The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1850.

To Our 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.

The Batture.—The Legislature at the last session passed a law permitting the sale of the Batture, and ordering the proceeds to be distributed on certain terms. For thirty years the City and Second Municipality have kept up this vast space of vacant ground at an enormous expense, and it is but fair that they should receive some compensation. It is proposed as the ultimatum by the Second Municipality, that the original parties to the act of compromise shall receive one-third, the City and Second Municipality each one-third. This meets the views of all parties, and an act drawn in conformity with these views has been waiting the signature of the parties for months. We again call their attention to this important subject. The property is worth some $2,000,000, and the moment the act is signed, the property will be sold. See the advertisement in to-day's paper.

The Ohio's News.—The news by the Ohio from California was anticipated by that brought by the Alabama. We have dates from Panama to the 20th; but there is in them nothing of interest.

Our Havana papers, brought by the Ohio, contain nothing worthy of translation.

Editor in Town.—Mr. Marschalk, of the Rodney Gazette, is in the city, hunting up old friends and new advertisements. His father was the publisher of the first paper in Mississippi. It was commenced in 1798; as his boys grew up they had types for play things, and on Saturdays helped the old man print the paper, by handling the cotton balls with which ink was spread on the forms in those primitive times. So really Mr. Marschalk is editor by inheritance. He is to be found at 28 Tchoupitoulas street.

By an official notice in another column, it will be seen that the Assessment Rolls for the Second Municipality are open for inspection and correction in the room adjoining the Council Chamber, during the thirty days prescribed by law.

To the steamers Patrick Henry and Princess No. 3, we are indebted for late papers.

New Goods.—The ladies will see by the advertisement of Mrs. Banister, that she has a large supply of fresh goods.

The Hecla.—This favorite steamer, commanded by Capt. Wm. Kay, one of the most careful, skilful and efficient commanders on any river, is now in the Memphis trade—leaving this port regularly every two weeks, on Wednesday evenings. She arrived here yesterday morning, with upwards of 1500 bales of cotton on board, considerable other freights and near one hundred passengers. We are glad to be informed of the prosperity of the Hecla and of her amiable and excellent commander. She leaves again to-morrow evening.

The Mobile Union Meeting.—The call for the great Union Meeting, which takes place to-day in our sister city, was signed by at least eight hundred persons residing in the city and county of Mobile. The list of names is published at length in the columns of the Advertiser. We notice that the Hon. Arthur F. Hopkins—one of the ablest men in the South—heads the list.

First Frost.—The Baltimore papers speak of frost, accompanied with ice, in that city, on the night of the 29th.

Southern Bank of Mobile.—We are gratified (says the Advertiser, of the 6th,) to learn that "the amount required by the charter to be paid in by the stockholders, to enable the bank to commence business, has been promptly paid, with a very handsome surplus, and the necessary certificate of the fact has been forwarded to the Governor. When received, his Excellency, (Gov. Collier) will issue his proclamation authorizing the institution to commence business."

The President has appointed, under the bill passed by Congress, making four additional commissaries to the army, with the rank of Captains, the following persons: Lieut. J. Bowen, 1st Artillery; Lieut. Wm. R. Blair, 2d Artillery; Lieut. Wm. T. Sherman, 3d Artillery; Capt. A. E. Shires, 4th Artillery.

The Singer Parodi.—We understand, says the New York Tribune, there are rumors by the Niagara, that Parodi will ere long be made Duchess of Devonshire, the old Duke having been taken captive by her beautiful face and enchanting voice. We trust the rumor is ill-founded, or that, if true, the marriage may be postponed till next spring, so that she need not be led to break her engagement with Maretzek.

Owned Best.—In reply to our call on Wednesday, "that if Genin doesn't send him, (Dodge) a hat, he is not the genuine Genin we believe him to be," Mr. D. dge received this morning the following laconic despatch from New York: "Mr. Ossian E. Dodge. I acknowledge the corn. J. N. Genin. *Fur* is *fuzzy*.—Send me the measure of your head. N. Y. Genin, Sept 28, 1850." (*Boston Transcript.*

The worthy hatter need not be particular about the size of the hat. Ossian's head being as soft as a ripe fig or a piece of fresh putty, it will easily adapt itself to any hat small enough.

Plank Road from Pensacola to Montgomery.—The city of Pensacola, has subscribed $60,000.

A new daily paper, "The Sun," has been started in Charleston.

The Debt of the United States.—Mr. Bayly stated in debate on the Appropriation bill, that the debt amounts in round numbers to $75,000,000, independent of the Texas $10,000,000.

Mr. Elimaker, as Naval Officer at Philadelphia, was confirmed unanimously.

The American Artists Association.—The artists of New York have held a meeting for the purpose of establishing an association for the encouragement of the fine arts. A report was read, signed by J. K. Fisher, disapproving of the principle of the Art Union, in the distribution of cheap prints and paintings. It says:

"And, finally, that we are of opinion that the influence of the American Art Union is far less beneficial to art than it ought to be, with so great an amount expended in it to dispense in purchasing the works of good artists, and aiding those who give indications that they may become good."

Missouri.—The total vote in the five Congressional Districts of Missouri is, whig, 35,659; anti Benton democrat, 25,265; Benton, 19,644. In the Second District there was no Benton candidate. Two counties are not included in the returns.

The Syracuse Convention—Split in the Whig Party of New York.—The New York Herald of the 29th gives the following:

"After the Syracuse Whig State Convention passed a resolution endorsing the course pursued by William H. Seward, in the Senate, during the present session of Congress, on the slavery question, the President of the convention—the Hon. Francis Granger—made a speech in which he dissented from the resolutions, and then resigned his seat, and seceded from the convention, followed by the secretaries and forty delegates. They proceeded to Rust's Hotel and organized a meeting, at which the Hon. Francis Granger was President, and Ezekiel Crosby, of Dutchess county, Vice President; William H. Vanderbilt, of Richmond county, and T. J. Chatfield, of Tioga county, were Secretaries. A committee of five were appointed to draft an address and resolutions for the support of the whigs of the State, and a resolution passed ordering the proceedings to be published."

Jenny Lind in Boston.—Jenny's first concert in Boston netted $20,000. We learn from the Courier that the cost of fitting up the apartments occupied by Jenny Lind, at the Revere House, was $15,000. The flowers for Jenny's bouquets, we are told also, were grown at the request of Mr. Stevens, expressly for the occasion. What obliging flowers (says the Post) to grow expressly for Jenny's pretty little nose.

To conclude, (says the Transcript) there seems to be but one sentiment to day among her audience as to the merits of Jenny Lind. We have heard of no one, (and we have seen Mr. Dodge and conversed with him) who does not admit that he got his "money's worth." And mingled with the admiration for this lady as an artist, come's the universal remark, "there is no mistaking that face—she must be as good as her acts would indicate."

The prospects of the lumber trade in New York are better than they have been for a number of years, and the stock of lumber on hand is not sufficient to meet the wants of the builders, whose contracts are so extensive that they have to wait for portions of the material that is intended to fulfil the contracts made by them.

Parrs.—It is stated that the nominations of Samuel Frost, appraiser, at New York, and of two collectors in the interior of that State, were rejected on strictly partisan grounds.

Advantages of Advertising--High and Low Rates.

The Delta of Sunday morning gives us a back-handed lick about our reduced rates of advertising, but the argument of our contemporary on this point is unreasonable. Its article in the main is excellent, and we heartily subscribe to its views so far as they relate to the advantages and profits that must inevitably result to merchants, tradesmen and professional men, from a "judicious" system of advertising. Our contemporary asserts, with great gravity, that "papers that circulate the least, and have the fewest subscribers, can always take advertisements on the lowest terms." This, we think is an absurdity on its face. Papers of small circulation must of course have a small income from subscriptions, and it is, therefore, impossible that they can afford to take advertisements at the lowest rates; but those papers may be forced to take low prices or get no advertising patronage at all. If the Delta intended to insinuate that this was our motive for reducing our rates, it never made a greater mistake. We agree with our contemporary that advertisers should seek those papers which have the greatest circulation, and that is a reason which we have modestly urged in favor of the claims of the Crescent upon the advertising public. We have always had great aversion to boasting, but since the Delta forces us to tell the truth about our circulation, in self-defence, we say fearlessly, that the Crescent has the largest circulation of any paper in this city, except the Picayune. And we venture also to assert that, we are much nearer to the Picayune than the Delta is to us. About that there can be no mistake. We admit that the Delta's weekly circulation is larger than ours, but this will not be the case many months. We find already that our new plan works admirably. Every body knows, as we have heretofore stated, that the companies who run lines of omnibuses through our streets, make double the money by fixing the rate of fare at one dime, than they would if they charged 25 cents. It is also well known that our present cheap rate of postage has greatly increased the revenues of the Post-office Department. We predict that the Delta will yet be able to see the beauties of our system. Is it not far better to have our columns filled with matter that pays a reasonable profit, than to fill up with matter that does not pay for the composition, merely to keep up nominal high rates? Others may do as they like, but we have opened the columns of the Crescent to the million, and we shall stick to it.

Australia.

By recent arrivals from these remote regions, it appears that the spirit of democracy has reached "the uttermost parts of the sea," and even the distant islands are imbued with the principles of republicanism. The establishment of colonies on the continent of New Holland and the neighboring islands, has been the work of the present century. Great Britain first planted a penal colony to rid herself of her convict population. So delightful is the climate, so fertile the soil, so advantageous its geographical position, that to the penal settlements were soon added colonies composed of the superabundant poor, together with men of enterprise and moderate capital. These colonies have prospered wonderfully. They possess every variety of climate. The Northern colony yields all the products of the tropics, mahogany and other valuable woods, coffee, cotton, opium, tea, etc., etc. The coast abounds with fish. It is destined to furnish a large number of ships for the East Indian Archipelago. The settlement on the Western coast, usually known as Swan River, is the most important colony which has ever been founded by Great Britain. The soil is not very rich, but the climate compensates for this want of excessive fertility. The soil produces abundant crops of wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, and other grains, without manure; while the climate is so uniform, that no anxiety disturbs the farmer—he is sure of a crop if he cultivates it properly.

This, "the most important colony of Great Britain," is 13,000 miles sailing distance from London. Cape of Good Hope 5,000 miles—31 sailing days; Madras.....3,400 " 25 " "
Ceylon.....3,100 " 21 " "
Van Diemansland...2,200 " 12 " "
Sydney.....2,600 " 16 " "

Steam of course will reduce the voyage at least one half. The rogues have been silvowed out by honest men; and new penal settlements have been established. Some of the writers give curious accounts of the aristocracy in the convict colonies.

We have not the means at hand of ascertaining the present population of the five principal colonies; the English works on our table not coming up beyond 1840.

For some time past the colonies have been dissatisfied with the mother Government. At the same time quite a strong party in England is opposed to the vast expenditures by the Government in maintaining the colonies. It is contended that the indirect advantages derived from their commerce does not compensate for those colonial disbursements. In the meantime the democratic feeling is growing stronger and bolder in the colonies. The idea of sending Governors, Judges and other officials 13,000 miles, is absurd to our minds. Of course jars and heart-burnings must spring up from such an unnatural state of affairs. Think of the Government and the subjects seperated by 13,000 miles.

Great Britain will doubtless consent to a peaceful separation. The recent repeal of the navigation laws, which throws open all of her colonies, really removes one great inducement for the continuance of the present union. That country now pays all the expenses of the colonial Governments, while the other commercial States share with her in all the advantages, without any cost.

They will doubtless form a Confederacy, taking the Federal constitution as their basis; and we shall see a free nation spring into existence, without tumult or bloodshed; thus giving another proof of the progress of peace and the elevation of the human race.

The First Death in Congress.—On the first of June, 1790, the journals of Congress show that information was communicated to both Houses of the death of Theodoric Bland, of Virginia. The members of that State were appointed a Committee to take charge of his funeral. He was buried at five o'clock P. M., of June 2d, and both Houses attended. The members of the House wore mourning for thirty days. *There was no adjournment.* We think it would be a decided improvement to go back to the first precedent. The loss of a day on the death of a member, oftentimes disarranges all the business for weeks. There should be a standing rule passed at the commencement of a session Now, if a member dies at his own house, both houses adjourn a day. It is no particular mark of respect—it is only a mode of getting rid of a day's labor.

Father Ritchie's Printing Contract.—It is known that the publishers of the Union took the Congressional printing at ruinous rates. They obtained relief from the Senate; but the House very properly refused to concur. If men choose to underbid their neighbors, and to take work at less than fair prices, they ought to be held to their contracts. We are sorry these gentlemen made a bad bargain, but there is no reason why they should be let off.

New System of Ocean Steamships.—The New York Herald directs the attention of ship-owners to the necessity of adopting the steam propeller in their various emigrant ships. As far as American packet ships are now concerned, as sailing vessels they cannot be excelled, (especially those recently constructed,) either in speed or beauty of construction. The fame of American ships for extraordinary speed is still not only undiminished, but increased, by every new addition; but notwithstanding this, there must be at all times great uncertainty attending their arrival and departure, owing to their entire dependence on the elements. This can only be obviated by substituting steam in place of the present propelling power. By the general adoption of steam, a great loss of time, and, consequently, money also, will be saved, and the health and general comfort of the passengers materially improved.

The following are the nominations of the democratic and whig parties of New York:

Democratic.—For Governor—Horatio Seymour; For Lieutenant Governor—Sanford E. Church; For Canal Commissioner—John C. Mather; For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—William P. Angel.

Whig.—For Governor—Washington Hunt; For Lieutenant Governor—George J. Cutwell; For Canal Commissioner—Ebenezer Blakely; For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Wessel H. Smith; For State Prison Inspector—Abner Baker.

The Fugitive Slave Bill.

We have thought if the people of the South could be made fully aware of the deep feeling of disappointment and chagrin exhibited by the Northern fanatics, when they were informed of the passage of this important measure, it would go far to reconcile them to the whole system of measures adopted by Congress. With this view, we invite attention to the comments of the Boston Zion's Herald on this law. This paper represents the feeling of a very numerous class of the people of New England—the religious and political abolitionists. It has heretofore been considered a religious paper of good character, but in this article it takes very decided ground against the doctrines of our Saviour and of St. Paul, and we fear it will see its standing:

"What is the duty of Christian citizens respecting such a law? We explicitly say, that such a question put to us by such a citizen, would excite our surprise and our pity. Is there a God-fearing man living who would hesitate to adjure such a law before heaven and earth, and at any penalty? The Quakers have refused to bear arms and to pay tithes, and the world, differing from his opinions, overrules his regard for his conscience; infinitely more controlling must be the conscience of good men in a case like this. We hope that from this very point this enormous civilate will be found a nullity—a dead letter, doubly dead and buried beneath the curses of a free and Christian people. So shall we treat it, and we shall teach men so.

"The free States cannot stand under the infamy, the stinging disgrace of this bill. We predict that the first attempt to enforce it in New England will shake, as it were, the very foundations of her hills; let any one man fall its victim, any one spot of New England soil be disgraced by its enforcement, and a sensation will be produced which will shock into confusion all our present party relations, and embody themselves forward the whole energy of the public mind in an attempt to annihilate at any consequence the slave power of the land. We believe that such an occurrence any where in the North will send a sensation through our population which will be irresistible by any party management."

First Reclamation—The Law Ascendant.—The following is copied from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 28th. We are glad to see the Empire State set the first example of obedience to this one of the most important laws passed by Congress, in carrying out the great scheme of Compromise. All honor is due to the officers for the firmness and energy exercised by them in the case mentioned. It had caused great excitement in the city:

"The first reclamation of a fugitive slave in this State, under the recent act of Congress, took place in the city yesterday. At an early hour in the morning one of the Deputy Marshals proceeded to Old Slip, where he arrested a young negro named James Hamlet, telling him he was charged with theft; the negro was taken to the office, where there was no such charge against him;—and made signals to some other colored persons who were at work in the vicinity and who came up with the evident purpose to rescue the prisoner; but they were detained for the production of a revolver by the Deputy Marshal, who took the prisoner into a coach and brought him to the office of Wm. C. Micheo, Commissioner, before Mr. Gardner, without further disturbance.

"In the course of the day he was brought before Mr. Gardner, and his surrender was claimed under the act of Congress passed September 18, 1850. The Commissioner required the production of evidence of the ownership of the negro. Thomas J. Clare deposed that he knew him, knew his name to be James Hamlet, and that he was owned by Mrs. Mary Brown of Baltimore, to whom he had belonged for the fall of 1848. The witness produced a certificate copy of the will of the late John G. Brown, who had bequeathed the negro to his present owner. This testimony was corroborated by the evidence of J. A. Brown, son of the claimant, and the commissioner signed the warrant for the delivery of the negro to his owner to take him before the State where he was born, the negro was put into a carriage and taken to a vessel which was to sail last night for Baltimore.

"The proceeding was summary, in accordance with the terms of the law, and the negro was not entitled to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus.*"

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, is to be completed by the last of next year. The crop of 1851, will thus be transported to Charleston and Savannah. How long will New Orleans sit idle?

The Steamship Franklin.—The steamship Franklin, commanded by Capt. James A. Wolton, was to have taken her place in the line between New York and Havre on the 5th. The New York papers say that she will prove herself one of the fastest of the trans-Atlantic steamers.

Boston to New York in the Last Century.—Madame Knight, who traveled in 1704, from Boston to New York, gives, in her Diary, an account of the journey. She was nine days on the route, which is now gone over in eight hours, in the cars.

Duck River.—Duck River, in Tennessee, has been rendered somewhat famous. For many years it has been attempted to make it navigable for steamboats; and the Red River packet, "Duck River," was built expressly for this trade. She made only one effort to ascend the stream now of historical notoriety, which resulted in a failure. At the last session of the Tennessee Legislature an act was passed chartering the "Duck River Slackwater Navigation Company." We now notice that the Board of Directors of this company have secured the services of Mr. Lothrop, the distinguished Engineer of the Monongahela Works, who will arrive some time in November, to pass his judgement, from surveys already made, and from such additional surveys as he may deem necessary, on the practicability of the enterprise of rendering Duck River navigable. We trust his judgement will be favorable, and that the long sought object of that wealthy and interesting portion of the State be attained.

Safety in Steamboat Traveling.—The bill passed by the representative branch of Congress for the security of passengers in steamboats, provides for the rigid inspection of the engine and hull of the steamer; requires hand and steam-pumps, with sufficient hose, life-boats, life preservers, and buckets; prohibits curtains of combustible materials; requires that the boilers shall be insulated by a "continuous sheet of water at least two inches in thickness;" requires frequent tests of the capacity of the boilers. It provides that the engineer, captain, or owner, who shall allow a greater pressure than that fixed by the inspector, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, for any loss of life by accident growing out of the use of such excess of steam, and subjects the inspector to a fine of three hundred dollars, in case of a loss of life. It also fixes the same proportion between passengers and tonnage that has been heretofore established in merchant vessels. If this act will have the effect of better securing the lives of passengers, the traveling public will hail it as a most important measure.

The Largest Ship Yet.—Messrs. Fernald & Petigrew, at Badger's Island, have commenced laying the keel of a clipper ship, to be called the "Typhoon." She is to be built very strong, so as to enable her owners to make her a propeller if required. The length of her keel is 205 feet, over all about 220 feet; width 40 feet. Government measurement 1600 tons—rising 2000 tons carpenters measurement. She will be the largest clipper ship ever built in the U. S. To be owned by D. & A. Kingsland & Co., of New York. —*Portsmouth (N. H) Journal.*

Important Enterprise.—A meeting was held on the 16th ult. at Villa Rica, in Georgia, to take into consideration the subject of building a plank-road west from Atlanta to Villa Rica. The meeting not only determined to build the road to that point, but to extend it west to the Alabama line, on a route to connect with Jacksonville and Talladega, in this State. Stock to the amount of $11,500 was subscribed on the spot, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions on the entire line. The road will be built, and will thus become an important branch or feeder of the great Central Plankroad from Montgomery and Wetumpka to the Tennessee river.

Real Estate in St. Louis.—Notwithstanding the tightness of money matters, real estate has increased the present season, far beyond what it was worth twelve months since. It is an encouraging indication of the prosperity of the city, to know that many of the lots sold in the suburbs of the city, are purchased by working men. Labor is the great mine of wealth in every community, and wherever it is properly rewarded, prosperity to all classes follows as a natural consequence. It is the persevering industry of the working portion of the community that has mainly contributed to build up the present greatness of St. Louis, and to guarantee the gigantic prospects of the future, that all predict.—*St. Louis Union.*

Finances of Mexico.—The financial affairs of Mexico are fast approaching a crisis. The government has been continued since the late war upon the resources derived from the Mexican indemnity. This source of revenue will soon be exhausted, the more especially as loans are constantly negotiating in advance of the payment of the indemnity. The report of the Finance Committee, which has been adopted by Congress, authorizes Payno, the Minister of the Treasury, to negotiate a loan of $500,000 on the remainder of the American indemnity, and the previous loan of $200,000 was ratified. Thus the treasury is to be replenished for a month longer. There still remain $500,000, and what is to be done when that is exhausted, is a serious question.

Col. Fremont's grant in California embraces 45,000 acres, and if worth $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 per acre, as has been reported, on account of the gold contained in the quartz, his interest in sustaining the validity of the Spanish grants is immense.

Hear the New York Herald talk of Jenny. "If Jenny Lind has faults, they are like spots on the sun—swalled up and lost in the glorious effulgence of the luminary of the world."

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate the report of expenditures of the War Department for the last fiscal year.

Three private bills were taken up, debated and passed.

Mr. Shields called up the bill granting bounty lands to soldiers of the war of 1812. A long debate ensued, and various amendments were made and the bill then ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then took up the Light House bill, which was slightly amended, and then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Bell moved to take up the bill making grants of Public Lands to the several States for the relief of indigent insane persons.

Mr. Badger supported the motion. The Bill would not lead to debate.

Mr. Jefferson Davis said the bill could not pass without strong opposition.

The question was taken, and agreed to.

Mr. Jefferson Davis opposed the bill. Congress, he said, had no power to grant public property for such purposes. It had as much power to establish Government Orphan Asylums and Government schools.

Mr. John Davis said there was no difference between this grant and those made for Canals, Railroads, Colleges, and School purposes, and other like objects. Congress had already granted to Kentucky and Connecticut land for this same object.

Mr. Chase was in favor of the object of the bill, but opposed to the details of the bill.

The bill was then slightly amended, and was opposed by Messrs. Atchison, Benton, Whitcomb, Jefferson Davis, and others. Several ineffectual motions were made to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Benton rose to make a speech against the bill, and after a short time gave way to Mr. Pearce, who moved that the bill be postponed to December. The motion prevailed.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and amendments offered and discussed till the hour of taking a recess.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation Bill. A debate took place on various amendments proposed to the clause to establish a national armory at Fort Mason.

Mr. Cobb, of Ala., offered a proviso, which occasioned much laughter, namely—"having in view the salutary effect of the Peace Convention at Frankfort-on-the-Main, we may abolish arms for the use of war, and that the arms may be made on such a plan as they may be used for hunting game and other amusements." The entire clause was then stricken out.

Mr. Meade offered an additional section, which was agreed to, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to discharge any soldier who at the time of enlistment is under age of twenty-one years, on evidence being produced that the enlistment was without the consent of the parents or guardian. This dispenses with the *habeas corpus* act in such cases.

The committee rose, when the amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

The House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, as returned from the Senate, with amendments, and non-concurred in—that providing mileage shall be computed on routes the mails travel, and the mileage to members residing East of the Rocky Mountains shall not be more than one thousand dollars, and West of the Mountains, two thousand dollars. Several unimportant amendments were acted on, when the committee rose. The House refused again to go into committee; refused to take a recess and at 1 o'clock adjourned.

(The proceedings of the 27th, were published yesterday.)

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1850.

In the Senate, the Army bill was reported without amendment. The Civil and Diplomatic bill was returned from the House. The Senate insisted on its amendments.

The Naval bill was taken up.

Mr. Rusk's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Gwin proposed an amendment authorizing a contract with Ambrose Thompson, for a line of steamers to carry a mail from San Francisco to Shanghai, in China. It was debated and rejected.

Mr. Yulee moved an amendment requiring the old steamship company to build five steamships for the line within two years, according to contract. Debated and rejected.

A message was received from the House, announcing that that body insisted on its disagreement with the amendments made to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and asking the appointment of a committee of conference—Messrs. Bayly, Vinton and Jones being appointed managers on the part of the House.

Mr. Dickinson moved, and the Chair was authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

Messrs. Dickinson, Soule and Badger were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Mason, digging in the Navy yards abolished.

The California Dry Dock bill was passed.

The Army bill was then passed with amendments.

After arranging some difficulties with the House, concerning amendments, etc., the Senate took a recess.

At the afternoon session nothing particular was done.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, reported, with amendments, the bill extending the judiciary of the United States over California, and it was passed.

The Senate's amendments to the bill giving bounty land to soldiers not heretofore provided for by law, were concurred it, with the exception of those benefitting marines.

On motion of Mr. Bissell a resolution was adopted, to give all the employers in and about the Capitol the same amount of extra compensation as has been heretofore allowed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to consider the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The rest of the business of the House was not of much importance. The principal items of interest have already been announced to us by telegraph.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE NIAGARA.

Great Britain.

The British Consul and the Pope.—I am informed that the visits of the British Consul at the Vatican and Quirinal have been very frequent within these few days; the real motives for such frequent conferences, I cannot with precision ascertain; but if I am to believe rumors, it appears that the energetic interference of the Consul in protecting British subjects, and their property, from the arbitrary acts of the Roman police, is by no means agreeable to the Papal authorities; and I understand that the Papal government had gone as far as to threaten to withdraw the exequatur from his commission as British Consular Agent.—*Rome Cor. of Times.*

English Papers Excluded from Rome.—The Roman Post-office has recommenced its rigorous exclusion of such foreign newspapers as express opinions unfavorable to the Papal Court, or to any of the branches of administration. All the democratic press of England, France, and Tuscany, has been long since prohibited; but though the Times, Galignani, and Journal des Debats have nominally free entrance, not a day passes but one or the other is excluded. Remonstrances are made in vain, and even now the journals addressed to resident diplomatists, to whom some courtesy was hitherto shown, are devoted to the same severity.

Extensive Forgery.—Information has been received by the authorities in Glasgow, of an extensive forgery committed on the firm of Abraham Crocker & Co., tea and sugar merchants, London, by Mr. Cullum, commission merchant, Paisley road, Glasgow. The accused party has disappeared. He was seen last in London, on the 17th of August, and, as far as can be conjectured, it is not unlikely that he has gone across the Atlantic by the steamer which left Liverpool about that time. It is supposed that he has with him not less than £1000; forgeries of bills of exchange in the name of the firm, on two of their customers, to the amount of £875, having already been discovered, besides other sums in which he was behind with the firm.

From the London Gazette of August 13.

The Grain Trade of Europe.—No material change has occurred in the position of the Grain trade, nor is there any alteration of consequence in public opinion respecting the result of the harvest. In the Southern, Midland and Western counties, the crops have given a much better return, and the reports from thence are of a much more satisfactory character than those from the East coast, but nowhere is there any decided surplus to compensate for the districts which we know to be deficient; and the natural conclusion therefore is, that the aggregate will, as we have already intimated, fall short of that of commonly good average seasons. We are, however, inclined to think that we have a larger crop of potatoes than in any previous year since 1845, and that there is more old wheat in the country than is usually held at a corresponding period of the year. At the same time we feel perfectly satisfied that the wheat harvest on the continent of Europe has, with few exceptions, yielded abundantly. We have, consequently, no apprehension of scarcity and high prices; indeed our fear is rather that the imports from abroad will be so extensive as to keep down the value of agricultural produce in this country at a point too low (considering the short yield of the home crops) to allow our farmers to obtain a living profit, and that the ruin and distress already occasioned by Free Trade will be yet further augmented. Business at Mark Lane has not been active, but no disposition has been shown to press sales of any article, and previous prices have been maintained.

Ireland.

Symptoms of Improvement.—For the first time since the commencement of the famine there are symptoms of a revival of the Irish corn trade with England. The banks in Dublin are now discounting bills of exchange drawn against consignments of wheat, oats, and barley, to Liverpool and other English ports. This is a most encouraging and important fact, coupled as it is with the tendency to advance in the grain markets notwithstanding all the alarming predictions of such an influx from all parts of Europe and from America as would completely overwhelm the Irish farmer in his own market. Since the great potato failure in 1846, our own produce had been so far below our wants, that importations to an enormous extent have been constantly in progress: and, instead of exporting a large surplus, the resources of the country were exhausted in paying for foreign food. Most fortunately this drain is at an end—the corn trade is resuming its former healthy course—gradually exports are increasing, while food of all descriptions is abundant and moderate in price in the local markets.

Roman Catholic University.—The National Synod of Thurles, have decided upon establishing a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, in opposition to the Government and Protestant establishment.

France.

The Moniteur publishes a circular of the Minister of Commerce, stating that his department had already received applications from 1212 persons, who intend to send their products to the London exhibition—798 belong to the department of the Seine; and 419 to the other departments of France.

On the 1st ult., the permanent court martial sitting at Lyons, sentenced a tavern keeper of La Croix Rousse to transportation, for having taken part in the insurrection of June.

The Solon steam corvette, which left Toulon for Tunis about a month ago, returned to that port on the 7th. Its mission was then kept a secret, but it is now known that it was to receive two fugitives—Sidi Cadow, a near relative of Abd-el-Kader, and his servant, who had escaped from Fez. They were taken on board the Solon, where they still remain. They are to join Abd-el-Kader.

The accounts from Morocco, state that a great agitation prevails there. The Emperor's authority was disregarded in the greatest part of Fez, and the taxes are not paid.

Accounts from Algeria state that the cholera had ceased at Bona, and broken out at Biscara, where it attacked dogs, fowls and other animals with the same violence as human beings. Several officers of distinction, amongst whom is the Commander of Biscara, have fallen victims to the malady. It was, however, believed that the period of its disappearance was near at hand.

Death of Lieut. Gale, the Aeronaut.—The Bordeaux papers, contain details of the death of Lieut. Gale, the Aeronaut. He ascended upon the back of a pony, and at a short distant from the city, made a successful descent. The pony was detached, and, while he was in the act of exhausting the remaining gas, his anchor gave way, and the balloon, being relieved of its chief weight, rose suddenly. A tree by which the anchor held snapped, and the shock upset the car. The Lieutenant clung to the ropes, and in this state was carried a mile and a quarter, when he dropped either with the balloon or before it fell. His dead body, with all the limbs broken, was found in a wood. He has left a wife and eight children. He was engaged for twelve nights at £90 each, free of expense. It is said that the Prefect of Police in Paris, intends to prohibit all balloon ascents out of the usual mode of performance.

Italy.

Fourteen young men, principally noblemen, have been confined in the citadel of Ancona, for being engaged in a revolutionary plot; other arrests have also taken place. The Florence paper, Statuto, quotes the following, without vouching for its truth: "It is reported that Lord Palmerston had addressed to the Court of the Vatican a most energetic note, in which he cautions it against violent measures towards Sardinia."

The Board of Health of Venice, by the decree of the 23d, orders that all merchantmen coming from a port in which the cholera prevails, shall be subjected to five days' quarantine, and stationary observation.

The Statuto, of Florence, of the 24 inst., quotes a letter from Naples, stating that four generals, and a great number of other officers of the army, had been dismissed the service.

At Palermo, two political prisoners had been condemned to death, and one to the bulks; thirteen were acquitted.

Switzerland.

Chur, Sept. 2.—Great alarm was occasioned last night, at half past two o'clock, by the falling of the rocks at Felsberg. Nearly the entire population, roused from their beds by the fearful crash of rocks almost an hour previous to their fall, had quitted the village, and stood on the plain beyond, awaiting the awful catastrophe. The night was tolerable light; suddenly a tremendous crash was succeeded by thick clouds of dust, and large masses of rock were precipitated from the heights apparently upon the village beneath. So fearful was the noise that all concluded that the village was buried; and on rushing to the spot the inhabitants found a huge wall of rocks piled up at the very extremity of the village. About twenty of the blocks were as large as a small house, and innumerable others were of rather less dimensions. It is possible that these masses may stand for some time, but the danger is imminent, as they are piled immediately beneath the precipice.

Germany.

There is no further advance to united action between the two leading powers. The "Eugene Rath" has, as yet, done nothing; and the conference called by Russia has not met, if it ever is to meet.

A constitutional conflict has arisen in Hesse Cassel. The new chamber of States, which met about a fortnight ago, has proved as staunch as its predecessor. It refused to vote the direct taxes in the way demanded by the notarious and unpopular Hassenpflug, and the result was that on the 2d instant it was dissolved, after a week's sitting, and a new chamber is to be called within six months. The members separated with three cheers for the constitution, and some persons in the gallery called for a curse to Hassenpflug.

On the 5th, a ducal ordinance was published intimating that both the outstanding and future direct and indirect taxes will be levied, to meet the current expenses of the State. In order to provide against popular commotion or resistance, the army has been placed in readiness. The higher officers of government have "strongly," and refused to act in the collection of the taxes. By the latest news we find that the state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the country. The *Cologne Gazette* states that an impeachment has been preferred against the premier, and that the public prosecutor has issued a warrant of attachment.

Hesse Cassel.

Cassel, Sept. 7.—The Government has issued an ordinance proclaiming the country in a state of siege. All the powers of the police are transferred to the commander-in-chief of the army. The liberty of the press is suspended. All political journals must obtain the license of the government, and meetings cannot be held without permission. The whole of the authorities, except the tribunals, are placed under the orders of the commander-in-chief. The civic guard is maintained until further orders. The ordinance is affixed at the corners of the streets, and the gendarmerie are stationed to prevent its being torn down. Up to the present moment the city is quiet, but the issue of the ordinance is not yet generally known.

Turkey.

Constantinople.—At the recent explosion at Brussa, fifteen persons were killed or seriously wounded; the fire was speedily extinguished. A tempest prevailed at Smyrna on the night of the 31st ult. The Turkish steamer which plies between Constantinople and Smyrna was so much injured that it could not be set afloat again.

A String of Items.

Miss Cushman took her farewell benefit at the Howard Theatre, Boston, on the 26th ult.

The Whig convention of the Second Congressional District of New Jersey met in Trenton on the 26th, and nominated Thomas H. Redfield for Congress.

Barnum has offered $500 as extra premiums for the best ploughing at the Fairfield County Agricultural Fair, to be held at Bridgeport, October 23 and 24.

Mr. Walsh, in a letter from Paris, indicates clearly his belief that Louis Napoleon is aiming at imperialism.

In 1835 there were not 5000 white inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean. Now there are over 1,000,000.

The Portland Argus says that the village of Mt. Vernon, in Kennebec county, Maine, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 24th ult.

The new Opera by Strakosch, called "Giovanni di Napoli," has been completed, and will soon be produced at the Astor Opera House.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have decided to issue writs for the election of members to fill the vacancies in the 2d and 4th districts, on the 11th of November, the day of the general State election.

Col. Isaac Southard, of Somerville, N. J., died on the 26th, aged 67. He was the son of Henry Southard and brother of the late Samuel L. Southard. He represented his District in Congress four years.

Mr. J. M. Buchanan has been engaged at the Astor Place Opera House, New York, where he will appear in the new play of "Cincinnas," by Isaac C. Pray, which has been highly commended by critics in Boston, where it has been produced.

Mr. J. E. Murdoch commenced an engagement at the Broadway Theatre on the 26th ult. He was supported by the new tragic actress from London, Miss Richardson. The lady is reported to be full of originality.

One hundred and twenty dollars has been paid for a bee in Massachusetts, where the poultry fever has been raging for a long time. It is called the wild Indian game fowl, and the Providence Journal recommends that she should be named the Jenny Lind.

The Mayor of Pittsburg has a somewhat original idea of his magisterial duties in regard to drunkards. He compels them, before leaving the august premises, not only to take the temperance pledge, but to take an oath that they will observe it.

A grand subscription has just been opened for a monument to Columbus, at Madrid, by a poet, Mr. Salvador Bermudez, and Mr. Martinez de la Rosa, late Ambassador of Spain, in Paris. The monument will consist of a bronze statue, six metres high, surrounded by groupes of much variety.

The St. John's correspondent of the Boston Courier says that thirteen American fishing vessels are said to be ashore on Cape Breton. Many that rode out the gale have suffered the loss of rigging, chains and anchors. A fishing vessel belonging to Portland, Me., has been totally lost, with all hands, fourteen in number.

At Baltimore, on the night of the 26th, there was a most terrific thunder storm. The lightning and thunder were incessant for three hours, and it was raining in torrents. Several houses, also some of the poles on the western telegraph, were struck; but did not do serious damage.

Madame Anna Bishop has taken the immense establishment, (Tripoler Hall, New York,) with the intention of giving a number of concerts. Mr. Boucicault, the most popular conductor in the country, bringing with him the experience of forty years direction of the gre