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FOREIGN NEWS
BY THE
STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

The state of trade in England and on the continent remains without change. Business in the manufacturing districts in England, is prosperous and in a healthy condition.

In Parliament, the Ministry have been defeated in the House upon the bill relating to the duties on sugar. An amendment was offered by Mr Miles, that the duty on British Plantation sugar be reduced from 24s. to 20s., and from 34s. to 30s. on foreign free labor muscovado; continuing on clayed sugars the Government proposition of 34s. After a long and able debate the amendment was carried by a majority against the ministers of twenty. The result caused much consternation in the cabinet. But after close consultation, and some little management, the amendment on the following day was reconsidered by a majority of twenty-two! This secures, of course, the passing of the ministerial measure.

After a great deal of agitation in the country, the Dissenters' Chapels Bill passed to a second reading in the House of Commons, on Tuesday the 6th current, by a majority of 307 to 117.

English Opinion of Polk.—The nomination of Mr. Polk, by the Baltimore Convention, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, has created some surprise, and, amongst those anxious to extend our connexions with the United States, no little regret. It has been generally believed in England, that had Mr. Van Buren been nominated he would have succeeded at the polls; and that gentleman having more enlarged and liberal notions on the subject of free trade than Mr. Clay, was regarded with a friendly eye by parties here, who care nothing about the result of the contest, politically considered. It is believed in England—how truly a few months will determine—that the selection of a *nouveau homme* like Mr. Polk must terminate in the election of Mr. Clay by a large majority.—*Willmer & Smith's Times, June 19.*

The English manufacturers are sincerely anxious to get a repeal of the duty on raw cotton. They point to the great extension of cotton mills in the United States, and assert, with some truth, that they cannot compete with their rivals in the foreign markets of the world, unless, to use the language of the turf, they are "handicapped" accordingly.

The Queen and the royal family are in the enjoyment of excellent health. On the 14th inst. the Queen left Buckingham Palace for Claremont. Prince Albert and the King of Saxony left the Palace soon after for Hampton Court, and afterwards joined the Queen at Claremont. On the same day the royal party returned to London.

Great Western Steam Ship.—A courious dispute has arisen between the Peninsular Company and the Great Western Company. The former, it appears, purchased the ship, the Great Western, for 32,000£., the owners undertaking to do whatever the Admiralty surveyors might deem necessary to qualify the vessel for the mail service. A considerable delay taking place in completing a set of new boilers on the tubular principle, some time was requested and granted. All being ready a trial was had down the Severn, under the inspection of the Admiralty surveyor, who found all right with the exception of the supply of steam, on which he declined to pass the survey. Some alterations having been made in the boilers, the vessel was announced as ready for a second trial, at the request of the owners.

Some delay occurring in the appointment of the second trial, the Great Western Company declared the bargain off, and advertised her to sail to New York on the 22nd inst. Against this proceeding the Peninsular and oriental Company obtained, *ex parte*, an injunction from the Court of Chancery to restain the defendants from sending her to sea or selling her to any other party than themselves, but on the 17th the case was heard and the injunction which had been granted on an *ex-parte* statement, was dissolved, and the vessel will therefore proceed to sea as advertised.

Incendiary fires have been frequent in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex; the effect, it is said, of the altered custom of employing agricultural laborers by the day, instead of, as formerly, by the year, and also of the effect of the New Poor Law.

Thomas Campbell, Esq., the talented poet, died at Boulogne on the 15th inst.

The Emperor of Russia, while in England, always slept on the ground, on a leather tick, stuffed with straw, as being more conducive to health than a feather bed.

The Emperor of Russia, after a week's stay in England, took leave of the Royal circle on the 9th inst., and arrived at Rotterdam on Tuesday, *en route* for his own dominions. He was gazed at, feted, and treated to all the sight-seeing which the wealth of the aristocracy and the power of the crown had at their disposal. He appears to have made a favorable impression on the people, having distributed his money and presents in every quarter with a prodigal hand; he even sent a very liberal donation to the treasurers for the ball on behalf of the Polish refugees, which they felt themselves bound to refuse. It is supposed that during his week's stay in England, he distributed about £25,000 in acts of liberality.

The long drought has caused great mischief in the hills and moors of Scotland, so far as the breeding of grouse, partridges, &c., is concerned.

The accouchement of the Queen of England, it is said, will take place in August. Prince Albert has certainly most brilliant family prospects.

The universal Prussian Gazette states, from Silesia, June 6, that serious disturbances have broken out among the linen weavers of some of the largest manufacturing villages in the country. At Petenswalden and Langenbreau, the workmen, excited by real or imaginary grievances against their employers, attacked and demolished several factories. An armed force was called out, and the mob having refused to disperse, many were killed.

The movements of the League are still carried on with much spirit, notwithstanding the result of the South Lancashire election, which, it was vainly imagined by the tories, was equivalent to the overthrow of the corn law repealers.

Letters from Rome state that the Church difficulties between Russia and the court of the Holy See still remained in *statu quo*. It is not apprehended that anything very serious will grow out of them.

Letters from Leghorn state that the disturbances in Calabria were by no means at an end, and what was worse, the government had evidently not strength enough to put them down.

The threatened war between Spain and Morocco appears to have been strangled by the total want of any subject to fight about.

The excitement among the Turks throughout Syria, in consequence of the late orders for recruiting the army, continued very great at the last accounts. Many of the conscripts had openly resisted, and many others had deserted and gone home.

The guano trade is still carried on with a great deal of animation in England. Upwards of 400 vessels are now engaged in bringing this article from Africa and from South America.

Considerable activity prevails in the French navy, and several first class frigates are fitting out at Toulon and Rochefort. It is supposed that the government has an eye on Mexico, ,or St. Domingo, or both.

Van Amburgh, the lion-tamer, is on a successful provincial tour. At Gloucester his receipts, during two days, were £280.

Mr. Healy, an American artist, is at present in London executing a commission for the King of the French.

Fanny Elssler will shortly make her appearance in London at the Italian Opera House.

We understand that Gen. Tom Thumb had the honor of appearing before his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, at the residence of Baron Brunow, during his visit to this country.

United States Public Securities, June 18.—The business done in United States bonds since our last, has comprised the following—our quotations being the latest obtained:—

	Redeemable.	
Alabama Sterling Fives,.....	1858	82
Indiana Fives,.....	1861 '66	
" Sterling Fives.....	1861	40
Illinois Sixes.....	1870	
" Sterling Sixes.....	1870	40
Kentucky Sixes.....	1868	93
Louisiana Fives.....1844, 47, 50, & 52		72
Maryland Sterling Fives.....	1889	—
New York Fives.....	1838 60	
	1855-60	94
Ohio Sixes.....	1856	92
Pennsylvania Fives.....	1854	
	1856	
	1858	
	1860	70
	1862	
	1864	
United States Bank.....		£1 4 0
per Debentures April....1841 & 1842.....		60 to 65
per ditto Oct.....1841 & 1842.....		40

On the 5th inst. an estate of 12,470 acres, situated in Maryland, U. S., was put up for sale by auction, in London. There was not a single bidder.

Permission has been granted for the erection of a Protestant Church at Jerusalem.

A gigantic railway through Russia, from Odessa to the shores of the Black Sea, a distance of one thousand miles, is in contemplation.

At Berlin the report is revived that a great congress of sovereigns will shortly take place in Germany, at which the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia will take part. Carlsbad is spoken of as the place of meeting.

It is rumored at the Cape of Good Hope that the eminent French and Swedish naturalists, Delgargie and Wilberg, had been murdered by the natives in Matzilikatze country.

Cause of the Emperor of Russia's Visit.—A ministerial evening paper has the following formidable announcement:—"We are enabled to state, and as we believe confidently, that the visit of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to this country, was immediately determined by the publicity given to the maritime note of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville."

Whether this announcement, made not in the sureness of confidence, but only in the belief of it, proceeds from a communication of the French court, of the Russian Czar, or of the British Cabinet—in the confidence of all of whom the *Standard* believes itself to be—we are unfortunately not "enabled to state." We should, however, question the fact of any movement of the Czar of Russia being occasioned by any act of that boy in mind, still more than in years, the Prince de Joinville. The Russian government, if we may judge by its acts, is at least serious, stern, and matter-of-fact; and we can really credit nothing so burlesque of it as to suppose the great potentate of Eastern Europe to have been driven across the breadth of the continent by a motive power so very insignificant as the two penny pamphlet of the amateur corsair of the Tuileries. We are but ill-informed in court matters, but we had heard that the visit of the Emperor having been on his part announced as likely during the summer, he was informed that it must either take place immediately, or be deferred till the autumn, as in July and August the Queen would, in all probability, be unable to receive her imperial visitor. Then, were the Emperor to have come late, he might either have lit upon the King of the French, who talks of visiting this country, or malevolence might have whispered that the Czar came in order to interfere with that royal visit. Such we have heard to be the reasons which precipitated the coming of the Emperor Nicholas.

It is not war, or fears or intentions of war, naval or military, which render anxious the sovereigns and statesmen of the continent, but a struggle more peaceably, yet quite as actively, carried on, and by which the despotic potentates of Russia and Austria consider themselves seriously menaced. For some time past, and at the present moment, the entire south of Europe is in a state of social and political combustion. Spain, Italy and Greece, are, the first and last, fully revolutionized—Italy more than ripe for that state. The three courts, but especially those of St. Petersburg and Vienna, adjure England and France to put an end to this state of things. Russia adjures them not to insist upon a constitutional system in Greece; Austria entreats to be allowed to compress southern Italy, without French interference; both implore that a stop be put to the overflowing of that political volcano, Spain, which is convulsing Italy by its example.

We can well conceive how much the Emperor Nicholas has to urge upon all these points, and how very powerful a fascination he must exercise upon Lord Aberdeen at this moment, when it is known that a Grand Duchess is about to espouse an Austrian Arch-Duke, and when the cabinets of Vienna and St Petersburg are one. The Russian Emperor speaks at this moment in the name of the three courts.—*Chronicle.*

The Bank of British North America.—On Tuesday, the 11th instant, the eighth annual meeting of the proprietors in this corporation, instituted to extend banking facilities in the British North American colonies, was held at the Company's House, St. Helen's-place, Bishopgate-street, London, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Court of Directors, the election of three Directors, &c. The chair was taken by Mr. W. R. Chapman.

The Secretary, Mr. T. de Bosco Attwood, read the following report:—

In their last report, after referring to the commercial disasters from which the North American colonies had so severely suffered during two preceding years, and to the losses which had thereby been entailed on the bank, the Court of Directors expressed their belief that the crisis had passed away, and added that they felt increased confidence in the stability and security of the future operations of the branches.

In this conviction they have not been disappointed The business of the colonies throughout the past year has been of a sounder and more legitimate character than heretofore, and the failures which have occured have been few and of but trifling importance.

It was to be expected, however, that some considerable time must elapse before the North American provinces could recover from the shock which they had experienced, and consequently that increase in the business of the bank, which might under different circumstances have been anticipated, has not yet taken place, and a large amount of capital has necessarily been employed at a low rate of interest.

The directors are fully sensible of the importance of extending the connections and enlarging the operations of the bank, and they trust that the continued political tranquility and reviving commercial prosperity of the colonies will at no distant period afford opportunities of which the several local boards will be enabled to avail themselves, but the directors will not be induced under any circumstances, to depart from their established policy of making the security of the capital the first and main consideration.

In their last report, the directors announced a recent alteration in the New York agency, and so far as a short experience has enabled them to judge, they have been confirmed in the views which induced them to make the change, and they have reason to believe that it will prove of important service to the bank

The undivided profits on the 31st December, 1842, as reported to the last meeting, amounted to £18,909 15s. 10d. but the estimate of losses, up to the same period, being £21,580, there appeared an actual deficiency on the 31st December, 1842, of £2670.

After a careful revision of the outstanding dependencies, the directors calculate that, including the operations of the year 1843, and the previous years, the sum of £21 318 will be found adequate to cover all loss by bad and doubtful debts.

They are now enabled to set aside that sum from the surplus profits, and to place it at the credit of the indemnity found.

The directors have only further to submit to the proprietors the annual account of the affairs of the bank, and to state that a half year's dividend of 20s. per share will become payable on the 5th July.

The amount of undivided profit to the 31st December, 1842, was.....		£18,909 15 10
The net profit for the year 1843, after deduction of all current charges, was.....		42,947 15 7
		£61,847 11 6
From which is to be taken the amount of the dividend paid at Christmas, 1843.....	£20,000	
The transfer to indemnity Fund....	21,318	
		41,318 0 0
Leaving amount of undivided net profit to 31st December, 1843.....		£20,529 11 5

The report was then unanimously approved of and after the re-appointment of Messrs. James Dowie, Alex Gillespie, Jr., and G. R. Robinson, the retiring directors, the meeting separated.

[N. B. The agency of this bank in New York is located at 6 Dorr's Buildings, Wall street, and is conducted with great promptitude and efficiency by Mr. Bell, formerly of London.]

Theatricals.

Taglioni at Paris.—The celebrated Taglioni appeared, on Saturday week, preceding the 17th ult, at the Académie Royale, at Paris, in her favorite rôle of the *Sylphide*. The receipts amounted to 11,560 francs. The distinguished dancer was received in the most enthusiastic manner. Time has marked its hand but slightly on her frame. She is still the charming and the graceful—and still far beyond even the first of the talent that now abounds at the Grand Opera. She is to give seven more representations, and the house is engaged for the whole at enormous prices.

Haymarket Theatre.—His Excellency the American Minister and family attended this theatre on Thursday, expressly to witness the performance of Professor Risley and his two infant sons His Excellency was highly delighted with the extraordinary and graceful performance, and upon its conclusion presented the two little prodigies with a handsome present. This week is the last in which they will appear in England, having received a munificent offer from the manager of one of the principal theatres in Paris.

Covent Garden Theatre is about to be converted into a bazaar, and for this purpose an offer has been made to the proprietors which they do not feel warranted in rejecting.

Mr. Braham, who, in conjunction with his two sons, Messrs. Hamilton and Charles Braham, gave a concert at Windsor Theatre on the evening of Eton Montem, and was robbed of his carpet bag, containing clothes, music, and other property of the value of between £10 and £12.

France.

An account of the surprise and massacre of the French garrison at Beskara has been confirmed by despatches from the Duke D'Aumale. His highness is much blamed for want of forethought and prudence; and even the "Journal des Debats" can find no excuse for the young prince in the present state of the question.

Marshal Burgeaud is to take the command of the troops in the new war. Large reinforcements are about to be sent to the French army in Algeria, and the Prince de Joinville is to proceed with a squadron to cruise off the eastern coast of Morocco.

The new law for the amelioration of French seaports devotes nearly two millions sterling to the improvement of two commercial harbors, Havre and Marseilles. The latter is to have a new harbor. Twenty millions of francs are to be spent on the docks of Havre.

M. Charles Lafitte having been re-elected the fourth time for Louviers, finds his election the fourth time annulled by the chamber, which seems determined that Louviers shall elect another member or remain unrepresented.

The Duke of Angouleme died at Goritz at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 3d June. The royal duke has been for a long time in a state which left no hope of his recovery. One of the Paris papers says, that the French Court will go into mourning on the occasion.

Mr. King, the new Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of the Tuilleries, has arrived in Paris.

It is stated that Louis Phillippe, King of the French, intends to take his departure from Paris to London, in September next.

Madame Laffarge, whose trial and condemnation to imprisonment for life for the murder of her husband, excited so great a sensation some time ago, is said to be dangerously ill

Spain and Portugal.

All is quiet. The Queen of Spain is engaged in visiting the principal cities. At the last dates she was at Barcelona. In Portugal the authorities are engaged in bringing to justice the offenders in the late insurrectionary movements.

Italy.

The spirit of disaffection is not yet quelled—indeed some noble families, it is said, have been implicated in the late insurrectionary movements.—The Cologne Gazette says that the Papal Government has addressed a note to the cabinets of London, Vienna and Paris, on the subject of the late disturbances in its territories. The note declares that there has been no real cause for political discontent, and that the disaffection is chiefly to be ascribed to the machinations of anarchists in France and England.

Markets.

London Markets, June 18.—Numerous arrivals from nearly all parts of the globe have taken place within the last week or two, the stocks of most descriptions of produce have been considerably increased, and prices have, in several instances, receded.

Cotton.—The demand for the home trade has proved trifling of late, but shippers have purchased rather freely on somewhat easier terms

Corn.—The English Wheat trade has been dull since our previous report, and even the best qualities have barely supported former prices. Foreign is in moderate request without any alteration in value. Flour, on a slow demand, is somewhat lower; and the transactions in bonded articles have proved limited. Beans are in steady demand at our last quotations. Peas bring higher rates, and Oats have advanced 6d per quarter.

Hides—There is not much demand for Hides, and prices have a downward tendency. 200 salted North American were disposed of by public sale last week at 3½d.

Provisions.—We have a dull market at present for American Bacon, Pork and Hams, for each of which rather lower prices have been accepted. American Beef has met more enquiry at 30s to 40s, and American Lard has sold rather freely at 34s to 40s. The best qualities of English Cheese are in request, but other sorts have been taken sparingly. American is worth 36s to 50s per cwt. The imports of Irish Butter have increased considerably of late, and the demand for that article being only moderate, prices have a downward tendency.

Rice.—A large business has been done in East India Rice, but there is not much inquiry for Carolina, which sells at 26s for first, 24s for second, and 21s per cwt. for third quality.

Tallow.—Our market for Tallow has become brisker in consequence of the scarcity of provender for cattle, caused by the continued dry weather. Somewhat extensive sales have been effected in American at stiffer prices

Tar.—The supply this year, will, it is expected, be larger than it was last season. The market is firm and a moderate demand is experienced.

Turpentine.—Rough is lower in value in consequence of increased imports, but a good business has been done at 7s 1d to 7s 3d. Spirits are in poor request at 26s 6d to 27s per cwt., being a reduction on late prices.

Liverpool Markets, June 19.—Ashes—During the last fortnight, about 300 bbls. have changed hands, chiefly at 25s for first Montreal pots, and 26s 6d for first pearls.

Corn—There was little animation in the wheat trade previous to last market day, and prices had given way, but yesterday morning the trade was much more lively than for some time past. In wheat, especially in the various qualities of foreign, the business transacted was rather considerable, but there was no material alteration in prices. English and Irish flour continued to meet a very limited sale at our last quotations; States flour, at the same time, receded 6d, and Canadian 1s per barrel. Although during the greater part of last night and early this morning, we had a fine, warm, genial rain, spring corn of most descriptions met a good enquiry, and was, held with tolerable degree of firmness on higher terms. The mid die and lower qualities of barley continued to be taken off rather freely at the advance of Friday, and fine samples as well as malt, were the turn dearer. British and foreign free beans, upon a moderate demand, fully supported late prices; and of Egyptians, in bond, several further sales were made to day at as high as 25s per 480 lb. In peas no variation. In oats the business done was to a fair extent, but, although this grain is by no means plentiful, our last currency was not exceeded. Oatmeal was also more readily saleable on the terms last noted, but was in most cases held at an advance of 3d per load, which served rather to counteract any considerable operations, but there was no material change in prices.

Lard—The business of the last two weeks has been confined to 300 bbls. American, chiefly of fine quality, at 34s to 35s, with small lots of inferior at 31s to 32

Provisions, American—For the finer kinds of beef there has been a good demand, and the sales since the 24 inst have been to a considerable extent; middling and low qualities are entirely neglected, and prices nominal. The import of pork is liberal, but chiefly of a stale article of "prime;" hence, except for some well selected parcels of "thin mess and prime mess," the demand has been limited For cheese there has been a moderate enquiry, and for fine quality, in good condition, there is a fair sale. This description, however, being now scarce, the transactions in the article have not been extensive. The import of lard has continued moderate, holders have not been pressing, and sales continue to be made at the quotations Tallow is more enquired for, and fine quality commands a ready sale. Grease butter has been sold at the highest point quoted, and the stock is now in a very small compass.

Quercitron Bark is drooping—8s 9d was the highest bin at auction for good Philadelphia.

Rice—There has been a brisk demand for Bengal, of which, in the last two weeks, 12,000 bags have readily been disposed of at prices establishing an advance of 6d per cwt; broken dusty small has been sold at 10s 6d to 10s 9d, middling 11s 6d, and good at 12s 6d. American cleaned Carolina is in demand for export at 15s 6d, but the market is without supply.

Salt—In consequence of the extensive arrivals of the last ten days, considerably more business has been done in all descriptions of white salt; we cannot, however, report any amendment in prices, and have to repeat our quotations of the 24 inst. viz:—For common, 8s 6d; butter, 10s; shute stoves, 13s; and bags 14s to 16s per ton, exclusive of river freight 3s per ton, and dock and town dues 9d per ton.

Tallow has improved in demand, and sales to a fair extent effected, chiefly in Odessa, at 40s 6d. Holders are rather stiffer. Buenos Ayres of fine quality has commanded 38s to 38s 6d. and North American has brought 39s 3d.

Tar—1,300 bbls. Stockholm have changed hands at the quoted rates.

Tobacco—Our tobacco market has been dull and languid throughout the month, and few transactions have taken place in any description. Prices, however, have not uddergone any material change, though in some instances rather lower prices have been accepted. The sales amount to 447 hhds viz:—68 Virginia leaf, 155 stemmed, 92 Kentucky leaf, 127 stemmed, and 2 Marylands.

Turpentine—Last week 1,000 bbls. realized 7s to 7s 4d, but prices since have fallen to 6s 10d to 7s, at which rates the trade have taken 1,200 bbls.

Amsterdam, June 12.—Nothing of the least importance has been done in cotton during the last eight days, and the market continues in a depressed state. Several parcels of last year's United States Pot Ashes in bond, have changed hands at 14½ fl in bond; for new 14½d has been offered, but there is none to be met with. Of Pearl Ashes the market is altogether bare, but purchases may be made for delivery at 16½ fl in bond. Tobacco is dull, and the first hand sales have consisted chiefly of 254 serons Cuba, and 34 chests Florida Leaves. Unrefined Sugar, on a limited supply, brings former rates. At the public sale held yesterday of 296 boxes yellow Havannah, and 99 chests 25½ kegs Muscovado Rio Sugar, the sound boxes Havannah realized 24¼ to 29½ fl, damaged ditto 22 to 25½, sound Rio Muscovado 23½ to 25½, damaged ditto 21, sound ½ casks 24½, and damaged 22½ fl.

Hamburgh, June 7.—A more animated business has been done in Coffee during the last eight days, and two cargoes recently arrived from Rio Janeiro, have for the most part been readily disposed of, and the market generally has a healthy appearance. The stocks still afford a poor supply, or more extensive sales would be effected. The transactions have included 9,000 bags Brazil, 2½ to 4¾ sch; 1,600 Laguayra, 4½ to 6½, and 200 Havannah at 4 1-16 to 5½. Unrefined Sugar, owing to the stocks being reduced, is held for rather higher terms, but the sales have been confined to 1,000 boxes yellow and pale Havannah at 4¾ to 5½ grot, and 300 ditto white. Cotton has met with buyers to a moderate extent on rather lower terms Hides are more noticed, and several parcels of West India and South American have been taken at steady prices.

Havre, June 14.—A change of wind has brought a considerable addition to our previous stocks of cotton. Buyers, for some days appeared inclined to defer purchasing in expectation of lower rates, but imports maintained a steady aspect, and to-day a brisk demand was experienced at an advance of 1f from good ordinary and superior descriptions. Sugar is not much noticed, and prices have a downward tendency.

State of Trade.

Bradford.—Pieces are moved off in fair quantities, and the business doing at this period is fully an average of former seasons. Yarns are now assuming a degree of firmness in price, and more disposition to buy, than for some time past, which augurs more favorable for the future—The opening of the different wool markets at York, Doncaster, &c., for the season somewhat obstructs the buyers, who, for a long time, have been doing but little here, which causes the demand for combing wools to continue languid, and prices barely maintained. The improvement at the recent colonial sales has tended to somewhat improve the demand for fine brokes and noils, and for which recent prices are fully maintained.

Huddersfield.—The market has evinced symptoms of dullness, and the business transacted has been on a very limited scale. The excessive dryness of the season, and the consequent scarcity of water, has had a serious tendency in retarding manufacturing operations, and has been a means of preventing manufacturers from producing goods for the market, and hence arises the cause of the limited supply of new styles suitable for the winter trade. Business in the warehouses is likewise dull, whilst the wool market is almost stationary, arising principally on account of the sales of colonial wools in London, where prices are said to be on the advance.

Halifax—Though perhaps there has not been much more business in our hall, there is evidently a better feeling in the trade generally; and it is thought that combing wools will now take a firmer position. Most of the staples seem inclined to hold rather than submit to further reduction, for they are utterly unable to purchase from the grower to meet the prices that have ruled in the market the last fortnight.

Leeds—There continues to be a very thin supply of balk goods brought to our cloth halls, particularly for low qualities, suitable for the shipping houses; such at present meet ready sale. There was a very fair quantity of shawls and fancy cloakings, delivered to order during the last week. On the whole there continues to be a full average business doing, as compared to the same period of the season of the last few years The American houses still continue busy, but the spring season being nearly over, and too soon for speculation for the autumn demand, there has in consequence been but little doing in the warehouses of those who depend solely on the home trade.

Manchester.—We have not had so much doing in cloth as many anticipated; and though large quantities are buying for India and China, still the production seems to exceed the demand, and in consequence manufacturers are disposed to accept rather less money than on this day sennight. Good printing cloth is fully as dear, and the demand very good. Domestics are rather lower, and not quite so much doing in them. Twist is selling pretty freely, at prices not quotably different.

Nottingham.—The cotton cut up Hose branch is brisker than ever, and the master stockingers cannot complete their orders. The wrought cotton Hose branch is still slowly decreasing in numbers; there being few or no apprentices taken, the hands have employment. Many of the wrought hands being old men, their numbers are decreasing by death, or they are fast sinking into the workhouse from inadequate wages. The drawer and pantaloon branch is still worse, and some of the principal master drawer-hands assure us, that never, for a number of years, have they known a more serious depression; still we have the consolation to know that this is not total, one of the principal houses still keeping their frames employed, whilst other large houses have wholly stopped their frames. There is no improvement in the silk glove nor in any branch of the silk hosiery trade The cotton glove trade still keeps tolerably brisk; the change of season is taking place from cotton to woollen, though as yet but slightly. There is little or no improvemdnt in any of the varied departments of the Bobbin net trade, sales are dull; and stocks are slightly accumulating, but still it is not seriously so. The warp lace trade still continues tolerably good.

Rochdale.—We had an improved demand for flannels; but the manufacturers complain much at the very low prices offered by the merchants. The wool dealers have not been very pressing to sell at former prices, on account of a report very generally circulated, that, at the colonial wool sales in London, that article fetched between 1d. to 1½d. more than at the last sales.

Saratoga Springs.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Saratoga Springs, July 3, 1844.

Dear Sir:—

Here I am quietly ensconced in my room at the U. S. Hotel, which by the way, in the hands of its present enterprizing and gentlemanly proprietors, is one of the most pleasant and orderly houses "the country through." This renowned watering place is fast filling up with strangers, who have come seeking for wealth, or for health, to show a pretty wife, or a new horse, to see pretty girls, or may be to get a wife, and a fortune.

Saratoga is at present as near a paradise as wealth and art can make it. Its beautiful and shaded streets—its groves, and sparkling fountains—the bright eyes and rosy lips that meet you at every step, are enough to make one satisfied with the present world, without any desire for a better one. Any one who would wish to see some of all classes, nations, and tribes of the human family collected together—a miniature edition of the world—a sort of pocket universe—had better repair hither with all possible speed and celerity, for such a miscellaneous collection from the four corners of the world was never got together since the days when "all the world went up to Jerusalem." To-morrow, you are aware, is the "glorious fourth," on which we are all bound to feel patriotic—swear there never was an event quite as stupendous and as glorious as the revolution, and no man as great and as good as Washington, without, perhaps, it may be Capt. Tyler. Great preparations are making to celebrate the day in style. An orator is engaged to tickle the fancies of the sovereign people, by telling them what a great, free, enlightened, intelligent and happy people they are, and if it had not been for Lafayette and General Putnam they would all, instead of their present condition, be picking cotton in a 16 story factory, or digging ore with a ten pound shot chained to the left leg, and—but I will not anticipate the performance, but leave the description of them to a subsequent epistle.

I attended a concert this evening, given by Mr Andrews, son and daughter, from Troy, which was a rich and sumptuous musical treat. Miss Andrews, though young, possesses a voice whose power is only surpassed by its richness. She is, also, very pretty, which, you know, is quite essential to make a popular singer.

Although there is a great number of strangers here, there is plenty of room for more, and those who would see Saratoga in its bloom, and enjoy it, had better come immediately, and not wait till crowded August

I shall remain here a number of weeks, and will keep you advised of all the events of the day.

S. S.

New York, July 3, 1844.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of this morning you state that the meeting of the whigs in Abingdon Square, on Tuesday evening last, was a failure, and that few persons attended it. Having attended the meeting ourselves, we beg to assure you that you have been entirely misinformed as to numbers, for at no one time, after nine o'clock, could there have been, to the best of our knowledge, less than five thousand persons assembled, up to the hour the meeting adjourned, at 11 o'clock, to form in procession under three bands of music, whence it proceeded to the residence of the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, where, after hearing a short but happy speech from him, the different divisions of the procession marched to their respective head quarters. Supposing your paper to be neutral in politics, we presume you are willing to correct any erroneous statements respecting either party, and by giving this an insertion will oblige, Many Whigs.

Horrible Murder in Boston.—Last night, about 12 o'clock, a horrid murder was committed in Richmond street. Mr. James Norton, an Irishman, in the employ of Mr Lull, (who keeps a stable and riding school in Mason street,) got into an affray in a house in Richmond street, with a negro named Peter York. York first struck Norton with a stave; the latter then rushed into the street, followed by York, who afterwards stabbed him twice with a dirk knife, one of which blows reached the heart, and Norton proceeded but a few steps when he fell dead York changed his clothes immediately, with a view of escaping the consequences of the deed; but he was recognized and arrested soon after, and, we understand, acknowledged the deed. A colored woman, named Elizabeth Clark, has also been arrested, but whether as an accomplice or not, we are unable to say. York is 25 years of age, and resided in that part of Ann street called the "Black Sea." He will probably be examined this forenoon.—*Boston Mail, July 3.*

Naval.—The U. S. schooner Phenix, Lieut. Com. Sinclair, from Chagres, via Carthagena and Havana, 5½ days from the latter place, with mail, arrived here yesterday and anchored off the Naval Hospital.

The Phenix has been absent only 39 days, having sailed from this port 23d of May.

The brig Persia, sailed from Carthagena on the 18th ult. for New York. On the morning of the 20th passed a brig (supposed to be the Persia) running under close reefs, with a smart gale from S. and E.

The barque John Harris, of Boston, sailed from Havana on the 27th ult. for Europe. Two brigs, names not known, sailed the same day for Boston.

The Phenix arrived at Havana, on the 27th ult. in seven days from Carthagena, perhaps the quickest passage that ever was made between the two places.—*Norfolk Herald, July 4.*

Supreme Court—Monday, July 1.—Present—His honor Chief Justice Nelson and Justices Bronson and Beardsley.—2. Adams ads. the Phenix Bank. 4. Dyckman and al. vs. Ward. 6. Same vs. Same

Tuesday, July 2—7. Thorne & Thorne vs Bell. 10 Thompson vs. Wooley. Default. 14 Campbell vs. Whitman & Hunt. Judgment reversed, venire de novo.

Wednesday, July 3.—22. Purdy vs. Husted. 23. West vs. Wharton & Bellard. New trial granted, costs to abide the event. 11. Lansing ads. Cook. New trial denied 26. Hilbreth & Scutts vs. Clark. 27. Tower vs. Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company.—*Utica Gazette.*

TRIAL OF POLLY BODINE.

Thursday—Tenth Day—Jury Discharged.

At about half past 7 o'clock in the morning, the Court House bell was heard, and Judges Parker, Ward, and Lytle, took their seats and ordered the prisoner to be brought into court. She came in accompanied by the Sheriff, and appeared much paler and more depressed than at any former period of the trial. There were but few persons in attendance, but among them we noticed an old woman named Price, from Long Neck, who had slept in the Court House all night, on one of the benches, in order to be present at the rendering of the verdict. This woman has been in attendance night and day since the commencement of the trial, and has evinced much bitterness of feeling towards the accused. The counsel for defence were all present, and District Attorney Clark, for the prosecution.

Judge Parker—Mr. Sheriff, bring in the jury.

The jury came in looking rather fatigued and sleepy.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury answer to your names.

The jury answered.

Clerk—Gentlemen have you agreed upon your verdict?

Foreman—No

Judge Parker—Gentlemen, are you not able to agree upon your verdict?

Foreman—No; we have not.

Judge Parker—Is there any point on which the Court can enlighten you relative to the law or the evidence?

Foreman—No, sir; none—none but conscientious scruples.

Judge Parker—Conscientious scruples should not be allowed to enter the jury box, unless they are the scruples relative to the clearness of law or the evidence, as bearing upon the case. am opposed to capital punishment and have voted against it in the Legislature; but still have performed my duty under the law, by passing sentence of death upon a convicted party. The question before the jury was one of truth, and truth alone, and the consequence of a verdict was not a subject for consideration by any juror. The responsibility of consequences rested far more heavily upon the presiding judge of the court than upon any juror Each juror has either sworn or affirmed to find a verdict of either guilty or not guilty, and in refusal to perform that duty they violate their promise to God and man, and place perjury upon their soul The only question for them to consider was, whether the accused was guilty or not guilty—this was purely a question of law and fact, resting upon the evidence alone. It was very important that the jury should agree—the interests of the community demanded some conclusion, which it is hoped they would arrive at before they were discharged. They ought to be furnished with refreshments, as fifteen hours had now elapsed since they received any, and the court had assented to such course They would, therefore, retire again to their chamber, take time for consideration, and endeavor to arrive at some unanimous conclusion. There was no conscientious scruple involved, and it was an act of justice that they owed the prisoner at the bar, not to keep her longer in suspense. (Here Polly became much excited, and the tears flowed from her cheeks profusely.) The trial had occupied a great length of time, and they should agree upon a verdict if possible. The Sheriff will provide such refreshments as you desire, and you will retire to your room for further consultation.

The Foreman, Henry Dehart, and John Laforge stepped up to the bench, and the latter stated in a low tone that he was much indisposed, and he did not believe there was any use of keeping them together any longer. He (meaning Mr Decker) had made up his mind, and he would not alter it; all the rest were one way, and if they staid there for a month he did not believe they would agree. This opinion was confirmed by the foreman, but the Court ordered them back to their chamber for further advisement, in hopes that the remarks made by the presiding judge would produce a verdict.

The Court re-assembled at half past 10 o'clock, and ordered the Jury to be called into Court. Being still unable to agree they were discharged, and the accused remanded to prison for a new trial in some other county. They stood eleven for conviction, and one for acquittal.

On motion of C. De Witt, Esq, counsel for Waite, indicted as an accessory after the fact, the Court granted leave to allow him to be bailed in the sum of $500, which it is supposed will be entered.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

Italian Opera.—There was another very elegant house at the second performance of *L'Italiana in Algeri*, in which Madame Damoreau gave fresh delight and earned new laurels and bravos. She decidedly is the greatest singer who ever came to America, not even Malibran excepted, who attained only several years after her return to Europe, that celebrity of which Catalani had justly reason of being jealous. Damoreau, although beyond that interesting period in which Balzac's *femme de trente ans* plays such a conspicuous part, professes notwithstanding, sufficient personal attraction and sweetness of voice to sustain the arduous duties of a prima donna, independent of her transcendant method, which is identified with her name, and obtained for her so great a reputation, that even Panteron, the celebrated author of the best work ever written on the art of singing, solicited her opinion on his *traite de chant*, and printed it amongst those obtained from Rossini, Cherubini, Mayerbeer and others, composers of equal standing. The principal features which distinguish her style are an unequaled purity of intonation and taste in the *fioriturі*, with a never failing purity of execution. There will never be found an unnecessary forcing of voice and breath, no meretricious ornaments, no shakes introduced for their own sake, but always a *pianissemo* never attained by any singer and a *portamento*, which none of the present *divs* can surpass. Her great success in the Italiana is therefore quite natural; it is only to be regretted that she is not better sustained The part of Mustapha does not belong to the very few operas which Valtellina can sing well, and it is, therefore, no injustice to assert that he is below mediocrity in it. He labors hard to imitate Marini, *colt pelto di ferro*, but without success, unless it be in the false intonation for which both gentlemen are celebrated. If the opera of last night would bear the title of "Mid Summer Night's Dream," Autognini would deserve a "well roared lion;" the public entertain not the least doubt of the recovery of his voice, and can very conveniently dispense with his loud singing He is not a tenor *di farza* but *di grazia*, and still, as such, always please. Taddeo was intended for a caricature; Sanquirico's conception of it was, therefore, quite in keeping with his rôle; he sung moreover, very well, principally in he sneezing *scena*, where he delivered himself of his *crepa* and *non moro qui di qua* most comically, as well as in that gem "*Papataci*." The chorus had little to do, but what they did, miscarried.

Late from Buenos Ayres.—We have received the Buenos Ayres Packet to the 4th inst. inclusive.

On the 24th of April, an attack was made on the Rosas party by Montevideans, when the latter were said to have been beaten with a loss of 400 killed and wounded.

The French Minister to the Argentine Confederation sailed for France on the 21st of April; also the French consul general at Montevideo. The latter, previous to his departure, issued a notification to his countrymen