Cave-Hill Cemetery.

We were present at the dedication of this beautiful burial-place on Tuesday the 25th instant.

It had already been postponed once on account of the weather, and a passing shower with the stormy appearance of the skies, indicated the probability of further disappointment. We mention this to account for the comparatively small number in attendance, while the general interest manifested in the undertaking, gave reason to look for an unusually large assemblage. We regret that so many of our citizens should have missed the appropriate and impressive ceremonies which characterised the occasion. Not that the number present was not highly encouraging and respectable—it was both;—but surely, such an object and such inducements, should have been of sufficient power to disregard and overcome momentary inconvenience or apprehended annoyance.

The discourse of the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, capable as we knew him to be, and much as we expected, surpassed all our anticipations. It united every element necessary to gratify and instruct an enlightened and critical audience, refined taste, thorough knowledge, apt illustration, and a voice and manner altogether appropriate and impressive. We fear to give full utterance to our opinions of it lest they may be thought extravagant. But we will say, that we have never listened to a discourse on any similar or kindred subject, in which there was so little to regret, so much to admire and approve. It is, we learn, to be published. When it is, a perusal of it will justify, to the utmost, all that we have said.

The singing was excellent; and indeed, the arrangements reflected the highest credit on the taste and foresight of the Trustees. We hope, and believe, that, the public will appreciate their disinterested efforts, and vindicate its own taste by the liberality of its patronage, and a generous interest in the objects of the Association.

We give the Ode written for the occasion;

ODE

FOR THE DEDICATION OF

Cave Hill Cemetery.

BY P. COSBY.

Not in the crowded mart
On sordid thoughts intent;
Not where the grovelling heart
On low desire is bent;
Not where Ambition stalks
And spurns the patient earth;
Nor yet where Folly walks
Mid scenes of idle mirth;

Not where the busy hum
Of ceaseless toil is heard,
Nor where the thoughtless come
With jest and careless word;
Not there—not there—should rest,
Forgotten evermore,
The wretched, the oppress
Their weary life-ache o'er.

Not there the hallowed form
That pillowed all our woes,
On her pure bosom warm—
Nor there should she repose.
Not there—not there—should sleep
A parent's honored head—
Nor there the living keep
Remembrance of the dead.

But where the forest weaves
Its ceaseless undersong;
And where the whispering leaves
The symphony prolong;
Where breeze and brook and bird
Divinest music wake,
And nature's voice is heard,
Fit resting-place we'll make.

There, where the crocus lies
Amid the lingering snow,
And where the violet's eyes
Like specks of sapphire glow;
And where the flowers unfold
Their wealth, of choice perfume,
There, for the young, the old,
We'll rear the pious tomb.

There where the water's sheen
Reveals the world above;
There, where the heavens serene
Look down with watchful love;
The loved ones, there to earth,
We render dust to dust—
To Him, who gave them birth—
The Merciful—the Just.

New Movements in Mexico—More Revolution, and Perhaps more Annexation.

We find the following in the New Orleans Delta of the 16th inst.:

As soon as our army has retired from Mexico the States lying north of the Sierra Madre will revolt and separate from the rest of the Republic. This is settled and determined beyond all doubt or contingency. It was arranged and resolved upon months ago. The people of certain States of Mexico, who have known nothing of the government under which they have long lived, save its oppressions and extortions, desire to separate themselves from the rotten trunk of which they have long been the offshoots and branches. The small class who oppose the plan is now narrowed down to the office-holders and office-expectants. The people have applied to many of our citizens to aid them in their effort to proclaim and achieve their independence.—They desire our institutions to be introduced into their country, and, as the best mode of attaining that object, they seek the co-operation, and invite the immigration of citizens of the United States.

Several distinguished officers in our service have given this plan their countenance and active co-operation. An officer of conspicuous gallantry, fine talents, great experience, popularity, and political knowledge, has been designated, and not without his consent, as the chief and leader in this movement. His name will rally to the flag of the new republic a host of brave spirits, gallant warriors, and bold adventurers. One of the most enlightened and distinguished of the Mexican chiefs is also counted upon as a prominent participator in this revolt.

A body of picked troops have already been secured to carry out this plan. These will appear in the neighborhood of Tampico as soon as our army is withdrawn. Our government will remain a silent, but not an indifferent spectator of this movement. No interruption of the plan will proceed from that quarter. Of this we have the strongest assurance. Nor could any interference prevent the action of our people. It will be quite a different question from that which arose when our people went to Texas to aid her revolution. The States of Mexico, where this movement will begin, are virtually independent and separated from the Republic of Mexico. They have been in our possession for some time, and, on the retirement of our army, it will be for them to determine whether they will resume their position in the American Confederacy. If they prefer to be independent, they may justly so proclaim themselves. Our citizens may certainly emigrate thither and cooperate with them in establishing their government. It is no question of waging war against a friendly power, which would be contrary to our laws, because it does not follow that any war will arise. The movement is pacific in its purposes and means.

From South America.

The Sun has later accounts from Chili, stating Santiago was visited by another destructive fite on the 12th of April. It commenced on the western side of the Plaza de la Independencia, and the flames, spreading with great rapidity, soon enveloped the beautiful row of buildings called the Portal. The loss of goods alone is estimated at *half a million of dollars*. Two or three lives are said to have been lost. While the fire was raging a shock of an earthquake occurred. This added to the general alarm, which was further increased by a second fire breaking out in another part of the city.

Improvements are being introduced in the Normal school for the education of teachers for schools in Chili. A school for the education of females has been established at Copiapo.

Gen Borgono died on the 28th of March. He was minister of war and marine, and was much esteemed.

PERU.—The revolution reported before as having commenced at the South is denied; only a causeless rumor. Gen. Deustua was to act as Governor of Callao.

ECUADOR.—Fears were continually prevailing on account of the movements of Gen. Flores. A partial outbreak had occurred in his favor at Ibarra, but it had been checked. It was the common opinion that he would arrive at Callao in the steamer of May.

BOLIVIA.—Quiet still reigns there, but its continuance was regarded as dubious in the extreme. A speedy rupture between the Ministry of Olaneta, and Gen. Belzu is predicted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From Havana.

By the bark Rapid, from Havana, we are in receipt of files of the *Diario de la Marina*, to the 10th inst. From thence we extract the following items of news:

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Commodore Perry, of the United States ship Cumberland, inform us that a short time previous to his leaving Havana, (on the 8th inst) a report had reached that place that an insurrection had broken out in Porto Rico, and that the Government there had sent to Havana for assistance. The report was not generally credited.

[*N. O. Crescent.*

William and Mary Colleges.

We learn that at the meeting of the Board of Visitors of William and Mary, on Tuesday last, Mr. B. S. EWELL, of Washington College, was appointed President and Professor of Mathematics, in place of Mr. SAUNDERS; and Mr. M. G. SPEDEN, formerly of Richmond, Professor of Ancient Languages, in place of Mr. Menigerand. The following gentlemen were reappointed: Mr. Holmes, Professor of Political Economy; Judge Beverly Tucker, Professor of Law; Mr. Millington, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; and Mr. A. G. Peachy, Professor of Moral Philosophy.—*Norfolk Beacon, 18th.*

It is reported, and we believe truly, that the charges preferred against the Commander-in-chief of the Army by Gen. Pillow, to investigate which a Court of Inquiry had been ordered by the Executive, have been *withdrawn*.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Letters from an Invalid Editor.

NUMBER IV.

Lexington and Louisville Railway connection—Projected Railroad from Louisville to Dayton, Ohio—The spirit of the People.

LOUISVILLE, July 13, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—Although our Louisville neighbors have been for a long time talking about their contemplated Railroad from Frankfort to this city, it is but recently that they have gone to work in earnest to secure the construction of the work. Having a few months ago obtained the consent of the citizens to be taxed for a certain amount of *capital*, (not *interest*,) they have caused the necessary reconnoissances to be made, and will doubtless push further operations ahead with energy. When this road shall be completed, and form a junction with the new rails to be laid between Frankfort and Lexington, the very garden spot of the West will for the first time be full opened to the commerce of the Ohio river and the enterprise of one of the large towns on its banks.

This will be a great event for the central part of Eastern Kentucky, and a still greater one for the city of Louisville, if in the mean time she prove true to the instincts that are now guiding her. Let her be prepared, when the great iron couriers first arrive within her limits, freighted with the rich Produce that will have been accumulating at Lexington from the several counties of which that city is now the commercial center—and with that which will have accumulated in like manner at Frankfort—to receive it promptly, and return in chief payment for it the iron, groceries, salt, and *small manufactures* which enter so largely into the consumption of a populous and fertile agricultural district, and she will receive an impetus towards her final greatness, such as she has yet at no time experienced.

The certainty of this projected line of Railway being constructed, postpones for years, (and I fear for a great many,) the contemplated road from Cincinnati to Lexington. Yet that was a scheme entirely practicable, had our Lexington neighbors, and the agricultural population along the proposed line, displayed the energy and activity that are necessary to the accomplishment of great enterprises, and embraced the favorable moment for it. As it is, I regard the project as deferred for a good many years—a thing I regret much, as the union of Cincinnati and Lexington, by a fine railroad track, has long been a favorite scheme with me. That the day will come when a track will be laid, there can be no doubt; for the agricultural industry of the intervening country will just as surely seek the commercial enterprise of Cincinnati, as that water finds its level.

Another improvement towards which the better minds of Louisville are now turning their attention earnestly, is the projected Railroad towards Ohio. The idea is to connect with our improvements at Dayton, and thus secure a continuous line of railroad travel from Lake Erie at Sandusky City, to the Ohio River at Louisville, leaving Cincinnati off some 60 miles to the South. The preliminary surveys have been made from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Columbus, where the line intersects the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and subscriptions are being solicited of the farmers along the route. This line passes through an excellent agricultural region, throughout the whole of which the project is regarded with much favor. Beyond Columbus nothing has been done yet, I believe, beyond a simple reconnoisance of the route.—Between that point and Dayton, the line would run through some of the best counties of Indiana.

A glance at the map, from Sandusky Bay to the Falls of the Ohio—along a nearly straight line—will be sufficient to show that this is an important project. Judging Louisville by her past, any one might be excused for coming very summarily to the conclusion, that a great many years will go by before it will be anything *but* a project. Judging by what I see and hear, however, at this time, I do not think that Louisville's past forms anything like a just criterion by which to judge her *future*. Efforts have been made to obtain subscriptions to the work, it is true, which so far have proved measurably unsuccessful; but a population that has voted almost unanimously to have a special tax of $125,000 a year levied upon it, for four years, to build a Railroad to Frankfort, would seem to be capable of yet greater things.

I leave Louisville to-morrow, to *rough it* a few days among the knobs of Indiana.

Yours, &c., &c.,

W. D. G.

From the Mormons in California.

Dates from the Salt Lake up to the 4th of April contradict the report of the attack by the Indians on the Mormon settlement there. The news of the massacre of certain Mormons on the plains, stated to be ten or twelve in number is probably an exaggeration of a recent affair of some of the sect with the Omahas. On this head a letter from an emigrant station upon the River Platte, near Grand Island, dated June 19, says:

"Some cattle in the rear of Heber Kimball's company, (an emigrating party six hundred wagons strong) were driven off the day before yesterday by a parcel of Omahas, a few miles this side of Elk Horn, ("Corne a cerf.") The boys in care of them ran into camp to give information, and one of them—that is, Thomas Laing, John Laing's son—rode back with Howard Egan and William Kimball. Only six or eight of the Omahas were in sight at the time; but a large number being hid in some timber hard by, they refused to let the cattle go, and suddenly fired off their guns from under their blankets. Little Tom was shot dead on his horse immediately, and Egan was wounded in the arm and had great difficulty in carrying off his body. Fortunately William Kimball, having a six-shooter, baffled them; but no Indians were hit by it of our knowledge the bore being too small."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From Martinique.

A letter dated St. Pierre, July 1, says: "With but very few exceptions the negroes continue to remain idle throughout the island, and of what remains of the present crop a great portion will be lost. French vessels continue to arrive in ballast, and with no specie. Very little sugar is sent to town, consequently there is none to ship. More than two-thirds of the vessels now in port (about twenty in number) will have to return without freights. These continual arrivals from France, without provisions and merchandise of any kind, cause great apprehensions of a famine during the approaching hurricane months, and the only assistance expected from Government to remedy this evil, will be the opening of the ports of the island. Indeed, although for the present our market is pretty well supplied, still, before two months from now, we shall be in the greatest need of all articles of first necessity, such as flour, beef, candles, soap, &c. &c.; and we must look to the United States for a supply, since it will undoubtedly be cut off from France. This will in the event of its occuring, be very favorable to shippers in the United States. We have but few troops on the island, but some are expected to arrive shortly from France. The National Guard has been constituted in this town for the greater protection of the property and peace of mind of its inhabitants.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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Arrival of the Hibernia.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The Hibernia arrived to-day, having sailed on the 3d inst.

The trade in the manufacturing districts is satisfactory and encouraging.

The money market had improved under the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Government had affected a great saving in the public expenditures, and had obtained a revenue of a million and a half from unexpected quarters.

Securities have fluctuated much, consols closing at 86 3-4a87.

The overland mail from Calcutta brings dates of May 8, and Bombay of May 19. The news is unimportant.

An express from Dublin, on Friday night, states that the Catholic clergy of the Arch Diocess of Tuam, had resolved to adhere to Conciliation Hall of the Repealers, and oppose the formation of the League.

Martin was still at large.

Devon Reilly had written to the Attorney General, avowing the authorship of an article in the Felon.

The Irish papers are very fierce and must attract the attention of the authorities.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant.

Hume's motion for Parliamentary reform was rejected by 84 to 351.

FRANCE.—Armed men have been discovered in cellars about Paris with loaded muskets and instruments for making bullets.

The destruction of property during the insurrection is much less than was supposed at first. The houses have been considerably battered however. The following general officers were killed during the emute: Gens. Negrier, killed; Brea, assassinated; Francois killed; Burgoin died of wounds; Corte wounded; Damerme has had a leg amputated; General Foucher wounded; La Fontaine wounded, since dead.

An immense number of Colonels and superior officers were put *hors du combat* on the 29th.

A sentinel arrested two men in a cabriolet with an immense sum of Prussian gold and cartridges the men were heavily armed with daggers and pistols.

The insurgents used iron balls pierced with copper which projected from both sides of the balls.

Changarnier has been appointed chief of the National Guards of the Seine.

The National Guards who were faithless during the rebellion have been discharged and disbanded.

The best informed persons consider Cannidiere as the chief of the late insurrection, and that Louis Blanc was privy to it, but shrunk from active participation. Their organization was most perfect.

The police are making important discoveries of documents which will show where the money comes from and who promoted the rebellion.

A number of Irishmen have been transported for drilling and training.

There is nothing of importance from Italy.

The peace negotiation had failed.

An insurrection of galley slaves had occurred in Sicily, but was subdued after the most frightful slaughter.

The Arch Duke John has been appointed Lieutenant General of Germany.

The cholera is making the most dreadful ravages in Prussia.

Lamartine, it is said, contemplates travelling through the east.

An armistice has been concluded between Denmark and Germany.

COTTON.—Cotton had advanced ½d for all descriptions. The demand was better, especially for the lower grades. Upland, fair, 4½d; Orleans 4¾; Mobile 4½d. The stock on hand amounts to 196,000 bales, which is above the quantity for the same period last year.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Flour 27s 6d@28s, duty paid. Corn 30s@32s 6d, with moderate demand. Meal 13s 3d@13s 9d per bbl. Wheat 6s 6d@8s per 70 lbs. The present duty on Flour is 6s per bbl; Wheat 10d per quarter.

BEEF.—The supply of Beef is small, the better qualities sell readily at 55s@7s 6d per tierce.

BACON.—Bacon is active and prices are maintained. Middles 32s@36s for good, and 35s@40s for fine per cwt.

LARD.—Lard is in demand with good supplies, and large prices are maintained, 38s@43s per keg, fine; 35s@36s, ordinary.

NEW YORK, July 25, 8 P. M.

By the arrival of the steamer from Havre, Paris dates of the 12th are received, at which time all was tranquil.

Arrests and seizures of arms and munitions of war were continued.

Upwards of 12,000 persons have been imprisoned.

General Damermes died on the 6th from his wounds, making in all 6 Generals deceased.

Gen. Dundan, moderate republican, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Jules Bastida.

Funds have improved from the increased confidence in the Government to maintain itself; five per cents sold at 76f., and from 75a77f. on the 12th.

Lord Brougham called the attention of Parliament to the alarming increase of the clubs, and promised that the country would support measures to suppress them.

Consols 87.

At Liverpool prices for cotton were maintained.

Duffy, editor of the Irish Felon, has been arrested for trial, and Martin, its proprietor, has been committed to Newgate.

The French Assembly are still discussing the new constitution.

Victor, who is considered the leader of the Associationists, made a great speech on the rights of labor.

Cabet, the Communist leader, has applied to the government for means to transport himself and followers to Texas.

Paris remains in a state of seige.

Cavaignac possesses fearless energy.

In Germany fierce struggles have taken place, with much bloodshed, between the party of the Arch Duke John and the Republicans.

In Italy the army's position remains unchanged.

In Spain an insurrection is only kept down in Madrid by military force.

Russia is concentrating 60,000 men on the Danube.

COTTON.—Cotton was in good demand at full prices, 53a62.

RICE—Rice, good quality, 26f.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Flour 26a27f. Wheat was languid and arrivals large. Corn 29 to 33s. Meal 13a14s.

Latest News.

Several of the morning papers have a telegraphic despatch from Paris, containing the following additional intelligence:

M. de Lamartine has addressed a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, giving an indignant denial to all the insinuations dealt out against him in complicity with the insurgents.

Vice Admiral Trehouart is to be second in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

It was rumored yesterday morning in Paris that a collision took place on the night previous, in the Faubourg St. Martin, in which some of the rioters were wounded and taken prisoners.

Paris generally continued tranquil. Several arrests and seizures of arms were made on Thursday in the Faubourg St. Antoine; and it is said that it was this circumstance that gave rise to the rumor of an infernal machine having been discovered.

An army of 30,000 men will be encamped near Paris, probably at St. Maur, near Vincennes.

In Paris it was considered necessary on the day of the funeral procession, (Thursday) to disarm a large portion of the Fauboung St. Antoine, in consequence of a plot made to assassinate Generals Cavaignac and Lamoniciert. Notwithstanding the contradiction given, such a plot seems to have been in existence.

General Oudinot has been elected President of the Council of War, in the place of Gen. Bedeau, whose declination of the post of Foreign Affairs has been complied with.

Switzerland.

DEATH OF ZSCHOKKE.

The celebrated German writer, HENRY ZSCHOKKE, died at Aarau, in Switzerland, on the 27th June, in the 78th year of his age. His name fills no mean page in the annals of German literature and Swiss history. A native of Magdeburg, in Prussia; Zschokke commenced life by joining a company of strolling players, and afterwards studied philosophy and divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. After many years of travel and varied adventures, he devoted himself to the education of youth, and fixed his residence in Switzerland at the close of the last century. His political services to Switzerland were important, and he ever after considered it as his adopted country. For the last forty years he resided in his peaceful retreat at Aarau, while his pen has almost unceasingly brought forth works of philosophy, history, criticism and fiction. The mere enumeration of his productions would considerably exceed the limits of this sketch. They belong to the pure school of classic German Literature, and his histories of Bavaria and Switzerland remain as noble monuments of his talent. His beautiful tales have been translated into almost every language. His checkered life had endowed him with a rare insight into the springs of human action, and few writers of any age or country have more largely contributed, during the course of a long life, to entertain and improve their fellow men.

Prague Still in Trouble.

According to accounts from Prague, up to the 24th ult., that city was still in a state of semi-siege, the inhabitants being prevented from walking on the quays, and certain districts being still occupied by the troops. The National Guard have been allowed to retain their arms; but all the other citizens have been deprived of their weapons. 600 men fell during the late insurrection, which was the result of a vast Slavo-Polish conspiracy.

The *Prague Gazette* contains a proclamation of the President Count Thun, in which, by command of the Emperor, he declares the Provisional Government Council to be dissolved. Another proclamation dissolves the National Committee.

Northern Italy.

UNION OF LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT.

In the Chamber of Depaties at Turin, on the 27th ult., the question of the union of Lombardy to Piedmont was brought forward, and there appears to be a pretty strong party in the Chamber opposed to the union. Many of the Piedmontese, and especially the people of Turin itself, are alarmed at the union, because they conceive that it will necessarily involve the change of the seat of Government from Turin to Milan. The advocates of the union contend that the rejection of that measure would be a signal for foreign intervention, and that the necessary consequence would be an European war.

The debate was resumed on the 28th, and on the 29th the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies voted the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont, by a majority of 127 to 7. The vote was by ballot, and the minority much smaller than was expected.

Movements.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 30th ult. announces that a column of Austrian troops, 2,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery, had attacked the heights of Stelvio, and been repulsed by the Italians, after an engagement of 3 hours. The Duke of Genoa had caused a bridge to be thrown across the Adige, opposite Rivoli.

The *Risorgimento* of the 30th ult. has advices from Bozzolo of the 25th. Preparations for the attack of Verona were begun on the 25th. Five hundred Hungarians had been made prisoners by the Piedmontese. A rumor was current that Radetsky had left Verona with part of his army, to effect a diversion on the Oglio. The Venetians, it is said, have retaken Caorte.

Il Risorgimento of July 1, states that an envoy of Radetsky had arrived at Valleggio with a dispatch for Charles Albert. It was said to contain the rejection of the proposals to conclude a peace on the terms dictated by the King.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 20th says, that it was reported that Radetsky was about to enter Mantua, with 15,000 troops, with a view of marching on Milan. The ducal palace was being repaired, it was said, for the ex-Duke of Modena. Cannon was heard on the side of Chiusa. The Piedmontese in great numbers passed the Adige to attack Verona, on the left bank of the river.

Venice Threatened.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin, states that on the 21st of June, about 15,000 Austrians were before Venice, menacing Mazzorbo, Malghera, Fusina and Brondolo. The Venetians had several forts and bastions at Mazzorbo, supported by many gun-boats. At Malghera they possessed the great fort of that name, the smaller one of Campalto, and some strong advanced posts; while the coast was defended by a brig and three gun-boats. The islands of San Giorgio, in Alga, and San Angelo della Polvere were fortified and protected by three gun-boats, while numbers of armed boats cruised in the intermediate spaces. The garrison was composed of 20,000 men, and the town was well provided with the communications open by sea, but money was scarce. General Pepe intended to make a sally on the side of Malghera. The railroad bridge had been broken by his order.

Rome.

STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Pope is reported, on the authority of a private letter, to have had another severe epileptic attack.

Vincent Gioberto has arrived at Florence.

At the sitting of the Roman Chamber of Deputies on the 21st ult., the Foreign Minister formally contradicted the statement that Venice contemplated an appeal to French intervention.

Il Contemporaneo of the 24th contains a report of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of Rome of the 23d, in which a conversation took place on the alleged offer of France to intervene in the affairs of Italy, in which the Deputy Farini observed, "To France is due our thanks, but only our thanks, for her generous offers, but we are all far from desirous that the French army should enter Italy." The Deputy Bonaparte observed, "Without doubt Italy should protect herself, but if diplomatic intrigues render doubtful the victory of the Italian arms, the Italian people would do well to call to their aid the French." The Minister of Finances proposed to raise two millions for the expenses of the war.

The *Pensiero Italiano* of Genoa, of the 30th, contains news from Rome to the 26th. Rome was in a very excited state. In the Trastevere, large crowds had congregated, crying, "Death to Mamiani!" "Death to Gioberto!" At the last advices tranquility had been restored.

Death of Chateaubriand.

The following letter has been addressed by the well-known Abbe Deguerry to the *Journal des Debats:*

"PARIS, July 4.

MONSIEUR: France has lost one of her noblest sons. M. de Chateaubriand died this morning, at 8¼ o'clock. We received his latest sigh. He died in full possession of his faculties. So fine an intelligence did of right conquer death, and preserve in his grasp a visible liberty. The death of Madame de Chateaubriand last year affected him so much, that laying his hand on his breast he said, "I feel my life attacked and dried up in its source; it is now only a question of some months." The death of M. Ballanch, which followed immediately after, was the last blow for his illustrious old friend. Since that time M. de Chateaubriand seemed rather to rush than to descend to the grave. A few minutes before his death, M. de Chateaubriand, who had received the sacrament on Sunday, embraced once more the cross with the emotion of a lively faith and firm confidence. One of the expressions which he repeated most frequently of late years was, that the social questions which agitated Nations at present, could not be solved without the Bible, without the soul of Christ, whose doctrines and example have denounced selfishness, this gnawing worm of all concord. Thus M. de Chateaubriand hailed Christ as the Savior of the world, even in a social point of view, and he loved to call him his King as well as his God. A priest and a sister of charity knelt at the feet of M. de Chateaubriand at the moment he expired. It was amid prayers and tears that the author of the "Genius of Christianity" rendered his soul to God.

"I have the honor, &c.,

"DEGUERRY, Curate of St. Eustache."

M. D. Chateaubriand was born on the 4th of September, 1768. He has left ten volumes of memoirs, which he could not be induced to publish during his lifetime, and which will soon be looked for with eager curiosity.

[*Morning Herald of Friday.*

Greece and Egypt.

The news from Athens states that the rebels have been completely subdued and driven beyond the frontier.

A letter from Alexandria states that no hopes were as yet entertained of the recovery of Mehemet Ali, and that his death was every day expected.

Turkey.

CONFLAGRATION IN PERA.

On Saturday the 17th of June, we had in Pera one of those dreadful fires which are the curse of Constantinople. The fire consumed upwards of 1,800 houses and shops, occupied by the rich and respectable class of Armenian, European, and Greek population. The loss is calculated at £800,000, without taking into account fully 4,000 families who removed their goods, chattels, and furniture, and who one and all have suffered an average damage to the value of £20 each. The magnificant stone palace which was constructed by the Government for the medical professors of Galata-Serail has been consumed, as also a number of large stone houses, which had so far resisted the fury of the flames.

The General Appropriation Bill.

The following is from the National Intelligencer of last Friday:

"The readers of yesterday's proceedings of the House of Representatives will be struck with a remarkable incident which occurred in that body, and one, we believe, without example in our Congressional history. We refer to the rejection of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service of the government for the current fiscal year. The ground of this strong proceeding, we learn, was the invincible objection of one side of the House to the item appropriating $60,000 for the removal of certain obstructions in the Savannah river. We presume, however, that the motion pending at the adjournment of the House to re-consider the vote of rejection will ultimately prevail, and the bill be passed either with or without the offensive item, and that the wheels of government will not be allowed to stop for want of the necessary appropriations."

Cambridge Law School.

The Journal states that the vacancy in the Law School, connected with Harvad University, occasioned by the resignation of Professor Greenleaf, has been filled by the appointment of Hon. Theophilus Parsons of this city, as Dane Professor. Mr. Parsons is a son of the late Chief Justice Parsons.—*Boston Courier.*

Mining Enterprise.

A number of enterprising men have formed a company at Camargo for the purpose of working some lead mines which have been discovered near the San Saba river, about 200 miles from the German settlement on that stream, and an equal distance from the Presidio del Norte. The country has already been explored, and pronounced to be well adapted to the business upon which the company propose to enter—an abundance of the mineral having been found, timber to construct boats, and water to float them. A capital of $10,000 has been subscribed, and a portion paid in. The company starts from Rio Grande city on the 1st of October next.—*Matamoros Flag.*

Unexpected Failure.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) Manufacturing Company, more commonly known as the Jencks Company at Jencksville, have been compelled by the stringency of the times, to suspend payment. This is one of the oldest, and heretofore most successful manufacturing companies in this region. During all the monetary and business convulsions of the past twenty or thirty years, it has stood firm and high. We learn that the failure is not supposed to prove a very disastrous one. The directors had secured all their workmen from loss, we are told, by a voluntary unsought for mortgage.—*Springfield Republican.*

Character of Modern French Legislation.

The French government is the Jack-of-all-Trades, proverbially master of none, and especially not of government. The more it cannot govern, the more it wants to do other things. Imagine our own government, besides tailoring, shoe-making, &c., turning proprietor of Waterloo bridge, purchaser of the Eastern Counties Railroad, conducting all the omnibuses, and penny steamboats; and, above all, undertaking the management of all the theatres that cannot live on native talent!—*London Examiner.*

☞ Gen. Scott, it is said, in to be assigned to the command of the Northern division of the army — It is stated that he applied for it, and no objection was made.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, July 20.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order and proceeded to business.

Mr. Underwood submitted a resolution to amend the rules requiring that the unfinished business at the close of the session shall be the first business at the re-opening of the next Congress—laid over. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up. The amendment striking out the advances to be made to contractors of steamers for the mail was debated by Allen, Douglass, Calhoun, Hale, and others—the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Lont moved a re-consideration, which motion was ordered to be put upon the journal.

Mr. Clayton gave notice that he would move to take up the Territorial bill to-morrow, and press its consideration until the final vote was taken.

The Senate on Mr. Dix's motion went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House the Civil Bill was debated. The item appropriating $15,000 for the improvement of the Savannah river was lost; ayes 78, noes 100.

Mr. Turner moved a re-consideration.

Mr. Pettit moved to lay it on the table, which was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Burton said he did not know why Whigs had voted against the bill.

Mr. Gentry replied that they saw Democrats voting that way and followed suit.

Mr. Cobb voted as the Democrats were voting, nay.

The Savannah item gave rise to a political debate which lasted till the hour of adjournment.

NOTE.—In a previous report of the Senate's proceedings it was stated that the Oregon bill silencing the subject of slavery was adopted. It should have been that Mr. Clayton stated in the Senate that the Select Committee on the Oregon Bill had adopted a compromise for the purpose of quieting the Slavery question with only two dissenting votes.

SATURDAY, July 22.

SENATE.

The Senate Friday passed the Naval Appropriation bill.

HOUSE.

The House was engaged in discussing a motion to reconsider the vote of rejecting the Civil Diplomatic bill appropriation, which was finally carried after various political speeches from sundry members.

MONDAY, July 24.

SENATE.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., offered a resolution for the consideration of the Senate calling on the President to communicate the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Pillow—adopted.

Mr. Clayton moved to take up the bill relating to territories which was agreed to.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to strike out the words "free whites," so as to allow all persons to vote in Oregon.

Mr. Clarke addressed the Senate and spoke at some length to explain his course as a minority member of the Committee on the Oregon Bill, and offered an amendment precluding involuntary servitude in Oregon, till Congress shall sanction it.

Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Phelps spoke briefly in support of the bill, and defended his course as a member of the committee.

HOUSE.

In the House, Mr. Clark, of Maine, offered a resolution to adjourn on the 7th of August, which was adopted, yeas 126, nays 48.

A message was received from the President in reply to the resolution calling on him for his instructions respecting the civil government of California and New Mexico.

Mr. Hilland, of Ala., reviewed the message and condemned his course; he opposed the Senate's compromise, and advocated the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Birdsall read a speech upon territorial rights, and denounced Van Buren as both base and dishonorable.

Mr. Britton reviewed the President's course with great severity, and Mr. Duncan, of Ky., followed in the same spirit.

The message was then made the order of the day for Thursday.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 25.

SENATE.

In the Senate, the conference committee report on the Indian bill, was adopted.

The territorial bill was considered.

Mr. Underwood defined his position. He was a Southern member who had opposed, in the select committee, the Missouri compromise. He was in favor of giving the governments of the three territories to the people. One branch to be elected by the Mexicans, the others consisting of Governors, Judges, &c, to be appointed by the Federal Government, thus serving as a check upon each other.

Mr. Butler followed, [replying to Messrs. Dix and Corwin.

The report here prevails that the bill will not pass.

Mr. Foote followed Mr. Butler, and rebuked the North.

Mr. Wescott spoke also on the Southern side.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House reports from committees were received.

The report of the conference committee adopted.

The Indian and Oregon bills were considered.

Mr. Harris answered Mr. Hilliard, and sustained the administration.

Mr. Conyer and Bailey spoke in committee of the whole, on the naval bill.

The committee rose and the amendments to the naval bill were concurred in.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order and proceeded to business.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to what amount had been paid to each officer, that had been omitted in the last Army Register; laid over.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the territorial bill was taken up.

Mr. Baldwin offered an amendment, giving the right of *habeas corpus* to all persons deprived of liberty in the territories; the right of direct appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Walker and Reverdy Johnson gave notice that they would offer sundry amendments before the final vote should be taken.

Mr. Johnson addressed the Senate in support of the bill as only an olive branch on the exciting subject of slavery.

NEW YORK, July 26, 8 P. M.

The foreign news is regarded by commercial men as being favorable. The French news especially so.

Mons. Sansin, the French Ambassador was passenger on the new steamer Europa, which sailed on the 15th. She is now hourly looked for.

ST. LOUIS, July 25, 8 P. M.

Kit Carson, the bearer of despatches from California, arrived to-day, having left Santa Fe, on the 25th ult. All was quiet at that time.

The death of Paymaster Spaulding is confirmed.

Fourteen Americans were attacked by one hundred Apaches Indians, in which skirmish four Americans were killed, and five wounded; Elliott Lee, of this city, mortally.

A messenger was sent to Taos for assistance.

During the engagement the Indians stole 80 horses.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—There has been a fair inquiry for Cotton, and the stock is reduced. A sale of 290 bales was made early in the week, terms —, to go to Cincinnati; since then, no sales of importance transpired until to-day, when a sale of 162 bales was made at 4¾c. We quote inferior to fair at 3¾@5¾c. The receipts this week amount to 47 bales. The rates of Cotton Yarns are rather fluctuating. We hear of sales at 5¼, 6¼, and 7½c for the different numbers; also sales at 4c less. The stocks are fair.

COAL AND WOOD—The stock of Pittsburgh Coal has been increased by further receipts. We quote sales by the quantity at 7¼@8c; retail sales at 10c. We quote wood from wagons at $2@3 per load.

CORDAGE, &c.—Light sales of Manilla at 14@15c; large sales of baling twine 11@12½c; sacking twine 25@30c. Oiled and tarred cordage, a substitute for Manilla, 10@11c per lb.

CANDLES—We quote light sales of Sperm at 35@37½c; sales Star Candles in lots at 21@22c; Mould Candles we quote at 10@10c as per quality.

COOPERAGE.—Flour Barrels at 20@25c for new, and 10@15c for old; whiskey barrels 75@80c; slack bbls 90c $1 12½ each, and kegs from 12½ to 25c each, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Sale at $1 25 per bbl; retail sales at 35@40c per bushel.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour has declined to unsupport low rates, the sales of the week having ruled lower than at Cincinnati. The receipts have increased, and nearly all the mills are in active operation. We hear of sales of 395 bbls to-day at $3 70@3 80, at the mills and from stores; also sales in small lots at $3 90. The sales during the week from stores have been at $3 80@3 90; retail sales at $4@4 20. The receipts this week amount to 897 bbls. Wheat has materially declined. We hear of various sales to the mills at 55, 57, and 60c, from wagons; a sale of 6,000 bushels at 55c, and contracts at 55c. Corn