

PILOT & TRANSCRIPT.
DUFF GREEN—EDITOR.
BALTIMORE.
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 6.

"The obvious definition of a monarchy," says Gibbon, "seems to be that of a State, in which a single person, by whatever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue and the command of the army."
THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.
 The most important feature in the late foreign news received by the Britania, is that in connection with the attempt to destroy the life of Louis Philippe. Five or six times there has been a deliberate effort to assassinate the citizen King of France, and its often, under the protection of Providence, has been escaped unharmed. In this last instance, the failure, at a crisis so momentous in the affairs of France, and under circumstances that, to all human calculations, promised the most certain results, should be looked upon as peculiarly Providential. From what we can gather from the tone of the Parisian Journals and correspondents, we are of opinion that the attempt upon the life of the King will have the effect to give preponderance to the influence of the peace party, and materially aid in the pacification of Europe. Many in whom the idea of national glory and national honor, was kept so prominent as to blind them to the fact, that the mass of the radicals who called for war were not so much excited by the love of national honor as by a desire for revolution, will see more clearly the popular tendency, and change instinctively their position in favor of pacific measures. They will perceive, that to influence the excitable national character by irritating, revolutionary language, into an opposition to the diplomatic delay of the Government, in its effort to use every honorable means for the prevention of war, is to put elements in motion that will not be easily checked. It will be seen by the following from the Paris correspondent of the London Globe, that the chances for peace have very greatly increased since the attempt on the life of the King.

"You will naturally ask, does the peace party here gain ground? Yes, it does; and from three causes—1st, the conviction which this horrible attempt upon the King's life conveys, that revolution is the ultimate object of the lawless for foreign war. An attempt has been made to destroy the King, even whilst all the ministerial journals are declaring that he is resolved upon war as its most furious partisans; thus showing that war would not protect him from the fury of the Republicans, who would be continually exciting the multitude against monarchy; and that, instead of war being a resolution, there would be both war and revolution. 2d, because the Parisian tradesmen are already feeling with bitterness the absence of foreigners who have been driven away by excitement, and anxious for their return as the only means of preventing bankruptcy; and 3dly, because nine out of ten of the Parisians, who were anxious to lose, would consent to any settlement of the Eastern question for the sake of obtaining tranquillity. The great drawback upon the hopes of peace, is the assurance of the ministerial journals that the Allies are not successful in Syria, and that Mehemet Ali is likely to stand his ground. It is admitted by all that the Allies cannot avoid falling into the treaty, as they are bound to it by the ties of honor, and fear of shame, lest they should be accused of want of energy to carry out their resolutions. France has made no pledge, laid down no *casus belli* to the Allies, and has entered into no treaty with the Pacha of Egypt. France, therefore, could accept of anything to lose, Mehemet Ali as an *un fait accompli*; but whilst the French Government see a hope of his retaining it, they will do nothing to bring the question of peace or war in Europe to a solution. The best news that could arrive, therefore, for the peace party, would be that of a general rising in Syria against the troops of Mehemet Ali. The Government would then only have to accept that solution, and to put down the Republicans who clamor for war. This they could do, for the army is not yet poised, although it is acknowledged that the non-commissioned officers, who have a much greater influence upon the troops than the officers, as they mix with them, have been a good deal shaken in their discipline by the lower order of civilians. The mischief, however, is not so great now, that there would be a much greater influence upon the troops to put down a revolt. If the army, however, is to be kept faithful to the King, some legal proceedings must immediately be taken against his enemies, who are employing a profligate press to corrupt it."

The concluding paragraph of the above extract exhibits a condition of things, clearly proving that the lower orders, with their leaders, who have been so clamorous for war, are not moved so much by a sense of wounded national honor, as by a restless desire for revolution. The prompt and earnest manner in which the King's satisfaction at his escape, is said to have been to him highly gratifying. And when the direct congratulations of their respective sovereigns are communicated, they doubtless will be, at the earliest possible period, Louis Philippe will feel less inclined than ever to destroy the amicable relations that have so long existed.

It will not be uninteresting to our readers to note the manner in which the different Parisian journals speak of the attempt on the King's life. We make a few extracts, which indicate the tone of party feeling in France. The *Journal des Debats* says:
 "The enemies of order and public peace may be satisfied! The proceedings of Radicalism have produced their fruit. The party of insurrection and anarchy have just had their fifth regicide. We do not know what we are writing whether our grief or our indignation be the strongest. We are indignant, as subjects and defenders of constitutional monarchy, that the arm of an assassin should have been raised against the sacred head on which repose the dearest interests of the country; but we are profoundly afflicted as French citizens, when we reflect on the circumstances in the midst of which this crime was committed. What! is it at the moment when France is isolated from the rest of Europe, and manacled in her dignity and influence, when she is in need of all her strength, and a common interest demands the union of all parties, is it such a moment that the passions of anarchy have chosen for an attack upon the august chief in whom are concentrated in the eyes of foreign Powers all the greatness, all the power, all the strength of the country? Yes! France will shudder at the crime which has just been committed, for this crime weakens her."

The *Presse*, advocating the same views as the *Debats*, says:
 "The attempt fills us with despair, and humiliates us, but it does not surprise us. How could it be otherwise, when the King was every day held up to the fury of parties, not only in the journals which have taken upon them to destroy what was established by the charter of 1830, but also in those which support the ministry with the greatest ardor? How could it be otherwise, when we see, for instance, the *Standard* defending M. Thiers, and reckoning Burgeon

among its writers? May this new attempt prove a salutary and final warning to these honest but weak minds, which rush headlong upon war and anarchy, whilst they think they are only obeying the inspirations of liberty and nationality?"
 The *Constitutionnel* says:—"Fanatical demagogism has again armed one of its stupid demagogues—and at what a moment, great God! when France had so much need of internal concord and union in order to meet foreign danger, when the force of the government could be the only salvation of the country. The wretch who fired upon the King may be said to have fired upon France itself. Did the poor creature who made the attempt reflect on the dangers to which he exposed the country? Our Brutuses are found in the lodge of a porter. Such are the glorious martyrs who are created by the odious propaganda of anarchical liberty! We shudder at the idea that the fate of a great empire may depend on the madness with which such ignorant men are inoculated. Thanks to God, the blow has failed—for the sixth time God, which protects France, has preserved the life of the King."

The *Courier Francais* does not accuse any party of the crime of Darnes. In a civilized country, like France, it says, all parties have a horror of assassination; but all parties do not labor to destroy the wild theories that lead to it. The *Temps*, on the contrary, does not hesitate to throw upon the party the responsibility of the crime. The *France* says—"It will not be possible to make use of this event as a pretext for turning public attention from the grave question of peace or war; nor can any legislative measure arise out of it. The ministry, besides, cannot attempt to attribute this criminal attempt to the revolutionary party without drawing upon itself the accusations of the Conservative party, which may reproach it with having improperly excited a passion for war and anarchy, at the same time that it awakened the fear and suspicion which were exhibited when the first proposal was made for the embastillement of Paris."

The *National* has the following:—"We expected to see the counter-revolutionary party lay hold with fury of the attempt which has been made upon the King. They do not inquire whether the man who committed the crime is unknown, isolated, living in solitude, and exciting his mind by his own writings. They do not, before they accuse and calumniate others, inquire into his habits, his previous life, and his character. They are not even certain that he is in the possession of the plenitude of his mental faculties. The necessity of these questions is not felt. The attempt has been made, the criminal has been arrested; he has injured only himself. The opportunity is a good one. They revive the most absurd accusations, and identify an entire party with this act, which is offensive at once to morality and to the dignity of the human character. They proclaim to Europe that all those who have energetically protested for some weeks past against the cowardly policy of the last ten years and raised with conscientious firmness the cry of national honor insulted by foreigners, are accomplices of this deed; that their doctrines are savage, their passions ferocious, and that the carbine of Darnes is the commentary of their writings, and the *postscriptum* of their pamphlets."

The *Commerce*, in noticing the attempt, calls it a horrible crime, but like the *National*, abstains from all expression of sympathy for the King. The *Capitaine* has an article on the same subject, but it contains little more than a recommendation that a verdict of insanity should be brought against Darnes, as in the case of Oxford. The *Quotidienne* also condemns the crime, but carefully abstains from any expression of satisfaction at the escape of the King.

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY.—Professor Potter delivered, on Tuesday evening, an interesting introductory lecture on the subject of Contagion, at the chemical lecture room of the University. The ground assumed was in opposition to the idea of the contagion of Cholera, Yellow Fever, or any of the varieties of Typhus. He condemned all quarantine regulations, and the establishment of pest-houses, as vain precautions. Contagious diseases, he said, were known by one invariable concomitant; they never attacked the same individual but once; if on the first exhibition of the disease the whole system had been thoroughly pervaded by the virus. Epidemics, such as the plague, cholera, yellow fever, &c. &c., are never communicated simply by personal contact, but are taken, in peculiar states of the atmosphere, where the individual has a predisposition to the disease. No mere physical contrivance can keep away this vitiated atmosphere, and all regulations for such a purpose, the Professor pronounced useless. But one eminent physician in the world, he says, now entertains the idea of the contagion of yellow fever.

The venerable Professor is still warm in his devotion to medical science. Forty years ago he raised his voice against the prevailing idea of the contagion of epidemics, and he now lives to see his well supported theories received by nearly all the enlightened physicians of Europe and America.

RAIL ROADS.—An idea prevails very generally, that Rail Roads are productive only for transporting passengers and light freights. This we believe to be erroneous. It appears by the Report of the Lowell Rail Road for 1839, that the receipts for freight and passengers were \$240,219 94, of which \$105,182 59 were for transportation of merchandise—exceeding by more than \$13,000 the entire expenses of the Corporation over every kind during the year.— This result is the more conclusive, when it is remembered, that the Lowell Rail Road is only 26 miles long, and that the Middlesex Canal is in operation between the same ports. On the Boston and Worcester Rail Road the receipts for passengers were \$122,495 92; while that for freight amounted to \$100,000. Similar results are shown by the business on the Norwich and Worcester Rail Roads.

The Savannah and Macon Rail Road, though not completed by one-third of the distance surveyed, has also tested the question, and is now yielding large returns on the transportation of cotton bales.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states that one of the large steamers due at that port not yet been heard from—and great fears are entertained for her safety. The schooner Helen Mar, from Chicago, for Illinois, is supposed to have been lost—but nothing definite is known.

In the town of Gloucester, Mass., with a population of 2308, there are 27 revolutionary pensioners; 84 persons between 60 and 70 years of age; of whom 49 are females—88 between 77 and 90, of whom 19 are females; and two females between 90 and 100.

From the Boston Atlas Extra.
15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE D'AMNANIA.
 The Steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. C. E. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning at half past 8 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of Oct. 20th, making her passage in 13 1/2 days. We give below a summary of the most important intelligence.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.
 In confirmation of the news published in this morning's Atlas, our papers received per Britannia announced the probability of a pacific arrangement of Eastern affairs.—But we should state that this probability is, after all, only an opinion upon which people in general, and merchants in particular, decline acting; and that although the general tone of the press is pacific, the accounts of actual occurrences in the East are very contradictory. The London Sun of Oct. 19, observes:

Upon the whole, however, the impression in Paris on Saturday was, that the question would be settled pacifically. Active negotiations were known to be carrying on between the Cabinets of France and England for arranging the basis of a final adjustment, and it is not unknown that already many of the greatest difficulties have disappeared. Already have the Ambassadors of the Four Powers of the Porte been instructed to communicate to the Sultan, that while they admit the abstract right of his Highness to depose Mehemet Ali, they nevertheless trust that in the event of the Viceroy's early submission the sentence will be revoked, and Egypt and a part of Syria granted to the Egyptian Ruler. They have further been commanded to signify to the Porte that as the Consuls-General of the Four Powers had quitted Alexandria, no time ought to be lost in communicating to the Pacha the benevolent and gracious intentions of his Imperial master. We had expected that some such prudent step would be taken, and we are well satisfied that it has been taken so early as to appear the spontaneous act of the Four Powers. That the Porte will offer any opposition to the recommendation of the Four Powers is inconceivable, inasmuch as they have charged themselves with the entire settlement of the question agreeably to the wishes of the Porte itself.

The Allies are masters of a position rather alarming to the Pacha. The possession of Said, Jaifa, D'jou m'Djebail, Kaifa, and Tripoli; but Soliman Pacha had re-entered Beyrout, which they had declined to occupy, as they could not command the hills in its rear, whence the Egyptian army could at any time destroy the town. Acre had not been attacked and was supposed capable of serious resistance. The Alexandrian correspondent of the *Monitor* states that the towns on the sea coast of Syria are easily taken, but that their capture depends not the fate of Syria, the strength of the Catholic Mountaineers has, he says, been overrated; the real Syrian warriors being the Druses inhabiting Lebanon, the Haouran, and the mountains of Acre and Safel on to Jerusalem. It is upon the fidelity of the Druses, the Nusseries, and the Ismaelites, who are all Mussulmans, though not strictly orthodox in their observances, that Ibrahim Pacha depends.

We have before observed that Mehemet Ali was a shrewd and cautious politician, and it would be totally inconsistent with that character which he had maintained, to fight against the forces arrayed against him. England has 14 ships of the line and 8 first class frigates in the Mediterranean, and the "protection" which the Czar of Muscovy is about to afford to the Sultan, it must be admitted, on no niggardly scale, if the accounts be correct which state, that an army of thirty thousand Russians are assembled in Bessabia, and that the troops concentrated on the Turkish frontier amount altogether to one hundred thousand men. We see no way for him to escape ruin if he contends against the odds, and the Allied Powers remain true to their mutual treaties. The only chance for his success was in the event of a general European war.—But there will be no rupture between France and England, except it be occasioned by demonstrations of national feeling as the tone of a letter from M. Thiers, receding, apparently, from the false position France had assumed in opposition to former treaties, removes the cause of war between the parties.

The import of the rather verbose note, is that France will acquiesce in the allies driving Mehemet Ali out of Syria, but will not allow him to be disposed of Egypt. It is well known the Powers never meant to drive him out of Egypt, or to support the Porte in any attempt to do so; but though this note is certainly an assurance that France will not go to war with Europe on account of operations in Syria, it may possibly render those much more difficult, by assuring the Pacha of protection in the most extreme case of obstinacy.—The Pacha might probably yield much sooner if he were aware that the penalty of obstinate resistance to giving up Syria, might be the loss of Egypt.

We give below a statement of affairs which may form to some, the basis of an opposite opinion:—"The French Government," says the Ministerial evening papers, "has received the despatches brought to Marseilles by the last Mediterranean packet. They left Alexandria on the 26th ult. The Government have not yet received those dated Oct. 17, which arrived on Tuesday at Toulon. These of the 26th contain no new fact; they confirm what was already known, that the Libanus was tranquil, and that Mehemet Ali, was restored to health and was perfectly calm and resolute. No accounts had been received from Ibrahim Pacha, but it was known that he was concentrating his forces, and that his plan was to surround the Turkish camp, which had been formed to the north of Horse Guard, M. Berlocquet. The consuls of Beyrout.—The consuls who had presented themselves at the Turkish camp were according to the report at Alexandria, peasants of the Kesrouan, in small numbers, but the mountain was tranquil, and the Emir Bichir continued faithful to the Viceroy.—The Mussulmans irritated at the attempt of the Christians, had caused some anxiety to the European traders. They were said to be disposed on all points to rise in favor of Mehemet Ali. News of important events was hourly circulating. Such are the accounts which were in circulation at Alexandria on the 26th ult. Tomorrow or Saturday the Government will know those of the 3d instant."

A letter from Alexandria, 31st inst., states that Mehemet Ali has issued a firman, declaring all the populations of Syria exempt from a military conscription, and all persons who will join Ibrahim's army exempt from tribute for the remainder of their lives. Admiral Sirford, it was thought, would return of Alexandria. The blockade was to commence on that day, and no further communication with Europe would be allowed. The French Consul had ordered all persons under his jurisdiction to be ready to embark at a moment's notice. This, it was thought, indicated the probability of a bombardment. A levy of 50,000 irregulars (Bedouins) was making, and they would be placed along the coast. All the points where any landing could be effected were strictly guarded. This letter confirms the account of Ibrahim Pacha having been ordered to march on Constantinople, and of a holy war being proclaimed.

Advices from Alexandria of 31st inst. quoted by the *Constitutionnel*, state:—"Ibrahim Pacha from his written declarations rely upon having the greater part of the Turkish army ranged under his banners, if not at his first call, at all events on his first victory. Already 2000 horsemen have come from Bagdad to join him. The Bedouins, occupying the country between Syria and Mesopotamia, who have hitherto been his constant enemies, have not only made peace with him, but have offered him their support. An eye-witness affirms that 2000 camels sent by the Bedouins to Ibrahim have already arrived at Homs."

The *Senaphore* of Marseilles quotes the following from Alexandria, 26th ult.:—"The Pacha, on receiving the news of his deposition, assembled a grand council, which he declared that nothing was left for him but an appeal to the sabre. Proclamations are about to be issued calling all true believers to arms.—Egypt is fortified from Damietta to the Marabout, and 60,000 men are collected at Alexandria. It is stated with confidence that Mehemet Ali has sent orders to his son to march against Constantinople. Our agent at Beyrout is the only European who remains there; he in general resides in the mountains, but has returned to the town to write to us. His letter is dated Sept. 20th. Soliman Pacha was still master of the town, upon which the English continued to fire occasionally. Their small camp at D'joum, three leagues from Beyrout, was still in the same state.—The Egyptian troops surrounded it. Zoun is the only village which has taken up arms for the English, but Ibrahim Pacha has sent 12,000 men to destroy them."

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.
 Paris, Thursday evening, Nine o'clock. Another attempt has been made to assassinate the King of the French. At six o'clock this evening, as the royal carriage was leaving the Tuilleries, returning to Saint Cloud, he was fired at, but neither he nor any person of his suite was wounded. The assassin was instantly seized, and the King, who displayed his accustomed coolness and courage, ordered the postillions not to stop, and continued his route to St Cloud.

The assassin is a young man, a native of Marseilles, who avows his criminal intention, and manifests much regret at having failed. He declares that he has no accomplices, and that he is not connected with any secret society. When examined as to his motives, he says he wished to rid his country of a tyrant, and that he had no other object than his country's good.

The funds were slightly affected at Torton's, and the three per cent fell to 70f. 60c. on 72f.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.
 The *Monitor*, *Persien* and the *Messenger* contain the following bulletins:—"Paris, Oct. 15.—A musket shot was fired at the King at 6 o'clock this evening, at the moment when his Majesty was passing along the quay of the Tuilleries, on his return to St Cloud. "Neither the King nor any of the persons by whom he was accompanied were hurt. "The assassin was arrested. He avowed his crime. "Private letters state that the name of the assassin is Darbes. He is from the south of France, (he said Marseilles, but there was some doubt on that point.) It would appear that his musket had been overloaded; for it burst, and wounded him in the shoulder. "It was rumored that the assassin was one of the advocates for war, who are at present so much exalted, and that by murdering the King, he calculated on removing the only bar to the arrival of anarchy."

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.
 The following is the substance of the principal questions put to Darnes on his first interrogation, and his replies, with some other details, which are given by the ministerial evening papers:—"What is your name?—Marius Edmund Darnes. (It appears, however, from the papers which were seized at his residence, that his name is Marius Ennemond Darnes.) "Where were you born?—At Marseilles. "What is your age?—Forty-three. "Where do you live?—To this question, after several repeated answers, he refused to reply. "What is your profession?—Conspirator. "That is not a profession.—Well, then, write down that I live by my labor. "Who urged you to the commission of so odious a crime?—I conceived the project only an hour before putting it into execution. "Do you not now repent of having conceived and executed so abominable an attempt?—I repent only of not having succeeded. "Had you long entertained the project of assassinating the King?—I conceived the project only an hour before putting it into execution. "After this first interrogation, the Prefect of Police, in presence of the Minister of the Interior, heard the depositions of the non-commissioned officers, adjutants, sergens-de-ville, and soldiers, who witnessed the crime, and aided in the apprehension of Darnes. Immediately after his arrest, Doctors Blandin and Aurty were called in, in consequence of the wound in his hand, and interrogated as to whether immediate amputation was necessary. They declared that it would be better to wait, and ordered that the wound be dressed. Yesterday morning the Procureur-General, and the Procureur du Roi, again interrogated the prisoner, who this time consented to reply to all the questions. He declared that he was a frotteur, and lodged at No. 41, in the Rue de Paradis, Faubourg Poissonniere. He said that the carbine with which he fired at his Majesty, was loaded with five bullets and eight buckshots. This fully accounts for the bursting of the barrel, and the circular direction taken by the charge, to which, in all probability, the preservation of the lives of the King, Queen, and Madame Adelaide, was owing. In fact, the barrel burst with such violence, that it produced nearly the same effect as the explosion of a shell. One of the footmen, named Grus, was struck on the right leg. The wound is not serious, and it has not been ascertained whether it arose from one of the projectiles, or a fragment of the barrel. It also confirms the account of the wound in the hand of the National Horse Guard, M. Berlocquet. The middle of the right side of the King's carriage, the rail, and one of the springs, were struck. "The carriage was brought from St. Cloud yesterday morning for examination by the magistrates. The surgeons who were appointed to attend the wound, immediately after the explosion, inspected it again yesterday, and amputated three of his fingers. They thought it likely that a further operation would be necessary. The following are the particulars as to the person, habits, and life of the assassin: Darnes is a little man, of forbidding countenance, and somewhat deformed. His forehead is low, and gives to his countenance a vulgar aspect. He wears his beard cut to a point, and his mustachios are of a very light yellow tint, and very thin. On being asked what use he intended to make of the pistols and poignard found upon him, he replied that he carried them for the purpose of defending himself. Fortunately he was so stunned and confused by the explosion of the carbine and his wound, and surprised by the promptitude with which he was seized, that he had neither time nor self-possession to make use of these arms."

PROTECTION OF PLANTS IN WINTER.—The Maine Cultivator states, that the best article with which to cover grape vines and other tender plants, as a protection during winter, is hemlock boughs. They turn the water, being more compact. Straw, on the contrary, which is commonly used, collects and retains the wet, and sometimes does more hurt than good. It is not so much the cold of our winters that destroys tender roots, as the wet that is suffered to freeze into ice about them.

what the people would then have said of him, and the celebrity he would have gained. He also utters ferocious and incoherent declamations against tyrants and traitors, and the rights of an oppressed people, &c. Several persons were arrested yesterday. One is connected with the carbine used by Darnes, the value of which, from its rich ornaments, rendered it difficult to account for its being in his possession. Allaux, a lithographic printer, who has been several times in prison, under charges of political offences, and particularly involved in the gunpowder affair, has also been taken again into custody."

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.
ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—
 EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.
 We have this moment received our summary of the India and China news, brought by the overland mail, and letters from our correspondents at Alexandria, Beyrout, &c. &c.

CHINA.
 CANTON, June 5.
 The English were lying quietly at Macao. The Canton market was cleared of teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The expedition has not yet sailed. The last seen of it was at Polo Sapota, on the 13th ult. Lord John Churchill, of her Majesty's ship *Druid*, died at Macao, on the 2d ult., of dysentery.

By advices just received the insurgents in Nepal, having formed into a regular body, amounting to 8000 men, have taken complete possession of the whole Champaran district. The Indigo planters, European and civilians, fled before them. They proceeded to the capital, and have now closely blockaded the British Resident, B. H. Hodgson, Esq., and his escort. The Raja positively disclaims any knowledge or connection with the affair, but we are disposed to doubt his disclaimer.

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.
 Admiral Elliot arrived at Singapore on the 16th of June, together with the *Bionde*, 44, and *Pylades*, 13, and sailed again for China on the 15th of June. Lord George Churchill, of her Majesty's ship *Druid*, died at Macao, on the 2d ult., of dysentery. By advices received at Bombay, via Calcutta, the Nepalese were in a great state of insurrection. The rebels amounted to about 8000. The Rajah denied all participation with these, although his disclaimer was not believed. They marched on the capital, and blockaded the British Resident and his escort in their houses. The Government of India is making the most active preparations to send a force into Nepal as soon as the abatement of the rainy season will permit. The overland mails for June reached Bombay on the 8th of July, in 24 days from London it reached Calcutta on the 21st, that is 47 days from home; Madras on the 17th, Ara on the 18th, and Bombay on the 19th ult., by the regular "dash." They arrived at Ceylon on the 23d, by the ship *Colombo*, from Bombay.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN MANCHESTER.
Manchester Saturday Evening, 10 o'clock.—This evening, about five o'clock, one of the most alarming fires took place here that has occurred for many years past. It commenced in the cotton and twist warehouse of Mr. John Shaver's, in Half-moon street, and which ranged with undiminished fury for about two hours. Besides Mr. Shaver's warehouse and shop, those of Mr. Matchett, cotton-merchant, and Messrs. Hilton, paper-makers, were completely destroyed, with their respective stocks. The supposed loss is estimated at £50,000, but whether the parties are fully insured, or insured at all, is matter of doubt, time not allowing to make the inquiries in the proper quarter. The narrow street in which the property was placed, as well as the narrowness of the avenues leading to it, rendered it impossible for the fire-engine force to be of much service. The contiguous premises, haberdashers' shops in St. Ann's-square, was cause of great alarm to the respective owners and tenants, and considerable damage has been done to the stocks of many parties in the attempt to save them, the parties fancying that the flames would be arrested within an moderate limits. At nine o'clock all further danger was over.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.
 Friday, Oct. 16, 1840.
 The present state of affairs is generally considered so singular, that the knowledge of the most experienced falls in offering any clue to the events which are in course of development; great caution is thus rendered necessary, and most persons are disposed to abstain from business altogether, rather than endanger their property during the present crisis by any operations of magnitude.

The action of the Bank of England upon the money market for the continuation of all the operations has been severely felt, and to such an extent is the screw applied, that we scarcely recollect a more stringent period than the past week; every means appear to be resorted to for increasing the scarcity of money; bills of exchange have been rejected when offered for discount, while the large sales of stocks have been forced for the purpose of absorbing all the available capital.

The condition of the money market has been effected more by the adverse state of the exchanges than by the prospects of a war; the exportation of gold having now rendered it necessary that some decisive measures should be taken by the Bank of England for its own preservation. Various are the opinions as to the means likely to be used for contracting the circulation, and an advance in the rate of discount, and an advance in the rate of interest on a sale of securities are advocated as most effective by different parties, according as their own advantage directs them. The principal sources of apprehension the full rate of 5 per cent. has been maintained, both in the Stock Exchange and in the discount market, although in some cases we have heard as much as 5 1/2 per cent. being paid with first class Bills of Exchange.

Oct. 19.—In our money market to-day there is less agitation than we have noticed during the last fortnight; and the effect of the late measure adopted by the directors of the Bank of England appears to work more upon men's minds than upon their pockets. We hope it will pass over smoothly.

Oct. 17.—The Foreign Exchanges yesterday showed evident symptoms of the efficacy of the measures adopted by the Bank of England to correct them. There were more bills than money on all places.

The usual average account for the last twelve weeks of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, which appears in the Gazette of last night, shows proof of contraction in every item of the account. Compared with the averages in September last, the reduction is 32,000l. on circulation; 913,000l. on deposits; 265,000l. on securities; and 205,000l. on bullion. Of course the actual reduction may be presumed to be much larger than is here shown by the 12 weeks' average.

The Stock Market is gloomy, and prices drooping, as the advices from Paris are again disheartening. The opening rates were—Consols for Money 87 1/2 to 87 3/4, and for Account 87 1/2 to 87 1/4; New 3 1/2 per cents. 96 1/2 to 96 1/4; Exchequer Bills 2s. to 4s. premium.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MARYLAND COMPLETE.

Baltimore City	Harrison	V. Buren
Baltimore County	2397	2827
Annapolis City	189	123
Anne Arundel	154 maj.	
Alleghany	250 "	
Cecil	1188	1053
Carroll	1544	1612
Charles	240 maj.	
Calvert	169 "	
Caroline	151 "	
Dorchester	542 "	
Frederick	347 "	
Harford	1347	1246
Kent	200 maj.	
Montgomery	335 "	
Queen Anne's	117 "	
Prince George's	400 "	
Somerset	633 "	
Washington	197 "	
Worcester	80 "	
Talbot	67 "	
St. Mary's	481 "	
	18,688	13,981
	13,981	
	4,707	Whig maj.

VIRGINIA.

	H. V. B.	H. V. B.	Gain.	Gain.
Alleghany	447	245	417	262
Augusta	890	245	417	262
A. b. marie	447	245	417	262
Accomac	728	237	386	41
Amelia	73	237	386	41
Berkeley	596	367	129	4
Clarke	16	4	68	
Caroline	66	4	68	
Charles City	179	29	120	172
Chesterfield	298	580	1	25
Cumberland	259	223	1	25
Calpepper	81	2	1	25
Dinwiddie	69	20	1	25
Elizabeth City	70	101	28	
Essex	125	82	75	
Frederick	12	75	65	
Fairfax	56	65	10	
Fluvanna	334	153	26	
Fauquier	153	158	26	
Greenland	120	333	2	37
Green	168	2	37	
Gloucester	69	87	39	
Hanover	316	325	160	39
Harly	319	201	38	
Hampshire	443	399	128	
Henrico	443	399	128	
Isle of Wight	477	22	65	
Jefferson	668	590	40	65
James City	168	129	40	65
King George	168	129	40	65
King and Queen	10	22	65	
Louisia	80	22	65	
Landon	126			