

harpoon was a weapon with which he was altogether unacquainted—and the loud and exulting tone of the Yankee Captain's voice sounded like a summons to his grave.

And when he saw the stalwart Yankee raise the polished iron—and pause for an instant, as if concentrating all his strength to give the fatal blow, a panic terror seized him—his limbs trembled—his features were of a ghastly palor, and the cold sweat stood in large drops on his forehead. He had not strength to raise his weapon, and when his grim opponent shouted "Now for it," and shook his deadly spear, the British officer forgetting his vows of chivalry—reputation as an officer, and honor as a duelist, threw his harpoon on the ground, fairly turned his back upon his enemy—and fled like a frightened courser from the field, amid the jeers and yells, and hurrahs of the multitude assembled by this time on the spot.

Capt. Bigbee's doelling days are over. No man would fight with him after his adventure with the Yankee. He was overwhelmed with insult and ridicule—and soon found it advisable to change into another regiment. But his story got there before him—and he was soon sent "Coventry" as a disgraced man. He was compelled, although with great reluctance, to quit the service—and it may with great truth be said, that he never forgot the lesson he had received from the veteran whaler, so long as his name was Bigbee.

### NATIONAL EXCHEQUER.

From the National Intelligencer.

I read some time since, with much pleasure, your remarks upon Mr. TALLMADGE'S able report on the Secretary's project of a Fiscal Agency; and I feel confident that if Congress should adopt the measure, in the shape proposed by him, or by the bill of Mr. CUSHING, in the House of Representatives, it would prove to be a national blessing. The ability with which those gentlemen have presented the subject to Congress, in all its bearings upon our moneyed and commercial interests, cannot fail to enlighten the public mind and to be highly appreciated by all persons who are conversant with fiscal operations, and free from the bias of political influence. The plan is the only feasible one which, in my judgment, can now be devised for the attainment of the objects for which it is designed; and for the collection, disbursement, and safe custody of the public revenues, it is incomparably preferable to the sub-Treasury or the employment of State Banks.

I entertained the opinion that the faculty to discount inland bills of exchange, as contemplated by the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury, would greatly extend the usefulness of the proposed department, and had contemplated its incorporation in the bill; but as it would require, at least, a capital of fifteen millions of dollars, viewing it as a specie-paying functionary at all its places of issue, and as the discount privilege would not be likely to receive the sanction of the present Congress, it may be judicious that the committee of the Senate has excluded it, to await the decision of public opinion at a subsequent period. But the privilege to collect bills and notes will materially aid the institution in the equalization of the exchanges, by furnishing extensive means to meet the constant demand for drafts in the regulation of the great operations of internal trade. And as the superior security of the Government, and reduced rates at which collections and remittances may be made through its agency, will prevent competition by banks or individuals, the exchequer would become an important source of revenue to the Treasury, and relieve our internal commerce from the onerous and uncertain charges to which it has been subject for several years past.

The drafts or bills of the Exchequer for remittances will always be preferred to individual responsibilities, and consequently the amount of its transactions in that department would be very extensive, and its circulation, although based upon specie, dollar for dollar, would soon become greatly diffused, and equal in amount to the necessities which may exist for such a medium, and it would be much less subject to expansion or contraction than the issues of ordinary banks, being regulated by the actual wants of trade, and not stimulated by excesses in the use of the discount power, which should be limited by law to thirty millions of dollars. The aggregate probable amount of the circulation and deposits in all the branches combined, would be fully equal to the contemplated capital.

Its notes would be more acceptable than the paper of a Bank of the United States founded upon the principles of the late institution, because the basis upon which they are proposed to be issued would be deemed indestructible, from the actual deposit of coin in the custody of the Government for their redemption. The demand for them would be constant and great throughout the States, and the lesser denominations would become a novelty of much attraction to travellers and persons disposed to keep money in possession, for they would answer the purposes of specie, and be more convenient and less liable to risk of loss; and no injury could be occasioned by the accumulation of coin in the vaults of the Exchequer, for the reason that every dollar there deposited will have its representative in circulation in the shape of a Treasury specie bill, by which the greater proportion of the precious metals held in the United States would be appropriated to active and useful purposes, and not hoarded and kept stationary at their places of deposit. The notes would likewise be held to a considerable extent by the State banks, as the basis of their issues, and become as valuable as specie in the liquidation of demands upon them for coin, or in the settlement of balances due to distant creditors.

The proposed Exchequer, with a capital of fifteen millions of dollars, appropriated exclusively to the purchase of inland bills of exchange, payable at a period not exceeding ninety days, and to the regulation of the exchanges, would afford important facilities to our commerce, and be competent to meet the wants of the Government. And as its notes are not proposed to be issued

except in exchange for specie or its equivalent, or in payment for collections in the legal currency, or for purchases of bills limited in their aggregate by law, it would be unnecessary to restrict the amount of such issues. The extension of the period of discount to sixty or ninety days is indispensable to its usefulness in the Southern States, for it would be impracticable to realize the value of the products of those States shipped to the North in a shorter period. The capital proposed could be most easily procured by issuing the bonds of the Government, redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, bearing interest of six per cent, and payable out of the funds of the Exchequer; and five millions would be sufficient for the commencement of its operations. As the institution would be under the immediate supervision of Congress, and required to furnish to that body annually printed lists of all the bills purchased, there never could exist any abuse of power, especially as its directors would be salaried officers, subject to removal, and should have no connexion with trade or participation in the facilities of the institution.

A National Bank, for the benefit of individual capitalists, has been a bone of political contention from the origin of the first, and if another should be established it will be unceasingly assailed by a large proportion of our population; but it would be quite otherwise with an institution exclusively national in its character; for it is evident that a large majority of the People are fully aware of the necessity of a moneyed functionary, under the patronage of the Government, for the well being of all interests, and the minority would soon become reconciled as its emoluments would go into the public coffers for the use of the common weal, and its circulation become universally acceptable. And if such a one, wholly independent of individual owners, could be put into operation, it is highly probable that it would become as permanent as the Government itself. It is also clear to my mind that a National Bank, requiring large subscriptions for the constitution of its capital, cannot for many years be put into operation. It is, in the first place, almost impossible to obtain a proper charter for such an institution from Congress, and no man, except one who has had an active agency in soliciting the renewal of the two last, can correctly estimate the chances which exist against the procurement of another that would be acceptable to stockholders, and as the capitalists of the United States and England have witnessed the destruction of two banks of great public utility by party spirit, they cannot soon be induced to embark their means in a third.

I apprehend that it will not be denied in any section of the Union that our country is at present suffering unparalleled pecuniary distress, and that the inability of the General Government, the State sovereignties, and the People to fulfil their monied obligations is daily increasing, and must eventuate in consequences still more calamitous to the debtor classes of our fellow-citizens. Local and peculiar circumstances in one or more sections of our extended territory may create an unusual demand for money, and consequent embarrassment within such limits; but when a nation of seventeen millions of inhabitants, heretofore respected abroad and at home for their punctilious regard to national and mercantile obligation, find themselves deprived of the necessary capital or credit for the prosecution of their accustomed pursuits, they must, in calm reflection, see that such a distressing reverse of condition has resulted from an unwise administration of our public affairs.

Our embarrassments cannot at this period be attributed with any degree of justice to overtrading or to a redundancy of bank issues, so often alleged in the halls of legislation, as the causes of derangement in our monetary affairs; for, during the last two years, there has not been the slightest disposition to speculation or enterprise in any section of our country, and every branch of business and industry is at this moment in a condition of extreme contraction, and many of our most valuable manufacturing establishments, particularly in cotton and iron, have been compelled to suspend for the want of means to meet the ordinary disbursements of their establishments. This deplorable condition, which has reduced a large number of worthy citizens suddenly to a state of dependance and want, is the effect of the severe astringent policy which the banks have been compelled to pursue during the last two years, by public clamor and legislative enactments, in order to meet the payment of their liabilities in coin; and such has been the unparalleled diminution in the circulating medium that but little is left in the shape of money or credit for the transaction of business. The bank circulation in our principal cities, in the aggregate, is now below what it was thirty years ago. In 1805, '6 and '7, when our currency was a convertible one, two banks in Baltimore had a circulation amounting together to a sum varying from fifteen to sixteen hundred thousand dollars, which was about equal to the whole amount of the issues outstanding of the nine banks of this city at the period of the late resumption of specie payments; and the banks throughout the States generally have also reduced their liabilities to a very near approximation to the specie standard; we shall therefore soon be in the full enjoyment of the fruits of the long-cherished theory of a hard money currency.

We have no mines of gold and silver in the United States from which we can obtain the requisite supplies of the precious metals for the transaction of business, but we have for half century past worked most advantageously a valuable substitute for them, called the credit system, which has been more productive of national and individual prosperity than all the mines of South America; and if we should abandon it we shall soon lose our high standing as a commercial nation. The sudden exaltation of this country, and extraordinary expansion of its commerce, after the formation of the Government, was mainly attributable

to the establishment of the paper system under the auspices of Washington and Hamilton, and the progressive advancement of its enterprise, wealth, and public credit, was sustained by it in a condition of the most perfect soundness and prosperity. By a review of the affairs of the United States for a period of forty years, during which we had the benefit of a national currency, no parallel can be found of a people who made equal progress in population, wealth, and all things else which are promotive of human interests.

We must have a national circulating medium as a substitute for coin, emanating from a bank, or a department of the Government, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to serve as a test for the value of all other parts of the circulating medium throughout the Union. And it will be impossible for the citizens of the distant interior States to renew their commercial intercourse with the seaboard, without the benefit of such a medium, and in the absence of which we must continue to experience a downward tendency in our moneyed concerns, and a corresponding decline in the value of property.

The State banks are not competent to give what is wanted. No concert of action by them can afford relief. The evil is national, and the remedy must come from Congress; and if it be not applied promptly, the strong arm of the Government may prove to be insufficient to restore public credit.

Our international trade must be placed under similar regulations to those which were in successful operation prior to the compromise act, and the contemplated tariff should not only be a measure for the purposes of revenue, but sufficient to exercise a direct conservative influence upon our importations, so as to limit them to an amount that shall be more in accordance with our actual wants and natural means of payment.

The people of the United States have lost millions upon millions of dollars in the short period of five years, by the destruction of the national currency, and the repeal of the revenue laws, and the injuries which have resulted from the altered condition of our paper currency, occasioned by the sudden creation and substitution of five hundred banks of local character, in the place of one of competent capital, which was national.

This Government, which, within a short period after the peace, so honorably extinguished its funded debt, amounting to upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, by a judicious system of imposts, is now, in peace with all the world, unable to protect the public faith by the prompt payment of its annual disbursements. And why is it thus circumstanced? Because Congress in its wisdom gave away the public revenues to foreign manufacturers and producers, and thereby secured to their protection against competition by American artists, and placed our whole population in a condition to pay tribute to foreign industry. Several of our States have also been severely crippled in their finances by the repeal of the duties, which enabled them to procure immense loans in Europe, and to embark in gigantic schemes of internal improvement far beyond their natural means of accomplishment, and which never ought to have been undertaken except by the General Government.

At least one hundred millions of dollars of our State bonds and corporate securities have been sold in Europe, or in effect exchanged for British and French manufactures; and we now find ourselves indebted for principal and interest, without possessing the ability to meet the just demands of our foreign creditors; and if the tariff had remained in force no such loans could have been negotiated, for the reason that their payment in coin would have been impracticable. To obtain capital in money is highly advantageous to a young and enterprising nation; but to borrow it at a high rate of interest, payable in goods which are worn to rags in twelve months, is a different affair.

The General Government will find it necessary to guaranty the interest upon the bonds of the few States that are unable to meet their engagements, or the national credit cannot be restored. The indebtedness of the states which are so circumstanced has been occasioned by the construction of works of great public concern, which the Government will be compelled to use freely for the transportation of the mails and other purposes, and it must contribute to their cost.

The depression of the revenue from imports by the operation of the compromise act (so called) has also had a most withering influence upon the banking system, by draining their vaults of specie for exportation, thereby destroying the foundation of their credit and usefulness to the community.

If the Exchequer should not be established, Congress might, with great advantage to the public interests, authorize the issue of Treasury bills of various denominations to be disbursed by the Government and accepted in all payments due to it. The smaller descriptions to pay by delivery and the larger by endorsement, so as to adapt them to local use and distant remittance. Such an issue would answer all the purposes of coin and be accepted everywhere cheerfully as a substitute for it, and save the Government from the payment of any interest on its amount. The credit of such an amount would be indisputable, founded as it would be upon ample revenues. And the holders should also have the privilege of funding them in a five per cent. stock redeemable in twenty years.

The Government cannot borrow money upon reasonable terms to meet its wants at this moment, and its credit should not be injured by further attempts to do so. It should rely upon its own resources, which are ample if properly applied. Let Congress create the requisite revenue and the Treasury may safely issue its notes for all it may need predicated upon such security.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,  
DENNIS A. SMITH.

As there are a great many persons who have never been so fortunate as to get a sight of the article so much admired by the ladies, called a bustle, we copy the following from the Paris Sentinel, that they may form some idea of what a bustle is like:

"A STRAY BUSTLE.—Our devil picked up a ladies bustle in the street on Thursday last, which the fair owner can have by calling at this office. That the lady may distinguish it as her own, we will give the following description. Its shape is that of a half moon, and it is about as large as a good sized belona sausage. Its cover is a piece of fine domestic, and its contents consist of wool, raw cotton, rags, wheat bran, cut straw, cows hair, little pieces of leather, and a few carpenter's shavings."

To PRESERVE MILK.—Put a spoonful of horse radish into a pan of milk, and it will remain sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will sour.

# THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.  
We would notify our subscribers that the time for advance payment is fast drawing to a close. Those of them who wish to save a dollar can do so by paying three dollars on or before the 15th September next; otherwise they will be charged four dollars.

TO DELINQUENTS.  
We have a large number of subscribers on our list who have not paid us any thing since the establishment of the Times. All such, living out of the county, who are not known by us to be good, and who do not pay up by the 15th of September next, will be stricken from our list. We have come to the conclusion that we have been working for their benefit long enough without a prospect of realizing something for our trouble.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.  
In the Senate on the 5th, the Tariff Bill was discussed by Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Evans, Woodbury and Simmons, and was finally passed, in the same shape it left the House, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Brown, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Spangue, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRobert, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Surgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

The Intelligencer, of Saturday, the 6th, alluding to the passage of the Bill by both Houses, says—  
"It will to day be laid before the President, with whom the solemn responsibility will then rest, either to sign the bill and give relief to a suffering people, and spread joy and gladness and gratitude through the land, or shutting his eyes and his heart to the public distress, refuse his assent to the bill, and plunge his country into hopeless misery. May the Giver of all Good incline his heart to wisdom, and avert a decision so calamitous."

Conjecture is busy as to the course of the President. Before the passage of the Bill, every body seemed to think that he would veto it. After that event, there are those who think he will act differently. The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, August 2, says—  
"It is matter of rumor in town that Mr. Cushing has debated the question with much zeal to day with his Excellency, and urged his sanction of the bill—that Mr. Woodbury has done the same, and that the Secretary of State is extremely anxious for its approval."

The Wheeling Gazette of Aug. 5th, says—  
"We are informed that our member of Congress (Mr. Steenrod) has written from Washington, that Mr. Tyler, contrary to all expectations, will sign this bill. If he has so written, a few days will develop how far he is in the confidence of the tenant of the White House."

We think the President will veto the Bill.

The St. Louis New Era mentions a rumor that Mr. C. F. Jackson, representative elect from this county, is a candidate for the office of President of the Bank of Missouri. The Fayette Clique is hard to "head."

In other departments of the Clique there are jarring elements which Gov. REYNOLDS failed to settle during his recent special visit. Our neighbor of the Democrat and brother H. L. Boon are both under the rose for Secretary of the Senate—Thos. L. Belt and Mr. McNair for the Clerk of the House, and four or five for the "upper and lower doors." We recommend a decision by "the gentlemen of the hat."

At Richmond, Virginia, a great improvement has been engrained on the system of "open and shut," by the junco, which we recommend to our Clique. The number of the "junco," by a recent order, has been reduced to the exact number of offices to let, so that no hungry and disappointed rebel may be left to tell the secret. We recommend this as an additional section to the "rules and regulations" of the Fayette Clique.

By the late "Columbia Patriot" we see that WILLIAM F. SWITZLER, the gentleman who has had charge of the editorial department of that paper for the last twelve months, resigns his station. We are sorry to lose such a whole-soul member of the corps editorial, particularly as a crisis is approaching when we shall need just such men, who are capable and willing "to do up business" in just such a style as he is. But, a business which "is in many respects a thankless, and in all respects a responsible one," has but few charms, we feel, and admit, and were we so situated, we should be glad to "follow in his footsteps." But it is otherwise, and since we "cannot always be with you," we tender you our well wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.  
From the "disgust" of our whig cotemporaries and crowing of our adversaries, we infer that we have been pretty decently slashed. Particulars will be given about three weeks after the first election in which we win!

JOHN C. EDWARDS!  
What in the world can you have to say about him, we think we hear the reader say when he sees the name that heads this. What has, or could he do, that would entitle him to a notice in a paper? We will tell you, good reader: he has made a speech! a speech in Congress!! Fact!—Read the following account of it. What a pity it was not made a little sooner; it might have been the means of returning him to Congress. But, to the account of the speech of the Honorable John C. Edwards, of Missouri, on the Tariff!!!  
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1842.  
A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:  
Dear Sir:—About one o'clock last night, (rather this morning) as I was returning from the theatre, after having heard Booth in his favorite character of Richard the Third, my attention was attracted by lights in the Capitol, and I immediately determined to find out what it meant.—Upon entering the Hall of the House of Representatives I found about a dozen gentlemen socially collected together, close around the Speaker's chair, listening in perfect silence to a speech from Mr. Edwards, of Missouri, upon the Tariff. Upon looking around, I found Mr. Wise among the number, with his head like a chicken's, apparently under his arm, and in a profound sleep. Dixon Lewis was also there, in a glorious state of indifference to what was going on around. J. Thompson Mason, of Md. sat with his back to the Speaker's chair, with his hat on over his eyes, and entirely unconscious of existence—in other words fast asleep. There was Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, Mr. Gwin, of Mississippi, Mr. Ridgeway, and two or three others, in the same unconscious, happy condition. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, was the only gentleman with his eyes open, and he was watching with all anxiety for the floor. Matthew Clark was seated at his post. There was no disorder—no noise—except what the speaker who had the floor made. Mr. Hopkins of Va., was in the chair. His face was turned in a different direction from the gentleman who was occupying the floor, and I afterwards learned that the last gentleman who had spoken, Mr. Caldwell, of S. C. stood upon the opposite side of the Hall, and that Mr. Edwards, who followed him, upon the other side of the room, found the Chairman in a profound and fixed sleep, with his back turned towards him, and from which position Mr. Hopkins never moved during the speech. After Mr. Edwards had concluded, some gentleman rose and moved the Committee rise. Not one word of reply was made—a death-like silence prevailed—the Chairman, clerk and members were ALL ASLEEP.

JAS. H. TURL.—We stated in our last that this gentleman had committed suicide. We learn that this is not the case. He left Fulton in a mysterious manner, and has since been heard of. When last heard of he was passing through Hannibal, and from his actions and appearance, was supposed to be deranged.

Match race—for \$100 a side—over the Fayette course, on Wednesday last.  
Wm. C. Boon's s. f. Ann Stewart, by Eclipse, dam by Paragon, 4 yrs. 1  
T. G. Moore's gr. f. Cherokee Maid, by Marmion, dam by Tecumseh, 3 yrs. 2

The gray filly was the favorite in this race, and from the way in which she left her antagonist, she fully justified the good opinion of her friends, increasing the distance between them at every jump from the start to the commencement of the last quarter stretch; when, either from instructions received, or thinking the race already won, the rider of the gray held her hard, and before he knew Ann Stewart was near him, she lapped, and won the race by less than two feet.

Time—1 56, track heavy.  
"MONTEAU HOUSE."—We would recommend this house to persons who may visit or pass through Rocheport. It is pleasantly situated, good attendance, and best of fare.

The editor of the Jefferson Inquirer and John P. Campbell are engaged in a very interesting quarrel. We think if their dispute could be made to end like the "Kilkenny cat fight," it would give "general satisfaction to the people."

Friend Switzer, in his valedictory, gives notice that he is going more extensively into the legal business. They'll be the death of you yet, them gals.

The following is an extract from a communication in the Ozark Eagle, over the signature of John P. Campbell. The communication is lengthy, and severe.—This extract shows how Campbell and Gilpin were put down at six and seven:

"But how was the South, with her population of sixty eight thousand more than the North, deprived of her due portion of delegates?" ask the eager people in every part of the country. I will tell them. A hat was taken, and the names of the four delegates on the South side of the Missouri river deposited in it, and another hat was taken, containing the names of the three delegates on the North side of the river; they drew first for the North, second for the South, again for the North, then for the South, and finally ended on the North; by which it will be seen, that by commencing and ending on the North hat, the South got two and the North three."

That was what might be called a "dead open and shut."

The following is the official return from the Senatorial district composed of Randolph and Chariton.

	Port.	Wilson.
Randolph,	528	580
Chariton,	436	353
	964	933

The editor of the Democrat admits—by his silence—that he misrepresented Dr. Scott.—Why did he do it? If he don't tell, we will.

## ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship Great Western, Captain Hosken, arrived at New York on Saturday morning about half past eight o'clock, having left Bristol on the 16th July.  
The distress and suffering in Ireland continues to a fearful extent, in addition to which an alarming fever of a most malignant and unconquerable nature prevails among the poorer classes in some districts. From five to eight persons in a family were frequently lying sick at the same moment. Hunger and pestilence appeared to be struggling for the mastery.

Death of the Duke of Orleans.  
The French papers are almost exclusively filled with lamentations on account of the accidental death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans. This nobleman was no less conspicuous for his amiable qualities of mind and heart, which endeared him to all ranks of society with whom circumstances brought his Royal Highness into contact, than for his courage, coolness, and gallantry in the field, whilst his frank and manly demeanor, and unaffected affability, secured him the respect of the bitterest political opponents of his family. It appears that he was to review several regiments on the 13th July, and on that morning got into a carriage intending to go to Neuilly to take leave of the King and Queen. On arriving near the Porte Maillot one of the horses took fright, and the others becoming alarmed, set off at great speed up the Chemin de la Revolte. The Prince seeing his danger, jumped from the carriage, alighting on the ground with both feet, but he immediately staggered and fell with his head on the pavement. He was taken to an adjoining house, senseless, when he was soon surrounded by the King and the other members of the Royal family. The Prince died about four in the afternoon.

Royal Agricultural Society of England—Speech of Mr. Everett.  
The great dinner of the members and friends of this society took place at Bristol on the 14th July, at which upwards of 2400 persons were present. The dinner was attended by a number of noblemen and members of Parliament, and among the rest by the American Minister, Mr. EVERETT. After the healths of the Queen and members of the Royal Family had been responded to, the Chairman made a few remarks highly complimentary to the people of the United States, and after alluding to the good feeling existing between the two countries, proposed the health of Mr. EVERETT, the American Minister.

The toast was received by the immense multitude with long and repeated cheering—after which Mr. EVERETT rose amid a tumult of applause, and addressed the company at some length, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by long and loud cheers. When he took his seat the whole company rose and continued to cheer for several minutes, when Mr. Everett again rose and made some further remarks, which were applauded throughout.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.  
The steam packet Columbia has arrived at Boston, making the passage in 10 days and 12 hours, and bringing papers three days later than the Great Western.

There is no news of great importance since the sailing of the Great Western. Parliament had under consideration the subjects of the distress of the country, the Colliers' bill, and the bill for the protection of Her Majesty. The last had passed the House of Lords, and returned to the Commons with several amendments. The Colliers bill was exciting great interest and some feeling and opposition from the quarters it most affected.

FRANCE.  
The late Duke of Orleans was the eldest son of the King of the French, and of her present Majesty the Queen of the French, who is daughter of Ferdinand, King of the two Sicilies. The deceased was a native of Palermo, having been born in that city on the 2d of September, 1810.

Louis Philippe has now a family of six children, (exclusive of the late lamented Duke of Orleans) four of whom are sons, viz: the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. The present heir apparent to the throne of France is the young Comte de Paris, the eldest child of the late Duke of Orleans, who was born in August, 1838, and is consequently in his fourth year. His younger brother, the infant Duke de Chartres, was born on the 9th of November, 1840.

The late Duke of Orleans married in June, 1837, the Princess Helena of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by whom he had the two sons above mentioned.

AMSTERDAM, July 12.  
The first hand transactions in Tobacco last week consisted of 213 hhd. Maryland, and a cargo of 500 hhd. Kentucky, sold on contract; the trade however remained remarkably quiet, and prices uncertain. Our imports amounted to about 1200 hhd. Kentucky, and 415 hhd. Virginia from New Orleans, and about 700 hhd. Maryland from Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.  
Tobacco Trade—Virginia Leaf.—With the exception of a few orders from Flanders, and for which about 230 hhd. were bought, consisting of common to ordinary qualities at 1-1-4d to 2-3-4d, and ordinary to middling 3d to 3-1-4d, nothing worthy of notice took place last month. For home trade and bonding very little was done, for sale about 40 hhd. were taken. It is expected that if the proposed act now before parliament be passed, preventing all descriptions of mixture in the manufacture of water, little doubt can be entertained that the trade will pay more attention to good and strong dry qualities; the stock of this class of Tobacco being very small, and should the forthcoming crop turn out bad, as is said to be the case, it will become much more valuable than at present.