarks in this place, as we give them in full in another column.]

Mr. Hale moved to lay the resolutions upon the table. He said that all the resolutions presented by him bearing upon the slavery question, were served so, and he did not see why those presented by Mr. Mangum should not share the same fate. He denied that the North had encroached upon the South.

Mr. Mangum replied that the existence of Northern aggressions upon the Southern rights was too plain a question to admit of controvesy. Any child capable of reading Peter Parly's history, was aware of the fact. Besides, the resolutions were a mere notification, and called for no action, and he thought ought to be received.

The resolutions were received, read, and laid on the table, and the question of printing them referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Clay resumed his speech upon his slavery compromise resolutions. He commenced by alluding to the vast array of beauty, grace, eloquence and intelligence which graced the chamber, among whom, if there was any who had come expecting to have any display of language or oratory, they would be disappointed,—the subject before him alone occupied his attention. When on the evening preceding, he had given way to an adjournment, he had finished his remarks upon the boundaries of Texas; he would now only add a few observations in regard to the debt, which he contended, was not of right incumbent upon the United States to pay, but only as an act of justice to a thrid party—the creditors of Texas—to whom Texas had pledged a fund—the revenue from duties upon imports—of which the United States is now possessed.

Mr. Clay took up the fifth resolution, which declares it *inexpedient* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while that institution continues in Maryland, without the consent of that State—without the consent of the people of the District, and without due compensation being made to the owners of slaves within the District. He said that by the constitution Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District; the clause in the constitution giving the right of "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," over the seat of government; but that the exercise of such power would be the violation of the implied faith under which Maryland and Virginia made the cession. Had either of the States supposed that at any future time the generous gift would be converted into a sword, to be turned against their own bosom, that cession never would have been made. The portion of the District ceded by Virginia, has been receded, and Maryland is the only State properly concerned. The resolution proposes to consult her wishes, the wishes of the people of the District, and to give compensation. He had used the word inexpedient, because while he did not think it right or prudent for Congress, under present circumstances, to abolish slavery in the District, he thought it perfectly constitutional.

The sixth resolution declares it expedient to prohibit the slave trade in the District. This, Mr. Clay said, was no more than has been done in several slave States, Kentucky and Mississippi among the number. The resolution was not intended to interfere with the transfer of slavery between the people of the District, but only to prevent their being bro't in from the States as merchandize. He anticipated little opposition to this resolution.

The seventh resolution declared that more effectual provision should be made by law for the recovery of fugitive slaves. Upon this resolution Mr. Clay cited instances to show that the constitutional provision for the recovery of slaves was frequently violated in the free States, and that the laws on the subject were defective.

The eighth resolution declares that Congress has no power to abolish the trade in slaves between the States. This question, Mr. Clay said, had been decided upon by the Supreme Court, and its decision was generally submitted to, although some partial difference of opinion existed.

These, Mr. Clay said, were all the resolutions he had to offer. They were intended to cover the whole ground of controversy between the North and the South, and he begged that they might be considered together, as a whole and not separately. Mr. Clay then went into a history of the Missouri compromise, remarking, that although by some means he had got to be looked upon as the author of that compromise, he had in truth very little to do with it. The line of 36 30, known as the Missouri compromise line, originated in the Senate, and was proposed by Senator Thomas, of Illinois, he, Mr. Clay, being at the time Speaker of the House. The only portion of that compromise which he originated was that relating to the admission of free colored people into the State.

Mr. Clay concluded with a review of the progress of the country in all the elements of greatness. He pointed to the prosperity under the Union—to the evils which disunion would inflict—to the bloody and desolating way which would ensue—to the miserable fragments into which this great country would be split; and finally, to the military despotism which must eventually be the fate of a country weakened by divisions, and soon by intestine strife. From all these complicated evils, he affirmed that our only protection is in Union, and in the constitution, which he prayed heaven to preserve.

Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Clay's speech, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Thurston introduced a resolution requiring the committee on the Post Office to enquire into the expediency of establishing post routes in Oregon.—Adopted.

Resolutions and memorials were presented from various States, in regard to the establishment of post routes, &c., which were referred.

Mr. Thurston introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into certain possessors' rights claimed by British subjects in Oregon, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in relation to that territory. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Boyd sent to the Speaker's table a series of resolutions, declaring it to be the settled policy of the States of the North American Continent to permit no European intervention in the affairs of the American Continent North of the Isthmus of Darien, nor to allow of any further acquisition of territory therein by any European nation,—declaring the sovereignty of the Central American States over all the territory claimed by them, and repudiating British intervention in the affairs of Nicaragua, declaring it expedient that the United States should acquire a right of way for a canal across Nicaragua, and inexpedient to allow the British to have anything to do with it.

Objection being made, the resolutions were not received.

Reports were received from Committees, upon subjects generally of a private nature. Executive communications were received in relation to the expenses of the War Department, and the House took up the joint resolution for the purchase of the manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address, which was finally passed. [We made a mistake in our last report, in saying that Mr. Carter's amendment, limiting the amount to $1,000, had passed. It did not pass.] The resolution allows the Library Committee to buy it up if it can be had on terms deemed proper.

The Senate bill for paying the State of North Carolina for money, &c., advanced by her on account of the Mexican volunteers, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the subject of the expenses of collecting the revenue, when Mr. Morton obtained the floor for a personal explanation. Mr. M. said that it had been said that he was not a genuine Whig, and he wished it understood that he was a full-blooded Whig (Mr. Morton is the member from Virginia to whom allusion was made when it was said that the Whigs had obtained but half a member.) He then proceeded to deliver a speech upon the slavery question. At the conclusion of Mr. M.'s address, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

SENATE.

Mr. Mangum made some personal explanations in regard to a matter between a member of the Senate, Mr. Borland, and Col. Washington, arising out of some observations made by the former gentleman in the debate on the subject of purchasing the manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address, which the latter gentle-man understood as reflecting upon him. The matter had been honorably and amicably settled.

Mr. Hale brought in a budget of anti-slavery petitions, all of which were rejected.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, having voted for the reception of the petitions, he took occasion to assign his reasons for so doing, which was not because he approved of their prayer, but because he did not wish to interfere with the right of petition.

Mr. Douglas having the day before voted against the reception of the Wilmington resolutions, explained why he did so. He said that he was determined to vote against the reception of anything calculated to produce agitation upon the slavery question, whether coming from the North or from the South. Mr. Douglas was proceeding with his remarks, when he gave way for an announcement from the House of the death of Mr. Newman, and of the adjournment of the House in consequence.

After some conversation the usual resolutions were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was chiefly occupied in receiving reports from Committees. The only business of public importance seems to have been the debate in Committee of the Whole, on the joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting the revenue for the present fiscal year, and Mr. Vinton's amendment thereto. Messrs. Jones, Winthrop, and Toombs, participated in the debate. Messrs. Vinton and Winthrop urging the propriety of increasing the amount which might be expended for the purpose of collecting the revenue for the present fiscal year, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and Messrs. Jones and Toombs arguing against that suggestion, and in favor of adhering to the limit recommended in the amendment reported by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Toombs paid a high tribute to the valuable public services of the gentlemen [Mr. McKay, of North Carolina,] with whom, he said, the law originated in the last Congress.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. T., the Committee rose, and the Chairman having reported, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb'y 8.

SENATE.

The Senate was occupied for a considerable time in discussing the question of the reception of a petition presented by Mr. Hale for the dissolution of the Union. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Douglas, Hale, Foote, Underwood, Davis, of Massachusetts, and others; the question of reception was passed over informally, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Houston's resolutions on the subject of slavery, which are as follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States, possessing only a delegated authority, have no power over the subject of negro slavery witnin the limits of the United States, either to prohibit or interfere with it in the States, Territories, or District where, by municipal law, it now exists, or to establish it in any State or Territory where it does not exist; but, as an assuarance and guarantee to promote harmony, quiet apprehension, and remove sectional prejudice, which by possibility might impair or weaken love and devotion to the Union in any part of the country, it is hereby—

Resolved, That, as the people in Tarritories have the same inherent rights of self-government as the people in the States, if, in the exercise of such inherent rights, the people in the newly acquired Territories, by the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico, south of the parallel of 36 degrees and 30 minutes of north latitude, extending to the Pacific Ocean, shall establish negro slavery or prohibit it, such establishment or prohibition of negro slavery in the formation of their State governments shall be deemed no objection to their admission as a State or States into the Union, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate for two hours in support of his resolution. The report of his speech is not given among the proceedings of the day, being reserved for revision.

Mr. Foote introduced a series of resolutions which he said he should offer as an amendment to Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged in committee of the whole in the discussion of the resolution for limiting the expenses of collecting the revenue for the present fiscal year. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, addressed the committee at considerable length in favor of certain resolutions introduced by him as an amendment to those reported by the committee of Ways and Means, from which they differ but little in fact. Mr. Thompson animadverted very severely upon the course of the Secretary.

Mr. Holmes was opposed to limitng the expenses of collecting the revenue. He made not very respectful allusion to the late chairman of the committee on Ways and Means—Gen. McKay.

Mr. Bayly addressed the committee at considerable length in favor of the resolutions reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. He vindicated Gen. McKay through whose instrumentality the bill of 1846 had been passed, limiting the annual expense of collection to $1,520,000. He contended that too high salaries were paid to officers in the employment of the United States, and their salaries should be reduced to the standard of similar services where rendered to privats individuals or the States. The House adjourued until Monday.

MONDAY, Feb'y 11.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to receive and refer the petition from Pennsylvania praying the peaceable dissolution of the Union. After some discussion the petition was rejected only 3 voting for its reception, Messrs. Seward, Hale and Chase.

The Senate resumed consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions on the subject of the territories, slavery, &c.

Mr. Berrien had the floor, and addressed the Senate at length. He referred to the rude assaults upon an institution of the South, which was interwoven with her hopes and feelings, and she was now determined, no longer to submit to assaults. He had once hazarded popularity by voting for a compromise, which, by the lack of firmness on the part of a few Southern men, was lost.

He was willing again to support any plan of accommodation that would give equal rights to the South. He would despond but for one reflection, to wit: That these self same difficulties existed when the constitution was made, and were overcome by patriotism and fraternal feelings. He reviewed Mr. Clay's plan, and showed that the South had a right to take with them into the newly acquired territory their domestic institutions.

Mr. Berrien yielded the floor without concluding.

And the Senate, after spending a short time in executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House in committee of the whole resumed the debate on the jont resolution for limiting the expense of collecting the revenae, Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the committee finally reported to the House the substitute for the Senate resolution reported by the committee of Ways and Means. The question then recurred on the adoption of the substitute of the committee of ways and means for the Senate resolution, which question was decided in the negative, by yeas 99, nays 103.

The question now recurred on the third reading of the resolution as it came from the Senate.

Before taking which, however, the House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

Arrival of the Europa--Fourteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 8th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 26th Jan'y. We give her news from the telegraphic report of the Baltimore Sun. The most important item would seem to be the further advance in cotton, which is worth about half a cent above former quotations; and the account of the loss of the packet ship Hottinguer, off the coast of Wexford, Ireland:

LOSS OF THE HOTTINGUER.—The splendid New York packet ship Hottinguer, Capt. Bursley, has fallen a prey to the fury of the elements; and, from the tenor of the last accounts respecting her, a melancholy loss of life attends the disaster. The Hottinguer sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 10th of January.—She had 290 cabin and steerage passengers, together with the captain and crew of 30 men and boys, and a very full freight of various descriptions of goods. She had only passed as far as Blackwater Bank, which is off the coast of Wexford, when she struck on one of those dangerous ledges of rock which lie consealed in that quarter.—This occurred on the morning of the 12th of January. On the occurrence of this mishap, a part of the crew and all the passengers were sent on shore.

Capt. B. and 13 of his men remained on board, determined not to leave the ship while there was the least chance of saving her. On the following morning (the 13th) the ship floated off Blackwater Bank and bore away before the wind and struck Arklow Bank, where she afterward went to pieces, and Captain Bursley and twelve of the noble band, who determined to be the last to leave the ship, met a watery grave. When the passengers left the ship her situation seemed to be utterly hopeless. The hold was full of water, and the sea making clear breaches over her. It was with extreme difficulty and peril that the passengers and seamen were passed in the boats, the sea breaking with dreadful violence on the bank. The passengers were unable to take anything out of the ship except what they had on at the time.

The boats happily succeeded in reaching the shore, although with extreme difficulty from the height of the sea and great distance (7 miles or more) from the bank to the land. Captain Bursley's son, who was on board the Hottinguer up to the time when she struck on Blackwater Bank, is a passenger on board the Europa.

SHIP GUY MANNERING—They Guy Mannering, for New York, got aground on the outer still of the Prince's Dock, on Monday. The fine goods being landed in good order, she was afterward hauled to in the Prince's Dock. She had at one time 8 to 10 feet of water in her hold, and appeared very mucy strained. The Guy Mannering had discharged all her cargo, and will be taken into the graving dock for any necessary repairs in her caulking or lower planks, where crushed.

The Bombay and Calcutta markets are essentially the same as by previous mail, under date of Canton, November 28th. It is mentioned that the extent of business done in imports has been limited, and the prices generally were most unsatisfactory. Iron and grey sheetings are a little firmer than last month, and these are the only goods which have maintained their value.

The foreign news is unusually devoid of interest.

France.

Business progress slowly in the Legislative Assembly. The budget is still in committee. The Chamber had been for some time occupied with M. Falloux's education bill. The latest Parisian advices represent Victor Hugo as having made a speech against it, which was applauded with phrenzy by the Mountain. The debate adjourned amid great excitement.

The war against the press continued. The *Reforme* has been suspended and *La Presse* seized.

The weather throughout France, especially in the South, has been more rigorous than for many years.

The Buenos Ayres expedition is said to be abandoned.

Prussia.

The threatened dissolution of the Cabinet appears to have been avoided by some compromise. The King is now disposed to take the oath of the constitution. The Erfurt Parliament is declared to be an imperious political necessity for Prussia.

In Wurtemburg there appears to be a change of opinion favorable to Prussian influence. The Hanoverian Chamber refuses to recognise the central commission of Austria and Prussia. A constitution is recommended for Germany.

Austria is occupied with the numberless constitutions for her provinces. The Provincial Diets are to be convoked in October, and that of the Empire will assemble in 1851.

Rome.

It is said the want of money prevents the Pope from returning to his capital, and that France has offered funds to his Holiness. The Archbishop of Bourges is said to be the bearer of this offer made in the name of the French Episcopacy.

Sardinia.

The Sardinia Chamber of Deputies has approved the treaty of peace concluded at Milan between the Piedmontese and the Austrians. It is expected the Senate will also approve it. At Berlin, negociations for peace with Denmark have been renewed. The Russians having resumed diplomatic relations with the Porte, it is expected that the Austrians will not be slow to follow.

The Emperor Faustin I.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing from Geneva, Switzerland, on the 11th December last, says:

Owing to the fact that the French part of Hayti over which the Emperor Faustin I. reigns, is French, and the French language is the language of the people and the court, we have on this side of the water received more full and definite accounts than you in America. A number of the agents of the emperor are at this moment in Paris, procuring most costly habiliments and furniture for his majesty. They are also commissioned to bring back to Hayti a corps of artists, servants, dancers, musicians, &c., in order to surround the new court with the splendor which, in the days of Napoleon, shone in the saloons of St. Cloud and the Tuileries. The Paris comic papers and Charivari have teemed with most laughable caricatures of the new Emperor Faustin, in boots and cocked hat, *a la* Napoleon. One represents him standing, with spy-glass in hand, inspecting in the distance numerous dead bodies dangling upon gibbets. Another represents him flogging with cat-o'-nine-tails his prime minister. Another still portrays his sable majesty twice offering to M. Dupin, president of the French National Assembly, a fine large cat-o'-nine-tails, which he recommends to the honorable president as being a most excellent article for reducing to order the stormy elements of the National Assembly. One artist has portrayed the emperor in the act of rubbing off the burnt cork from a white man's face, the unfortunate individual having vainly endeavored to pass for a full-blooded black. Punch is not behind-hand, and came out last week with a letter from Hayti, stating that, although white men were prohibited from holding office or being naturalized in Hayti, yet they were tolerated, and had separate galleries assigned them in the churches and in the theatres.

FIGHT IN WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Herald says that a fight took place in Washington last evening between Fitz Henry Warren, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and Hon. Lewis C. Levin, in which the latter came off second best.

The following conundrum took the prize of a silver cup at the National Theatre, Boston, on Friday:

"Why might we suppose that Eve existed before Adam? Because she was the first *made* (maid.)"

DEATH OF BOSTON. The celebrated race horse Boston died on Tuesday last, near the residence of Mr. Blackburn in Kentucky. He was in his 17th year.

SEA IN AFRICA. The South African Commercial Advertiser announces that a sea too wide for vision across it, has been discovered in the interior of that continent.

"Don't dear," said Mrs. Parting to a child playing with a powder horn, "don't touch the pesky thing, for it may go off, and then you'll get burnt, as the poor little boy did that got blowed up by a pound of shot."

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 31st ultimo, by JOHN BUNTING, Esq., Mr. DANIEL FUTREL, to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of Col. WM. ROBITZSCH.

In Duplin county, on the 3d instant, by W. H. HANSLEY, Esq., Mr. DAVIS COTTLE, to Miss MARGARET JOHNSON.

DIED.

In this town, on the 12th instant, SARAH CATHARINE, second daughter of JAMES M. MIDDLETON, Esq., of Duplin county, in the 19th year of her age.

Miss MIDDLETON came to this place as nurse to her afflicted mother, who had been diseased for a considerable time, but very soon after their arrival here the scene was changed, the mother became nurse to the daughter; and though kind friends interposed, and every effort made to prevent it, death laid hold and none could rescue. She suffered about three months with an affection of the lungs, and died fully confiding in Him in whom she had trusted, having been a consistent member of Christ's Church for some six years. The loss to her family is great, yet the gain to her is of more than a balance, for "the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."—*Com.*

In New Hanover county, on the 5th instant, at the residence of Mrs. FLORA A. COLVIN, after a long and protracted illness, Miss NANCY MCALLISTER, in the 82d year of her age. With an excellent mind—with mildness of disposition—with habits of industry and perseverance, and with rectitude of deportment, the deceased secured the affections of her relatives, and also the good will and esteem, if not the admiration, of all her neighbors and acquaintances. In the removal by death of such an individual, a breach has been made in the family circle that time cannot repair—a wound has been inflicted that no earthly balm can heal—and a loss has been sustained that cannot be restored until the Heavens are wrapt in flames and the graves shall have delivered up their long retained prisoners. The deceased had for a long time been a strict member of the Presbyterian Church; she remembered her Creator in the days of her youth, and entered into a covenant relation with him who bought her with his own blood. From that all-important time, she commenced her Christian course, and from it she never deviated Of her I believe it may be said: she has walked with God in meekness and holiness of life; the life she lived in the flesh was by faith on the Son of God. Her path was that of the just, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. Her last sickness which was unto death, although long and very severe, she bore with great calmness and patience; yea, with Christian cheerfulness—Just before the dissolution of her soul and body took place, of which she appeared to be aware, a large number of her friends were collected around her bed, sobbing and weeping, whom she requested not to weep or grieve for her, for God was present with her; and before her tongue lost its utterance, she prayed that God would take her to himself. "Come Jesus, come quickly."—*Com.*

In Baldwin county, Alabama, on the 18th ult., Mrs. TABITHA BOOTH, wife of Capt. JOSEPH BOOTH, aged 54 years. Mrs. B. was a native of North Carolina.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 12.—No change in Cotton, last sales 11¼ to 12c. Flour $4 to $4 75, dull. Flaxseed in demand at $1 25. Corn 65c. Oats 35c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—NAVAL STORES—Generally have been rather quiet, and we have but to note sales of 500 bbls. Wilmington Common Rosin at $1 17; 100 do. North County, $1 03 a $1 05; 125 do. Newbern, $1 12½ delivered; 600 do. White $2 50 a $3 75; and 300 a 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 33 a 34 cents, cash, and 34½ a 35c, 4 mos. North County Turpentine is held at $2 75 per 280 lbs.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—NAVAL STORES—The market has been quiet for all kinds of Naval Stores. Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 33 cents per gallon, cash. The arrivals of Tar have been pretty large, and the market is well supplied. Sales of 200 a 300 bbls. at $1 87½ a $2 per bbl., 6 mos. In Rosin, sales of 400 bbls. No. 2 Southern at $1 50 per bbl., 6 mos.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—6 P. M.—Flour $4 87 a $5 62. North Carolina white wheat $1 06, and Ohio red 98 cts per bushel. Corn 60 a 61c for yellow, and 61 a 62c for mixed. Oats 42 a 45c. Rye 63c. Mess Pork $10 75, and prime $9. Coffee continues heavy, and the tendency downward. Cotton has declined ¼ to ⅛c per lb.; middling Uplands 12¼c, and middling Orleans 12½ a 12½c. Whiskey 23 a 24 cents. There continues a good demand for Naval Stores, and sales of crude Turpentine at $2 75, and 300 barrels Spirits at 33 a 34 cents per gallon.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Flour $4 75 a $4 87½; Oats 34 a 35 c. per bushel; Coffee—holders firm, without sales; prime pork $9 50; Sugar 4 55 to $5 per 100 lbs.; Whiskey 25½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12—6 P. M.—Flour $4 75, $4 81 a $4 87; corn meal $2 68; Rye flour $2 87; Red wheat 104 a 107 cts.; Corn 55½ a 60c for new yellow, white 54 a 54½c.; Oats 33 a 35c.; Rye 62c.; Lard 6¾ a 7½c.; Coffee dull and declining—quotations not given; Rice steady; Cotton is rather heavy, and declining—no sales; Whiskey 23½ a 25c.

NEWBERN, February 12th.—Soft $2, hard $1 05 a 1 10 Common Rosin, 60 cts. Corn, 40 cts. per bushel. Bacon 6 cents. Lard 6¾ a 7 cents. Staves $13 per M.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Jan. 25.—Commercial affairs are still in a satisfactory state, but at the same time less buoyant than a week ago. The sales of foreign and Colonial produce are to a moderate extent during the last eight days, but holders firm in their demand, and full prices generally have been paid.

The improved tone with which our Cotton market closed on the 18th instant, manifested itself upon its opening on Monday. The demand was to a fair extent, and tolerably well supplied by holders at the full rate of this day son'night. On Tuesday morning the Boston steamer of the 5th arrived from New York, advising an advance of one cent per pound in that market, and decidedly more unfavorable accounts as to the probable amount of the crop. The market immediately manifested an excited appearance.

Speculators became exceedingly anxious for purchases, and an advance of ¼d, and, in some instances, ¼d per pound was at once obtained by holders, and the day's sales reached 30,000 bales on speculation. Since Tuesday there has been less activity, the demand has been upon a much smaller scale, which holders freely supply at a decline of ¼d to ⅛d per pound upon the quotations of Friday last. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales, 3,000 on speculation. The total sales this week are 83,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 28,000.

American—The authorized quotations to-day for fair bowed 7d, Mobile 7d, Orleans 7¼d.

The Corn market continues to exhibit much languor. Buyers confine their purchases to immediate want. Still at present there is not much likelihood of prices going lower than our present quotations. At the market held to-day the best Western Canal Flour sold at 23s 6d a 24s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s a 25s 6d; new Ohio, 24s a 25s 6d. Indian Corn is steady at 31s a 31s 6d for white; 29s a 29s 3d for yellow, and 28s 6d a 29s for mixed.

The Iron market continues firm, with an improved tendency. The last American mail brought considerable orders for rails, and there is a disposition to buy for the completion for some of the English lines. Scotch pig iron has been in demand, and prices have improved. The quotations are: merchant bar iron, £5 15s; best rolled, £7; hoop, £7 10s; sheet £8 5s; Scotch pig No. 1, nett cash, £2 16s.

Cash remains abundant, but is expected by the leading discount houses to become tighter in consequence of the large accessions of speculative bills and the operations of the Russian loan. The impetus given to produce of all descriptions, by the abundance of money, has this week, to some extent, been checked, and the reaction in the value of coffee and other produce, indicates that the future course of the markets for some time will be downward.

In Consols the market has been very quiet, and closed at 96¼, being ¼ per cent. lower than last Friday. The Russian loan has been largely dealt in at prices varying from 4¼ to 3 premium, although the scrip is not yet issued. It closed to-night at 3¼ a 4 premium.

Coffee—There has been less activity in the demand, but holders generally are firm.

Tobacco—The sales since the 1st are 1,260 hhds., of which 430 were for Ireland, 160 for exportation, and 600 by the trade. The market has been very firm throughout, and full prices paid for all descriptions.

Provisions—Bacon: holders of new do not appear inclined to give way in price, and the stock sold, having become much reduced, an advance of 1s per cwt. has been obtained on low qualities. The sales of beef are 400 a 500 tierces; ordinary old brought 50s; good brands of new 75s a 77s 6d. Old prime mess pork is in demand for export; good new realized 50s a 55s; very fine, 56 a 58s. Shoulders, ordinary, are selling at 16s a 17s; good at 18s a 19s 6d; choice of fine quality is in fair demand. In Lard the transactions have again been extensive; the sales for the last fourteen days being full 500 tons, at an advance of 1s per cwt., 55s being now the lowest quotation for ordinary refining qualities.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1850.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 8	a $	8½
Middlings,	6½	a	7½
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	7	a	7½
Western,	0	a	0
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	60	a	70
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	00
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	15	a	20
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	48	a	50
Meal, bush.,	65	a	70
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	16	a	18
St. Domingo,	00	a	00
Laguyra,	17	a	18
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	00	a	00
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	14	a	16
Sperm,	40	a	45
Adamantine,	31	a	32
EGGS, per doz.,	12	a	16
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	4 75	a	5 25
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	62½	a	65
Eastern,	00	a	00
IRON, per lb.,	4¼	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	0 00	a	10 00
Wide do.	7 00	a	8 00
Scantling,	0 00	a	5 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey, rec.	30	a	32
Do. common,	00	a	00
Do. Old Nick,	60	a	65
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40
Peach do.	00	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies,	00	a	19
New Orleans,	00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	5 00	a	5 50
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES.			
Turpentine, per bbl.	230 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	1 85	a	1 90
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	1 05	a	1 10
Tar,	1 12½	a	1 17
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	1 75
Do. No. 2,	1 12½	a	1 75
Do. No. 3,	00	a	65
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	25½
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Linseed, N C.	80	a	85
Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	75	a	90
Black Eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	60	a	65
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00
Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh, per lb.	4¾	a	5½
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.,	2 00	a	2 25
Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	10	a	15
Do. dead,	12½	a	25
Turkeys, live,	40	a	70
Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	2 75	a	3 00
Rough, bush.,	75	a	80
SALT, per bushel.			
St. Martins,	00	a	25
Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 75
Contract,	3 50	a	4 00
STEEL, per lb.	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	12 50	a	15 00
Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	15 00	a	16 75
Do. rough,	11 00	a	15 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7
Porto Rico,	7	a	8
St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
Mill, prime,	6 00	a	7 00
Do ord'y,	4 25	a	5 75
Do. inf'r,	3 00	a	4 00
TALLOW.			
Per pound,	6	a	7
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25