The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 857: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1845. VOL XIX—WHOLE NO. 4917

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be discontinued at the option of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are s'square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

A discernonsite inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English,	$60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat	
factors, do.	80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	80

Tradesmen in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the Office, free of Chargeas a the yearly advertisers, such as legal, auctions, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c., will be charged 1 square and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices of articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEIRSE.

FREE BILL!

A FEW COPIES of the above Bill have been printed in French and English for the use of Courts, &c., for sale at this office. For sale at this office.

Price $1 per copy. m29

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed in both languages, in pamphlet form, for sale at the office of the Bee, at Mossan's Literary Depot.

price 25 cents.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving from the first manufacturers in New England a prime stock of BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS which will be sold at very low prices, for cash, they being the sole agents

They are also agents for several of the best Tanneries in the country, and have constantly on hand a prime assortment of LEATHER.

N. B.—Cash will be advanced on LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE of all kinds

DOWLER & WHALL, Commission Merchants,

21 and 22 Pearl street, Boston.

Levi A. Dowler,
Joseph B. Whall.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. J. & W. Gilmore & Co., } Boston.
Messrs. Nathan M. Jones, Esq.,
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., } New York.
Messrs. Arnold Kemp, Esq.,
Messrs. C. M. Lamp & Co., } Philadelphia.
Messrs. Mattock, Sherman & Reed,
Messrs. Fred. Bunis & Louvrier, } New Orleans.
Messrs. Freud, Bannerbury & Co., Albany.

NOTICE.—I, CHARLES RICHARD BEATTY, will call at the office of the British Consulate, he will learn something that may be of service to him.

s3

JOSEPH A. HALL holds our power of attorney during our temporary absence from the city.

New Orleans June 20, 1845.

jy21 MORCHOSS & PORDICK.

REMOVAL.—The office of the British Consulate is removed to No. 16 Morson's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal streets.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM MUIR, has removed to No. 16 Morson's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal sts.

REMOVAL.—MR TRON informs the public he has fixed his Office for the purchasing, buying on pledge, and sale of Gold and Silver, which he removed from No. 178 Louis street to No. 109 Bourbon, between Conti and St. Louis streets, where he will continue as before, to loan money on all kinds of goods, and especially gold and silver, for which he will pay a high market price.

Persons are requested not to send children or servants.

Bourbon street, No 107. 1y

LEONARD STURTEVANT & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SPERM, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS,

Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.

No. 12 Old Levee Street,

New Orleans.

HEPBURN & FURPIN,

(SUCCESSORS TO

HAVANA SEGARS,

Have a large assortment of the most favorite brands, which they offer at retail, by the box, or cash, or approved paper. Samples can be seen at their office, No. 61 Royal street, New Orleans. 1dec'm

L. Duperron,

DOCTOR DENTIST,

No. 206 Bourbon street,

Between Conti and Bienville streets.

Has the honor to inform the public that he is absent from Sunday's A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

NOTICE.—During my absence from this city, Messrs. H. Leahy and P. M. Newlands are my agents, and Messrs. Louis T. Chare, notary public, dated this day.

PIERRE POUZE.

New Orleans, May 20, 1845. m3

J. F. VROOMBURGH & CO. No 6 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., consigned to Benjamin F. Ford, Esq. New York, or to Messrs. Fraser, Kay, Boston.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 4 Canal street,

m6 New Orleans.

MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorized agent and attorney pro tanto, during our temporary absence from this city.

jy21—tf NORCHOSS & PORDICK.

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and cotton, to our friends in Cincinnati.

REYNAUD & FALLON, 18 Bienville st.

YONDER & BROTHER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 66 Camp street, New Orleans.

m27

BUDDECKE, WOODS & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 38 Tchoupitoulas street. 6l

Leeches---17,000.

THE subscriber has received per Nashville his regular supply of Hungarian Leeches, which he offers to the public at the same reduced prices as heretofore.

Owing to a great mortality in my last importation I have ordered a prime stock of the article for about the middle of the month, and the consequence has been that a very inferior Spanish Leech has been sold to the public as a superior article.

I will at no time be supplied with the inferior kinds at my old prices, which I established since I commenced to break down monopoly. S. RUSCONI.

No. 167 Bartres street, corner St. Peter.

No. 44 St Charles st. opposite the St Charles Hotel.

The facilities my customers have had the 21 Months I have been at Mr F Bartels's, Druggist, corner Hospital and Bourbon st.

jy19

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the subscribers, from Havana and the Rhine, New York, a prime supply of the Medicinal LEECH, to be sold by retail, and for sale at the depot in Bayou street, near the Mint.

REYNAUD PETITBIEN.

Mineral Waters, guaranteed of the first quality, and kept constantly on hand by the above agents, at manufacturers' prices.

jy19

PARIS, 11 CITE PAVEE.—The undersigned are receiving by the ships Nestor, Brave, from Havre, a few bales of superior Scotch and French cottonades, to which they invite the attention of Shopkeepers and Merchant Tailors—viz:

French Mixed Cloths,
Scotch plaid Cotton shawls;
4-4 Scotch cloths, blue and mixed for mixtures;
Blue and fine French cloths;
4-4 super or grass bleach, &c—constantly on hand Grenier's best quality 3 point French blankets, assorted with a full assortment of plantation dry goods, all of which will be sold low for cash.

m16 H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 21 Magazine.

DRY GOODS BELOW COST!

THE subscribers, being engaged in winding up their business, offer for sale, at prices considerably below cost, their stock of dry goods; the business will be closed out at auction on the 10th of October next.

Merchants and consumers will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of cash purchases.

They have still on hand a variety of staple and fancy goods, such as—Cassimeres for coats, black Mackinaw blanks, merino shirts and drawers, ready made cassimere vests; flannels, tapestries, satins, white and colored stockinet—90 inch, do under do, do over do, Marseilles quilts, superior silk handkerchiefs, fancy and black silk cravats, linen shirting and sheeting, white flannels, bombazets; bar and new styles of worsted de laines, embroidered collars, French corsets, gloves, hosiery, &c. &c.

Together with a variety of other articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper.

FRED. BUNIS & LOUVRIER,

29 Chartres street.

PARISIAN DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

Old Coats, Ladies' Silk, Shawls and Feather adroitly.

MR. HERICY has the honor to inform the public in general and dealers in fancy goods in particular, that he has brought the Dyeing Establishment of Mr. Foubert. The large space and the numerous improvements he will have to add, together with a steam engine of a new kind for cleaning goods, and specially for silks which are dressed with such promptitude and perfection, hitherto unknown. He also informs the ladies that not possessed by any house, which causes them often to be taken in, and to drop from them of the brilliancy of new stuffs. The prompt manner with which all goods are dyed, and the perfection of which Mr. Hericy is the sole possessor, entitles him to the confidence and assistance of the ladies, and permits him to offer to those who begin to try his establishment prices and the finish of his work. Persons who will honor him with their confidence will be satisfied with all appreciate the advantage of this new mode of dressing.

The dyes and cleans in general all sorts of goods for ladies and gentlemen's wear, carpets, ball and theatre dresses, such ornaments, straw hats and bonnets, also millinery silk and cloth, bleaches Panama, cleans and dyes cashmere shawls, of light colors as they were, restoring the goods to their original colors—dyes in black for mourning in the most perfect manner, guarantees the colors last and produces lighter colors than black cloths.

J. HERICY.

s4—3m

FOR SALE, and to arrive, by the undersigned:

100 casks cider vinegar,
50 do white wine vinegar,
50 tcs
30 do old whiskey,
300 kegs cut nails assorted,
Green Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder teas, in half boxes and half bottles;
50 hhds tobacco seed.

CHAS. DUFOUR, 11 Canal

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

PERT & MORTON, No. 36 Magazine street, in addition to their present stock, are now receiving a large and well selected assortment of goods, to be sold at very reduced prices, and consisting in part of the following articles:

Rich new style Pelisse, plain and fancy Mohair and Alpaca Cloths, Cashmeres, Merinos, Circassians, Bombazines, white and blue Flannels, Tapes and gimps, Silk Velvets, Crushed Cotton Flannels, Bl mons, Bombazets, Circassians, Merinos, Marcus and Cotton under shirts and drawers, Merino and Cotton hose and half hose, Merino and Cotton gloves, Silk Velvet and Satin Ribbons, Silk Bonnet, Cap and Fancy Silks for dresses, &c. &c.

PERT & MORTON, 36 Magazine st.

s6

I have a assortment of the following articles, which I offer cheap for cash or approved paper, viz:

2 point French blankets, common super do, white and colored saddle do, red, blue and green do, scarlet and crimson red merino, 4-4 and 6-4 Lousdale, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4 and the brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, which, together with an extensive assortment of other goods in my goods, I now offer for sale at very low prices, to which they would respectfully call the attention of dealers. Commission orders solicited and shipped.

PERT & MORTON, 36 Magazine st.

s6

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEIRSE, PROPRIETORS,
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS,
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1845.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Bravo, of the Commercial Exchange, for several copies of Wilmer & Smith's *European Times*, by which we were materially aided in making up our summary of foreign intelligence.

THE WHIGS of the Baltimore District (Md.) have nominated for re election, the Hon. J. P. KENNEDY.—The choice is creditable to the taste and principles of the party.

VERMONT.

Although the whig candidates have failed of an election by the people, they will undoubtedly be chosen by the Legislature, both branches of which comprise a majority of whigs.

THE CROPS.—The *Madison Journal* of the 5th says: The planters are now picking in this vicinity on an average of 150 pounds to the hand. The prospect of a fine crop was exceedingly good a few weeks since, but we regret to learn that the worm has made its appearance on many plantations, working destruction in the newly formed boll. The crop is said to be short in Texas and Concordia, and in Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama.

☞ Castillo, the new Minister of Finance in Mexico, was formerly one of the Mexican Commissioners in Washington, for settling the claims against Mexico. It is curious that Gov. Marcoy and Castillo were both Commissioners, and are now members of the Cabinets in their respective countries.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ANTI RENTERS.—The sole pretext excuse for the murder of Sheriff Steele was self defence, alleging that he fired first. The only evidence that any of the officers fired before Steele received his death wound, was the statement of the latter, that he believed he had fired his pistol once, after receiving the first wound in his arm. His pistol was found, however soon after the murder, by two young men, who gave their evidence in court, and who swore positively that the pistol, a six barrelled revolver, had not been fired at all when they found it; every barrel was loaded, and each of the set tubes had a cap on. Thus the murder of Steele is proved to have been a cold blooded outrage, without any cause or provocation whatever.

The number of persons arrested in Delaware is now about 150.

MURDER AT THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY.—On the 9th inst. Mr. Felix Ferguson, overseer of the department for wood work in the Richmond (Va.) Penitentiary, was murdered by Moses Johnson, a free negro. Mr. Ferguson was sitting in his chair, making some ramrodes on a skate, his head inclined to the left side, when Johnson stepped up behind him and struck a pointed knife with both edges sharp, deep into his neck. The knife entered below the right ear and passed obliquely to the left side, severing the main arteries of the neck, and nearly cutting in two the wind pipe. Mr. F. lived but a little while. The only probable cause for the commission of the crime, was a slight chastisement inflicted on the negro for being behind hand in his task. Johnson was immediately placed in close confinement.

FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.

The steamship *Alabama*, Captain Windle, arrived yesterday from Aransas Bay, which she left at the evening of the 15th instant. She reports that the steamer *Dayton* burst her boilers on the 11th, on her passage from Corpus Christi to St. Joseph's, having from 30 to 40 persons on board, including U. S. soldiers, and hands attached to the Dayton, at the time of the explosion. Ten of them were killed on the spot. Lieutenants Higgins and Berry were among the dead. Seventeen persons were wounded, some of whom will probably recover. Capt. Crossman, the Quarter-Master was on board, and with two other officers, was blown up in the air upwards of 100 yards, but escaped with a few contusions. Capt. Crossman had one of his legs somewhat bruised, but was able to walk around to his boat, near the next day. The *Dayton* is a total loss.

We copy the following from a private letter from one of the officers of Capt. Forno's company. The letter is dated Corpus Christi, Sept. 8th.

"There are stationed at this place about 3000 troops, consisting of regulars, both infantry and cavalry, and two companies of volunteer artillery. Capt. Forno's corps, to which I am attached, really deserves praise.—They were at first, mostly raw recruits who had never shouldered a musket, or handled a cannon in their lives; but being drilled twice or three times a day, under officers who understand their duty, they are becoming well disciplined, and I doubt not in a few weeks will equal the regulars themselves.

We have many reports in circulation, but none that can be depended on. No one can tell when we will march, or where. Of one thing we all feel confident: that we have as many possessing the proper spirit, and large enough to "whip all the Mexicans that can be mustered against us, let them come when and where they please."

Since the above was written we learn by a rider of the *Pioneer* that but seven were killed by the bursting of the *Dayton's* boilers, namely: Lieuts. Higgings and Berry, one sergeant, one corporal, two discharged soldiers and one deck hand. Lieut. Wm. Gordon, of the 3d Infantry, was one of the officers standing with Capt Crossman. His injuries are slight. Lieut. Graham, of the 4th Infantry, was slightly scalded. Dr. Crittenden of the 7th Infantry, was thrown down and much bruised by timbers which fell upon him, but he was again about.

The bodies of all those lost have been recovered.—One of the wounded died the next day; the other sixteen were less injured than was at first apprehended: and no fears was entertained for them.

The Galveston papers of the 6th contain the constitution of Texas entire. Attached to it is the following important ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, various contracts have been entered into by the President of the Republic of Texas with divers individuals, with the expressed intention of Colonizing an enormous amount of the public domain of Texas; and Whereas, it is believed that said contracts are unconstitutional, and, therefore, void from the beginning, and if carried out would operate as a monopoly of upwards of seven millions of acres of the public domain of Texas, in the hands of a few individuals—when, in truth, the citizen-soldiers and creditors of the Republic of Texas had, by the laws and constitution of said Republic, a clear and indisputable previously subsisting right to locate upon public domain thus attempted to be assigned to said contractors:

SEC. 1. *Therefore, it is hereby ordained and declared*, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of this State, or the District Attorney of the District in which any portions of the colonies may be situated, as soon as the organization of the State shall be completed; to institute legal proceedings against all colony contractors who have entered into contract with the President of Texas; and if, upon such investigation, it shall be found that any such contract was unconstitutional, illegal or fraudulent; or that the conditions of the same have not been complied with according to its terms, such contract shall be adjudged and decreed null and void: *Provided*, however, that all actual settlers under such contract, shall be entitled to their quantity of land as colonists, not to exceed six leagues and forty acres to the head of a family, and three hundred and twenty acres to a single man. And in all suits followed by crowds of residents and others, and saluted which may be instituted by virtue of this ordinance, it shall be lawful for the adverse claimant to set forth any plea that it would have been competent for the State to plead: and the party may introduce testimony to prove the claim or title to have been forfeited, as well for fraude, or illegality, or unconstitutionality, as on account of a failure to comply with the conditions of the original grant or contract; and any such plea shall be deemed good and valid in law, in all such suits or suits in the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That the Legislature is hereby restrained from extending any contract for settling a Colony, and from relieving a contractor from the failure of the conditions, or the forfeiture accruing from non-compliance with the contract.

SEC. 3. *And be it further ordained*, That this Ordinance shall be presented to the people for their adoption or rejection, at the same time that Constitution shall be presented to them, and the returns of the votes taken on this Ordinance, shall be made to the office of the Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, at the same time the votes for the Constitution shall be returned.

Adopted in Convention, this twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

THOM. J. RUSK, President.

Attest:—JAS. H. RAYMOND, Sec'y of Con.

Last of the mate CARTER and three of his crew.—The brig *Gaston*, laden with iron, and bound from Havre de Grace to Boston, came into collision a few days ago with the steamboat *Georgia*, Captain Cannon, from Norfolk, and went down soon after to shoal water. Three of the crew, Elijah Jacobs, foreigner, Wm. Woods, of Maryland, a young man 17 or 18 years of age, and Nathaniel Lunt, of Falmouth, Maine, were drowned. The captain and mate were saved, the former by offering to a portion of one of the masts where some, and the latter by a rope which he grasped as it was floating past him. They were picked up by an oyster boat, and carried into Hering Bay. The brig, which was a new one, was owned in Brunswick, Maine, and insured at Portland, in that State. The night was very dark and the lights on board the steamboat were seen overtime before the accident.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Great Western*, Captain MATHEWS, arrived at New York, on the evening of the 9th inst., in 17 days from Liverpool, bringing Liverpool and London dates to the 23d ult. Her passage was boisterous, and extended somewhat by contrary winds. The *Great Western* brought out one hundred and forty-nine passengers, among whom are the Hon. D. Jenifer, late U. S. Minister to Austria; Hon. W. Eustiss, late U. S. Minister to Naples; and the Hon. C. Hughes late U. S. Minister to the Hague.

There is little apparent change in the Cotton market. On the 21st and 22d the sales improved both as regards quantity and prices. They had previously been depressed by the inclement weather. The sales of the week amounted to 32,000 bags.

The four days which have elapsed since the sailing of the *Caledonia* have not been marked by any event of striking interest in the local affairs of Great Britain—Men's minds are still absorbed with the state of the weather. On the 19th, the rain poured in torrents all day; the 20th was little better. The two succeeding days exhibited some improvement, but not sufficient to alleviate the apprehensions of a diminished yield in the harvests. As a consequence of this weather, the corn market has taken another upward move, and bids fair to continue rising. English speculators are looking westward, and the last steamer brought out considerable orders for the transportation of flour to Great Britain from the United States and Canada. What has occurred since, says the *European Times*, is certainly calculated to strengthen the speculative impulse.

The daily papers continue to record with proximity the sight seeing of the Queen and her suite, on the banks of the Rhine. The inauguration of the statue of Beethoven, at Bonn, was a splendid affair, with the concerts, illuminations, and other feats with which it was accompanied.

Not amidst all this rejoicing, observes Wilmer's *Times*, a movement is going forward in the heart of Germany which makes the heart of its monarchs beat with apprehension. The movement is one with which crowned heads have little sympathy—it has religious enthusiasm for its basis. Men cannot long remain religiously free and politically enthralled. The spirit which Luther more than three hundred years ago evoked is sweeping over the land. The preaching of Ronge is producing results of the most exciting character.—Formerly a Roman Catholic priest, the new apostle has not scrupled his allegiance to the Vice-Gerent of the church-militant in the seven-hilled city, nor has he, self, at this present writing, as potent a Pontiff as any in Christendom. So thoroughly embued are the Germans with the doctrines of Ronge, that Prince John, of Leipsic the other day,—the son of an Athenian princess, and the husband of a Bavarian,—was, on account of his ultra Catholicism, publicly insulted, and, had it not been for his well-armed guards, would probably have endured more unmistakeable proofs of the popular dislike. A reference to this affair, in another column, will show how seriously it ended, and how powerfully the feelings of the populace were excited.

Paris and its environs were visited on the 19th by a tremendous hurricane, which broke or tore up by the roots trees of large dimensions, and did other extensive damage. The wind was still high on the 21st, but the weather was fine. Accounts from Rouen state that a large factory was blown down by the hurricane—280 persons were said to have been killed or wounded.

Railway accidents in England have become what resembles a fashion. In the United States have long been—two general. Hardly a day passes without some loss of life and limb by this transit.

Mr. Green, the aeronaut, has had a narrow escape. He ascended from Vauxhall Gardens by night, on Thursday, and was unable to descend as soon as he wished, in consequence of the high wind. In effecting his descent, he was dragged along the ground in a most terrible way—but his balloon, and nearly lost his life. But he has escaped without much personal injury.

The Continental Mail arrived on Thursday evening, with accounts by which persons no striking feature, and may, upon the whole, be considered favorable. Exchange is quite brisk, and freights for England had improved. The cholera was sweeping over Western India, and hurrying its victims to their last account. At Lahore the mortality was dreadful—bordering on 30,000! Fever in China there is nothing new.

The advices by the last Brazil packet hold out some hope that a new treaty between that power and this country, by which the commercial relations of each can be considered mutually established, may yet be arranged. The wish is, perhaps in this instance, father to the thought; but the fact is expressed in the sentence from Rio, and would seem to be believed there, although on this side of the water people shake their heads dubiously.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the holders of Pennsylvania Stock, that funds has not been *guide* ed with them in the matter of their claims for the payments of the interest, they gratifyingly acknowledge, has been resumed, and provision has been made for the payment of the arrears, but the certificates of the same stock bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2, whereas the former were at the rate of 5 and 6 *per cent*.

There is nothing new or interesting from Ireland.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S TOAST AT BRUHL.—The *Mayence Journal* contains the following account of the Cologne. 13th August—"The following are the exact words of the toast which the King of Prussia gave yesterday at the dinner at Brühl, and which was received with the liveliest enthusiasm by the assembled guests:—Side—Fill your glasses to the brim! The burthen of the toast is a word (*un cri*) which resounds with an unprecedented force in all British and Germanic hearts. One day it sounded as the sign of a fraternity of arms, triumphant upon a field of battle with difficulty gained. To-day, after a peace of thirty years' duration, the fruit of those arduous days, it resounds in the hearts of Germany, on the banks of the noble stream of the Rhine. That word is—Victoria! Here, empty your glasses to the bottom. The toast is her health, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Long live the Queen Victoria and her illustrious Consort."

This toast is said to have given great offence to the French who were present.

GERMANY.

SERIOUS RIOTINGS HOUSE AT LEIPSIC.—Accounts from Germany give a deplorable account of the state of Saxony and other parts of Germany, in consequence of the religious excitement which prevails in that country, and which is kept in every day increasing. On the 24th August a very serious riot broke out at Leipsic, and, according to the latest accounts, that city was still in a state of the greatest excitement. On the 25th, the troops were ordered from the barracks in order to quell the disturbances, and the gates of the culpable families shall receive a certain number of lashes, and be sent into Siberia. Persons culpable, and to whom corporal punishment shall be inflicted (the nobles and persons having attained), shall pay a ban of 1000 silver roubles towards detention, whose guilt shall have come to their knowledge, and 500 roubles when in ignorance of the crime, shall have omitted to inform the same. This ukase was last Lisbon for its end the despopulation be of the kingdom of Poland.

GREECE.

Accounts from Odessa, the Triaste, state that disorders of the most serious kind continued. An Athens it was considered that the government would be unable to maintain itself. Considerable apprehensions existed for the safety of the King and Queen, and the Bavarian troops had been ordered to the capital.

By letters from Alexandria we learn that Hafez Ali, who is a native of Constantinople. The Mamelukes, who had entered the country with a considerable body of troops, had been unexpectedly attacked at Pierse, on his march to Jabuco. In revenge he burnt twenty-five Albanian villages. After this terrible example, the Bachelor assembled the principal Albanian chiefs at Jabuco, and insisted upon their laying down their arms, submitting, like all other provinces of the empire, to the conscription for the army, and giving hostages for their fidelity. The chiefs refused compliance, and rolled out all the warlike population of the mountains. The Bernachier intends to make attacks upon the Albanians at several points, having brought 3000 men from Scrodra, and being joined by a corps of Catholic Mirdites.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 20th instant.

The cholera had re-appeared at almost every station in Western India, and had committed most frightful ravages on the native inhabitants, although the number of Europeans victims had been comparatively small.—In the Punjaub it had made sad havoc, carrying off at Lahore from 500 to 600 daily. At Lahore from 30,000 to 50,000 Sikh soldiers remain to it. The rebellion of Peshawur Singh has become every day more formidable. The great body of the Royal troops has, it is said, refused to take up arms against him. If this statement be correct, he may be expected to walk over the ground.—One of his latest exploits was an attack on, and plunder of, a small party engaged in conveying six lacs of rupees from Lahore to Peshawur. Ghoolab Singh continued at Lahore, but had made no further movement. The move from Meerut to altogether of a peaceful character, although that the reinforcements had been demanded at Shahjpoor had given rise to warlike rumors. Having reduced his force to obedience, Sir Charles Napier was preparing to leave Bombay in a few days, and a portion of the troops under the command of Brigadier Scott, had been moved to Kurrachee. Having reduced his force to obedience, Sir Charles Napier was preparing to leave Bombay in a few days, and a portion of the troops under the command of Brigadier Scott, had been moved to Kurrachee. Having reduced his force to obedience, Sir Charles Napier was preparing to leave Bombay in a few days, and a portion of the troops under the command of Brigadier Scott, had been moved to Kurrachee.

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Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the holders of Pennsylvania Stock, that funds has not been *guide* ed with them in the matter of their claims for the payments of the interest, they gratifyingly acknowledge, has been resumed, and provision has been made for the payment of the arrears, but the certificates of the same stock bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2, whereas the former were at the rate of 5 and 6 *per cent*.

There is nothing new or interesting from Ireland.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S TOAST AT BRUHL.—The *Mayence Journal* contains the following account of the Cologne. 13th August—"The following are the exact words of the toast which the King of Prussia gave yesterday at the dinner at Brühl, and which was received with the liveliest enthusiasm by the assembled guests:—Side—Fill your glasses to the brim! The burthen of the toast is a word (*un cri*) which resounds with an unprecedented force in all British and Germanic hearts. One day it sounded as the sign of a fraternity of arms, triumphant upon a field of battle with difficulty gained. To-day, after a peace of thirty years' duration, the fruit of those arduous days, it resounds in the hearts of Germany, on the banks of the noble stream of the Rhine. That word is—Victoria! Here, empty your glasses to the bottom. The toast is her health, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Long live the Queen Victoria and her illustrious Consort."

This toast is said to have given great offence to the French who were present.

GERMANY.

SERIOUS RIOTINGS HOUSE AT LEIPSIC.—Accounts from Germany give a deplorable account of the state of Saxony and other parts of Germany, in consequence of the religious excitement which prevails in that country, and which is kept in every day increasing. On the 24th August a very serious riot broke out at Leipsic, and, according to the latest accounts, that city was still in a state of the greatest excitement. On the 25th, the troops were ordered from the barracks in order to quell the disturbances, and the gates of the culpable families shall receive a certain number of lashes, and be sent into Siberia. Persons culpable, and to whom corporal punishment shall be inflicted (the nobles and persons having attained), shall pay a ban of 1000 silver roubles towards detention, whose guilt shall have come to their knowledge, and 500 roubles when in ignorance of the crime, shall have omitted to inform the same. This ukase was last Lisbon for its end the despopulation be of the kingdom of Poland.

GREECE.

Accounts from Odessa, the Triaste, state that disorders of the most serious kind continued. An Athens it was considered that the government would be unable to maintain itself. Considerable apprehensions existed for the safety of the King and Queen, and the Bavarian troops had been ordered to the capital.

By letters from Alexandria we learn that Hafez Ali, who is a native of Constantinople. The Mamelukes, who had entered the country with a considerable body of troops, had been unexpectedly attacked at Pierse, on his march to Jabuco. In revenge he burnt twenty-five Albanian villages. After this terrible example, the Bachelor assembled the principal Albanian chiefs at Jabuco, and insisted upon their laying down their arms, submitting, like all other provinces of the empire, to the conscription for the army, and giving hostages for their fidelity. The chiefs refused compliance, and rolled out all the warlike population of the mountains. The Bernachier intends to make attacks upon the Albanians at several points, having brought 3000 men from Scrodra, and being joined by a corps of Catholic Mirdites.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 20th instant.

The cholera had re-appeared at almost every station in Western India, and had committed most frightful ravages on the native inhabitants, although the number of Europeans victims had been comparatively small.—In the Punjaub it had made sad havoc, carrying off at Lahore from 500 to 600 daily. At Lahore from 30,000 to 50,000 Sikh soldiers remain to it. The rebellion of Peshawur Singh has become every day more formidable. The great body of the Royal troops has, it is said, refused to take up arms against him. If this statement be correct, he may be expected to walk over the ground.—One of his latest exploits was an attack on, and plunder of, a small party engaged in conveying six lacs of rupees from Lahore to Peshawur. Ghoolab Singh continued at Lahore, but had made no further movement. The move from Meerut to altogether of a peaceful character, although that the reinforcements had been demanded at Shahjpoor had given rise to warlike rumors. Having reduced his force to obedience, Sir Charles Napier was preparing to leave Bombay in a few days, and a portion of the troops under the command of Brigadier Scott, had been moved to Kurrachee. Having reduced his force to obedience, Sir Charles Napier was preparing to leave Bombay in a few days, and a portion of the troops under the command of Brigadier Scott, had been moved to Kurrachee. Having reduced his force to obedience, Sir Charles Napier was preparing to leave Bombay in a few days, and a portion of the troops under the command of Brigadier Scott, had been moved to Kurrachee.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Sept 9	Liverpool	Aug 23
New York	Sept 10	Havre	Aug 23
Philadelphia	Sept 11	Bremen	Aug 20
Baltimore	Sept 11	Hamburg	Aug 20
Charleston	Sept 11	Amsterdam	Aug 20
Cincinnati	Sept 7	Rotterdam	Aug 20
St. Louis	Sept 6	Antwerp	Aug 20
Natchez	Sept 6	Gibraltar	Aug 20

COMMERCIAL.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Aug. 23.

The same cause which tended to depress the Cotton trade last week has had a similar influence during a greater part of the present. Up to Wednesday evening the business was very unsatisfactory, and the sales during the week did not exceed 17,000 bales, since when a favorable change having taken place, buyers have entered the market with more confidence, and the total sales since Monday amount to 32,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters have taken rather more *freely* offered, but no private there is no change in the value. The better qualities of Orleans, Alabama and Mobile are 1/8d lower, and the inferior kinds 1/4d lower, as compared with last week's prices.

Fair Orleans 3 inches high, 4 bush, 9-16 pounds, 1 crown.

Fine 1 ovel.

Fine Mobile—Clean—Small and wrowed, rubbed fuller at stake, meaning to frame and rope, with a very few tares on the bagging, rubbed and the under part of the bale 4 1/2 stained and 1 inch coated, 9-16 pounds.

Fair Mobile—Clean—Small and wrowed, rubbed fuller at stake, meaning to frame and rope, with a very few tares on the bagging, rubbed and the under part of the bale 4 1/2 stained and 1 inch coated, 9-16 pounds.

Fine