The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1850.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY.—Fifteen Cents per week, payable to the carriers, or Eight Dollars per year, payable in advance—half yearly and quarterly in the same ratio.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT.—Three dollars a year, payable in advance. Postmasters and others acting as agents, by sending ten dollars, will be entitled to nine copies.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Reduced to the Cash Standard.

Fixed and after this date, the following reduced rate of charges, per square, of 10 lines or less, in Agate or 50 lines or less, in Pearl, will be invariably adhered to, and those who send the patronage of the Counting Room, will be entitled to the cash terms. Its columns will be opened to advertisements which have appeared from time to time, heretofore, at the rates, viz:

First insertion, per square, in all cases		$0 50
Each subsequent insertion, per square, second page		0 25
" " " " third page		0 25
" " " " outside pages		0 12½
Per week, per square, second page		2 00
Per week, per square, third page		1 50
Per week, per square, outside pages		0 75
Per month, per square, second page		6 00
Per month, per square, third page		4 50
Per month, per square, outside pages		2 50
Per year, per square, second page		40 00
Per year, per square, third page		30 00
Per year, per square, outside pages		20 00

Business cards in the Weekly Crescent, half the rates in the Daily Crescent will be made with no rebate to advertisers by the year, based on the above rates. All advertisements not marked with the exact number of insertions for which they are sent, will be continued until forbid, and charged for accordingly.

These reduced rates will not be set up in a separate form for the approximate, every week, or every other week, as the case may be, and the advertiser will know what he is paying, according to more or less of the amount and it will be at a reduction.

October 1, 1850.

To One Advertising Patrons.

☞ Our advertising friends are earnestly requested to send in all advertisements intended for Monday morning's paper, as far as practicable, during Saturday; and the earlier in the day the better it will suit our convenience.

Our Rates of Advertising.

We announced some weeks since our intention to so use the rates of advertising in the Crescent in the cash standard, on the first of October. We give to the public our reduced rates to day. They may be found in their appropriate place.

This Tariff of Charges has been arranged with great consideration, and upon a mathematical calculation of the value of every inch of space in our columns. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not make this large reduction in our rate of charges for the purpose of undersetting our neighbors. We should scorn to get patronage by any such means. But we do it on philosophical business principles. We are satisfied that it will open our columns to thousands who have never heretofore thought themselves able to advertise, and induce a general and almost universal system of advertising in New Orleans, such as prevails in many other large cities. Heretofore the nominal rate of charges has been $1 for the first, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. But it is a notorious fact that an irregular system of discounts, on these high rates, has grown up in this city, which opens the door to the worst and most disreputable system of underbidding ever carried on in any business. The large and rapidly increasing circulation of our paper places it in a position, as a medium of communication with the public, to command its full share of advertising patronage. It is no part of our purpose, therefore, to deprive our brethren and friends of the New Orleans press of any portion of their patronage, but it is to get many hundreds to advertise who have never done so heretofore. We admit that schemes, so fully proved by practical experience, that the man who runs a line of Omnibuses through our streets makes more money by fixing the rate of fare at one dime than he would if he charged two dimes.

This system has many advantages which we have not space now to enumerate, but we may mention one or two. The very low rates are offered as a premium to our advertising patrons to pay cash in advance, by which we shall save, nearly if not quite, the amount of the reduction in commissions, if they brought us patronage of advertising. But that they will quadruple the amount of profitable patronage hardly admits of a moment's doubt. No principle in business is better established than that advertising in a paper of large circulation at fair and reasonable rates, pays a better profit than any other equal amount invested in trade or business of any kind. How can a person engaged in trade expect to get patronage unless the public are made acquainted with his place of business and his ability to serve them? We offer a tariff of charges which appeals to the interest of every man and woman engaged in business in this city, however small, in advertising in the Crescent, and let every body know their locality and the inducements they have to offer to those who may call. We place ourselves fearlessly and confidently on this democratic republican platform. These rates are for the million. They will be invariably adhered to, and all our patrons will be placed on an equal footing. Our outside pages will be made highly valuable to advertisers, by the introduction of reading matter calculated to attract attention to them; and in conclusion we present our claims to the patronage of the public, on terms of perfect reciprocity. Those who favor us with advertisements will do themselves and us a service as nearly equal as it is possible to imagine.

Our New Rates of Advertising.

We place at the head of our columns, this morning, according to promise, our reduced rates of advertising. We hope and believe they will be cordially approved, and that our motive in departing from the nominal rate of charges which has so long been customary, will be understood and appreciated. The old system, as we have already shown, has been abused until it has become so radically defective as to render reform absolutely indispensable. It may be regarded by our brethren of the press as a bold and hazardous adventure, but the moment they begin to calculate the value of their space at these rates, the advantages of fixed and regular prices, at a price where there can be no discounts, and the certainty with which these low rates will fill their columns, at all seasons of the year, with cash payment in advance for all transient and irregular advertisements, they will be satisfied.

"This is an age of progress," and we hardly take the lead in a reform which we have no doubt will end in certain success. With the greatest care and consideration, we have examined the whole ground. We have seen the success of the principle so fully demonstrated in other matters, that our new plan cannot be regarded as an experiment. It is well known that both in England and this country, a great reduction in the rates of postage has increased the amount of revenue derived from that source in an inverse ratio. So it must inevitably be under our reduced rates of advertising. Who can doubt that the amount of patronage will be greatly increased by this plan, and a general system of advertising induced among merchants and tradesmen of every grade, from the least to the greatest. Many who continue their business during the dull months of summer, can well afford to advertise regularly, and will do so. We, therefore, calculate, with certainty, that our advertising columns will be filled at the rates we have fixed. If so, it makes our fortune within a reasonable time, and adds incalculably to the prosperity of the whole community, by giving them the immense advantage of advertising at rates which all can afford.

We invite our contemporaries to examine it. We assure them that, so far from wishing to draw off their patronage by undercharging them, we sincerely desire their prosperity. It is our earnest hope that they may be pleased with our rates and adopt them, so that we may all be placed on an equal footing. The result will be that we shall all get more advertising than we can do, both winter and summer, at rates that will pay a fair and reasonable profit.

More "Secession."—Some citizens of the parishes of Bienville, Claiborne and Bossier, recently held a meeting at Mount Lebanon, at which, among other resolutions adopted, was the following:

Resolved, That the secession of California with the boundaries as settled by the late constitution, is an act of aggression and also unlawful against the Southern Rights, and should be resisted by them, by all constitutional means.

We are curious to know what will be the first motions of these patriotic gentlemen toward "resistance." We notice, by the way, that among those who figured prominently at the Mount Lebanon meeting, were a few who, two or three months ago, received such a terrible lampooning from Senator Downs.

Members Going Home.—Fears were entertained that, in consequence of the large number of members of Congress who have paired off and gone home, the House would find itself without a quorum before the end of the session. The Washington Republic of the 21st ult. gave reasonable warning of this.

Improvements in the Navy.—The House of Representatives, on the 21st inst., adopted an amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill, abolishing flogging in the Navy, except when ordered by a court-martial. Another amendment, offered by Mr. Evans, of Maryland, was also adopted, abolishing the spirit ration, and substituting therefor five cents per day.

We are indebted to the pilots officers of the steamship Yacht, and of steamers James L. Day, Naniope and Princess No. 3 for late papers.

Large Cargo of Cotton.—The Princess No. 3 brought down yesterday from Natchez and other points on the river, 2,500 bales of new cotton. Pretty good for a beginning.

The Brazos.—This fine steamer has recently undergone extensive repairs, and now makes her appearance, better than new, to take her place as a regular packet between New Orleans and Montgomery and Warrington. She is commanded by Capt. P. Roberts, Jr., an officer skillful and competent in all respects. The Brazos will deserve patronage in this important and rapidly increasing trade. She leaves the New Basin on Saturday next.

In one of the Lake Superior mines an immense slab of pure copper projects above ground; though the mine—the rock having been removed from each side—is upwards of 40 feet thickness and extent it cannot be worked or removed. Hence it is shown why metals have been found in this form in ores. If they occurred in great masses as this one, it is said they could not be taken from the earth or improved.

The Elections.

We give below an unofficial but, we believe, nearly reliable statement of the votes cast in the Congressional and Legislative elections yesterday, so far as received up to a late hour last night. It will be seen that the vote was an unusually small one:

CONGRESS....PARISH OF ORLEANS.

1850—Bullard.	Johnson.	1849—Conrad.	Beatty.
First Precinct.....109	145	190	210
Second.....148	142	182	190
Third.....87	253	284	423
Fourth.....157	113	476	277
Fifth.....363	82	423	381
Sixth.....297	114	496	462
Seventh.....96	224	265	552
Algiers.....12	31	82	180
Total.....969	1069	2216	2597

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

Lafayette.....125	25	
Gretna.....50	29	
Bouligny.....maj. 60		
Carrollton.....36	30	
Total.....211	317	

LEGISLATURE....FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	Gelpke.	Irwin.
First Precinct.....104		135
Second.....142		143
Total.....237		278
Majority for Irwin.....31		

What Congress Has Done.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday. It has been a protracted session—the longest and one of the most deeply interesting in the history of our government.

What has it accomplished? Much! MUCH! It has settled, we trust and believe, on a permanent basis, the question of slavery, which, more than every other, has disturbed the peace and quiet of the country since the organization of the government. The attainment of this object, so long and so fervently wished for by all good and patriotic citizens, has not been unattended by difficulties. Opposed to it were arrayed the passions of wild fanaticism and the intrigues of unscrupulous demagogueism. These for months baffled the progress of the great measure of peace and union, and finally defeated it in the shape in which it was originally presented. This disastrous event served to awaken the mind of the nation to the imperative necessity of speedy and decisive action by Congress; the slumbering patriotism of the people was aroused; an influence, not to be resisted, went up from every portion of the country to the Federal Capitol; the defeated Compromise, in all its essential features, but in a series of distinct measures, was triumphantly carried through both Houses and promptly received the Executive sanction. Wild fanaticism and unscrupulous demagogueism are signally rebuked; and patriots are rejoiced at the glorious result in every portion of our ocean-bound land.

The admission of California, with the constitution presented by her, was an act of simple justice to her intelligent, enterprising, already large and rapidly multiplying population—to which there was no concession on the part either of the North or the South. In the organization of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, upon the principle of non-intervention, as to the subject of slavery, the South loses nothing, and is placed upon the only grounds which she can impregnably maintain. The proposition for the settlement of the western boundary line of Texas will, it is not doubted, be readily accepted by the intelligent and patriotic citizens of that growing State, and thus will be quieted a subject more threatening in its aspect than any other which has demanded the consideration of the country. The passage of the Fugitive Slave bill removes all difficulties in regard to the escaping of this species of property, and puts an end to the vindictive heart-burnings which have so often, within the past few years, risen between the citizens, and even the authorities of the slave holding and non-slave holding States. In the provisions of this measure there was exhibited to the South on the part of the North, a spirit of concession which it was as little as the South could do to reciprocate in its ready assent to the passage of the bill to abolish the slave traffic in the District of Columbia—a measure which, apart from this consideration, we think highly advantageous to the South, inasmuch as it removes from the seat of the National Legislature a subject which has been and would continue to be the source of ceaseless discord and dissension.

Since the passage of these great measures—embracing the entire scheme of compromise as originally presented—the two Houses of Congress have faithfully and industriously applied themselves to the dispatch of the regular business of the session. Amongst other measures which have been passed, is the important one, making a most munificent grant of the public domain, for the construction of the Mobile and Chicago Railroad, by which, in a few years, the waters of the Lakes and the Gulf will be connected by a continuous line, reaching through the heart of the most productive portion of the Union; and another, making a similar grant, to aid the magnificent enterprise of connecting, by Railroad, the valley of the Mississippi with the shores of the Pacific. In addition to these and other measures, to which we might refer, even now while we write we learn by a telegraph dispatch, published elsewhere this morning, that the Fortification, Bounty Land, Navy and Army, Civil and Diplomatic, Indian and Lighthouse bills have all been passed, and signed by the President.

Hence, we say, Congress has done much; and though its session has been a protracted and, at times, a stormy one, the people may truly say of their representatives, "Well done, good and faithful servants!"

It is a subject of deep regret that, in some sections of the country, there should be dissatisfaction at the result of the action of Congress on the great questions of harmony and union first above referred to. We allude particularly to the demonstrations now being made in the States of Georgia and South Carolina. But, though this may be regretted by all intelligent, sober and good citizens, it is, perhaps, not more than should be expected. In every country, in all time past, there have been found men ready to oppose the action of government, whether that action be wise and beneficent, or not. In a republican government like ours, especially, where the actions of men are not restricted by the exercise of arbitrary power, there will always be a few restless spirits who might be dangerous to the peace of society but for the paucity of their numbers and the folly or extravagance of their designs. They may cause quite a splashing on the surface of public sentiment, but never can disturb its profound depths. These agitators may float, as do the bubbles, for an hour on the bosom of the ruffled sea, soon to disappear in obscurity, if not to sink into detestation.

Our excellent institutions are in no danger from such men. The people of this great nation have too long enjoyed the advantages of the Union, and too well understand the importance of preserving it, to be led away by the schemes of demagogues and factionists. Devotion to the Constitution, love of the Union, obedience to law, are sentiments deeply cherished by all good citizens. These sentiments, united with the indomitable energy which inherently belong to the Anglo-American race, cannot, in spite of all obstacles, external and internal, fail to carry us as a nation and a people to that sublime position of greatness and power to which, under a superintending Providence, we are destined.

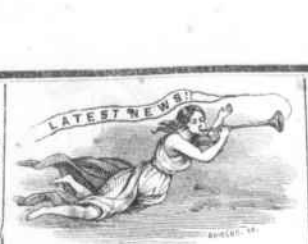
A Magnificent Steamship for the New Orleans and Chagres Line.—We learn from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 21st, that a substantial and beautiful model steamship, 240 feet in length, 31 feet beam, 23 feet hold, and 1800 tons burthen, to be called the Caribbean, is nearly completed at the ship-yard of Thomas Collyer, in that city, and is expected to be ready for launching about the 10th instant; immediately after which Messrs. Cunningham, Belknap & Co., will commence placing her machinery on board. She is to be propelled with two powerful steam-engines with shafts detached, in order to run double or single. They are each to be 52-inch cylinders, and 101 feet stroke.

This noble vessel is to have two walking-beams, which is quite a new feature in the construction of ocean steamers, as most of them are fitted up, so that the machinery moves below decks, whereby the bed-plates must be of immense weight—from 30 to 40 tons.

She is intended to connect with the steamship Alabama, both of which will run alternately between New Orleans and Chagres. Captain J. J. Wright, formerly of the Alabama, is to take command of her, and is one of the principal owners.

It is expected that the above steamer will be all ready for sea about the 15th of November, when she will make a trial trip.

☞ Eight feet for another steamer of the same line, will arrive after the Caribbean leaves the ways.



Telegraphed to "The Daily Crescent."

[By the Southern Line.]

WASHINGTON, September 29.

The Fortification, Bounty Land, Navy and Army, Civil and Diplomatic, Indian and Lighthouse bills, have all passed with slight amendments, and have been signed by the President.

The following is communicated by telegraph to the Charleston Mercury:

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1850.

The steamer Ohio has arrived from Chagres. She brings the U. S. mail, 400 passengers, and half a million in gold dust. Several fatal cases of cholera occurred on board the Steamer Falcon on her trip from Chagres.

The Ohio brings some news of interest from Havana. On the 17th inst. 300 troops from Spain arrive, and it is reported that 3,000 more are on the way. Gen. Jose de la Concha, the new Captain General, was daily expected at Havana. The present Captain General, the Conde Alcoy, has been recalled.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, September 21.

Senate—Private bills were reported.

Bill to grant pensions to widows of officers who died in service, was passed.

The collection district bill for California was read a third time and passed.

The civil and diplomatic bill was taken up, and the amendment pending offered by Mr. Underwood, appropriating $40,000 to construct reservoirs on the Ohio, to fill the river from, at low water, was agreed to, as follows:

YEAS—Baldwin, Bell, Bercen, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis, of Miss., Davis, of Mass., Dodge, of Wis., Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Ewing, Foote, Fremont, Greene, Hale, Houston, Jones, Pearce, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Underwood, Wales, Winthrop—30.

NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Fitch, Fitzgerald, Mangum, Mason, Norris, Rusk, Walker, Yulee—16.

Mr. Dickinson moved an amendment reducing the item for rent of Winder's building for public offices. The number of rooms occupied was not so great as had been estimated.

Mr. Cooper said the understanding between the government and proprietor, was that the government should rent the whole, and have the privilege of occupying the whole. The amendment was to reduce the sum to $16,500.

A long debate followed on the subject, in which Messrs. Bright, Dickinson, Cooper, Soule and Walker took part. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Dickinson moved to amend so as to give the California Senators and Members mileage in proportion to their distance, by the usual route, from the seat of government.

Mr. Badger advocated and Mr. Chase opposed the amendment.

The House provision limits the mileage of members residing this side the Rocky Mountains to one thousand dollars, and those West to two thousand.

Mr. Douglas spoke in favor of giving members of Congress adequate pay, and mileage according to distance.

Mr. Ewing took the same view.

Mr. Butler said the compensation ought to be liberal enough to enable poor men to come to Congress. None but rich men ought to come under the present compensation. He would give a salary of two thousand dollars, and a hundred dollars for every fifty miles distance, including going and coming. It would tend to shorten the session.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hale and Ewing.

The clause striking out the provision that the mileage be computed by post routes, was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 22.

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Cooper, Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Dawson, Foote, Greene, Hunter, Jones, Mangum, Mason, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Sturgeon, Walker, Yulee—22.

NAYS—Bormwell, Barrow, Bright, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Dodge, of Wis., Ewing, Fitch, Hale, Hamlin, Hamlin, Morton, Norris, Seward, Spruance, Underwood, Wales, Winthrop—22.

The second proviso limiting the amount of mileage was rejected: yeas 31, nays 12.

Mr. Badger moved to strike out the provision restricting members from receiving mileage for any session called within thirty days after the end of a session, unless travel is actually performed.

Mr. Clay opposed the motion. He was utterly opposed to constructive mileage, and to any mileage as compensation, the object of it being to defray the expenses of travel.

The motion to strike out the clause was rejected—yeas 21, nays 15.

Mr. Badger moved a proviso, that the certificates of mileage shall be conclusive to the accounting officers of the Government. This was agreed to.

Several amendments from the Committee on Commerce were agreed to.

Pending the consideration of the amendments the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday.

House of Representatives—Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution providing for the meeting of the House at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Boyly, the rules were so amended as to enable the Committees on Ways and Means and Conference to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. Burt, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Disney in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test the different patent condensers for supplying the boilers of the U. S. steamers with fresh water, and appropriating $5000 for the purpose.

A proposition was introduced by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to abolish flogging in the Navy.

Mr. Sandy moved to amend the amendment as follows: "except in cases where the lashes are ordered by a court-martial; and in such case the order shall not be executed until twenty-four hours after judgement."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed: Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved further to amend the amendment so as to provide for abolishing the spirit ration in the Navy. He regretted that the was done there would be no necessity for the abolition of flogging.

The amendment, after discussion, was agreed to—yeas 73, nays 54.

Mr. Venable moved to amend it further by adding: "Provided, also, that neither wine nor ardent spirits shall be used by the officers on board ship whilst in actual service, except as medicine."

Mr. Venable said he was opposed to feeding Jack with one spoon and those with buttons and epaulettes with another. He was for letting Jack have his grog and the flogging.

Mr. Morse was opposed to both amendments. He was opposed to the abolition of the flogging and the abolition of the grog. Jack, who attended to his duties, was in favor of both.

Pending the discussion on this proposition, the House adjourned till Monday.

Reorganization of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—A correspondent informs the New York Post that Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall have issued a circular to several houses in California, announcing the insertion of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to reorganize, with an increase of its capital to $2,000,000. They offer to sell all the ships on their line to the company, as it is to be organized by the new subscribers, at their original cost, and the outfits also at their original cost, their wear and tear being taken to be equal to the expense and delay of sending them from the Atlantic sea-boards to their Pacific station. They also announce that they have reserved $500,000 of the stock for their friends on the Pacific who may wish to subscribe. These circulars invite subscriptions. The Post's correspondent suggests that Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall have probably adopted this mode of selling out.

Jenny Lind.—The desire to hear the Swedish songstress does not diminish in New York. The proceeds of Thursday night, (the fifth concert), are estimated by the Tribune at near $30,000. Jenny Lind's share of this would be $12,000, or £2393! which throws into the shade all concerts in Europe. The Herald of the 21st says:

Last evening Mayor Woodhull entertained Mademoiselle Lind, Mr. Hassellot, and Mr. Belletti, a late house in Washington Place. There were about fifty persons invited to meet her, among whom were Rev. Dr. De Witt, his lady and two daughters; Dr. Morris, father-in-law of Governor Fish; Mr. Luther R. Marsh and lady; Mr. Edw. C. Lester and lady. The common extent were not invited, nor any person in consequence of holding a public situation. It was a party of the Mayor's private friends, and the object was to introduce Miss Lind to American ladies.

One of the large bed plates for the Havre steamship Humboldt, was cast on the 19th, at the Novelty Works, New York. The metal was carried from the furnace in tubs by the men, and poured into two large receivers resembling boilers, until they were sufficiently filled. The stops were then opened, and the metal poured into the mould, until it was filled. The casting of the mammoth plate was very successful, and from the time the stops were opened until the mould was filled, only one minute and a half elapsed. This great piece of casting is 33 feet long and 8 feet broad, and required for its compleat than 40 tons of melted iron.

The subject of the proposed railroad from Nova Scotia to Portland is exciting much interest among the inhabitants of the first named job, who regard its success as necessary to the safety of the Provinces. An application has been made to the House Government to know whether it will endorse the credit of Nova Scotia, in the event of its pledging itself for the sum required to construct the railway to the boundary of New Brunswick.

Further News by the Pacific.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 21st ult. at three-quarters past 6 P. M.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 11th ult., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and has therefore made the passage across the Atlantic in ten days and four hours and forty-five minutes—nine hours quicker than any other American steamer, and seventeen hours quicker than any British steamer ever made the run from Liverpool to New York.

The steamship Niagara, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Monday night, the 9th ult.

The accounts from Madrid confirm the extraordinary success obtained by the Government in the sections. None of the chiefs of the progressista party, and not more than twelve of the opposition deputies, had been reelect d.

One of the Roman journals gives currency to a report that Lord Palmerston has addressed to the Court of the Vatican an energetic note, in which he cautions it against adopting violent measures towards Sardinia, and perceiving in the system hitherto pursued by the Pope with regard to the Government.

A Customs' League, it is stated, has been concluded between Austria and the Duchies of Modena and Parma. Tuscany does not at present form part of the league, but negotiations on the subject are pending.

The Minister of Finance at Rome has published a notification of the issue of Treasury Bonds to the amount of 3,000,000 of scudi, for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the greater part of the paper currency.

The accounts from Schleswig announce that martial law has been proclaimed in Husum against all persons concerning arms or holding communication with the Danish camp.

A grand naval review took place at Cherbourg, on Saturday, 7th September, in the presence of the President of the French Republic.

The article of coffee appears to be attracting considerable attention in the continental markets. At Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, Trieste and Havre, holders are represented to be very firm, and prices to have advanced. When the result of the late public sales at Amsterdam became known, an increased business had in on done, particularly at Hamburg.

We make up the following accounts from the New York Herald:

The War in Schleswig—The continued rains have made any attempt to renew operations in the field impossible: it was of course well known to the commanders, but to the mass of the troops it is necessary to prove the impossibility by a practical experiment. For this reason the reconnoissance to wind Frederichstadt was undertaken; having seen with their own eyes that the meadows around that town were all under water, in some places so deep that only the roofs of many houses were to be seen above it, the troops returned to their quarters. To the north of Frederichstadt the Danes have established a permanent camp, near Ramstedt; between this place and Stollinghausen, the marshes have been flooded, not only by the natural heavy rain, but by a dam thrown across the Treene. In fact, the whole of the terrain northwest of Rendsburg may be considered impassable for any military purpose; and notwithstanding the discontent of the Germans generally, at the present state of inaction, any movement appears impossible.

In Hamburg an attempt is now making to raise a voluntary loan for the Stadhalterschaft, and the prospectus is being taken from house to house; but it finds extremely few signatures, and is this commercial city there are public establishments that will not even receive the paper money of a State that forms its own suburb. What chance a loan has in such a state of things may be divined.

The St. Petersburg Zeitung contains the following note, with which the Emperor of Russia presented General Krogh, the Danish Commander-in-chief, with the order of St. Anne:

"As we do full justice to the distinguished bravery and military skill displayed in the engagement of the 24th and 25th of July, at Idstedt, in which the brave Danish troops, under your command, worthily maintained the legitimate rights of their monarch, our beloved friend, and we are wish to express to you our especial favor, we hereby you Knight of the Order of St. Anne of the first class, and send you the insignia of the said Order.

"Peterhof, August 7, 19. NICHOLAS."

The Naval Review.—The London Chronicle of the 10th says:

This grand and imposing display of the finest fleet ever sent to sea by la belle France has long engaged the attention of all sight-seeing people in this country, as well as in France itself; and, as might be easily divined, the number of visitors to Cherbourg during this week has never before been equaled. In fact it was, as Monsieur Jullien would phrase it, an *spectacle monstre*; to Frenchmen, a proud national boast—an epoch in the naval history of France.

By special invitation of the President, the gentlemen of the British yacht clubs had, for the greater part, assembled in the port with their beautiful vessels, and anchored under the batteries on Wednesday, inviting the Earl of Wilton, who saluted with fifteen guns the Admiral of the fleet, who complimented the noble Commodore with a salute in return. The Duke of Marlborough, the Marquess of Conyngham, the Earl of Cardigan, the Marquess of Ormond, the Earl of Mountcharles and other distinguished amateurs, had arrived on Tuesday. The British squadron had arranged to present the visitors as a piece of entertainment yesterday new to the French, and which some but English tars have the means for displaying—namely, a race of all their handsome yachts, accompanied by a variety of beautifully executed manœuvres, such as the bay at one extremity of the great breakwater, which they worked round, returning by the other again to manœuvre in the bay, to the great delight and surprise of the French of both sexes, who could hardly credit that such a scientific display of seamanship could be, even in a pilot-boat, by men not all of the naval profession. The manner of executing their evolutions and getting up to their anchorage in two lines, gave so much satisfaction that they were loudly cheered by the people of the port.

Germany.

Intelligence has arrived from Vienna that the Austrian cabinet rejects the Prussian proposal of a free conference of all the Governments, in which to settle the mutual relations of the German States. Prince Schwarzenburg will insist upon referring the affairs of Germany to a plenum, a project which cannot be carried out, partly because all the Princes connected with the union, even Brunswick, have declined, with Prussia, the Austrian invitation to Frankfort; and partly because France and England have declared that they cannot acknowledge any political body as the central organ of Germany in which Prussia is not represented.

The tangled thread of German politics is apparently about to be cut by Austria. The limit of restricted Germanic Diet, that is, the form of representation of the various States in which the votes are restricted to a lower proportionate number than in the plenum, met at Frankfort on the 24 ult., under the presidency of Austria. The powers represented at the Diet, are: Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hanover, Saxony, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, Denmark for Holstein, Holland for Luxembourg, Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Lippe Detmold. Prussia and her allies, who would have a majority of votes if present, have refused to take any part in the proceedings, and will not recognize the Diet in any way whatever. They declare that the Germanic confederation died a legal death in March, 1848; that Austria had no power to revive it, and that they shall disregard the resolutions of the so-called Diet. On the other hand, Austria and her allies have signified their determination to make their resolutions and acts respected, even by force of arms.

The French Republic.

We have advices from Paris dated the evening of the 9th ult.

Accounts from Cherbourg dated yesterday morning, half-past 9 o'clock, state that at that moment the President was in the act of leaving Cherbourg, on his return.

The Council General of Clermont Ferrand has resigned, by a large majority, the revision of the constitution by the present assembly, should it be deemed necessary.

The Council General of the Charente Inferieure has adopted a resolution expressive of regret at the death of Louis Philippe.

A funeral service was performed on Saturday, in the church of St. Dominic of Bordeaux, for Louis Philippe.

Accounts from Toulon state that letters received from the province of Constantine, announce the decline of cholera in that place.

The *Impartial*, of Rouen, mentions that a seaman, who had been sentenced by court martial to the boulet, attempted to assassinate Admiral Dubourdieu at Cherbourg. The arm of the assassin was caught as he was about to strike the Admiral in the breast with a poniard.

Accounts from Lyons, dated Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, state that some disturbances took place on the 4th, in the town of Clusaz-let, canton of Lorriol, Department of the Drome, in consequence of some arrests having been made at Mirmande. The rappel was beaten by the National Guards in the canton, with the object of rescuing the prisoners, who were in custody of the gendarmes. The National Guard of the neighboring canton in the Ardeche, having manifested a disposition to cooperate for the rescue of the prisoners, Gen. Lepelec, who commands the district, sent for orders to Gen. Castellane, the superior officer. Gen. Castellane instantly sent orders to disarm the National Guards of the five cantons, and, moreover, instructed his subordinate to act with rigor in the repression of the riot and the restoration of tranquility.

Spain.

Accounts from Madrid of the 5th ult. state that all the advices received from the provinces confirmed the extraordinary success obtained by the Government in the elections. None of the chiefs of the Puritan or Progressista party had been returned, and it was calculated that not more than twelve of the opposition deputies would be elected. The former Minister of Finance, M. Mon, was returned at Cadiz by an immense majority. The President of the Council was expected at Madrid on the 10th, and Queen Maria Cristina at the close of the month.

Foreign Items.

It is reported that the King of the Belgians is nominated by Louis Philippe his executor.

Further arrivals of wine from Portugal are at New York, are announced in London.

The Hobart Town Britannia of the 14th March, says: "We regret exceedingly to learn, from an authentic source, that Mr. O'Brien is suffering severely, both mentally and personally, from his banishment to Maria Island."

Rousseau will send 287 contributions to the Exhibition of 1851, comprising 72 of raw materials, 78 machines, 217 manufactured products, and 19 objects of art. Among other visitors at the Exhibition next year, will be a gigantic German chorus, comprising the members of many Liedertafel societies.

A hydropathic establishment is about to be opened by an English surgeon at Alexandria, on the Graefenburg system. It is expected to derive its main support from invalids arriving from India.

A log of mahogany was being cut into veneers, a short time ago, in the timber yard of Mr. Henry Deslandes, cabinet-maker, Jersey, when his attention was attracted by the appearance of a most remarkable and striking profile of her most gracious Majesty in a knot of the wood. The likeness is so true that all who have seen it acknowledge the resemblance.

Marshal Soult is seriously ill at his chateau of Soulberg.

Pauperism in England and Wales during the year ending July 1st, 1850, decreased 25,284.

The late King of Holland died insolvent; his property all goes to the discharge of his debts. His paintings have yielded at auction nearly £100,000.

As the Irish harvest becomes more general, a minority of laborers, a novel complaint in Ireland, is experienced in several districts; thus exhibiting the formidable inroads made by famine, emigration and clearances upon the rural population.

The French journals state that a petition is being signed at Marseilles, praying the National Assembly to pass a law against cursing and swearing; it has already received upwards of 300 signatures. "You have protected animals from ill treatment," it observes, "and can you permit the name of the Lord to be outraged with impunity in France?" Such a law is in force in England.

A newspaper is now printed in China, called the Pekin Monitor. It is in the Chinese language, and is the first paper ever published in the Celestial Empire.

La Semaine, a weekly paper of great ability, which for nineteen years has been the sole organ of the Protestants in Paris, and the great advocate of separation between the Church and State, has been discontinued in consequence of the new press law of France.

The Duchess of Orleans has rented a cottage for six months, near Claremont, England.

An equestrian statue of the Queen is about to be erected in Glasgow, the first equestrian statue of a woman in Great Britain.

It is said that Turner, the eminent painter, who is reported for the vacant chairmanship of the Royal Academy, has realized not less than £50,000 by his finely.

The Post Office at Rome rigorously excludes all foreign papers expressing opinions unfavorable to the Papal court or administration.

The potato and other crops in Ireland continue to be favorably reported on from all parts of the country.

In Norway it is estimated that the number of persons who are preparing to emigrate to America, amounts to 20,000, being two per cent of the entire population of the Kingdom. From the commune of Loeting alone, which contains 5195 inhabitants, 660 individuals are about to embark for New York.

Madame Grisi has reconsidered her determination, and is going to Russia for the coming winter, after all.

A German newspaper, called the Sued Australische Zeitung, has been established in Australia.

In London, Mrs. Georgiana Feuder, aged 27, the wife of a gentleman of fortune, committed suicide by hanging herself. The deceased had been married little more than a month, and had been in a low state for some time.

The operation Lord Lyndhurst found it necessary to undergo for the recovery of his sight, has proved most successful.

M. de Lamartine is about to visit London, in order to raise capital and purchase implements to cultivate the territory in Asia Minor which has been conferred on him by the Sultan.

In St. Petersburg 600,000 bottles of Champagne are annually consumed.

For the first time since the Reformation a number of Franciscan monks are about to establish a mission in England, at Bristol.

The Baptists have in the island of Jamaica, 35,000 church members; the Methodists 24,000. The number of children in schools is estimated at 40,000.

The furniture of Alexander Dumas, the novelist, has just been seized on execution.

The ambassador of Nepaul is astonishing the Parisians by the magnificence of his toilette. He sparkles with diamonds from head to foot. A lady who has seen him says that it is impossible to look at his turban in the sunlight. This walking jeweler's shop is the lion of the few saloons now open.

Michelet has just published the fifth volume of his History of the French Revolution.

The California fever is now at its highest point in Paris. One of the journals publishes the names of *forty-four* mining societies which have been formed there. Their signs are stuck out in every street. Permission has just been given by the Government to one of them to open a lottery of seven millions, the profits to be applied to the removal to California of five thousand Paris workmen.

A writer asserts that there are in France three hundred and sixty thousand *cabarets*, or tippling-houses; "the tippling-house keepers outnumber all the priests, teachers and magistrates in the country, and yet people are astonished at the increase of immorality and misery!" The revenue derived by Government from these houses amounts to 62,000,000 francs; but the immorality and misery produced by them cost public and private charity twice that sum.

M. Goldstein, one of the bankers of Vienna, has just died, leaving his only daughter a fortune of 10,000,000 francs.

Dreadful Explosion.—The Bengal Times gives an account of another dreadful gunpowder explosion on the Ganges, on the 9th of July. There were nineteen boats laden with gunpowder. One was discovered to be on fire, when nine of the others were cut adrift. The others exploded, but the precautions taken prevented loss of life.

Carpenters at a Premium.—The Russian Government has distributed a circular among the artizans of Vienna and Prague, stating that there is employment for 300 carpenters and joiners in the south of Russia. Every workman who shall present himself shall receive a gratuity of dollars, 15 independent of the expenses of his journey.

Austrian Tyranny.—Five or six youths were lately flogged at Leghorn for having worn yellow and black sashes about their person, in a manner considered disrespectful to the Austrian colors, which some of them had, moreover, trained under foot by having yellow and black shoe linings.

The Danubian Principalities.—We learn from the Hamburg Borsenhalle, of August 31, that the occupation of the Danubian principalities, by the Russian troops, has been settled in a very singular manner. Russia, urged by the Turks to withdraw the troops or to declare its intentions, demanded of the two Princes—Ghika, in Moldavia, and Sterberg, in Wallachia—whether they would guarantee the peace of their countries. Prince Ghika delayed giving an answer, and Prince Sterberg, who owes his elevation to Russian interference, replied that he should require two years for consideration. In consequence of this 6000 Russian troops of occupation will remain in Moldavia, and 7000 in Wallachia.

The celebrated Baroness Rothschild, widow of the great capitalist, died at Ealing, Surrey. She was in her 68th year, and expired surrounded by her