



Foreign

Arrival of the Columbian

The steamer Columbia, with the mail of the 19th ult. from England, arrived at Boston, on Tuesday morning, the 4th, about a quarter past five o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 29th.

The Queen and suite arrived at Woolwich from her tour to Scotland on the 17th, and proceeded immediately to London, and thence by railroad to Windsor.

The disturbances in the manufacturing districts were not yet abated, and at Manchester one of the rioters had been killed.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool had not, during a week, shown much activity, nor recovered from the depression caused by the disturbances in the manufacturing districts.

The London Custom House frauds were undergoing investigation, but nothing had been made known to the public as yet.

The duty on foreign wheat had risen to 16s. and on flour to 9s. 7 1/2d. per bushel. During the week ending 13th, American flour advanced 6d. per bushel, but subsequently this advance was lost.

There is nothing later from India and China.

According to the Gazette de Midi of the 13th inst. the Russians had expected another attack in Calabria.

The insurgents supplied with arms, and a body of 18,000 men, encamped under the walls of Margra, and made themselves masters of that town, which they entered together with the fugitives.

Nearly the whole of the troops in the camp were put to the sword, and a number of officers were made prisoners.

The Monitor Parisian announces that a revolution took place in Servia on the 31st ult. and that Prince MICHAEL had escaped into Austria.

The insurgents, under the command of VOUTCHIKOFF, soon became masters of the Arsenal, and Prince MICHAEL, after defending himself during two days, had been at last abandoned by the greater part of his troops, and compelled to seek his safety in flight.

Failures in the Corn Trade.—The new scale of corn duties is extending its effects to the continental markets. Many failures in the north of Europe, we are given to understand, have occurred from the extensive fluctuations noted in the value of wheat in our market, but none have occasioned so much regret as the stoppage of Messrs. Lubinski & Co., at Danzig, announced in the letters there on Friday.

It has been before mentioned that the firm would be obliged to arrange with their creditors, but from their high connections in Poland it was not, for a moment, apprehended that they would be reduced to the painful necessity of closing their doors.

From what has transpired on this subject in the city, it does not seem that their whole burden of manufacture had been created by the operation of the new scale of duties, though there can be no doubt of its having hastened the catastrophe, for it is universally believed that the firm had sustained damage in connection with failures which have taken place here and in Ireland.

The continental houses are expected to be the greatest sufferers by this event, as it is believed that their family connections will come to their assistance. Their debts and liabilities are stated to spread over £100,000 to £150,000, and their assets are reckoned at not more than a tenth of that amount.

Export of Manufactured Goods to the United States.—The whole quantity of manufactured goods sent from this port to the United States, by all the shipping houses together, in a given period this year, does not equal the quantity sent by a single first-rate shipping house in a similar period, but one of prosperity.

In this state of things, what are called transient ships get no freight, while even the packet ships get little or none. The large and splendid packet-ship Roscius, which sailed on Thursday for New York, had considerable under £100 of freight; the smallest one, indeed, with one exception, since the lines were established in 1818.

Up to this time, the passage-money received from emigrants enabled the companies to pay the expenses of their voyages, but the season for emigrating being nearly over, even that source of revenue is fast falling.

The uncertainty which has so long prevailed on the tariff may have had the effect of diminishing shipments to the United States; but the removal of this uncertainty, by the actual passing of a tariff unfavorable to English manufactures as compared with the last, will not, it is feared, increase shipments thither. On the contrary, while the increase of the duties on English goods must discourage their export, the necessity of paying the duties in cash on imports will, it is believed by the best informed merchants, deter parties from consigning goods to the American market. Goods will, however, if they are wanted, find their way, directly or indirectly, into the United States.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.—The news from America, relative to the ratification of Lord Ashburton's treaty with the United States by the Senate, and the settlement of the American tariff, has been much commented upon in mercantile circles, and by the press. By some, important and immediate benefits to trade on this side of the Atlantic are predicted from the operation of the latter measure; whilst by others the conclusion comes to respecting its practical working is not at all favorable, and it is confidently asserted that it will neither answer as a question of revenue nor as a protection to American manufactures.

The adjustment of the points of difference upon which Lord Ashburton was empowered to negotiate has been viewed with pretty general satisfaction. The effect which will be produced in France, by the conclusion of the treaty with America, has been a point of interest and curiosity, and more especially as it relates to the article in the treaty providing for the reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

The failure during the last fortnight at home and abroad, has been not a few, chiefly arising from the non-success of the late extensive speculation in grain.—The following are the principal firms who have found themselves unable to maintain their position, viz. T. W. Smith & Co., E. H. Abbott, Becher, Slaughter

S. Co., John Richmond, J. V. & E. Ross; Henry Baker, Iselin & Co., London; Gustavus Hays, Belfast; Lubinski and Co., Danzig; Graham & Co., Hamburg; and a few of minor importance in Hull and other outports.

Richard Roberts, the celebrated speculator in cotton, bank and railway shares, at Manchester, has also failed. His liabilities to the Bank of Manchester are some £50,000, against which there are certain securities, which should be worth something.

There is no alteration in the position of the money market. Where the paper is of the proper description, however, it is readily discounted at 2 1/2 per cent., and in a few cases daily even 1-6 lower.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, September 16. COTTON.—The market has this week again been very dull and uninteresting, and a very small amount of business has been done, the sales not exceeding 12,410 bags.

Speculators have been very lukewarm, their purchases only amounting to 5000 bags American.

To-day's demand for cotton has been very moderate, not more than 2,000 bags having been sold. Prices are without alteration.

Saturday, September 17.—To-day's demand for cotton has been limited, and the sales amount to only 2,500 bags, but prices are without change.

Monday, September 19.—To-day's demand for cotton has been moderate, and the sales amount to only 3,000 bags, all of which have been heavy, with being no pressure to sell.

Monday, September 19. Grain.—The Corn trade has 5/4 late experienced little change, but upon the whole, more firmness has been manifested by the holders of granary stocks, which have now got into hands less necessitated to sell than the original importers.

Improvement of any moment in prices is very tardy, and, as far as can be foreseen, we have no anticipation of otherwise than moderate rates for some time forward. The best brands of United States Flour have realized 22s. to 30s.; Canadian, fine 27s. 6d. to 28s.; superfine, 23s. per bushel, duty paid; Canadian Oatmeal is again rather cheaper, say 22s. to 22s. 6d. per 240 lbs.; Peas, 26s. to 30s. per quarter.

From the Rochester Evening Post.

TRADE WITH CANADA.—IMPORTS TO MILLERS AND WHEAT GROWERS.

By a message, which we find in the British Whig of Sept. 27, from Lord Stanley to Sir Charles Bagot, it appears that the Mother Country is willing and anxious to approximate to the principles of the Colonies, as far as the Colonies are consistent, can.

The duty on Canadian flour is about to be reduced, and no means will be taken, it is said, to discriminate between that grown in Canada, and that of the great west of our own Country, if exported by the way of the St. Lawrence. This will be good news to the growers of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, who are bound to extract.

By the law, as it has hitherto stood, Canadian Wheat, and Wheat Flour, have been admissible into Great Britain, at a rate of duty estimated at 5s. per Quarter, until the price in the English Market reached 7s.—which amount the duty fell to 6d. By the Bill which is now before Parliament, a duty of 5s. is levied upon the wheat, and the flour, and 5s. falls to 1s. only. But in addition to this reduction in the amount of price at which the lower duty becomes payable, it is proposed to take off the restriction which has hitherto been imposed upon the importation of Canadian Flour into Ireland, and thus to open a new market to that which may justly be considered as one of the manufactures of Canada.

It is true that the Imperial Parliament at the time they admitted Canadian Produce at a nominal duty, might constitutionally have imposed a corresponding duty upon the import of American Flour into Canada, and might thus have placed a check upon the undue influx of Foreign under the name of Canadian produce; but whatever might be the view taken by her Majesty's Government under a different state of circumstances, in which a Tax imposed by Colonial Authorities, in the name of the Colonies, was received into the Colonial Treasury, upon which imported from the U. S., might secure Agriculturalists of England against the competition of foreign growers, they have been unwilling to impose such a Tax, by the authority of Parliament, upon a raw article which might be required for home consumption in Canada, and in the absence of such a tax, have felt it impossible to propose to Parliament a further reduction than that which they have submitted, in favor of Wheat and Wheat Flour shipped from the Ports of Canada. I have, &c.

[Signed] STANLEY.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., &c. &c.

MEXICO. The Mexican states that George S. Curson, Esq., bearing despatches from the U. S. Minister at Mexico to the Department of State, arrived in Washington on Wednesday, having left Mexico on the 19th ult., and performed the whole distance between the two cities of Mexico and Washington in twenty-three days.

Mr. C. confirms the news of the capture of San Antonio by the Mexicans, under General Wall; they having carried the town while the court was in session, and broken into the court-room while some lawyer was arguing a case, and taken plaintiff and defendant, judge, jury and all prisoners. The belief is, that a revolt against on Texas is intended by Mexico, and that the destination of the troops, assembled under pretence of proceeding to Yucatan, is, in reality, Galveston.

A letter to the editor of the New Orleans Bee from a friend in the city of Mexico, states that the bad understanding existing between the two Governments, in consequence of the insulting tone of BOACARNA, had been arranged to the satisfaction of General THOMPSON, who, at the request of the President, held an interview with him at the Palace of the National Government. This was effected, the letter adds, by the high and mainly lost assumed by Gen. THOMPSON on occasion.

On the day the Midway left Vera Cruz, Gen. ALMONTE, Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States, and some other persons, who are the sons of the late Emperor ITZAPALTEPEC, were to leave Vera Cruz in the baggage train for New York.

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, October 13.

THE WHIG BARRIERS.

MR. HAMILTON'S LETTERS.

Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, who has been for some months in Europe, has written a letter from London, under date of September 9th, addressed to the Hon. John Calhoun, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in which he expresses his strong opinion in favor of the Whig party, and in opposition to the Democratic party.

He says "the fact is, not to be concealed, that we begin to be regarded as a nation of judges and swindlers, with whom the day of judgment should happen to be Monday, our pay-day will not be until the Tuesday following."

He also says "the comparatively feeble efforts of the Whig party in this country, to enable it to rise out of its present position, at 34 per cent., is, in my opinion, the amount of our proposed loan, one-fifth of which the United States Commissioner will probably not be able to negotiate."

Gen. H. may well be grieved for the condition of his country, when he witnesses these things, and, removed from the arena, he is enabled to see more clearly the real cause of our present depression. We have not room for this in the whole letter, but we cannot postpone concluding paragraphs. He says, and truly as every candid man will admit—

"I doubt, since the creation of the money market, whether such an amount of money could be raised, and whether the Southern planter would permit his plantation for one hour to be governed with such a lack of all sense and prudence. The fact is, that the Whig party, in reference to their condition, I doubt not, have been governed with a policy far more vigilant and calculating than the Democratic party."

A country of immense resources, in a period of profound peace, on the verge of bankruptcy! Any man who will read Hume's essays on "Public Credit" and on "Money," can at once trace our present condition to its true cause. We have been suffering ever since Gen. Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States, and removed from the arena, he is enabled to see more clearly the real cause of our present depression. We have not room for this in the whole letter, but we cannot postpone concluding paragraphs. He says, and truly as every candid man will admit—

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MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

At a late session in Philadelphia, at which the Hon. John Calhoun presided, the Hon. John M. Clayton of Delaware was introduced and addressed the assembly for about two hours and a half.

He referred to Mr. Webster's description of the compromise act, and vindicated Mr. Clay in a masterly manner. He was in the Senate of the United States when that act was passed, and was fully acquainted with its origin and Mr. Clayton's introduction of it. Mr. Verplanck had offered a tariff bill, which was to raise twelve millions, and lay duties on imports not lower than 30 per cent. on 15 per cent. Mr. Clayton says that, which could have been passed by Gen. Jackson's influence, would have stopped every factory in the Union. Mr. Clayton's bill saved the country from the immediate consequences of nullification; for every measure that Gen. Jackson would have executed on purpose upon South Carolina, but for the interposition of the olive branch.

Mr. Clayton dismissed the bank question in all its details, traced distinctly the difference between a national bank of the olden time and the so-called United States Bank of Pennsylvania, which was not a bank at all, and had not received the sanction of the Whig leaders. The national bank must be taken to a 74 gun ship at sea, while the United States Bank is a pilot boat, and the one is a national character, could admirably for the benefit of the nation.

He also referred to the fact that the Whig party had broken forth with three hearty peals of applause, and that the Democratic party had been governed with such a lack of all sense and prudence. The fact is, that the Whig party, in reference to their condition, I doubt not, have been governed with a policy far more vigilant and calculating than the Democratic party.

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MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

From the Baltimore Journal.

The Senate convened at 11 o'clock, and the President's message was read. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Whig party.

Mr. Webster rose to speak in support of the bill. He said that the Whig party had been wronged by the Democratic party, and that it was the duty of the Senate to redress their wrongs.

He then read a long and eloquent speech, in which he set forth the wrongs of the Whig party, and the necessity of their relief. He said that the Whig party had been wronged by the Democratic party, and that it was the duty of the Senate to redress their wrongs.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY.

A daring feat was accomplished on Saturday last by a citizen of our neighboring town of Gettysburg...

The Government officers at Buffalo, a short time back, got a report of a party which they followed up, and the result...

On Tuesday the 4th inst. by the Rev. Wm. A. Pollock, Mr. ROBERT DAZEN to Miss...

On the 10th instant, John Tyler, infant son of Mr. Joseph Harley of Smithfield, aged about...

On the 6th instant, at the residence of her father, B. T. Towner, Esq., Shepherdstown, Mrs. Anna...

Long had sickness preyed upon her delicate constitution, and withered the rose that bloomed upon her cheek...

THE BIBLE was her study, and its exceeding great and precious promises her solace and support...

THE escape of the gas was distinctly seen from York; and as the balloon neared the earth, it had lost its rotundity...

SCHOOL QUOTA.—The following is the appropriation of the Literary Fund for the education of the poor in the year 1843...

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, 7 Oct. 10, 5 P. M. CATTLE.—About 700 head of Cattle were offered for sale at the scales this morning...

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