The New-Orleans Bee.

THIRD SERIES. WHOLE No. 5280. LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1846. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres-street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily paper (in advance) $12 00
Semi-weekly (one year in advance) 5 00

Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar for each insertion, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement inserted for less than a one dollar, for each insertion.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. Magne & Weisse, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of ONE DOLLAR for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Sept. 25, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 35 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 60 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY next inclusive.

Bread of the second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 30 per cent more, viz: 56 ounces.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

F. T. HOURINO, Surgeon Dentist, 85 Canal st. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CRAGUE, Importer of Mexican Produce, No 28 Gravier street. 107

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 81 Canal street. Nov 7

J. R. STEEL, No. 74 Camp Street, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order. n29

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Maison's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts. f4

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets.

F. T. HOURIN, PROFESSOR DE DANSE, 85 Canal st.

J. LE BERCHER & Co., Commission Merchants and Grocers, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. at moderate prices. n10

CHARLES A. BARRIERE, DEALER IN French, British and American DRY GOODS, No. 20 Chartres Street, NEW ORLEANS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM FRENCH HOUSES.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 134 Camp street,

HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, Sabin Pipes, Lift Pumps, Force Pumps, for Building Tubs and Shower Baths. Tinning and repairing Lead Pipes. Sheet Lead work of every description; Sing work, &c promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. f13—1y

NOTICE.—By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company, the Stockholders are hereby notified that they are called upon to pay G. Buisson, Comptroller, on the Ninth instant, an instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, in conformity with the fourth section of the Charter of the Company.

G. MUSSON, Comptroller.

New Orleans, 14th Sept. 1846. n15

I, the undersigned, inform the public that I will not pay, when due, a note for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars drawn by me to the order of Mr. Joseph Vidal, 30th March 1846, payable six months after date, signed or endorsed by Jos. F. Dufour, Notary Public, in consequence of his having commenced a suit against the same for which said note was drawn and to have it declared null and void. G. FRESQUET.

New Orleans, August 20th 1846. n22

MESSRS. PELLAGARUE and ACHILLE LION, Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and New Orleans, have the honor to inform their clients, that since the 1st of January they have united their offices at No. 61 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse, in Residence of Dr. Lion.

The engagements they are under towards various institutions and the Convent of this city, to which they are attached, compel them to absent themselves many days in the course of the month. They have therefore deemed it expedient to form a Copartnership, as well on their own accounts as on account of their numerous Clients, in order that one of the two may be always on town, ready to receive all persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their work, and the care and promptitude exhibited by them, induce them to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public. f6

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Kingsessers from Havana, and the Rienzi from New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, recently caught, and for sale at the Depot at Barrack street, near the Mint. REYNAUD PETITHEN.

MESSRS. WATERS, guarantees of the first quality, approved by the Medico-Chirurgical Society, at the sitting of the 30th August, 1844, may be also found at the above establishment. f3

LEECHES.

TWELVE thousand Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per ship Devonshire, Thompson, and for sale at the Great Depot, by wholesale and retail at the most moderate prices, at 96 Esplanade-street, Corner Chartres.

The same depot has received by the ship Francis, Thousand Spanish Leeches, which will be sold at from five to fifteen cents a piece. Prices better city during the sickly season. J. FOSTER BURTON.

OFFICE OF RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, Exchange Passage, near Bienville street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said parish and city to conform themselves to the disposition of the following act.—

Act approved March 6, 1842.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act, the birth of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared thereto within thirty days, this declaration shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is a supplement; and every person offending against the provisions of the said section, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and not less than five dollars, half of which shall go for the benefit of the State, and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans, shall be declared therein within thirty days; this declaration shall be made by the nearest relations of the deceased, if they are present, and in case of absence by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner or tenant of the house in which the individual will have died; and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.

F. M. CROZAT.

a10—1y.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

Madame Vincent, being about to leave for France to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will offer the following goods at very moderate prices:

Ladies' and children's Tuscan, Rutland and Leghorn hats, newest styles;

Bodies, slag & [illegible] printed bareges and organdy;

Sarpelis, shawls and scarfs;

Pelerines and embroidered neck kerchiefs;

Ribbons and flowers, white and black silks, glover and mitens; muslin dresses and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs; [illegible] thread lace, & M'Zouaves and cotton do

Fans, superb; [illegible] parasols and ombrelles.

Bridal scarfs, silk and M'Zouave stockings;

Plain, open work and embroidered do;

Also—Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article, not [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of dress goods, Barages, Debonjies, Organdy, Muzzalaine and Taglioni dress goods, Silks, Bonnets at 25, 37½ and 50 cts; Ginghams at 25 cts; high French Calicoes, latest styles, at 20 cts. &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods; Swiss Muslins; Jaconet do; Plaid do; Lace do; Pinnafs; Brilliants; Lace flounces; white Muslin de embroidered; Silk Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Crinoline skirts; Dress do; Ribbons with fringe; Linens, a large assortment; Bleachings; Linen Lawns; Linen Cambric Hdkfs with borders; Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs; Silk pocket do; Damask Table Cloths and Towels; Damask Napkins; Russia Sheetings; white and brown Domestics; Brillisings; Cottonades; Linen Checks; Thread and Cotton Laces; Ladies Plaid Gloves; do black and white Silk Gloves; Gents do; Mens and white Gloves; Hat Crepes; Linen Threads; Spool do; Cotton Cord; Buttons; Combs, &c.

Also—a few pieces of very fine Drap d'Etés for sale by

DAVID & GRAPUS,
13 and 15 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

GRANIER'S FRENCH BLANKETS!!

THE subscribers (successors to the late J. Magee,) late Agents of Jos. Granier, of Montpelier, take pleasure in announcing to the Planters, Commission merchants and dealers in general, that their Import, No. 21 Magazine-st., will always be well supplied by fresh arrivals of those superior FRENCH BLANKETS.

Leading the chief article of Globe, from Marseilles, 500 pairs GRANIER BLANKETS.

N. B.—Planters and Commission Merchants are informed that indications for Linseys, Kerseys and other Plantation Dry Goods, will be promptly attended to, and a liberal credit given. H. DE GUIN & RIPPLEAND,
Agents for the Granier, and Importers of Dry Goods,
17 2 21 Magazine-st.

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned have this day opened an office of GENERAL AGENCY in Exchange Passage, No. 4, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

They will undertake every description of collections, translations, copying of accepted books, copying documents, &c.

In case a guarantee should be required in important transactions, they will furnish such securities.

They will attend all collections every Monday.

The office will be opened from 9 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 5 till 7 o'clock P. M.

They have a good agency for the sweeping and repair of chimneys by the year.

M. BERTES,
J. RUFFIER.

New Orleans, August 20, 1846. aug26—

Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers.

M. SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street, corner of Custom house street, offers for sale at low prices, a large assortment of Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, viz:—

Cotton Shirts, with linen bosoms, low priced; do fine quality; Linen Shirts, fine and extra fine; Colored Cotton and Linen do; Silk, Cotton and Linen do; Silk Cotton, Drilling and Linen do; &c. &c. all of which will be sold low to close [illegible]

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—The subscriber has just received, by the ship Franconia, from New York, a large assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of Beets; Beans; Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Lettuce, Radish, Parsnip, etc. etc., all of the best quality and warranted to grow.

WM. BINN, 14 Common st.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing per ships Vicksburg and Orleans—Bleached cotton of all qualities, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Unbleached do 2-4, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4; dark ground prints, new designs; red, white, yellow, blue and black flannels; new shawls; Percales; Merino goods of every description; suspenders, spool thread, 100 and 200 yards; whitened colored, pins; hides and hair rope, &c. DAVIDSON & CATUR, 93 Chartres st. n29

TOBACCO FOR SALE by the undersigned, the following Goods now landing at the Wharf of Jean Baptiste, from Bordeaux:

[illegible] Tobacco, for sale by

[illegible]

Monday morning, Sept. 28, 1846.

To the Subscribers of the Bee.

As many of our Subscribers and particularly those who are annual advertisers, have their places of business at a considerable distance from the Office of the Bee, we have been induced to establish for their convenience, a Publishing Office, at No. 13, Camp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 8 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

Our Country Edition.

The Semi-Weekly edition of the Bee, published every Wednesday and Saturday, has a very large circulation in the interior of Louisiana. The Commercial portion of the community who may be desirous of securing the advantage of the publication of their advertisements in the Country paper, will find it to their interest to make arrangements for this purpose. Our terms will be moderate. We have struck off an extra number of copies of Saturday's Semi-Weekly edition, and caused them to be distributed among our Commercial subscribers, that they may be enabled to form an idea of the Bee for the country.

Error Corrected.

The *Courier* of Saturday Evening states as "an actual fact" that the *Bee* is about to remove into the Second Municipality. For an "actual fact" this declaration is about as unfounded as it can well be. The *Bee* is not going to remove into the Second Municipality, but is going to establish a Publishing Office in that quarter in addition to the Printing Office which will still be maintained at its present stand No. 81 Chartres street.

Will the *Courier*, which committed the mistake, and the *Delta*, which has repeated it, have the goodness to make the correction?

Maine Election.

Locofocism has been completely overthrown in Maine. If the Whigs have not been entirely victorious, they have given their adversaries a check from which they will not soon recover. The returns show that our party are beginning to wake up in effect — When such a benighted State as Maine, which has not given a Whig vote since 1840, shows strong symptoms of political regeneration, what may we not expect from more enlightened sisterhood.

The Portland *Advertiser* of the 17th furnishes returns from about 230 towns in which the vote for Governor is as follows Bronson, Whig, 22,768; Dana, Loco, 21,310; all others 7,115—giving a majority against Dana, Loco, 5,972. It is conceded on all hands that there is no election of Governor by the people, and the choice will therefore devolve upon the Legislature.

As to the political complexion of the Legislature, it is impossible at present to form an opinion. So many towns have failed to choose their representatives in the lower branch, that the question remains to be decided by the home elections. Of the Senate the Advertiser says —

We look confidently for the election of four Whig Senators in Lincoln and two in Somerset, besides the three in Kennebec—nine in all. There are good reasons for expecting still more, but, at present we know not where to look for the chances to elect so many even as that, on the other side.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The following is the comparison of our returns of members of the House:

	Whigs.	Locos.	Liberty.	No Choice
York	3	4	0	7
Cumberland	5	4	0	9
Lincoln	5	0	0	5
Kennebec	8	0	0	8
Waldo	0	0	1	1
Penobscot	0	0	0	0
	21	8	1	30

For Congress we have but one additional intelligence. One Whig is certainly chosen in the Kennebec district. The Aroostook and Waldo districts have possibly returned locofocos. In the Lincoln district the chances are yet good for Morse, whig. In the three other districts no choice.

BOARD OF HEALTH, Sept 26, 1846.

At a regular meeting of the board, held this day at 12 o'clock, M., ten or twelve cases of yellow fever were reported by members present. The fever, so far as observed by them, being confined to strangers who have recently arrived in the city in very destitute circumstances.

The board, under existing circumstances, see no additional cause of alarm, since their last meeting — They are unanimous in the opinion that the fever is not at this time epidemic.

W. STONE, Chairman
A. HERSE, Secretary.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We copy the following from the N. Y. *Herald* of the 18th:—

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. D. Bravo, of New Orleans, left this city last evening on his return home, having completed his arrangements for the extension of this rapid and important method of communication, from Philadelphia to New Orleans. His efforts have been highly successful, and under his energetic management, a few months will suffice to complete the line. It extends from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez to New Orleans. This line will comprise two companies, one extending from Philadelphia to St Louis, and the other, formed by Mr. Bravo, from St. Louis to New Orleans.

The citizens of New Orleans in particular, and of the Western country generally, are indebted solely to the exertions of Mr. Bravo, for the establishment of three companies, and for the probable completion of these lines, as he has under the most discouraging and adverse circumstances, succeeded in forming them. We trust this enterprising gentleman will receive that countenance and support from that section of the country which will be so much benefited by his efforts, which he so richly deserves.

HOCHELAGA.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan for these volumes. They comprise the results of a tour through Canada and parts of the United States, by an Englishman. The author is a man of quick perception, and possesses a discriminating intellect and writes in a pleasing and graphic style. There is much of prejudice, but more of truth in the work.—Altogether, it is about the fairest sample of British judgment on this country that we have seen.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The locofocos of Massachusetts held a State Convention in Boston, on Wednesday, and nominated Isaac Davis, Esq., of Worcester, as a candidate for Governor, and George Hood, Esq., of Lynn, as a candidate for Lieut. Governor. The majority in favor of the nomination of these gentlemen was very decided, and it is regarded as a signal triumph of the "young democracy" over the Henshaw branch of the party.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—One death from Yellow Fever occurred at the City Hospital in Mobile, last Thursday. There are no other cases in that institution, or in private practice.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF NIBLO'S THEATRE AND GARDEN.—About half-past 4 o'clock, on Friday morning, the alarm of fire was sounded, and it was soon ascertained that the Theatre on Broadway, in Niblo's Garden, was the scene of the fire. It is said to have broken out in or near the Green Room, and at the hour when the city was hushed in sleep—the progress of the flames, amid such combustible materials, was exceedingly rapid. They soon caught the adjoining house, No. 456, occupied by Geo. Darick, (seller,) north of the theatre, between it and the new and substantial structure of the Racket Court, and being a mere shell, it sunk speedily. The second story was used as an Episcopal church for colored people, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Grummel. The solid walls of the Racket Court checked the progress of the flames on that side, though not without some damage to the roof and wood work of the front.

South of the theatre and thence to the corner of Prince street, the two substantial three-story brick dwelling houses, occupied by Niblo and by his boarders, the large bar room, the seed store of Grant Thorburn, and indeed everything in the shape of building, was swept away; and thence round to Crosby street, upon which stood the old *Sans Souci* Theatre, erected by Barrett on the destruction of the first Bowery Theatre, and which latterly has served as the main saloon of exhibition at the annual Fair of the American Institute, and the extensive green-houses and out houses of all sorts, were consumed—so that the destruction of property was very great. To what extent we have not been able to learn. Most of the wines and liquors of Niblo's large stock were, we understand, saved. The *Ravels* have lost their wardrobe and properties, on which, it is hardly probable, there was any insurance. Through the great exertions of the Fire Department, the building containing the armory of the City Guards was saved.

There was another fire, of no great extent, at seven o'clock, on the corner of 15th street and 7th Avenue.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A WORTHLESS MASTER TO BE A NEGRO.—A free negro, whose name we could not ascertain, attempted two days ago the life of a respectable citizen, living in the upper part of the Second Municipality. The negro, for what cause we do not know, seemed to be animated with hostile feelings towards the latter, and last Friday, having procured a snake of a dangerous species, he brought it, concealed in a very full hat, into the whiteman's store. He was followed, or rather followed, which refusing to do so, a scuffle ensued between the two parties, and the latter, having a large knife, received upon it, the snake, which stung and slightly wounded him in the hand. The snake took to the bush. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Arrival of the steamer Cambria.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday's mail brought us full accounts of the advices brought by the *Cambria*. She arrived off Boston light house at half past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and have two until the next morning, when she came up to the city. The *Cambria* brings 132 passengers, among whom are Washington Irving, Cruikshanks, the celebrated caricaturist; and a large number of clergymen. We are indebted to all our Boston exchange papers, for extra embracing copious details of the advices.

The news is of various interest. The price of cotton has advanced; the British Parliament has been proceeding the long disputed question of the marriage of the Queen of Spain has been settled; the man who has shot at the King of the French has been sentenced to imprisonment for life; and the crops in various parts of Europe give prospect of abundance, except in potatoes.

On the 27th ultimo, the Bank of England, reduced the rate of interest on bills discounted by them from 3½ to 3 per cent, and the consequence was fresh life and activity in business in most quarters. Prices improved in the money market immediately.

Baring & Co.'s Circular says:—American stocks continue neglected, and the accounts of the stock market on your side are not calculated to revive the demand. Some Pennsylvania 5 per cents have been forced off at 59, and some Indiana at 27½ per cent.

The overland mail from India and China, arrived at London on the 2d inst.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings of Parliament since the last steamer have not been of much interest. On the 19th, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill to authorize the appointment of a Railway Department, to consist of a board of officers empowered to regulate all matters connected with Railways.

On the 21th, Lord G. Bentick, expressed his anxiety to know if any mediation was offered by the Government of this country between the United States and the Mexican Republic. The noble Lord dwelt at some length upon the importance of the subject and hoped that the magnitude of the interests concerned in the matter would be duly appreciated by the Government.

Lord Palmerston, said that an offer of mediation had been made by this country, but that offer was made at a time when we were disputing with America about the Oregon territory. Since then, however, instructions had been sent out to Mr Pakenham to renew the offer now that the Oregon question had been settled, and it was made in such a shape that some answer must be elicited from the United States.

After some observations from Mr Disraeli, Mr. Barnal, Mr. P. Howard and Mr. Duncombe, the matter dropped.

On Friday the 28th, Parliament was prorogued by commission. The following paragraphs from the speech on this occasion, are all that is of interest in the document —

Her Majesty entertains a confident hope that the more free admission of the products of foreign countries into the home market will increase the comforts and better the condition of the great body of the people.

Her majesty feels the greatest satisfaction in declaring that her Majesty's efforts to settle in a manner consistent with national honor, the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, with respect to the territory on the North-West Coast of America, have been completely successful.

Her Majesty has to lament that the recurrence of a failure in the potato crop, in an aggravated degree, will cause a serious deficiency in the quantity of a material article of food.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to measures by which that calamity may be mitigated in that portion of the United Kingdom where the cultivation of the potato has hitherto afforded the chief supply for the subsistence of the people.

Her Majesty has seen with pleasure that a considerable diminution of crime and outrage has taken place in those counties of Ireland which had been most disturbed.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—Selections from Wilmer & Smith's European Times: The crops have been gathered, and the general impression now is that wheat will be an average yield; but oats are thin, and potatoes, owing to the universal disease, are everywhere a failure. The potato rot is becoming extinct, and another substitute may be found. Turnips, it is gratifying to learn, are in a sound state, and may, to some extent, compensate for the loss of the more populous esculent. In Ireland, a good deal of hostility continues to be manifested towards the use of Indian Corn, but time, which wears away all things, is gradually removing the prejudice, and when the people are accustomed to the use, it will be found a wholesome and palatable beverage.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are more cheering. A better feeling prevails there, and the value of goods and yarns has advanced with the fine weather we are now enjoying, and with the more general confidence which now exists in all quarters. The gratifying change was, in all probability, occasioned by the severe reverses for adventuring British produce into the American market. When the new tariff comes into operation, a greater extent of business between this country and the United States, must, in the course of time, take place.

Fire ships in American fisheries are not particularly active although a partial advance has been obtained on some descriptions of goods. The arrivals have been numerous, and several vessels have cleared in ballast.

The present year exhibits a remarkable increase in the commerce of the United States with the kingdom of Sardinia. This increase is owing to the successful efforts of the American Minister at Turin. Mr Winthrop, in inducing the leading merchants and manufacturers of Genoa to import American produce and export that of their own country to the United States directly. As a consequence, American commerce has been relieved from the intervention of third parties, and, by the direct intercourse, made more independent. As an instance of the increase, the article of cotton may be taken. The usual average quantity of American cotton imported into Genoa yearly has been ten thousand bales; during the first six months of the present year eighteen thousand bales have been already imported.

Sir Charles Gray has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Col. Thornton, of the East India Company's service, who was charged at the Marylebone Police Court, with uttering forged notes, committed suicide by strangling himself in the prison on the night of the 29th.

One extensive firm in Limerick has sent out orders for the shipment of a dozen cargoes of Indian Corn.

From IRELAND the news is not important.—The rent for the week ending 31st ult, was subscribed to £104. 13s. 6d. The accounts of the distress, presented and expected, in consequence of the potato rot, are really appalling.

The feuds between O'Connell and the Young Ireland party continue unabated.

FRANCE.

The French papers are occupied with the discussion of the American Tariff. Most of them think it a very fair illustration of Free Trade principles. Nearly all complain that French manufactures have been very shabbily treated. The following paragraphs are from *Willmer & Smith's*:

The Journal des Debats, the great organ of the government, has at length deigned to notice the proceedings of the United States relative to Mexico.—What it says is very vague and unsatisfactory; but is still tinged with that ill-feeling towards America, which this important journal so frequently manifested during the discussion on the Oregon question.

A Mr. Morin, a Frenchman, is trying to get up a company for the colonization of lands in Tennessee, in his possession. He promises that every colonizer may gain an immense fortune, and yet, strange to say, offers his lands dirt cheap. Some time ago a company was started here for colonizing lands in some other part of the United States, but the thing did not take at all.

M. Maugin, a well known personage in England, has undertaken to proceed to the United States, to sustain the pretensions of the family of the late Etienne Girard to some part of the vast fortune which he so generously bestowed upon his adopted country to the exclusion of his own relatives.

Recent letters from the consular Africa mention the seizure of a vessel, with 200 slaves, destined for Brazil, and state that there is every prospect that, in time by the combined co-operations of the English, and French squadrons, the slave trade will be entirely put down.

It appears that the harvest in the eastern department is not quite so good as had been expected.—There is a deficiency in the wheat, and the barley and oats have entirely failed. There has consequently been no advance in the price of bread, with every prospect of a further advance in the course of the winter. This has caused general dissatisfaction among the people, and in several towns has led to disturbances. The potato crop is also found to be very generally diseased, although it had been believed till now that it had entirely escaped.

The Paris journal, the Constitutionnel, was sold on Friday for the sum of 336,000 francs, to M. Mosselman, brother to Countess Lelion. The friends of M. Thiers had offered 332,000 francs.

The Chamber of Deputies elected, for their fourth Vice President, M. Francois Delessert, by a majority of 147 votes to 86 given to M. Billault, the opposition candidate. M. Vatout had obtained 23 votes, and M. Debelleyme 20, and three others were lost.

The Constitutionnel states that Rear-Admiral Dupetit-Thouars will fill the post vacant by the removal of Vice-Admiral Grivel to the second section of the naval staff, and that M. Brunet is to be promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, in the room of M. Dupetit Thouars.

The man Joseph Henry, who fired at the King on the 29th ult., has been found guilty, and condemned to the galleys for life. During the trial he more than once expressed a decided wish to be condemned to death; and it is said that he manifested great disappointment on learning the sentence was only to the galleys.

On the 26th ult, the steamer Alice, of Havre, plying between that port and Rouen, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 250,000 francs.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 24 inst, published the following paragraph in the extraordinary express letter [illegible] which will make [illegible]

[illegible] Queen Isabella shall marry her Majesty's cousin, the Duke de Cadiz, eldest son of Don Francisco de Paula; and that the Duke de Montpensier, youngest son of King Louis Philippe, shall marry her Majesty's sister, the Infanta Maria Luisa Fernanda; It is further stated that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier shall leave Spain immediately after the marriage, and pass some time in France.

The Madrid Herald of the 24th announces the arrest at Saragossa of a former Aide-de-Camp of General Espartero. He was residing there as the agent of a gas company. Colonel Milans de Bosch and his fellow-prisoners, accused of conspiracy against the state, have been unanimously acquitted. The Conde d'Thomar (Costa Cabral) has left Madrid for Cuella. Senor Gonzales Bravo was to leave Lisbon on the 20th.

ITALY.

The province of Tuscany has been cruelly stricken by an earthquake. Whole villages have been thrown down, and seventy persons, at least, have been killed, nearly one hundred and eighty wounded, and more than four thousand deprived of shelter. The alarm created was naturally most intense; but as there has been no repetition of the shocks, confidence is beginning to revive. In Sicily, also, the earthquake has done great damage, and caused the loss of several lives.

Typhus fever is raging violently at Milan, but the Government newspaper says nothing about it.

SWITZERLAND.

The French Government has taken possession of the Valley des Dappes on the Southern side of the principal Chain of the Jura, which had long been in dispute. The question of the Jesuits was considered in the Swiss Diet at Zurich, on the 25th August. The following were the results:—For the abandonment of the question, 8½ States; to decline to the question a federal affair, 10½ States, to summon all the States to repel the Jesuits, 9½ States; to invite only Lucerne to expel them, 8½ States; to invite the three other States to adopt that measure, 14 States; to prohibit any further reception of the Jesuits, 10½ States.

ROME.

The Pope continues his reforms in the Civil Administration and municipal institutions, despite the opposition of the College of Cardinals.

POLAND.

The Frankfort *Journal* publishes a letter from Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia, dated August 19th, which says:—A new conspiracy has been discovered. The plan has been formed by the malcontents of Galicia and the Polish emigrants in France. Three French emissaries have been arrested, and brought to this place. Many important papers were found on them, and among the rest, a proclamation in the Polish language, exciting the peasants to revolt against the Government for refusing them the rewards which they prepared for their late conduct.

MOROCCO.

A letter from Lalla Maghrina, in La Presse, states that Abd-el-Kader had retreated to the Moroccan frontier, and had made an attack on Oudjda, whence he had been repulsed with loss by the Kaid of that city. The Emir had divided his men into troops to lay waste, who made forays into various parts of the colony, and plundered as they could find.

CHINA

We have received advices from India to the following dates:—Calcutta, July 3, Madras July 10, Canton, June 22, and Gulle Geyzoon July 15. The dates from Bombay are only one day later (July 2) than those received by the last overland mail. The intelligence from India by this arrival is not important. Madras supplies us with the report of the early retirement of the Marquis of Tweeddale from the Government of that Presidency. Sir Lawrence Peel, the Chief Justice of Calcutta, had arrived on the Neilgherry Hills, where the Marquis of Tweeddale was resuscitating. From Bombay we learn that Sir George Arthur continued seriously ill. The commercial intelligence received from Bombay and Calcutta represents trade as being in a dull and unsatisfactory position; little business was doing, and prices for all the articles exported were lower.

Hong Kong, June 23—We have advices from China down to the 24th of June, a month later than previously received. The most date which had reached Hong Kong, from the United States was to the 1st of April.

With the exception of the shooting of a meteor on the 14th June, a few minutes after sunset from Heshon's Head towards Capsin in Amoy, which left a profusion of lum moss vapor, and some atmospherical changes on the 23d consequent upon a [illegible] of the monsoon, the month passed off very quietly. The heavy rains generally looked for at this time of the year, may be said to have fairly commenced on the 21st, when the rain came down from day light to six hours, at an average of one inch per hour.

Dysentery has become alarmingly extensive. Since last mail, the usual prompt measures of precaution against the introduction of this destructive pestilence in the harbor of Canton, have been adopted, and the Chinese authorities have taken the matter in hand, and have published a proclamation, recommending the people to abstain from the use of fruit, and to use a decoction of the leaves of the Guava tree, which is said to be a specific. The Chinese have also