DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVERN AT MOBILE.—The Mobile Register of Monday, has the following:

The Royal Mail steamer Severn, Capt. Vincent, three days from Havana, arrived in the Lower Bay yesterday. She brings the West India mails and five passengers for Mobile....The quarantine at Havana is still enforced. Vessels from Great Britain are put under observation. In consequence of coming in quarantine, the Severn was detained two days beyond her appointed time for leaving Havana. It is unusually sickly in that city. The following vessels were in port under quarantine when the Severn left: Barks Louisa, Lyra, Edwin Johnson, and Childe Harold; brigs Panama, Adela, Selina, Eliza Borchese, Mary A. Jones, and Commerce; schooner Forest. Out of quarantine, bark Rapid, for New York; brigs Carson and Francisco, discharging; schooners Mary and Ellen and T. C. Mitchell, and bark Ellen, waiting freight.

Passengers.—Messrs. Ramonde Ache, Ward, Cruzat, Zafitte, Madame Zafitte.

We received by the Severn, our Havana exchanges up to the 29th; but they contain nothing of importance from Cuba. They have accounts from some of the South American States; our advices, however, from these countries, are later than those which we get by Havana.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—We understand, through an intelligent passenger by the British steamer Severn, that there had been reports in Havana of an insurrection in the country. But these reports proved to be unfounded. There had been movements of troops on the Island, occasioned, no doubt, by the proclamation of President Taylor. The 4000 militia which, it has been said, were called out, were the disbanded Spanish soldiers who, on retiring from the service, receive a pension or a petty office from the government, on condition that they shall do military duty in case of emergency. The President's proclamation was very well received by those favorable to the Spanish rule in Cuba.

...ecuted and carried ...r Assiniri guards down the mountain. The ...tors rose prodigiously, flooding the valleys, and ...rying away forces, cattle, grain, etc.

☞ John O'Groat's Journal has an account of a ...which is a living scandal to Mahomedanism. She ...had eighty children in four years.

C. AINSWORTH, *NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for every State in the Union*.....OFFICE—No. 38 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Depositions taken; Accounts Polished; Deeds and Powers drawn out; Affidavits and Instruments of every Description; and Authenticated for Use and Record in any part of the UNITED STATES.

Marriage and other Certificates (authenticated) for all cases of Consular Agency or Foreign Jurisdiction.

NAVIGATION OF THE SABINE.—We see that they are making great efforts in Eastern Texas to improve the navigation of the River Sabine. It is manifest that any improvement in the Sabine will contribute to the wealth of New Orleans. The river runs through one of the finest countries in the Southwest; and the opening of the river would lead to the cultivation of some of the best lands in Texas and Louisiana. Of course, the produce of all these lands would seek a market in New Orleans. It might be well for our Legislature to assist the Texas authorities as well as the citizens of both States in the enterprize. The merchants of this city, who are parties directly interested in the opening of the Sabine would do well to favor and assist the efforts which are now being made by the people of Eastern Texas.

☞ We thank the officers of the Tuscumbia for St. Louis papers.

THE WAY IN WHICH REY WAS RETURNED.—The Havana correspondent of the Delta does not confirm the statements made here, that Rey was given up on a demand made by the American Consul. The Delta correspondent writes:

"*El Cura Delta.*—Since I last this pleasure, on the 19th, per big Salvadore, much has occurred in this "terra-ferr" of an exciting and transcendent character, growing out of the crawling folly of this Government, in the return of the abducted Rey—more in the manner of, than in the act itself, the folly. In relation to the value of the testimony of Rey (which sent by the Adams Grey,) for the defence of the Spanish Consul, I have it now in my power to say, having seen the imperial packet, that it was dated on the 19th inst. Rey was taken from the "Batallon"—the cell from which they generally pass to the severing machine, called the "garrote"—at half past 4 o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th, and taken before the Captain General, at his "quinta," where he was made to run a petition—for pardon and permission to return to the United States—*precisa to prepared*, after which, the pardon was granted. A guard of honor waited on Rey until 8 o'clock at night, when he was placed on board of the Salvadore, in charge of the Captain, with instructions that he was not to be permitted to land again in Havana. This unusual energy giving up has been variously construed, according to the mental anxiety to which it has been subjected."

The Capuain-General certainly granted Rey "the right of expatriation"—that "right for which our fathers had fought," as the Delta informs us. This, by the way, is the first time we ever heard that Americans were so anxious to expatriate themselves.

☞ Gen. Taylor's sickness—reported by telegraph—occurred at Erie, (Pa.,) and was a severe attack of diarrhœa, from which he is, however, recovering. It is now said that the President's tour will not extend beyond Pennsylvania, by means of the feebleness of his health, and the accumulation of public business at Washington.

ROUND ISLAND BLOCKADE.—The Round Island blockade continues, although, of course, the fleet will soon be victorious. Commander Randolph is closely investing the place, covering it with his guns, and rigidly excluding all supplies. We have not heard that any effective resistance by the besieged will long prevent his entry. A sloop-of-war, with armed schooners and steamers, beneath the flag of the United States, are heavy odds against a few hundred unarmed men, who little dreamed of being proclaimed into a state of war with their own country, and treated as outlaws and enemies. The Island will soon fall, we doubt not, but whether the Commander who achieves the victory will have any cause to be proud of his successes, will, we think, be doubted by all those who think—and they are a vast number—that the whole naval interference with the Round Island party is arbitrary and illegal. We are informed that the Commander will not be permitted to enjoy his triumph, without some interposition of the civil power, which he has treated with contempt. The State of Mississippi has paramount claims to jurisdiction over Round Island, and over the people who are there. If they are "vagrants" or trespassers, it is Mississippi's law that must make them so, and by the same law only can they be dealt with, until legally brought before some tribunal of the United States for some specified offence, of which the United States Courts have jurisdiction. Measures have been taken, as we hear, to test the responsibility of the officers of the squadron to the State of Mississippi for the acts of aggression they may commit on the civil rights of others within the limits of that State. The result of such proceedings, executed with vigor, may be a very serious drawback from the honors to be gained by the Conquest of Round Island.

GEN. WORTH.—We published a few days since, part of a letter addressed to the Washington Union, from New York, treating of Cuban affairs, in which it was mentioned that the late Gen. Worth was engaged to take part in a revolutionary movement in the Island, and designed resigning his commission in the U. S. service, with that view. We have reason to believe that this is a mistake. One of Gen. Worth's friends, who had free conversations with him not long before his death, in which he spoke freely of his own intentions and prospects, has requested us to state that the General's views was not directed to Cuba, and that he had no such engagements or purposes as are attributed to him by the writer in New York.

LUNCH.—Another rich Lunch this day at the Pelican. Look at the bill of fare, and you will see that,
Cookie rose all things, a fellow can
Fare mighty well at the Pelican!

The Tehuantepec Route to California.

Some of the advantages which this route has over that by the way of Chagres across to Panama, were set forth briefly in this paper a few weeks ago. The saving of seventeen hundred miles in distance, and consequently in time, which is capital, is a powerful consideration. It is a very important fact, too, that by this route the eastern terminus of the road is entirely within the Gulf of Mexico, which is come now to be almost an inland sea of the Union, and is destined in a few years, when Cuba shall belong to the United States, to be absolutely under the control of our fleets at all times, in war and in peace. The practicability of the route is not disputed, and the facilities for constructing a road and keeping it in repair, are described by engineers as of the most favorable kind. We have consulted some of the memorials on the subject, and they all speak in terms of perfect confidence of the abundance of materials, the comparatively easy character of the country, and the cheapness and rapidity with which the work can be executed. The entire distance from sea to sea is 135 miles. Of this distance thirty miles are navigable by means of the river Coatzacoalcos, for vessels of the largest size, and for vessels of a lighter draught fifteen miles further. Thence the mountains rise to a summit level of 650 feet, from which they descend again to the Pacific. The railroad line is estimated at 115 miles. Along the route on the river the forests abound with inexhaustible quantities of the proper timber, and along the whole route, building stone, clay, and all other materials required for the work, are scattered in profusion. Provisions are plenty, the climate is mild and healthy, and the Indians in the neighborhood are docile, submissive, and willing to work cheap. At each end of the railroad there are harbors which a little expense could make accessible to immense fleets. The drawback on the Gulf side is the bar at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos, upon which twelve feet at least is found at low water, but the engineers report that the obstructions can be easily removed for the admission of vessels of the largest size. Of this, however, we think a more thorough examination is necessary, especially on the Pacific side, than any we have yet seen. The declarations of the friends of the road are, however, positive, and refer to scientific explorations, which we have not met with.

The grant by the Mexican Government, under which it is proposed to make this road by an American company, is of the most liberal character. The privileges are secured for fifty years, and for that period the Government of Mexico stipulates not to impose any contributions or taxes upon travellers or their effects *in transitu*, and not to levy imposts or forced loans upon the grantees. The right is also irrevocably secured to all foreigners, to acquire real property, and to exercise any trade or calling—mining not excepted—within fifty leagues, or one hundred and fifty miles, on either side of the route, thus making a belt of three hundred miles in width exempt from Mexican laws of taxation, or prohibitions. For mining and manufacturing purposes, it is believed that no tract on the continent is superior. Under American enterprise, it would soon become a settled and prosperous country, and form the nucleus of new commonwealths in that distant region.

What the cost of this work will be, is yet only a matter for approximating conjecture. Estimates have been made, but without precise data to give them authority; and the amount to be finally ascertained and provided, would depend of course, upon the nature of the work decided upon. But it is claimed, that mile for mile, the average of cost of a railroad over that line, would be less than on any other practicable points on the Isthmus.

Looking over this subject with attention, it presses itself upon us, as one in which our citizens should bestow their most careful consideration. From Tehuantepec, the nearest port for supplying the United States with all the products of that immense oriental commerce, of which the Isthmus must become the highway, is the city of New Orleans. And no scheme for opening that highway should escape the vigilant study of all interested in our prosperity. Rival claims are urged for different avenues, some of which would leave us far out of the way, without any superiority to the general interests which ought to give them favor. It behooves us, therefore, to watch narrowly the movements of local and sectional interests, and act prudently and promptly that we may not be overreached by selfish combinations.

It would be a good move if some enlightened citizens who have examined these questions for themselves, would take the pains to spread at large all the printed documents, or a judicious selection of such of them as furnish authentic information on the value, practicability, and benefits of the route most favorable to New Orleans.

☞ Senator Chase, of Ohio, was delivering free soil speeches in Boston last week.

MR. TUCK, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This gentleman, a Representative in Congress from the State of New Hampshire, has been severely ill for a long time, but is said to be recovering.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The failure of the two Conference Conventions of the democrats at Rome to unite the divided party on one ticket, has not extinguished the hopes of that party. A Mass Convention is called, to meet at Syracuse on the 14th inst., to make another trial for union. The slavery question is the point of difference. The barnburners demand that the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, by act of Congress, shall be a party test, and the old hunkers refuse it.

MR. OWEN IN IOWA.—Mr. Owen, U. S. Geologist, and his corps of assistants, arrived at Ottumwa on Wednesday, the 22d ult., having completed his examination of the Des Moines river, from the mouth to that place. They traveled in a birch canoe, sufficiently large to carry their instruments, tents, provisions, and four men. They proceeded afterward on their voyage up the river.

☞ The meridian of New Orleans is recommended by Lieut. Davis, of the Coast Survey, as the most convenient one for the computation of longitudes in our American Nautical Almanacs and at the National Observatory. The English meridian of Greenwich is the one used by navigators, and there are scientific objections to the use of that, as the intervention of the ocean, gives uncertainty to the comparison of longitude. Still a meridian is desirable which affords easy comparison, and that of Washington is inconvenient, containing a fraction, the difference being 77° 04'. That of New Orleans is very convenient, being exactly 90° in space and six hours in time from Greenwich.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Courier says that the U. S. store-ship Erie, Lieut. Commanding Wm. D. Porter, then at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, would probably sail for the Mediterranean about the 29th ult., stopping at Madeira to land Com. Gregory, who is ordered to relieve Com. Cooper in the command of the African Squadron....The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Paulding, arrived at Copenhagen from the Weser, on the 21st July, all well—expected to sail in a few days for Cronstadt. The U. S. schooner Taney, Lieut. Com'g. C. G. Hunter, from the Mediterranean, arrived at New York on the 22d ult. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut. Commanding—Chas. G. Hunter; Acting Master—J. Dorsey Read; Assistant Surgeon—Jas. S. Gallaher; Passed Midshipmen—Alonzo C. Jackson, R. J. D. Pinkos; Captain's Clerk—Edmund T. Stocum.

U. S. STEAMER PRINCETON.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger that a survey has recently been held upon this favorite steamship, the result of which was that her timbers have been found to be so materially damaged by the dry rot, that rebuilding will be necessary at an expense of about $68,000. The Princeton is now at Boston, and the rebuilding, if determined upon, will probably take place there. The heat of the boilers is supposed to have caused the dry rot in her timbers.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

From Venezuela.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The bark Dallet has arrived at New York from Valencia, and reports a battle on the 12th ult. between Paez and Monagas. The former was taken prisoner, and his army is dispersing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Tremendous Battle between the Magyars and the Imperialists—Ledru Rollin in Paris—Markets.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—The steamer Washington has arrived at New York, with European news two days later than that brought by the Caledonia.

The Magyars and Imperialists.

A tremendous battle was fought between the Magyars and the Imperial troops at Gross Wardein. The result is unknown. Presburg is occupied by the Hungarians; the Russians have acknowledged their defeat.

In Transylvania Bem has beaten Lilders, forcing him into Wallachia.

Accounts from Vienna say that the Hungarians were defeated near Szegedin, and that they have lost five pieces of artillery and 400 prisoners.

France.

Ledru Rollin has arrived at Paris, and has surrendered himself to the proper authorities. He is ready to undergo his trial.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL.—The English funds are rather firmer. Cotton is firm at former prices.

NEW YORK.—Fair Uplands were quoted yesterday at 10½c.; Mobile and Orleans at 11½ to 11½c.

State Elections.

KENTUCKY.—The Democrats have a majority of four in the Convention for revising the Constitution of Kentucky—one county to be heard from.

The Whigs have, as usual, a large majority in the Legislature—sixteen in the House, and nearly as many in the Senate.

IOWA.—The Democratic ticket for State officers, has succeeded throughout against the ticket supported jointly by the Whigs and Free Soilers. There was no election this year for Governor or Members of Congress.

INDIANA.—The Democrats have a majority of twenty-four on joint ballot in the Legislature.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—Gov. French, it is said, has determined to convene an extra session of the Illinois Legislature about the last of October.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—*Mr. Stanley's District.*—It is stated in the North Carolina papers that, owing to the failure of the managers at one precinct in Hyde county to send in the result of the election for Congress within the period prescribed by law, that Lane's (dem.) majority will be two over Stanley. The official returns were sent to Washington, Beaufort county, where the sheriffs met, and the question is yet undetermined as to who is entitled to the certificate of election. The Goldsboro' Patriot says: "It is due to Mr. Stanley to state that he is reported to have told the sheriffs that Lane was entitled to the certificate;" but we do not suppose that Mr. Lane will take advantage of the fact, as it is evident that the House of Representatives would give the seat to Mr. Stanley.

NEW ORLEANS TABOGED AT APALACHICOLA. The following amusing proclamation is without date, but we find it in the Mobile Register as taken from a "*late*" Apalachicola paper. New Orleans is, we venture to say, as healthy as any place in the Union.

PROCLAMATION!—I, John S. Hutchisson, Mayor of the city of Apalachicola, do declare the port and city of New Orleans as infected port. All vessels arriving from said port are quarantined. Any Master, Mate, Pilot, or Steamboat, piloting or towing to the wharf of this city, any vessel or boat, or anchoring the same within two miles of said city wharf, shall be considered as violating the quarantine law of this city. No vessel will be allowed to come to the wharf from an infected port, before obtaining a special permit from the proper authority. JOHN S. HUTCHISSON,
Mayor, city of Apalachicola.

CHOLERA FACT.—The New York Sun says that during the present epidemic only four deaths by cholera have occurred in all the hotels of the city of New York!

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.—The Washington Republic says that in addition to the regular steamers on the first of each month from Panama to San Francisco, the Pacific Mail Company have determined to dispatch an extra steamer about the middle of September, if there should be one in port, as it is supposed there will be.

A DELIGHTFUL RIDE.—The Hon. Mr. Chadwick, M. P., lately rode on a pony in the underground sewers of London, twenty-three miles in one day, in order to ascertain facts on sewerage to lay before Parliament.

Passengers.

In the steamship Falcon from New York for New Orleans and Chagres.—Lieut. N. H. McLane, E. B. Murray, J. A. Miller, Wm. Boucher, C. Fell, S. H. Ady, A. Jaquet, Jacob J. Meyer, J. David, lady and five others; N. Watrous, lady, children and servant; Dr. Haywood, sister and child; James Black, J. L. Smallwood, J. B. Ross, Gustave Kalowski, J. Blake, M. Urger, M. K. Hart, C. K. Woolson, C. Bar, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gray, Mr. Patton, J. McGovern, John McGovern, Col. Turnbull, M. J. Black.

Chagres.—George Blake, John Taylor, C. V. Peters, B. S. Peters, H. Gray, J. G. Eedle, Thomas Davis, N. Angell, Constan Langdon, E. Geronne, J. Hall, E. N. Conway, Benjamin Fourbourg, A. Turner, J. Minare, N. C. Stacy, J. A. Carr, John Thompson, Mr. Lockey, V. B. Pease, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Perry, Mr. Henry, J. King, J. Deane, James Beatell, C. Eaton, H. D. Matthews, Kate Belimont.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

The Cholera—Hungarian Demonstration—Firemen's Row—The firm of Robert & Knight of Tampico—No News from Canada or Round Island—Sailing of the Falcon.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—We have now I think entered upon the last week of the epidemic in our city. It has now been among us fourteen weeks, during which time it has carried off, by death, 4676 persons, forming an average mortality of 334 per week, or about 48 *per diem*. During the week ending Saturday the 25th, there have been 740 deaths from all causes, 223 of which were from cholera. This is the smallest general report that we have had since the 7th of July, and the smallest cholera report since the 23d of June. An analysis of the report shows that of the general list 461 deaths occurred among natives of the United States, and 288 among those of other countries. In the cholera list 77 only were natives of the United States, and 151 foreigners; of these last 95 were natives of Ireland, and 20 of Germany.

On Saturday the resident physician reported 19 deaths, yesterday 23, and to-day 21. Only 4 of the last occurred in all the Cholera Hospitals....Our weather is delightful, the streets and hotels well filled, and business very promising.

The arrangements for the Hungarian demonstration are completed, and proceedings will commence in the Park at 4 o'clock. The offices are now gathering at French's, opposite the City Hall, to take the first steps towards organization and receive the order of the proceedings. John Young, Myndert Van Schaick, Robert Emmett, Postmaster Brady, Thomas O'Conor, Ex Mayors Mickle and Havemeyer, and a number of others of our most distinguished citizens are on hand, and will appear at the American stand. Gen. Averzana, and Messrs. Arpin (editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*), Guinet, Cormier, Lambert, and a host of French and Italian gentlemen will occupy the French and Italian stand; and the Hungarians, Germans and Poles will be equally well represented at the post to which they are assigned. Mayor Woodhull is in bad health, and cannot preside, and it is probable that Ex Governor Young will be called to the chair, as Governor Fish is hardly expected.

We had a small sample of a Fireman's row in this city on Saturday night, in the course of which one of the engines was considerably battered, but no particular damage was done beyond that. An attempt was last night made to renew the troubles, but the police put it down in a few minutes. Rioters stand but a small chance in New York about these days, and their recent experience does not justify any farther exhibition of their prowess among our neighbors, especially among the Jerseymen.

I am pained, but not at all surprised, to see by an advertisement in one of your city papers that an attempt has been made in Vera Cruz and Tampico, to injure the extensive and well-earned credit of the house of Messrs. Robert & Knight of the latter city. The senior partner of that firm is well known to me as a gentleman, in the true sense of the term, and of course utterly incapable of a moral offence. Mr. Robert long held a confidential and important position near Generals Patterson and Shields in Mexico, during which he contracted a most ardent friendship for the American cause, thus attractive to himself the especial enmity of powerful individuals in Vera Cruz. A trap has evidently been laid for him, and, warm-hearted and unsuspicious by nature, he may have been drawn partly into it; but I have no doubt of his extrication without a scratch upon his fair name, or any injury to his business.

Our latest advices from Canada report no further burning of houses, or insulting of women, for the past four days. We have nothing new from the "Island on the coast of the Gulf."

The steamer Falcon has sailed with 30 passengers for Chagres and 29 for New Orleans. She takes over 20,000 letters and about ten bushels of newspapers.

Yours, respectfully, INDICATOR.

Meeting for the Hungarians in New York.

A telegraphic letter from New York to the Baltimore Sun, dated the 27th, gives an account of an immense Hungarian meeting held in the Park that evening. The people began to pour in from all quarters at an early hour, and at the date of the dispatch it was supposed there were at least 20,000 spectators present. Four stands—one American, one French, one Italian, and one German—were erected, from each of which resolutions were read expressing great sympathy for the brave Hungarians in their struggle for freedom. The whole assemblage was moved with one impulse of enthusiasm. The meeting was convened under a call upon the citizens of New York who sympathize with the nations of Europe in their struggles against despotism, especially with the gallant Hungarians, in their unequal but heroic conflict against overwhelming numbers, and immensely superior resources and munitions, to assemble in the Park "to give definite expression to their sentiments, and thus nerve the arms of all who strike for Justice and Freedom." The Governor of the State was expected to preside, or, in his absence, the Mayor of the city.

While these hearty demonstrations are made in New York in favor of the gallant Hungarians, we regret to see that the American Chargé at Vienna has written to a German newspaper, the official journal of the Austrian Government, a letter, which bears a construction of anxiety to discredit the German manifestations in this country. It is, to all appearance, a voluntary act of his own—not addressed to the official quarters—to discourage the reception there of certain Germans from the United States, who were said to be the bearers of promises of aid and money to the German Liberals. It is avowedly in reply so an editorial notice in the same paper, the statements of which we have not seen; but Mr. Stiles undertakes, we think precipitately, to say that these persons are not entitled to consideration, and to protest too strongly that the citizens of the United States will not act as propagandists, nor send either money or men to interfere in European quarrels. Had he confined himself to assurances that the Government of the United States would not depart from its neutrality, it would have been a proper announcement, if made at the proper time, and to the authorities to whom he is accredited. But he has evidently acted with inconsiderate haste, to say the least, when he publishes an unofficial statement of the determination of his Government to observe neutrality, and he mistakes the line of his duty, when he pledges the citizens of the United States, individually, against any acts of effective sympathy with European republicanism. The laws of our country will, we doubt not, be enforced, but nothing will prevent the manifestations of sympathy for the Hungarians, or restrain our people from affording them every assistance, in word and deed, which the laws do not positively prohibit.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.—The Canadian papers are full of the recent disturbances, showing the state of feeling in that country, and how bitterly the two races hate each other. A correspondent of the New York Courier alludes to some changes contemplated. He says:

"The rumor still gains currency that Lord Elgin is about to be recalled at his own request, and that he is to be succeeded by Sir Charles Grey, now Governor of Jamaica. There is also another rumor which gains currency, and which I am inclined to think there is some truth in, namely, that the Provincial Parliament is in future to be ambulatory, or rather, each successive House, for its term of four years, will sit alternately in the three cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. Our poor devil of a Governor, whom I cannot help pitying, keeps in close confinement at Monklands, guarded and double-guarded, like a prisoner of State. Nor, I suspect, is it without reason that his house is garrisoned and men under arms night and day. Between you and me, I do not think he is altogether safe any place outside the ramparts of the citadel of Quebec. It is impossible to describe the feeling of intense hatred he has excited. I do not think he is the wisest of men, but, really, no fair allowance has been made for the materials he had to deal with."

TORONTO—*A Violent Proclamation.*—In expectation of Lord Elgin's arrival, 60 to 70 stands of arms are stated to have been stolen from the City Hall, Toronto, for the purpose of mischief, and the Tory rowdies placarded the walls with a proclamation thus commencing:

"To Your Tents, O Israel!

"Britons of the City of Toronto! Britons of the Home District! Shall the rank Rebels be permitted to tell us (as they now do) that they will drive the bloody Tories out of the country! Up, to your duty, and let us no more slumber! The political Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his sovereign and disgraced his office as her Majesty's Representative, is expected to arrive in Toronto on the 20th inst. or thereabout. And shall Elgin, who pardoned the scoundrels whose hands were red with the blood of Wier, and Usher, and Chartrand, and our own gallant Moodie—shall Elgin, who spurned the respectful petitions, and mocked the hopes of 100,000 of the loyal hearts of Canada, and who wantonly and clandestinely sanctioned the bill loading and grinding down us and our children with taxes for twenty years to come, to reward rebels and murderers—shall Elgin, who is now, from his garrisoned residence of Monklands, satiating his malice and the malice of his traitorous Ministry, by cramming the jails of Montreal with the most loyal citizens, be permitted to be welcomed by a gang of sneaking Radicals, in the good old loyal City of Toronto! No! No! Forbid it Heaven!"

METTERNICH.—Prince Metternich is suffering from a softening of the brain. He is in a complete state of apathy, greatly depressed in mind, and so far sunk in dotage that he did not recognize his daughter, the Countess Landor, who made a journey from England to see him.

☞ The Emperor of Russia moves quickly, as, indeed, it behooves him to do. On his last journey to St. Petersburg, when about one hundred miles from his destination, the wheels of the imperial carriage were discovered to be on fire, whereupon the Emperor jumped out, mounted the little teleka in which sat his field jagger, (courier,) and leaving Count Orloff to extinguish the fire, proceeded onward, and arrived as fresh at St. Petersburg, as if nothing had happened.

☞ Jean Sournet, one of the most ardent disciples of the Fourier school, appeared lately before the Paris police, to answer a charge of having distributed printed papers in the streets, without a license. These papers were entitled "St. Resurrection, Universal Felicity, and Cry of Distress." He was sentenced to be imprisoned six days.

VESSEL BURNT.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial of the 28th says: "We learn from Capt. Marshall, of the steamer Wilmington, that the brig Samuel Potter, Capt. Douglas, from this port, bound to Rio de Janeiro, (cleared by DeRosset & Brown, with a cargo of 73,000 feet lumber, 21,000 feet timber, 18 bbls. rosin, 50 bbls. spirits turpentine,) took fire while lying opposite Smithville, on Sunday night last, about 7 o'clock, and was still burning when Capt. M. passed her on Monday morning, the 27th inst. She was burnt nearly to the water's edge. Crew and part of the rigging saved. We have not learned how the fire originated."

RESPITE.—Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, has extended the respite granted to James Brown, for two months, he still continuing in a very precarious state, on account of his fractured limb. A petition strongly signed, and we believe (says the Camden Journal) by all the jury who tried the case, was presented to the Governor, asking for a commutation of the punishment. His Excellency has not committed himself upon the petition, but granted the respite in consideration of the prisoner's suffering condition. The other Brown, the accomplice, was discharged from Jail, by order of Solicitor Fair.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—In firing a salute from the U. S. steamer Michigan, on the 27th ult., at Erie, N. Y., in honor of Vice President Fillmore, a cannon used upon the occasion unfortunately exploded, by which a man named Gilbert was killed on the spot, three others were blown overboard, and another had both hands blown off, who is since reported to have died.

Meetings for the Hungarians in New York.

A telegraphic letter from New York to the Baltimore Sun, dated the 27th, gives an account of an immense Hungarian meeting held in the Park that evening. The people began to pour in from all quarters at an early hour, and at the date of the dispatch it was supposed there were at least 20,000 spectators present. Four stands—one American, one French, one Italian, and one German—were erected, from each of which resolutions were read expressing great sympathy for the brave Hungarians in their struggle for freedom. The whole assemblage was moved with one impulse of enthusiasm. The meeting was convened under a call upon the citizens of New York who sympathize with the nations of Europe in their struggles against despotism, especially with the gallant Hungarians, in their unequal but heroic conflict against overwhelming numbers, and immensely superior resources and munitions, to assemble in the Park "to give definite expression to their sentiments, and thus nerve the arms of all who strike for Justice and Freedom." The Governor of the State was expected to preside, or, in his absence, the Mayor of the city.

While these hearty demonstrations are made in New York in favor of the gallant Hungarians, we regret to see that the American Chargé at Vienna has written to a German newspaper, the official journal of the Austrian Government, a letter, which bears a construction of anxiety to discredit the German manifestations in this country. It is, to all appearance, a voluntary act of his own—not addressed to the official quarters—to discourage the reception there of certain Germans from the United States, who were said to be the bearers of promises of aid and money to the German Liberals. It is avowedly in reply so an editorial notice in the same paper, the statements of which we have not seen; but Mr. Stiles undertakes, we think precipitately, to say that these persons are not entitled to consideration, and to protest too strongly that the citizens of the United States will not act as propagandists, nor send either money or men to interfere in European quarrels. Had he confined himself to assurances that the Government of the United States would not depart from its neutrality, it would have been a proper announcement, if made at the proper time, and to the authorities to whom he is accredited. But he has evidently acted with inconsiderate haste, to say the least, when he publishes an unofficial statement of the determination of his Government to observe neutrality, and he mistakes the line of his duty, when he pledges the citizens of the United States, individually, against any acts of effective sympathy with European republicanism. The laws of our country will, we doubt not, be enforced, but nothing will prevent the manifestations of sympathy for the Hungarians, or restrain our people from affording them every assistance, in word and deed, which the laws do not positively prohibit.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.—The Canadian papers are full of the recent disturbances, showing the state of feeling in that country, and how bitterly the two races hate each other. A correspondent of the New York Courier alludes to some changes contemplated. He says:

"The rumor still gains currency that Lord Elgin is about to be recalled at his own request, and that he is to be succeeded by Sir Charles Grey, now Governor of Jamaica. There is also another rumor which gains currency, and which I am inclined to think there is some truth in, namely, that the Provincial Parliament is in future to be ambulatory, or rather, each successive House, for its term of four years, will sit alternately in the three cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. Our poor devil of a Governor, whom I cannot help pitying, keeps in close confinement at Monklands, guarded and double-guarded, like a prisoner of State. Nor, I suspect, is it without reason that his house is garrisoned and men under arms night and day. Between you and me, I do not think he is altogether safe any place outside the ramparts of the citadel of Quebec. It is impossible to describe the feeling of intense hatred he has excited. I do not think he is the wisest of men, but, really, no fair allowance has been made for the materials he had to deal with."

TORONTO—*A Violent Proclamation.*—In expectation of Lord Elgin's arrival, 60 to 70 stands of arms are stated to have been stolen from the City Hall, Toronto, for the purpose of mischief, and the Tory rowdies placarded the walls with a proclamation thus commencing:

"To Your Tents, O Israel!

"Britons of the City of Toronto! Britons of the Home District! Shall the rank Rebels be permitted to tell us (as they now do) that they will drive the bloody Tories out of the country! Up, to your duty, and let us no more slumber! The political Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his sovereign and disgraced his office as her Majesty's Representative, is expected to arrive in Toronto on the 20th inst. or thereabout. And shall Elgin, who pardoned the scoundrels whose hands were red with the blood of Wier, and Usher, and Chartrand, and our own gallant Moodie—shall Elgin, who spurned the respectful petitions, and mocked the hopes of 100,000 of the loyal hearts of Canada, and who wantonly and clandestinely sanctioned the bill loading and grinding down us and our children with taxes for twenty years to come, to reward rebels and murderers—shall Elgin, who is now, from his garrisoned residence of Monklands, satiating his malice and the malice of his traitorous Ministry, by cramming the jails of Montreal with the most loyal citizens, be permitted to be welcomed by a gang of sneaking Radicals, in the good old loyal City of Toronto! No! No! Forbid it Heaven!"

METTERNICH.—Prince Metternich is suffering from a softening of the brain. He is in a complete state of apathy, greatly depressed in mind, and so far sunk in dotage that he did not recognize his daughter, the Countess Landor, who made a journey from England to see him.

☞ The Emperor of Russia moves quickly, as, indeed, it behooves him to do. On his last journey to St. Petersburg, when about one hundred miles from his destination, the wheels of the imperial carriage were discovered to be on fire, whereupon the Emperor jumped out, mounted the little teleka in which sat his field jagger, (courier,) and leaving Count Orloff to extinguish the fire, proceeded onward, and arrived as fresh at St. Petersburg, as if nothing had happened.

☞ Jean Sournet, one of the most ardent disciples of the Fourier school, appeared lately before the Paris police, to answer a charge of having distributed printed papers in the streets, without a license. These papers were entitled "St. Resurrection, Universal Felicity, and Cry of Distress." He was sentenced to be imprisoned six days.

VESSEL BURNT.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial of the 28th says: "We learn from Capt. Marshall, of the steamer Wilmington, that the brig Samuel Potter, Capt. Douglas, from this port, bound to Rio de Janeiro, (cleared by DeRosset & Brown, with a cargo of 73,000 feet lumber, 21,000 feet timber, 18 bbls. rosin, 50 bbls. spirits turpentine,) took fire while lying opposite Smithville, on Sunday night last, about 7 o'clock, and was still burning when Capt. M. passed her on Monday morning, the 27th inst. She was burnt nearly to the water's edge. Crew and part of the rigging saved. We have not learned how the fire originated."

RESPITE.—Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, has extended the respite granted to James Brown, for two months, he still continuing in a very precarious state, on account of his fractured limb. A petition strongly signed, and we believe (says the Camden Journal) by all the jury who tried the case, was presented to the Governor, asking for a commutation of the punishment. His Excellency has not committed himself upon the petition, but granted the respite in consideration of the prisoner's suffering condition. The other Brown, the accomplice, was discharged from Jail, by order of Solicitor Fair.

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WHIG PAPER AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The Washington Republic has the following notice of the new paper to be started at San Francisco:

"*The California Whig.*—Mr. James M. Crane, formerly editor and publisher of the 'Southerner,' Richmond, Va., is about to leave for California, to establish at San Francisco a thorough going whig paper. He has already shipped for that country a power-press and fixtures adapted to the publication of a paper of the largest size. He has already obtained a subscription list and advertising patronage which enables him to commence the enterprise under the most encouraging auspices. Mr. Crane's abilities and energy are known to the public. He will do the whig cause good service in California, and his undertaking commends itself to the support of the party. He goes there to lay his shoulder to the wheel—to work. He will deserve and obtain success. The subscription price of the 'California Whig' will be $10, paid in advance."

NAUVOO.—A very excellent feeling seems to animate the citizens of this town towards the new colony of Icarians, recently settled there under the guidance of M. Cabet. This disposition was recently expressed in resolutions passed at a public meeting of old citizens of the place. They were communicated to M. Cabet, who in return, expressed an equally friendly feeling for the people of the town, and a disposition to respect the institutions and laws of the United States.

☞ The London Athenæum says—"The Yankee has an admirable trick of carrying a printing press upon his shoulder wherever he goes—he cannot live without his paper. Whether he invades Mexico as a soldier, or enters Grenada as an emigrant, he goes armed with type. If he does nothing but sow some of "these dragon's teeth" in the land through which he passes, no small amount of good should come of it in good time."

City Gossip.

California is a great country, and the thousands daily flocking there bear ample testimony to the richness of her mineral resources. The Sacramento, the Yuba, the Bear and Feather Rivers—their sands all sparkle with the glittering particles that tempt the adventurer from the comforts of home to brave the dangers of a gold-hunter's life. At first, the perils and the hardships of the treasure-seeker equalled even the certain fortune that awaited him in the Valley of the Sierra Nevada; but the step of Progress has already smoothed the path. No longer the emigrant need to sing—

"Alas, with old tin pan and sieve,
We're wending for the mines;"

Matters have changed—and the "pan and sieve" are cast aside for more modern improvements. The "Gold Washers"—such as can be seen at the establishment of Wm. A. Beecher, No. 48 Chartres street—are now used to lighten the labor of the "diggers;" and from their construction, we should suppose them admirably fitted for the work. We examined, yesterday, several specimens of the ingenuity of our Northern friends in this line, and are indebted to Mr. B. for a full explanation of the manner of working them. A number of Gold Washers for the house are now landing from the ships Lucas and Toronto.

The poor have many things to solace them, even amidst the privations of life—and a hard-working couple, that have been busy from daylight until dark, earning a scanty livelihood, may still, when the day of rest arrives, put on their holyday attire and brave it with the best. A woman's wardrobe, when a little taste is displayed, may, by neatness—no matter how cheap the material—favorably compare with the silks and satins of her wealthier neighbor. A friend of ours pointed out to us, on Sunday last, a brown matron proceeding arm in arm with