

vious vision, and we have been impatient to enter upon its accomplishment. I know that we speak the sentiments of every heart when we say that we all, members of the dear household from every land, feel that a new impulse has been given to excite us to greater diligence and more lofty efforts in the cause of our Lord.

From Herriol's Magazine.

THE GOLD MINES OF LANCASTER.

BY THE EDITOR.

The gold region of the north-eastern section of this State is comprised in a high ridge, running principally through the districts of Lancaster and Chesterfield. A long thin ridge there are from six to eight distinct settlements, where pits have been dug and found to contain a considerable quantity of ore, from which the genuine metal is in daily process of extraction by machinery. Woodward's, Bell's Funderburke's, Brewer's and Blackmon's Mines are in daily operation. Haile's Gold Mine is on a more extensive scale than either. This prolific tract, the metallic productive virtues of which were discovered some twenty or thirty years since, was formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Welch, and purchased by him by Benjamin Haile, Esq., an enterprising citizen of Camden, S. C. A resurvey of the land was effected afterwards by the late Lovick Young, of Kershaw District. The centre of operations is something over 20 miles from Lancaster Court House. In gratification of a long indulged curiosity, I visited this truly novel and interesting spot, in company with several friends, one of whom had previously enjoyed this privilege. We descended by means of long ladders, into the dark and deep excavations which opened wide their gaping mouths as if to engulf us in the almost bottomless abyss beneath. Reaching the bottom, after some little difficulty, we found water which was not unpleasant to the taste, but of a yellowish earthy colour, which rendered it less attractive to the sight. Some fifty or sixty feet below the surface, we encountered an opening, surmounted by a ceiling of solid rock, sufficiently large to allow our bodies to pass through the side of the hill, after a little climbing on all-fours, into the bottom of the adjoining pit. Here we found ourselves still further below the surface, and gazing with undisguised rapture upon the wild and sublime prospect overhead, the ridges and cavities of the hills forming themselves into varied and fantastic shapes above us, and the rocks projecting over the sides in awful majesty, as if about to cave in and fall upon our diminished craniums. The upward ascent was now some what steep and tiresome until we encountered a rude flight of steps in the rocky sides of the hill, which facilitated our onward progress. The scene of operations is quite a busy one. I could not learn the number of hands employed, or that of the mills worked in this establishment. I saw, in the portion of it we visited, five or six mills and a considerable number of white men and negroes, engaged in the different departments. The pits are very near together; we saw about twenty of them, which was only a small portion of the whole number. The mills are worked both by animal and water power, the former requiring only a couple of mules each, attended by a single hand. The ore is collected by the miners from the various pits and placed in the machinery, by means of which, it is ground down into the consistency of earth of a brownish clay hue, in which quicksilver has been previously deposited—this earth, appearing in a receiver outside of the machinery, is found to contain very minute particles of a white shining substance, which derives its colour from the quicksilver adhering to it. These small specimens are then picked or washed out. The process of washing the gold is very simple. The moist earth from the mill is collected and thrown into a washing machine which is moved backwards and forwards until the heavier particles are separated from the mass, and completely cleaned, after which they are taken out. I saw several small pieces of the metal ground and washed out in this manner. Several of the wheels attached to the machinery are made of the rough granite rock of the country.

After undergoing all the different processes requisite, the gold is collected and transferred to the Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, where it is subjected to the various preliminary arrangements used in coining. Having arrived at this stage, it passes into the hands of various officers and artificers—is first received by the Warden or Chief, from whose hands it next passes into the possession of the master worker, who causes it to be melted, and delivers it to the moneys. The comptroller, assay master, and auditor then perform their respective parts in regulating and registering the assize and weight, from whose inspection the bullion becomes transferred to the workmen having charge of the melting, coining and engraving departments.

The profits of these mines are necessarily precarious. A gentleman of my acquaintance has realized a very clever sum, the past year, by employing six or seven hands in digging at one of them, but is less sanguine as to the result of the next return. From the many contingencies to

which mines are liable, being sometimes exhausted, subject to be drowned, and in some cases hard to trace, there is but little opportunity afforded for certain calculations as the profitable investments. Instances are not rare, however, of these establishments yielding profit for hundreds of years. The mines of Potosi long continued to be worked with equal success as at first. The gold mines of Cremitz continued to be dug for nearly a thousand years, and the neat profit of the silver alone from the Misnian mines in Saxony, was computed in the space of eight years, at one thousand, six hundred and forty-four millions, besides seventy-three tons of gold. Haile's mine possesses peculiar advantages of situation in some respects.—Being in the immediate vicinity of the sand hill region, the neighborhood may afford ample security for health, and exemption from the poisonous exhalations common to many mining districts, and, though at a distance from any navigable stream, it has some water facilities, and the advantage of hilly ground which is dug with greater ease and convenience, the drains and burrows being readily cut, both to drain the water and form necessary outlets.

John Bull sovereignty appropriates the right and title of gold and silver mines to the reigning monarch, by an ex-officio prerogative. By statute 1 and 5, William, c. 30 and 6, no mine of copper, tin, iron or lead, shall be deemed a royal mine, notwithstanding gold or silver may be extracted from them in any quantities. But the King may take the ore at a certain rate. Maliciously to set fire to a mine or pit of coals is felony, without the benefit of clergy. If there is a lease of land with open mines, the lessee may work them, but not to open new ones. If a man open a mine, he may follow the vein under the land of another, but if the latter opens a pit on his own land, his neighbor is thereby deprived of this right.

From the N. C. Whig.

Cotton Trade in Charlotte

The cotton merchants in Charlotte have bought and shipped by Rail Road the following amount of cotton, to wit:

W. W. Elms & Co.	Bales,	500
H. B. & L. S. Williams,	"	250
A. C. Steele,	"	85
Spings & McLeod,	"	240
Capt. J. Harrison,	"	165
Irwin & Huggins,	"	58

Total, 1,308

Including in part the above, the following amounts of Cotton, Tobacco, and Flour, have been shipped from the Charlotte Depot since the completion of the Rail Road up to yesterday, besides any quantities of other species of country produce, to wit:

Bales, Cotton,	1,665
Boxes, Tobacco,	355
Barrels, Flour,	205

This result proves what Charlotte is destined to be as a trading port. The completion of the Rail Road to this place seems to have exerted a magic influence over the energies and enterprise of our people. Our streets, which a few months ago presented the appearance almost of a deserted village, are now thronged with wagons and carts laden with the rich productions of our prosperous country, and strangers of every tongue are now in our midst seeking the profits of trade and active enterprise. Besides all this, Charlotte is now the starting point to travel either North, South, or South West. You may take breakfast here to-morrow morning, and on the third day eat your dinner in Philadelphia. Or you may start from here to-morrow morning and eat your breakfast in Charleston the next morning.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road is in session to-day, and there is a proposition before it to run our cars directly to the Charleston Depot in Columbia without unloading at the Columbia Depot. This would be a great saving of expense and delay to our up country merchants and traders. The proposition meets with much favor from the Stockholders here, in Chester, Winstboro, and Charleston; but seems to be bitterly opposed by those of Columbia. What its fate will be, we cannot divine.—We must now put our paper to Press.

From the N. Y. Evening Express, Nov. 17

The Crescent City and Pursersmith—Important Document.

The telegraphic account of the article in the Washington Republic, of the 15th instant, in relation to the affair of the Crescent City already alluded to in the Express states that the information was communicated by the Acting Secretary of State to M. Calderon, the Spanish Minister, and by that functionary to the Captain General of Cuba, viz that Capt. Porter and Pursersmith would not be again sent out in the Crescent City, was based on information communicated in person by Mr. Roberts, agent of the Company, to members of the Government. The facts, as they are stated to us, are simply these:

As early as the 6th October, Mr. Roberts, in behalf of the Company, addressed the Department of State on the subject of the outrage upon the Crescent City. Instead of replying to this letter, Mr. Roberts was sent for to proceed to Washington. In the interview which took place there, Mr. Roberts explained the circumstances under which Pursersmith went out in the Crescent City; and stated the careful and satisfactory manner in which the Company and its officers had uniformly comported themselves in their business intercourse with Havana, and that they sought no difficulty now.

He stated, we are told, that Pursersmith was entirely innocent of the charge brought against him; and that while P. (Mr. R.) regarded the course of the Cuban authorities as wholly without justification, yet that if our Government should instruct the Company, or express to them, the desire that Pursersmith should not go out in the Crescent City, he did not doubt they would comply with such request.

We alluded yesterday to a statement, sworn to by Pursersmith, in answer to certain allegations against him, that he had published columns against the Island, &c. The following is a copy of that statement as sworn to October 21st. It seems in, and of itself, to be full complete and satisfactory as to the specified charges against Mr. Smith and ought to be satisfactory to the authorities of Cuba:

COPIES OF AN AFFIDAVIT BY PURSER SMITH.

United States of America
Southern District of New-York,
I, William Smith, Purser of the U. S. Mail Steamship Crescent City, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the allegations contained in a certain order or manifesto, signed "M. Galliano," an officer of the Governor of the Island of Cuba, and dated at Havana, the 4th day of September, 1852, and repeated in the official paper at Havana, that I had "published the most gross calumnies against the Government of said Island," and the further allegations which I understand have been made unofficially to the Government of the United States, that I had held communication with disaffected persons in the port of Havana and the Island of Cuba, and had been the bearer of letters or messages to and from such persons, are all utterly without foundation. I have never written or published anything against the Government of the Island of Cuba, nor have I ever carried letters or messages to and from disaffected persons in said Island, or held any communication with such persons, or in any manner interfered with the affairs of the said Island, or the proceedings of its authorities. I have confined myself strictly to the discharge of the duties of Purser of the ship, and I have demeaned myself accordingly. Furthermore, I have been the express command of Capt. Porter, and of the Mail Steamship Company, that no officer or persons employed on the ship, should be allowed to carry letters outside of the Mail, other than those belonging to the ship's business; and when letters have been sent on the steamer, or after the mails have been closed and received on board, they have been placed in charge of the Purser, and in all cases delivered to the Postmaster at Havana. I also further depose and say, that I have never been in any manner connected with any association or expedition for hostile purposes in relation to the Island of Cuba, or for annoying, resisting, or interfering, with its authorities.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.
Sworn to the 21st day of Oct., 1852,
JOSEPH BRIGHAM,
U. S. Comr. for the Dist. of New-York.

There are two brothers just elected to Congress, of the name of Washburn, one from Illinois, the other from Maine, and both Whigs, and printers by trade.

OPIMUM EATING.—It is said that a thousand pounds of opium are sold by retail every week in New York, and that the practice of opium eating is increasing very rapidly.

The citizens of Norfolk county, Virginia, held a meeting on the 2d inst., and adopted resolutions urging the Legislature, at its ensuing session, to adopt measures to rid the State of its free colored population! They also recommended that similar meetings be held throughout the State.

IMMENSE CORN CROP IN MISSOURI.—The Brunswick of the 25th September says: "The yield of corn for this season in the Grand river country will be unprecedented, and will probably bring forth the fattest pork hogs we ever had, as that will be the most ready way of turning corn into cash."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MONUMENT.—The people of this County contributed One Hundred and Six Dollars and Thirty-One Cents to Washington's Monument, on the day of election, of which amount Hagerstown District contributed Thirty-Six Dollars. It was a glorious spectacle to see Whigs and Democrats cheerfully casting their dimes into the box set apart for the purpose, in remembrance of the acknowledged "Father of his Country." It shows, that whatever may be our political differences, we are still Americans, and still cherish an abiding love for the Fathers of this great Republic.—Hagerstown Md. Torch Light.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We are deeply pained to record the death of Thomas Taylor Marshall, son of Henry Marshall, Esq., and grandson of our venerable friend Major Thomas Taylor. He was in the habit of practicing pistol-shooting, and on a late occasion being absent from dinner, search was made for him, when he was found dead from a ball passing through his head. It is supposed that in throwing up his head to shoot off, the pistol accidentally went off. The mournful occurrence took place at his father's residence, Caddo, Louisiana, Pal. State Banner.

Joint declares and says:—A broken correspondence from the Liberator about Jenny's knowledge of her husband, and that she had left her husband. The writer gives some particulars. He says, "I have it from some source, who sojourned in the same city with Lind for several months previous to coming to America, and visited her mansion almost daily."

Attempt of a Female to Vote

A female dressed in male attire presented herself, on Tuesday, at the 4th Poll District of the XIXth Ward, New York, and wanted to deposit her vote. A bystander, says the Tribune, challenged her right to vote, when she declined to "kiss the book." The inspector, thinking her face to be rather smooth for a legal voter, and thinking it possible that she might be a female, requested her to take off her hat. She refused, alleging that she had a severe cold. A police officer, who was standing by, took the liberty of raising her hat, when her sex was at once discovered, and she left the poll amid the suppressed laughter of the bystanders. It is said that she purposed voting the Democratic Ticket.

From the Baltimore Times.

Cuba in a "Fidget."

From the tone of reports which wash ashore in the United States the authorities of Cuba are in a state of mortal apprehension with respect to the result of the Presidential election. They anticipate a formidable demonstration at the hands of "Pierce and King," or some of their progressive adherents; and what the consequences of such a vote as that of Tuesday last may be, it is needless to conjecture. The Captain-General, starting upon his own premises, and aided somewhat by a portion of the press of the United States, will leap to the conclusion that the "filibusters" are in a frightful majority; and we may naturally expect him to put the island through some unusual attitudinizing, preparatory to the expected invasion. Let us make some allowance in advance for any strange capers in Cuba about the election in the United States, and at the same time use the obvious affect of the result of the election in that quarter discreetly.

A Converted Family.

MR. EPHRAIM GRADLER, an occasional reporter of the Ledger, and per consequence a gentleman of unassailable veracity, says the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, informs us that while passing through a Jersey village last Sabbath, he saw a young feminine trying to open the door of a small grocery. "Sal!" cried another lass, looking out of an up stair window, "we've all been to camp-meeting and been converted; so when you want milk on Sunday you'll have to come in the back-way!"

The Man That Don't Read The Newspapers

The following incident actually occurred in this city yesterday. A young man about 25 years old, from Columbia, in Morris Co., was at the corner of Greene and Liberty streets, with a load of potatoes, which he was selling. Some of the bystanders were remarking upon the Whig defeat and the election generally, when their conversation caught the ear of the countryman, and he inquired with earnestness what had been going on. He was informed that an election had taken place, and Gen. Pierce had been elected President. "Why," said the youth, "what did they do that for? I thought we had a President now."

The amusement created by the guileless ignorance of the uninformed youth may be imagined.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

This corresponds with the remarks that we made on Saturday, touching the indifference to political matters that exists even in the most exciting contests; in contests, which, to those who are engaged in them, appear to involve every person who can read or speak.

We remember another illustration. It was when Sylvester G. Shearman was running for Congress in a very exciting contest, in which his own town, North Kingstown, engaged with unusual interest. Mr. Shearman was at the time a member of the General Assembly, and in the course of his canvassing he met a man, in the upper part of the town, and reminded him to be promptly at town meeting. "What for?" "To vote for me," "Sartin, Vester, I always vote for you, but I thought you was in now." Here was a man, not deficient in intelligence, living on the high road, within ten miles of Wickford, who did know that an election was going on. Proc. (R. I.) Journal.

Look Out for a Swindler.

A man calling himself D. S. King, from Ohio, called at one of our hotels on Sunday last, just before the departure of the Southern Stage, driving horse and buggy. He stated that he wished to go to Charleston to meet a partner of his, who had taken mules to Macon and Savannah for sale, that he wished his horse to remain until he returned, in some four or five days, and obtained from the proprietor twenty dollars, to be paid when he called for his horse and buggy. He stated that he had sold mules in the East of North Carolina. He is considerable of a politician, a great friend of Pierce and King, the Vice President.

It turns out since, that he had borrowed or hired the buggy at Wadesborough, to go to Rockingham, and not returning at the time appointed, the owner of the buggy and horse traced him to this place; he left Wadesborough without paying his Hotel bill, and also some debts to the merchants there. He has been in the neighborhood of Charlotte, Wadesborough and Rockingham, for several days. Field

King left in the Southern stage, saying he was going to Charleston; he is about 40 years of age, well dressed, had on a black cloth coat, black striped pants, carries a carpet bag and umbrella.—Cheraw Gazette.

Louis Napoleon in New York City.

This Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, moralizing upon the rapid ascent of Louis Napoleon upon the ladder of ambition, from positive poverty to superlative grandeur and power, recalls some reminiscences of his sojourn in New York city many years ago. The editor says:

"What strange events have occurred within a few years in reference to that man! We knew him while he was residing in N. York, at a lodging house in Read street, then kept by a gentleman who now occupies a high official position under the French Government. At that time he was very poor, and very dissipated. Notoriously profligate in his habits, and without the pecuniary ability to indulge to the full bent of his inclination the culpable propensities which characterized him, he was frequently expelled from certain places in which he obtruded himself, and more than a dozen times was the occupant of a cell at the old jail in the Park, long since torn down.

"Not long prior to his leaving the United States, he was arrested for a misdemeanor committed by him at the respectable house of a woman whose establishment he often visited, and the writer of this article was employed professionally by him to sue him from the threatened consequences of his recklessness and indiscretion. We little supposed at that time that the thoughtless and gay young man who was then our client (and who is still indebted to us for counsel, fees and disbursements) would become Emperor of France.—Such, however, is now his 'manifest destiny,' although we believe that his realization of his ambitious hopes and aspirations will but hasten the fearful doom which unquestionably impends over him."

Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1852.

Will some one bring us a load of Wood?

To Correspondents.

This Poetry by "Lamoose," was set up for this paper, but when we read the proof, and found so many imperfections, we were obliged to cast it one side. Our friend must do better.

"T. M." Pleasant Hill.—In some societies no proposition need be made for membership, until the fee is paid. So with your communication, we do not pronounce in favor or against it until you give us your real name.

An Offer.

We will give a copy of the Ledger one year to the person who will write us a suitable "Carrier's Address to the Patrons of the Ledger," for the devil of this office.

As we will need the address about the middle of December, it is necessary that all competitors should hand in their effusions by that time.

Charleston.

This past week has been a gala one in Charleston. We learn from the Charleston papers that a great number of persons were in the city, attending the Fair, Ragatta, &c.

There having been black frost in the city, the fever has entirely disappeared. The Ragatta is something new and excited no little interest. The first race, (a purse of \$500), was won by the boat "Becky Sharpe," of Georgia. The other races were closely contested by New York, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and each State shared in the triumph.

The theatre is in full blast there, and a new attraction is now added in the person of Miss Julia Dean, who captivated so many of the old bachelors of the city last winter.

At a meeting of "Waxhaw Tent I. O. O. R." on the evening of the 11th instant, Jno. S. Hamilton, Esq., of Charleston, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the same.

Editorial Chit Chat.

We expect in a day or two to leave for Columbia, to attend the Newspaper Convention. In the mean time we appoint no substitute to supply our place as Editor. We have two reasons for doing so. In the first place, a sub-editor is very apt to write editorials for the paper which may be antagonistic to the views of the editor. We recollect an instance of this kind, which occurred not long since. The Editor of the New York Pick absented himself for a brief period, and his substitute inserted an editorial, declaring that Mr. Pick, (by which cognomen the real editor is known,) was neither a Whig or a Democrat, but was either one or the other, as the case might demand. To this Mr. Pick seriously objected, and on his return to his post, had to write a column or two, explaining the why and the wherefore said editorial appeared.

Our next reason for not employing a substitute, is that he may be so much more competent than we are, and give so much more general satisfaction, that when we resume our labors, our readers may become dissatisfied.

We do not exactly know the object of this Convention, but presume the intention is to establish a uniform rate of prices for advertising. We think this a good plan. Not infrequently we hear men complaining that one paper should charge so much, and another so much less. This creates a dissatisfaction in the minds of men. Now it is worth more to advertise in one paper than another; of

course the paper having the largest subscription list gives more publicity to the advertisement, but by establishing a uniform rate of prices, the advertiser has no room for complaint and thus no bitter feeling will be engendered between one publisher and another.

It is the opinion of some of our up country brethren, that the up country papers should charge equally as much as the Charleston papers. In Charleston the price for advertising is 5 cents per line, or \$1 for a single insertion of a square of thirteen lines. We charge seventy-five cents for the first insertion, and thirty-seven and a half cents for every subsequent insertion. This is the price charged by a number of our up-country papers. It will at once be seen, that this is lower than the Charleston papers, for were we to get 5 cents per line, every subsequent insertion would amount to sixty cents, instead of thirty-seven and a half—almost double. It is an erroneous idea of some people, to suppose it costs less to publish a paper in the country than in the city. The fact is, we think it equally expensive. In the country we derive a good portion of our profit from job work, and in order to be prepared for this job work, we are necessarily compelled to keep printers, whether we have immediate work or not. We are unable to procure a hand for a day, a week, or a month as they do in cities, but a printer expects to stay several months, being at expense to get here, we are bound to keep him thus long. We hear of some offices being kept up by apprentices, and we doubt not this is the case, and we are confident, this fact cannot better be ascertained, than by an examination of the paper and job-work coming from that office.

A gentleman brought us a job the other day, which we agreed to do for \$25. He said he would give us that amount—but last year he had a similar job done for \$20, but we so badly executed he was ashamed to show it.

Not long since we printed a job for a society for which we charged \$30. We have been very sorry to hear since, that the society are of opinion that we charged too much. Now this job could have been done in some offices for twenty dollars, and the probability is that the publishers would have realized more profit than we did, but the question is, how would it have been done? A man can buy a coat for seven or twenty-five dollars.

We are thankful for the patronage we have received, and in all cases have charged accordingly as the job cost us. We have regretted very much that some jobs have been so much delayed, but in consequence of one of our printers going to the North, we have been very much pushed—we hope after our return to have a budget of news for our readers. We intend to have more reading matter in the paper, and at the beginning of the year make those improvements we spoke of. The recent accession to our subscription list, justifies us in doing so. Everything goes to show that Lancaster is floating in the tide of prosperity. Real estate commands a high price, our merchants have in the last two weeks sold immense quantities of goods. They bought large stocks, and now many of their shelves are bare. Messrs. Emmons and Adams have been busy court weeks, and must have sold a vast amount of goods.—These gentlemen are old merchants, and know where to buy, and what to buy. They still have numerous articles to dispose of and as they will soon replenish, now is the time to give them a call.

We need Schools here, and trust an effort will be made to procure teachers.—we propose that a meeting be held some evening this week, to further this object.

We sat down only to tell our readers we would be absent a few days, and we have been talking about other matters. Before we conclude, we must say a word about another matter. In a recent number of our paper, we spoke about the improvements in Lancaster, and suggested that our citizens should rub up their old rusty houses and thus add to the appearance of our place. We regret to see that this has not been done. There are several houses on our main street in a very dilapidated condition. Also, fences of various hues and colors, not so much discolored from the fact that there is so little of them left.

Surely our citizens possess sufficient pride, to go to work at once, and remedy the evil. We hope so. So mote it be.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The December number we have received, and from the hasty glance we have given it, consider it an excellent number. To give some idea of the expense of getting up the Lady's Book, Mr. Godey informs us that this number has cost him \$2495. This is no little sum, and the American Ladies should encourage this magnificent effort on the part of Mr. G., by subscribing to the book.—Terms, three dollars per year—2 copies five dollars and so on.

L. A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The November number is before us, the next number for December will conclude the present volume. This agricultural periodical stands high, and deservedly so. It contains monthly, useful agricultural articles which we should think every farmer would like to read, and every farmer can, as the price is only one dollar per year.

W. S. JONES, Augusta, Geo.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY.—This British periodical is pronounced by many to be the best of the Quarterlies. Contents of the October number are:

- 1 British Birds and Stonehenge.
- 2 Ionian Islands—Lord Seaton and Sir Henry Ward.
- 3 Irish Salmon.
- 4 Sindh—Dry leaves from Young Egypt.
- 5 Man. Mr. Dr. Chalmers.
- 6 Life and Letters of Lord Langdale.

7 Holli Discoveries.
8. Parliamentary Prospects.
We will be pleased at any time, to show any of the British Quarterlies to those persons wishing to subscribe. The terms are for one Review three dollars a year; for two five dollars; for three seven dollars; for four eight dollars; Blackwood's Magazine three dollars; Blackwood and the four Reviews ten dollars. Address: LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York City.

OBITUARY ADDRESS, on the occasion of the death of the Hon. Henry Clay, delivered in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States, June 30, 1852. This is the title of a handsomely bound volume, kindly sent us by our esteemed friend and able Representative to Congress, from the 2d Congressional District, the Hon. J. L. Orr. Our thanks for the favor.

SPEECH delivered before the Combahee Troop, 3d of July, 1852, by Wm. F. Huntson.

We have received the above speech, we presume from the author. The language is good, but characterized by a warm fiery zeal for secession. We quote an extract:

"Thus again united, I trust we will remain ready to meet the renewed aggression, which our submission invites and endures.—We must look to ourselves for protection! There is no hope from without. The Constitution is dead—the States are false to themselves—the people are driven like sheep by the wily politicians, and the Federal Government is rotten with corruption. Co-operation is a signal failure—the day is postponed, but sooner or later SECESSION BY A SINGLE STATE MUST REFORM THE UNION OR ASSOLVE IT, we must keep ready for that day, and preserve all the institutions, the principles and the policy which hitherto have kept us from the corrupting influences around us."

Our Government and the Crescent City Affair.

JUDGE SHARKEY, U. S. Consul at Havana, has written a letter in relation to the Crescent City affair, in which he says:

"The Captain-General has received a letter from the Spanish Minister at Washington, in which the Minister says that the Secretary of State assured him, in the most positive manner, that Pursersmith should not return in the Crescent City, and authorized the Minister so to state to the Captain-General. The letter was shown and translated to me by Mr. Savage, who was with me at the time of the interview with the Captain-General. His Excellency expresses much regret that the pledge had not been kept. I could give no satisfactory explanation of the matter, and remarked to him that Smith was probably not an officer of the ship, and that the government had no power to remove him from the ship."

The following which we take from the Cheraw Gazette may prove of interest to our readers.

Hogs.

The great scarcity and high price of bacon the past season, has caused considerable anxiety among those who depend upon a western supply, to learn something of the prospect of the coming in hog crop.—At the beginning of the present as well as several preceding pork packing seasons, the packers in the principal western markets, having vied with each other in offering the highest prices to induce drivers to visit those markets. As high as five dollars gross, was offered in some of the markets, this season; but few engagements, however were made at this price. The western papers represent a large increase of hogs this season, in all parts of Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio, and of a better quality. The high price of pork; it is said, has caused the farmers throughout the west, to bestow as much care and attention upon their pigs as they do upon their children.

The Cincinnati prices current reports a contract for the delivery of 20,000 Indiana fattened hogs at 3 to 3 1/2 cents. Several thousand to the Madison packers, at 4 to 4 1/2 cents net. Many contracts have been made by Kentucky farmers, to deliver at 3 to 3 1/2 cents gross. One packer has contracted to deliver new mess pork on the 1st June next, at \$5 per barrel which is \$5 per barrel less than the present price.

From these facts, our readers can draw their own conclusions.

The correspondent of the New York Express names the following as the probable complexion of the Pierce Cabinet:

- Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.
- Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, Secretary of Treasury.
- Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.
- Armistead Burt, of South Carolina, Secretary of War.
- Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, Secretary of the Navy.
- Elson B. Oids, of Ohio, Postmaster General.
- Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, Attorney General.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.
FROM LIVERPOOL..... Nov. 6.
FROM HAVRE..... Nov. 2.
FROM HAMBURG..... Nov. 15.

Charleston Markets.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 20
COTTON.—The Market yesterday was unchanged, holders apparently ready sellers at former prices. The sales amounted to about 1600 bales at extremes from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 the bulk of the sale at from 9 1/2 to 10.

HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—COTTON.—Market quiet. Sales this forenoon, 400 bales at from 8 1/2 to 10 cents.

COLUMBIA MARKET, NOV. 19.
COTTON.—Our Cotton Market to-day presented no new feature. The supply on sale was limited, with a fair and steady demand; without any change in prices from those of