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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED,

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☞ GLEANINGS FROM A GATHERED HARVEST: By M. M. NOAH, forms an open 12mo. volume of 216 pages, in which the careless reader will find entertainment—perchance instruction. Maj. Noah is a kindly observer, a shrewd practical economist, evidently a good husband and father, and an easy, flowing paragraphist. His notions are not at all transcendental—he writes what the world accepts for agreeable, lively, useful common sense, and always stops when he has done—a rare good quality in one who has encountered the temptations which beset the Editor of a Daily in the immense range of topics which he is required to treat off hand, a column an hour, without leisure for study or reflection. The keenest readers of these 'Gleanings' will be those who have met most of them ungleaned, in the course of the Major's long and stirring Editorial career. (C. Wells, 56 Gold-st.)

☞ GOODRICH'S NATIONAL GEOGRAPHY, including abundant and lucid Maps in the same volume, has been some days before us. It has many points of superiority over any School Geography we ever examined, and it seems to us the easiest and best for both learner and teacher. As we have not seen all Geographies, nor thoroughly scrutinized this, we can only say positively that it is a work of manifest excellence. It cannot fail to make its way to a liberal share of popular favor. (Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl-st.)

☞ LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND, from the Norman Conquest, with Anecdotes of their Courts: By AGNES STRICKLAND, Vol. VIII. has just been issued by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia.

☞ THE LETTERS OF REV. JOHN NEWTON, London; To which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life. By Rev. RICHARD CECIL, A. M. are published in one close octavo of 380 pages by R. Carter, 58 Canal st. The Memoirs are deeply interesting to pious minds, while the Letters have already become standard writings with the 'Evangelical' School. The edition is cheaply got up—we think a little *too* cheaply—by Mr. Carter, and will doubtless diffuse more widely the fame and influence of the revered author.

☞ MODERN COOKERY, in all its branches, by ELIZA ACTON, revised and prepared for American Housekeepers by Mrs. S. J. HALE, is issued by Lea & Blanchard, Phila. We believe it is a good compend of the most approved culinary maxims and directions, though we cannot advise our readers to *eat* all the dishes that these directions contemplate. Turbot *a la creme*, haunches of Venison, and Lemon Pudding they may eat moderately if they can get them—the Venison being not too old, especially in its *post-mortem* state; but Mushroom Sauce, Lobster Butter, Mushroom Forcemeat, &c. they must eat at their discretion, not ours, which is manifested by letting them alone. (Pp. 404 large 12mo.)

☞ THE JUVENILE CHOIR. A Selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, Italian, French, English and American composers, designed for Public and Private Schools, by GEO. KINGSLEY, Author of the 'Social Choir,' &c. is published by A. S. Barnes & Co.—The wood-cut on the title-page is rather hideous, but that does not affect the Music.

☞ THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE, being a compilation from the works of Popular English Authors from Walton to the present time," is published in a very neat 18mo. of 224 pages by Burgess, Stringer & Co.—Having other fish to fry, we cannot read it, but we are half inclined to think Angling a cruel game of mingled skill and chance.

"Phonography."....No. IV.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

DEAR SIR: The following is the question which I have to answer in this communication: Is Mr. Pitman's Phonography applicable to all the known languages, so that they may be read by it with perfect ease, and mathematical exactness? I maintain, unhesitatingly upon the following proofs, that this result is not obtained even in its application to the English language.

In the first instance, there are *fourteen* different primitive and distinct simple sounds which are all found in the English language—and Mr. Pitman gives only *eleven* sounds, represented by eleven arbitrary parasite signs.—How then can the language be written with *mathematical* exactness, with *three* primitive sounds wanting? To this it may be answered, "that it is written closely enough for practical purposes." Granted. But still, it is not complete and perfect.

Secondly: There are *twelve* different primitive corresponding or equivalent nasals, all of which are distinctly found and pronounced in thousands of English words, and for which there is not a single *special* and distinct sign in the whole of Mr. Pitman's System! He makes all his derivated nasals with the articulation signs *n*, *m* and *ng*, evidenly supposing that the strong nasals belong exclusively to foreign languages. But, in return, he confounds the articulated sounds 'Wea' and 'Yea' with the simple primitive sounds, and makes for them *nineteen* arbitrary modified vowel or sound-signs, while the same Wea and Yea are susceptible of no less than nearly *four hundred* modifications as regular articulations!

As to the Spanish *Jota* and *Xe*, *Zeta*, and *Ch*; the Portuguese *oh* and *ne*; the Italian *gl*, and Portuguese *lh*; the oriental *kh*; The German, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese *ons*; the Celtic and Gaelic *q'e'h'* and several other foreign characteristics which I do not find in the System, I will not speak of them at present, for those which have been thought of by the author have been provided for—the majority of them at least—in such an anti-phonographic and inefficient manner, as would require too long an analysis to point out, in my limited space, their inefficiency.

It is the same with regard to this other most important consideration: the means of giving the proper *accent* to the foreign words. It is well known that no foreign language can be correctly read or spoken, by a foreigner, without a knowledge of the proper accent, besides that of pronunciation, so as to be rightly understood by a native. Mr. Pitman provides for this indispensable requisite (rule 195) by making "a short tine line close to the vowel sign," adding thus a new parasite sign to the numerous ones already encumbering so heavily the consonant signs, and therefore "avoiding confusion by making it still more confused."

However, the principle which is implied in this beautiful art is so promising of beneficent consequences, that it must not be discountenanced on account of Mr. Pitman's errors or insufficiencies. But what is to be done in the present circumstances? A great deal of curiosity is now silently brooding in the community on this interesting subject. Should we, in our impatience, adopt Mr. Pitman's System, notwithstanding its palpable imperfections?

Suppose, Mr. Editor, that there should exist another system having none of the defects of Mr. Pitman's, and possessing all the requisites enumerated in my second communication, would it not be judicious for those in our community who feel an interest in the subject to avail themselves of an opportunity that might be afforded them to examine and compare for themselves, before embarking in the study of wrong principles which, when once impressed upon the mind, would be so troublesome to eradicate or correct, to say nothing of valuable time irretrievably lost?

In answer to this question, I will simply state a fact which I have no doubt will be received with satisfaction by all the friends of progress. I have been favored with the communication of a system of "Phonography" which, after a careful and mature examination, I have found to possess all the characteristic features, which I shall point out in my next and concluding communication.

Yours, respectfully, H. W.

NAVAL.—Since our last publication the following men-of-war have arrived in this harbor: Steam frigate Mississippi, from Boston; steamer Princeton, from Philadelphia, and ships John Adams from New-York, St. Marys and Falmouth on a cruise in the Gulf. [Pensacola Gaz. Aug. 25.

☞ The U. S. steam frigate *Princeton*, Commander Engle, 24 days from Philadelphia, arrived here on the 19th inst. We learn that the Princeton came out under sail. [Pensacola Gazette.

SUICIDE.—A Mr. Burton (colored) committed suicide Wednesday at New Brunswick, N. J.—No cause assigned.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Caledonia.

Cotton Firm—American Provisions in demand—The Flour Market unsettled.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult. The most important News by this arrival is the continued demand and firm prices obtained for American Cotton.

From *Willmer & Smith's European Times* we make up the following Summary:

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.—Hon. Louis McLane, not having been able to command a suitable residence, has been staying at Thomas's Hotel, where he still remains. On the 5th ult. he was presented to the Foreign Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen; and on the 8th he attended at Buckingham Palace, where he delivered his credentials to her Majesty, and was most graciously, and even kindly received. Mr. McLane was present in his place in the House of Lords, amongst the *corps diplomatique*, on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament by the Queen. The retiring Minister, Mr. Everett, has been extremely popular since he first arrived, and he leaves with the regret and the esteem of all the parties who have had occasion to come in personal contact with him. The new Minister, says the European Times, has this great advantage over most of his predecessors—that he has filled the same high office at the British court before, and is personally and familiarly known to all the leading members not only of the Government, but of the Opposition. Indeed, since his appearance in London, he has been waited upon and received the congratulations of many distinguished members of the aristocracy, who knew him in a similar capacity some twelve or fourteen years ago. This kindly feeling towards the new Minister has found expression in complimentary notices of his arrival in most of the daily and weekly papers. The representative of the American Government entertains, therefore, upon the discharge of his onerous duties under circumstances, in a personal point of view, the most favorable that can be conceived. That he will acquit himself to the satisfaction of his countrymen we fervently hope and believe. He has a difficult game to play—clear heads and wily diplomatists to contend with. The stakes are worth the exertion of all the intellect the ablest statesman can put forth; and if the new Minister can bring the Oregon affair to a satisfactory conclusion—if he can satisfy the great nation he represents, and the Ministers with whom he has to drive the bargain—he will deserve, and will questionless receive, the highest meed of approbation and honor which a free people can bestow, or a high and honorable ambition aspire to.

THE HARVEST.

The season continues a fruitful subject for augury. The character of the weather during the last, differs but little from that of the preceding fortnight. Alternate days of rain, and the absence of it, keep the weather-wise on the *qui vive*. Of sunshine there has been little; the temperature continues low, and the process of ripening is necessarily tedious. The Corn markets continue to rise slowly, and the state of uncertainty still deters speculation on a large scale. The later the harvest, as we had occasion to remark, the greater the risk about the yield. In many parts of the country the heavy falls of rain have prostrated the Corn, and the absence of warmth prevents the injury from being adequately, or even partially, repaired. Even in the southernmost parts of the island harvest operations can scarcely be said to have commenced. The daily papers fill column after column about the "weather and the crops," and public attention is fixed intently on the result. The best accounts come from Ireland. There are many who say that the injury thus far has been irreparable, and that a fortnight's fair weather would still go far to repair it.—The potato crop in the northern counties has providentially been luxuriant this year. This, in itself, is a great blessing, for that esculent enters largely into the food of the laboring classes, and in the event of bread attaining a high figure, potatoes would go far as a substitute.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Her Majesty has at length set out upon her long projected visit to the continent, after having dismissed the peers and the representatives of the people from their arduous labors during a protracted session to the employment of a welcome recess.

The royal *cortege* left Buckingham palace shortly after four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and passing through Pimlica and Vauxhall bridge, proceeded at a rapid rate towards Woolwich, where the Royal yacht and her consort, the Black Eagle, lay in readiness to convey the royal party to Antwerp. Her Majesty stepped on board at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and the royal yacht having let go her moorings, dropped gallantly down the river, amidst the roaring of cannon, followed by the Black Eagle and Porquepine Government steamer.

They remained at Sea Beach during the night, weighed anchor on Sunday morning, passed through the Nore at half past four o'clock, and were seen 40 miles above Flushing about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and arrived off Antwerp about a quarter to six on Sunday evening amidst the customary salutes, and the royal party were immediately visited by the authorities, but did not land that night. Her Majesty had a very rough passage, and the rain fell so heavily as in a great measure to prevent her from being on deck during the voyage. Immediately on her arrival her Majesty despatched letters announcing it to the King of the Belgians and the King of Prussia.

The next morning about a quarter to seven the Queen and Prince Albert came on shore amidst a royal salute and the cheering of the crew of the yacht and of the three other steamers (who manned the yards) as well as of the spectators on shore.—Both her Majesty and his Royal Highness looked remarkably well. The royal visitors and their suite proceeded in carriages down the Canal au Beurre, the Vielle Marche au Ble, the Place Verte, and the Meir, to the railway station, and where the royal train, (a magnificent one) was waiting to convey them to Malines, the central point of the Belgian Railway, and the one selected for the interview between Queen Victoria and their Belgian Majesties. The King and Queen of the Belgians accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, awaited the arrival of their august visitors in the large sitting-room of the station.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued, on Saturday, the 9th August, with the usual ceremonies, by her Majesty in person. Her Majesty, in a clear and distinct tone, read the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rejoice that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in parliament.

"In closing this laborious session, I must express to you my warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare.

"I have given my cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of manufactures.

"The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an immediate loss of revenue, but I trust that its effect in stimulating commercial enterprise, and enlarging the means of consumption, will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice.

"I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unremitting attention which you have bestowed on the measures recommended by me to your consideration at the commencement of the session, for improving and extending the means of Academical education in Ireland.

"You may rely upon my determination to carry those measures into execution in the manner best calculated to inspire confidence in the institutions which have received your sanction, and to give effect to your earnest desire to promote the welfare of that part of my dominions.

"From all foreign powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active cooperation between the two powers, afford a better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success in the attainment of an object for which this country has made so many sacrifices.

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the current year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"On your return to your several Counties duties will devolve scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve you.

"I feel assured that you will promote and confirm, by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country.

"In the discharge of all the functions entrusted to you for the public welfare, you may confidently rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate those religious and moral principles which are the surest foundation of our security and happiness."

The LORD CHANCELLOR—It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that the present Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 2d of October next, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 2d of October next.

Her Majesty then rose from the throne, and the royal procession left the House in the same manner in which it entered.

Her Majesty left the House of Lords at half-past two o'clock. The procession returned in the same order in which it quitted Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty looked in excellent health, as also did Prince Albert. Her Majesty wore a splendid tiara of diamonds on her head, a brilliant necklace and stomacher, and a dress of white satin. Altogether, the scene within the House was of a most imposing description.

CHINESE RANSOM MONEY.—A fresh instalment of the Chinese ransom money, which was brought to England by the Cambria, arrived in London on the 4th instant. The whole of the ransom, consisting of 2,000,000 dollars, which was deposited in 500 boxes, and weighed about 62 hundred weight, was conveyed by the South Western railway, under a military guard. On its arrival it was placed in ten wagons, each drawn by four horses, and taken to the mint. There is another portion of Sycee silver expected, which will be the last of the ransom.

Willmer's News Letter says:—"Ministers have acted with great vigor and promptitude in Ireland by dismissing Mr. Watson from the Deputy Lieutenancy of a County for attending an Orange meeting and publicly recommending the re-establishment of a society under the ban of the law. They seemed determined to administer even handed justice to Orangemen and Repealers. The great Orange meeting held at Enniskillen, on Tuesday, was a failure, and the Repeal agitation is falling away in interest and revenue. 10,000 persons were present.

CHINESE CURIOSITIES.—It is reported that the agent of Mr. Barnum, London, has purchased the Chinese Collection belonging to Mr. Dunn, and that he intends adding it immediately to his Museum in New-York.

INDIAN CORN.—Mr. E. Escott has given notice, that early next session he will move a resolution that maize and Indian corn be imported into this country free of duty.

IRELAND.

Ireland still bewilders the quid-nunces. The great Orange demonstration took place at Enniskillen on the 12th instant. The affair, as regards numbers, was a failure, but there was no lack of oratory or enthusiasm. The "140,000 armed men" that the *Dublin Evening Mail*, in its poetical warmth, conjured up, were like Falstaff's men in buckram on Kendal-green, nowhere; but there were, nevertheless, some eight or ten thousand on the ground, for the purpose of declaring their hatred of Popery and their inner repudiation of Repeal. The aristocracy of the Orange party, awed by the dismissal of Mr. Watson, the Orange magistrate, stood aloof, from an unwillingness to brave the frowns of official power; and their absence was ill supplied by others possessed of more courage and less discretion. All O'Connell's efforts to twine the orange and the green round the same stem are fruitless, and henceforth will appear absurd. The opposing races cannot, will not, amalgamate. The passions, prejudices, and feelings that most stir the souls of men appear to forbid it. They may be wondered at and lamented, but the fact is glaring, undeniable. Strange, that the use or abuse of our common Christianity should place the sons of the same soil in dreary antagonism, and make them utterly oblivious of the first of Christian virtues—charity and love.

Mr. O'Connell is rusticating at Darrynane. In his retirement, however, the mind shares not the body's rest. He has sent a missive to the Repeal Association, which rings the parliamentary knell of some of the most able and accomplished Irish members in the British Parliament. Shiel, Wyse, Sergeant Murphy, *et genus omne*, have, in this missive, received their political death warrants. True, they are not mentioned by name, but their fate is not the less certain. They have this alternative—to join the Repeal Association or bid a last adieu to Irish constituencies. They prefer, it seems, the latter. Mr. O'Connell's policy now is—"Those that are not with me are against me." He expects to return sixty pledged Repealers at the next general election, who are to figure in London, not in Westminster; and he exhorts, entreats, nay, supplicates, the most pressing attention to the registries. He may succeed, but will this move be a whit more successful than his previous ones? To judge of the future by the past, the question only admits of one answer—no! If Irishmen are to repeal the Union, it must be done by *blows*. But their leader abhors the process—*ergo*, he will never attain his object.

The representatives of the Morning papers, sent to the Continent to trace her Majesty's steps, and "dodge" her wherever she goes, for the special enlightenment of John Bull at home, perform their duties with surpassing fidelity. Never did vulture hover o'er his prey with more untiring assiduity. The last accounts left her at Cologne, where the King of Prussia was paying his royal guest the most marked attention. She was about to proceed to Coblentz, then to Stolzenfels, and after making a short stay at the latter place, will make for Prince Albert's paternal quarters at Coburg and Gotha.

FRANCE.

The King and Royal Family are at the Chateau d'Eu, where the Princess of Saxe Coburg has been safely delivered of a son.

A declaration of war by Mexico against the United States is the great point discussed by the Paris papers. *La Presse* regards that act as a puerile demonstration, calculates upon the support of Mexico by Great Britain, and recommends that France observe the strictest neutrality. The other opposition prints discuss the matter much in the same strain.

From the private correspondence of the European Times.

PARIS, August 15.

Among the subjects which Messieurs les Journalistes have amused themselves by discussing, the annexation of Texas to the United States occupies a not unimportant place. The *Journal des Debats*, the great Government organ, and the *Globe*, another Government print, have made no comments on the matter; but all the other newspapers speak of it as a great triumph to American diplomacy, and a great check to what they designate British ambition.

On the Oregon question, several of the newspapers have given articles, but without urging anything new.—*La Presse*, however, which you may recollect I mentioned some time ago, had declared against the pretensions of America to the Oregon territory, now says that he has no doubt that if the American Government be firm, it will obtain every concession it may choose to demand from England; for, adds the *Presse*, England, so haughty to Europe, invariably cedes everything to America, that America insists upon having.

There has been a most disastrous fire in a dependence of the dockyard in Toulon, in which marine stores and property belonging to the Government was destroyed to the amount of upwards of £100,000 sterling. According to general belief, the fire is the work of the convicts, who are employed in the dock yards.

Louis Phillippe's daughter, the Princess Clementina, married to a young prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, cousin of Prince Albert of England, has lately been delivered of a son. Louis Phillippe's progeny is increasing at an immense rate, for all his married children present him, on an average, with three or four grandchildren every year. There is no prospect of his dynasty becoming extinct for want of heirs.

France is making very rapid progress as a commercial nation. A recent official return shows a great increase both in importations and exportations. In 1842, the amount of importations was, in round figures, 846 millions; in 1843, 845 millions; in 1844, 867 millions. Exportations in 1842 were 644 millions; in 1843, 657 millions; in 1844, 797 millions. In mechanical inventions also she is "going a-head" at a rapid rate.

The Minister of Marine has lately appointed a commission to inquire whether it would not be expedient, in consequence of the great demand for iron, to cause reductions to be made in the import duties on foreign iron, so as to enable it to be employed extensively in ship-building. Though the supply of iron has within the last few years more than doubled in this country, still it is not quite sufficient to meet the extensive demand occasioned by the number of railways projected and in course of execution; whilst, if the Marine Department were to give orders for such an immense quantity as it would require for ship-building, it would become intolerably dear. Hence the appointment of the commission to see whether foreign iron may not be admitted on such reduced terms as, whilst doing no injury to the ironmasters of France, shall prevent iron itself from becoming too costly.

Another tribe of Indians, the Ojibbeways, have arrived in Paris, and will, no doubt, give public exhibitions like the Iowas. M. Catlin, the great traveler among the Indian tribes, is still here, and his exhibition of Indian paintings and curiosities is still open. It is somewhat singular that both he and Little Wolf, the chief of the Iowa tribe that he brought to Paris, should both have lost their wives in this city. Much sympathy has been shown to M. Catlin, not alone by his countrymen, but by the English and the Parisians. With respect to Little Wolf, everything was done to console him when here, and, since his departure, a very elegant monument has been erected to the memory of his wife, in the cemetery of Montmatre.

A fine vessel called the Prince de Joinville has been added to those that ply between New-York and Marseilles. It is commanded by Captain Lawrence. It was inaugurated, if I may use the expression, by a splendid breakfast given in its cabin, by Captain Lawrence, to the authorities and some of the principal mercantile men of the good town of Marseilles. Toasts to the King of the French, to the President of the United States, to New-York, to Marseilles, to the company to whom the vessel belongs, were drank in bumpers of sparkling Champagne and stout Burgundy.

Fanny Elsler, the charming *danseuse*, so idolized in the United States, has bought a delicious residence on the banks of the Lake Como. Tagioni has also a residence in the same beautiful spot, and the immortal Pasta has resided there for years.

Rosio, the celebrated sculptor, has just departed this life, deeply regretted. He was certainly one of the most eminent sculptors of our times. His works occupy a foremost place in the public and private galleries of this country. He first became known in the time of Napoleon, and executed several important works for the *grand house*. On his downfall, Louis XVIII. gave him many extensive commands, created him a Baron, and showered on him many marks of royal favor. Charles X. also was a great patron to him, and Louis Philippe, than whom there is not a more munificent patron of artists, did not forget him. Thus we see that four monarchs of France, regardless of political prejudices, did honor to themselves in honoring a great artist.

No newspaper press in the world maintains a higher, nor so high a position as the press of France. Journalism here, indeed, is "the high road to the most eminent offices in the state, and to that dazzling possession which men prize so much—political power. The esteem in which it is regarded by the public, is, no doubt, owing, not alone to the talent it constantly manifests, but to the absence of personal abuse, which is but too common in the newspapers of America and England. A melancholy exception, however, to the courtesy which generally characterizes the conduct of journalists towards each other has taken place this week, on the part of the *Globe* and the *Presse*, both Conservative organs. The *Globe* has succeeded in getting up a company for establishing a daily newspaper larger than has ever yet been seen in France, and this has so annoyed the *Presse*, which dreads, no doubt, the rivalry, that it attacked it violently. From this attack, the editors of the *Globe* and the *Presse* got to personal abuse, calling each other swindlers and liars, and many other charming things. I have been intimately acquainted with the Parisian press for a long time, but I think I never knew two influential journals forget themselves so far as to use such vulgar slang.

Apropos of newspapers, there are now before the public projects to establish new daily journals, to be called the *Progress*, the *Gazette of Commerce*, the *World*, the *Sun*, the *Epoque*, and I believe one or two others. It is difficult to conceive what hopes of success these journals can hope to have.

Rieley and his children, from the United States, have recommenced their popular performances at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, and attract as great crowds as they did some months back.

The strike of the journeymen carpenters for an increase of wages has not yet terminated, though it is drawing to a close, many masters having been compelled to submit to the demand of the workmen. The trade generally, it is believed, will follow the example. Several workmen are in prison awaiting to be tried for "coalition," in connexion with the strike. Coalition by the French law is severely punished, and unfortunately the definition of it is such, that it is difficult to say what is not coalition.

A dinner was given on Sunday last by certain electors of Saint Pierre-sur-Divès and Méridon, to M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A law has lately been passed for calling in the pieces of money with the letter N. representing two sous. As a very great proportion of these pieces are bad, there is great difficulty in passing them, certain of the Government offices rejecting all that are notoriously bad. In many cases, indeed, tradesmen refuse to accept them at all, and this occasions serious embarrassment to the poor, among whom exclusively this money circulates. In one town yesterday, some workingmen were so exasperated at the refusal of the keeper of a wine shop to accept payment in the condemned pieces, that they smashed his windows, and would have smashed him also, had not an armed force prevented them. As this kind of money, the bad as well as the good, has so long been a general circulation, it is to be regretted, that, in calling it in, the Government cannot devise some means of saving the holders of it, and especially the poor, from loss.

All the newspapers of yesterday are occupied with the declaration of war made by Mexico against the United States, intelligence of which reached Paris the previous evening. They are pretty nearly unanimous in the opinion that the war, if war there be, will soon be terminated, the immense power of the United States government enabling it to impose silence as soon as ever it pleases on its diminutive and bellicose opponent. Even the *Journal des Debats*, which, as a government organ, views the annexation of Texas with any thing but favor, says—the only comment it makes on the matter—*Dans l'Etat ou se trouve le Mexique, nous ne croyons pas qu'il faille attacher une extreme importance a une telle declaration.* The *Constitutionnel* thinks neither Mexico nor America can do great harm to each other, and that the business will be settled after Mexico shall have seized a few American vessels, and America sent a few bombs into Vera Cruz. The *Presse* contemptuously designates the declaration of war as a "fanfaronnade" that no one can regard seriously. *The Commerce* declares that war will be suicidal to Mexico, and condemns the part taken by the French and English governments in opposition to the annexation of Texas. The *National*, the Republican organ, contends that America was perfectly justified in accepting Annexation, and that therefore the denunciations of the Mexican government in its proclamations are unfounded; it declares that England has more interest in Mexico making war upon the United States than Mexico herself, but it declares that not even with the assistance of England can Mexico maintain a long campaign. The *Siecle* and other journals entertain similar opinions. The *Globe*, the organ of M. Guizot, is the only newspaper that does not go the same length—it says that, though it does not think Mexico strong enough to prevent annexation by force, still it can maintain a maritime war which will be "fun enough" for the United States.

In private society the opinion is generally entertained that Mexico can do nothing, or almost nothing.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 6.

The Queen has gone to the Basque provinces; but Narvaez would not consent to this visit until the physicians had declared that it was absolutely necessary. At St. Sebastian, where the Queen intends to make the longest stay, her Majesty will be visited by the Duc de Nemours and his Duchesse. The visit is said to be one of friendship; but no doubt the future Regent of France will make it serve any political purpose his father may have in view. The Queen will be back at Madrid by the middle of September.

There are conspiracies, and rumors of conspiracies, as usual. Several arrests have been made, some of persons who have occupied eminent civil and military employment. At Malaga there has been an attempt at insurrection, but it was suppressed.

Ministers have dissolved the Senate by a decree inserted in the *Gazette* of the 8th. They have made a concession to Rome relative to the appointment of bishops, which has caused considerable dissatisfaction. They have adopted measures for raising taxes in certain provinces, which will undoubtedly give rise to great excitement, if not to breaches of the peace. The measures in themselves are not unjust, but they are ill-timed. Narvaez, however, hesitates at nothing which he thinks likely to extend or maintain his influence.

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, August 10.

Switzerland is in a most agitated state, notwithstanding public order is generally speaking, established and maintained. The exasperation that exists between the religious and the radical party is most intense, and there seems every probability that nothing less than fighting it out will put and end to it. Alas! that fellow-countrymen should bear such hostility to each other, as to be inclined to shed each other's blood.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, August 5.

The Zollverein is continuing its deliberations, and, according to what we hear, the discussions are both warm and long. The minor States stick up lustily for high protective duties, but Prussia is understood to be in favor of moderation. She has only one vote, the same as the most trumpery and insignificant State, but her influence is exceedingly great.

Our King left here some days ago to superintend the preparations making on the banks of the Rhine for the reception of the Queen of England.

Next to the Queen's visit, all the talk is about the inauguration of the statue of Beethoven at Bonn. There will be a series of gigantic concerts, in which all the musical professors of the nations of Europe will take part, and which will be attended by the most distinguished personages of Europe. Queen Victoria and the King of Prussia are expected to attend also. The people at Bonn are reaping a splendid harvest, and they are deeding your foolish countrymen in glorious style. One man, I understand, has sold a mass of dirty bricks and mortar at an incredible price, by stating that they came from the house of Beethoven. Every Englishman, woman and child, has got a bit of brick, or a bit of mortar, which he, and she, and it, ought to prize dearly, for it has cost dear enough.

COMMERCIAL.

The Produce markets continue active, and on the week's business West India Sugars have advanced fully 1s. per cwt. The deliveries continue large, while the arrivals are comparatively meagre. At present, in the London market, the stock is only about 2,000 hhds. and tierces in advance of last year. Nearly 3,000 hhds. and tierces were sold this week in the metropolis at the improved rates. The markets present a firm appearance, as the grocers buy liberally, and prices have an upward tendency. A good deal of speculation is going on in the primary articles of produce, which is one reason of the firmness which exists. The demand for Mauritius Sugar has also been considerable, at higher rates, and the stock, which at one time was large, is rapidly declining. For East India Sugars there has also been considerable inquiry, and the advance has been 2s. to 3s. per cwt. This is owing to the stocks having fallen so low—much below those of the corresponding period last year.—West India Coffee fully maintains the quotations, and the stock on hand is below that of last year. East India and foreign Coffees are looking up. Rice is rising from a supposed deficiency in the potato crop in some parts of the country.

The unsettled state of the weather has made its influence partially felt in the Money market. A disposition to sell rather than to buy stock exists, and the price of the public Securities, under the influence of this feeling, has given way. Consols for Money are at 90 to ½; for Account 90½ to ¾. The Foreign market also presents a flat appearance. The settlement in the Railway share market has caused Money to improve in value, and some of the Discount houses in Lombard street have brought some of their surplus deposits into requisition.—The last Railway Share account, nevertheless, has gone off well, and the settlement was on more satisfactory than might have been anticipated. In some quarters high rates, it is said, were paid for accommodation on the part of those who wanted to meet their engagements.

Many of the great towns—Leeds, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool, for example—continue mad with the excitement of Railway speculation.

The continental markets, acted upon by the state of the weather in this country, continue to rise, and in France and Belgium, the same physical causes—wet and cold—have been more or less at work to deteriorate the crops as in England. The result is, that all eyes are now turned to the United States and Canada, from both of which countries ample supplies are looked for. Fortunately for us, the nominal duty on Canadian Flour, will greatly facilitate its transmission to England, and if that country is unable to furnish an adequate amount of "bread stuffs," the wheat-growing States of the Union can readily send their produce into Canada by means of the lakes, and thus avoid the operation of our Corn-law sliding scale. Large quantities of Flour, it is anticipated, the growth of the United States, will thus find its way to England by the waters of the St. Lawrence. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that a course so circuitous should be forced upon the American merchants; but as the object of English law is to make bread artificially dear, by throwing insurmountable obstacles in the way of a legitimate traffic in the article, the evasion will be readily excused, if not by a rigid morality, certainly by the laws of necessity and interest—strong motives with mercantile men.

A glance at our ample Corn Market reports will show that the rise in price has been gradual and unexciting.—Speculators will act cautiously, remembering, probably, the fate of those who, in former years, dabbled not not alone to their cost, but to Stoizenfels, and after making a short stay at the latter place, will make for Prince Albert's paternal quarters at Coburg and Gotha.

The first fall in the duty occurred last week, after being stationary many months, and as the averages will, no doubt, continue to rise weekly—at the sailing of the last packet the six weeks' average, on which the duty is levied, was 48s., and it is now 51s.—the fall in the duty will be uniform. At present the duty is 10s a quarter on Foreign Wheat, and on Flour 11s. 5½d. per barrel. One reason why prices have not advanced more rapidly has been, that the farmers are found to have had in their possession, and to have brought to market, a greater quantity of last year's Corn than it was previously believed existed in their granaries.

The Cotton market, it will be seen, is tolerably steady, with a fair demand, and the prices of last week have been fully maintained. Indeed, on some of the more common descriptions of American, a slight advance has taken place. The market on Saturday and yesterday was quiet, as the news by the steamer had not much apparent effect upon it. On the spot the sales amounted to 5,000 bags, yesterday about 4,000. Prices have undergone no change.

MARKETS.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON.—The transactions in American securities in London, since the publication of our paper for the Steamship "Hibernia," have been but limited—the market has been less active than described in our report of the 26th ult. We, however, anticipate a better feeling, as the news which reached London on the 16th, per "Britannia," relative to the positive payment of the interest of the Pennsylvania debts, gave great satisfaction, and was one of the prominent subjects of conversation in the money circles of the British metropolis on that day,—its effect, we anticipate, will have a favourable influence on the American paper now held by European capitalists.

Transactions in the following Stocks have been effected, since our last, at the quotations annexed:—

		Redeemable.	
New York.....5 ₩ cent	1855	.....	} 90 ex div
" .....5 "	1856	.....	
Pennsylvania 5 "		.....70...71	ex div
Louisiana.....5 "	Baring & Co	1844-47-50-52	80 .. —
INCORPORATED BANKS.		Charters Cease.	
United States.....5 ₩ cent		.....	22½ .. —

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—*Report for the week ending August 8.*—The market has been pretty steady this week. The state of the weather has occasionally caused a slight depression, but we close with the prices of last Friday firmly supported. 7,700 American and and 700 Pernams have been taken on speculation; and 3,000 American and 500 Pernams for export. Amount of sales 36,960 bales.

Another report.—There has been a steady though not extensive demand from the trade throughout, and a good business has been done, both on speculation and for export. Prices continue without any change for all descriptions. Speculators have taken 7,700 American and 700 Pernambuco, and exporters 2,300 American and 500 Pernambuco. Total number of sales, 36,960 bales.

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15.—There has been throughout the whole of this week a steady demand for nearly all descriptions of Cotton, and we close with the prices of last Friday being very fully maintained. No doubt in many instances a slight advance has been paid for the common qualities of American. 8,400 American have been taken on speculation, and 2,300 American for export. The total number of sales during the week amount to 41,920 bales.

Another Report.—There has again been a good demand throughout the week, and prices of all descriptions remain without change. Speculators have taken 8,400 American, and Exporters 2,300 American. Sales for the week, 41,490 bales.

REPORT OF THE COTTON MARKET AUG. 18.—The news received by the Britannia has produced no material effect upon this market. The sales on Saturday were 5000 bales, of which 1000 or upwards were bought by speculators; to-day about 4000 have been sold, chiefly American, and wholly to the trade. Prices are firmly supported, without the least change.

ASHES.—There has been more demand for Montreal Pot Ashes, but without any improvement. 22s 6d to 23s 6d having been accepted for 400 to 500 bbls.