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DOUBLE SHEET.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Views in England on the Fishery Troubles.

AMERICAN YACHTS.

The Reported Nomination of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte Minister to the United States.

Total Failure of the Grape Crop in Madeira

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE POTATO CROP OF IRELAND, &c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Franklin, J. A. Wo'ton, commander, arrived at this port at six o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the usual French, Continental and English mails.

The Franklin left Havre soon after noon on the 4th inst., crossed the British channel to Cowes, whence having taken on board the mails and passengers sent via Southampton, she finally departed at 11 P. M. of the same night. She has upwards of a hundred passengers, and one of those exceedingly rich and valuable freights of measurement goods which are usual at this season of the year. It comprises six hundred tons measurement of continental merchandize, principally of French and Swiss manufactures, including silks, laces, gloves, jewelry, articles of *vertu*, &c., estimated to be of the value of $2 000,000.

Among the passengers we notice the names of the Princess Murat, S. G. Goodrich, Esq., U. S. Consul at Paris, and Major Philip Kearney.

The British and North American mail steamship Canada reached the Mersey, at 7 P. M., on the 31st ult., from Boston and Halifax. The U. S. mail steamship Washington, arrived off Cowes at 3 A. M., the same day as reported by the Africa, and after landing the mails and passengers continued her voyage to Bremen.

The Royal mail steamer Orinoco had arrived at Southampton, with specie to the amount of $3,330,469 from the Gulf of Mexico, California and the Pacific; of this $2,500,000, in silver, was a remittance from the Mexican government to the house of Barings, for account of the Mexican bondholders, and forms that quota of the American indemnity money set aside, according to arrangement by the government of Mexico, for payment of arrears of dividends.

The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 6 P. M. on the 3d inst., after a fine passage from this port of ten days two hours, mean steaming time.

The City of Manchester, (screw steamer,) from Philadelphia, arrived in the Mersey at midnight of 3d. She would have been less than fourteen days on the passage, but for bad coals, and was the under canvas, short of coals, for two days, and had in consequence to put in Lough Foyle for a supply, which caused a detention of twelve hours.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in a telegraphic despatch from Berlin, states that the *Prussian Gazette* declares the secret convention of the Northern Powers, published in the *London Chronicle*, to be a mere fabrication.

The Franklin brings no news of striking importance either politically, financially, or commercially.

We read the following in the *Journal du Havre* of the 3d instant:—

It is announced that Prince Napoleon, son of Marshal Jerome, has been nominated Minister to the United States, in place of M. de Sartiges. It is to be remembered that M. Pierre Bonaparte, his cousin, had already been designed for a mission to the same country.

Most disastrous accounts had been received from Madeira, and it seemed not improbable that the celebrated wine of Medeira will soon be a matter of history A blight has entirely destroyed the vintage for this season, and was likely to destroy the vines themselves. It appeared in the shape of a thick white powder, entirely covering the clusters of grapes. The inhabitants had memorialized the Portuguese government to be permitted to cultivate tobacco.

The English general elections may be said to have terminated, only one or two returns from distant counties in Scotland and Ireland having to be received when the Franklin sailed. Both whigs and conservatives claimed for themselves majorities in the future Parliament, the former looking forward to an early resumption of power, while the latter affirmed that the Earl of Derby would undoubtedly continue to hold the reins of power. The truth is, that neither party could precisely comprehend "the situation," in consequence of the number of liberal conservatives who had been returned, and whose votes could be counted on by neither party with certainty. It seems almost impossible that should the ministry even throw over protection, that a good working majority could be mustered in the new parliament; and it is equally certain, that if the opposition were to succeed in ousting the government they, in their turn, could not command a sufficient majority to constitute a firm administration. This, then, will prove to be the great difficulty with both parties, and the even balance thus once struck in the House of Commons, fresh elections in the spring of next year would be indispensable to give either the one party or the other a sufficient preponderance to carry on the government of the country.

The intelligence of a threatened rupture between the United States and England, on the Newfoundland fisheries question, received by the Canada, had produced no great effect in political or commercial circles, as it was generally thought that the difficulty would eventually lead to a friendly compromise or arrangement between the two powers. Mr. Webster's visit to England, in the capacity of ambassador, as reported, would, it was hoped, pave the way to an immediate and friendly arrangement The people of England do not believe in the possibility of a war with the United States on trivial grounds, and hence there is a greater disposition than ever before existed to make fair concessions. One [illegible] true is firmly impressed with the belief that the existing reactionary government of England would not objecto a foreign war, if such could be made a pretext for stopping the general progress towards liberal opinions at home; and such an idea is openly broached in more than one of the newspapers. Generally, we may observe that the reception of the news of this squabble was received with anything but favor, and with an expression of regret that the tory cabinet should have involved itself in any dispute, for so trifling a cause, with this government.

Kossuth was living in great privacy in London, and attracted no public observation or attentions whatever. He is completely extinguished. He is said to express a great horror of and aversion to the Derby government, who, he fancies, would, if possible, betray him to the Austrian government.

The corn market, at Mark lane, was firm, and sales of English wheat were freely met by buyers at the full prices of the previous week, in consequence of unfavorable report of the crops from Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and the spread of the potatoe blight in Ireland. Large arrivals of foreign wheat prevented any advance, but cargoes, in good condition, were held with increased firmness. Indian corn was in increased demand Oats were 6d. per quarter cheaper. Malt extremely dull. English barley unaltered; foreign barley rather lower. Flour dull of sale, and American flour flat.

The accounts from France, Belgium and the Rhine, are exceeding unfavorable, as to the crops of wheat, rye, and potatoes. In the South of France wheat is estimated at one fourth deficient, and rye nearly one half; the same in Belgium. Wheat had, in consequence, risen 4s. to 5s per quarter and rye 50 per cent.

The reports of the state of trade in the provinces, describe the uniform continuance of a healthy business. At Manchester there was a rise in prices, but scarcely to an extent corresponding with the late advance in the Liverpool cotton market. At Birmingham, manufacturers were well employed in every branch. In the Woollen districts there had been a large increase in the number of operations, and prospects were favorable. In Nottingham the lace market was dull, but there was greater activity in hosiery.

The news by the Canada of a probable Anglo American dispute on the northern fishery question produced but a slight decline on the London Stock Exchange, which was subsequently recovered. Mexican Bonds had slightly improved. Money was easy and abundant, and commercial and monetary affairs in a healthy state. California gold mines were attracting greater attention as some favorble bona fide reports had been seen.

The Madrid arrived at Southampton on the 3d inst., with dates from Lisbon to the 24th July. The Portuguese Cortes were dissolved on the 28th July, in consequence of a vote upon the act of dictatorship. The debate lasted fourteen days. The British steamer Harpy, supposed to be lost, arrived at Payal on the 13th July, in great distress.

From Venice, we learn that great activity prevailed in the arsenal and 1,800 men were employed in building ships of war.

The *Opinione*, of Florence, states that the ministerial crisis in Tuscany had terminated by the retirement of M. Bocella.

The Liverpool cotton market was very tame, with rather a declining tendency although no actual decline in prices was noted on the 2d and 3d inst. On the 2d, the sales were estimated at 7,000 bales, and on the 3d, about 4,000 bales.

The Fishing Troubles in England—Mr. Webster's Manifesto.

[From the London Times, August 3.]

It seems probable that more importance than the subject really deserves has been attached, in the United States, to Mr. Webster's official paper on the subject of the British colonial fisheries in North America, with a view to the popularity of that gentleman as the independent candidate of the whig party for the Presidency. In other words, to use the political slang of the American journals, this manifesto of the Secretary of State "is intended for Bunkum;" for Mr. Webster must be perfectly aware that no new pretensions have been raised by the British government—that no unforeseen occurrence has taken place, and that the British authorities in the colonies or at home merely intend to enforce by suitable means, the observance of our treaties with the United States and with France. It will not be disputed that the protection of the fisheries by armed force within the limits assigned by treaty to the territory of the crown, is as much a right and a duty of the government as the protection of the coast from contraband trade; and there is nothing at all menacing to the amicable relations of the two countries in the necessity of reinforcing the squadron of small vessels by which the police of these waters is carried on. Mr. Webster's note appears to be a statement for public information intended to warn persons engaged in these fisheries, that the British authorities are now resolved and prepared to prevent foreign fishermen from trespassing within our own limits. It seems that a practice had grown up on the part of the fishing boats of New England of extending their operations considerably within the bay of Nova Scotia, and within the line of one marine league from the British headlands, which is the legal boundary. From the nature of these rights it is impossible to protect them without the presence of a considerable number of a small armed vessels; and if the authority of the government is not adequately represented on the spot, disputes are apt to arise among the fishermen themselves, or the rightful owners of the ground may be driven away by an invasion of unlawful competitors. Mr. Webster does not deny the authority of any part of the treaty of 1818, though he seems suddenly to have discovered that its provisions are unduly harsh and unfavorable to the American fishermen; but he exaggerates the difficulty, and we think he rather needlessly talks of "the involvement of the government in questions of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries." The Bay of Fundy is as obviously a British possession, by the law of nations and by the terms of the treaty, as Delaware Bay or Chesapeake Bay belong to the United States, because they are "arms or recesses of the sea entering from the ocean between capes and headlands." The application of the term, in a looser sense, to such waters as Hudson's Bay or the Bay of Biscay, has nothing whatever to do with the interpretation of this treaty. Nothing can be more precise or conclusive than the terms of the treaty by which the United States "renounce for ever any liberty of fishing heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, on or within three miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of her Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included in the specified limits." These specified limits do not include the Bay of Fundy, for they commence at Cape Ray, on the coast of Newfoundland, and extend through the Straits of Belleisle, northward to the coast of Labrador; and to that region only, on our own coast, the fishermen of the United States have a right to resort. As to the protection of the Bay of Fundy, by British cruisers, we cannot conceive that it admits of a question or an argument on the other side

The only ground on which these measures could be represented as any hardship at all is, that since 1818 the British authorities have been somewhat remiss in the protection of their undoubted rights, and that the naval officers commanding on the station have not had a sufficient force at their disposal. We have been aware, for some years, that an increase of force was much required on these coasts, for in the summer of 1848 Captain Loch was despatched with her Majesty's frigate Alarm to Newfoundland, not only to protect the fisheries, but to report on the whole subject, and the report was laid before Parliament in the following session. Captain Loch's observations related principally to the habitual encroachments of the French fishermen and bankers (as they are termed) on our own coast. The French fisheries of Miquelon and St. Pierre employ about 16,000 seamen, who are the right arm of the maritime force of France; they are protected by a bounty of eleven francs per cwt. on the dried fish, a sum equal to the value of the article itself; they contrive to get their caplin or bait illegally from our harbors, and they undersell our own fishermen in the market. To protect the French fisheries six cruisers are employed, a corvette, a steamer, three schooners, and a store ship. To protect the British Newfoundland fisheries we have lately had but one man-of-war. We learn, therefore, with satisfaction, that the Janus and Buzzard steamers are despatched to Newfoundland, and that the admiral is authorized to take up some small schooners to watch the coasts of Belleisle and Labrador. The French government has, at the same time, concurred in the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of the fisheries, and to remove, as far as possible, all future grounds of dispute. Nothing but actual and constant supervision can keep the fishermen of different countries within their proper bounds, for they have continual temptation and continual opportunities to transgress them. But provided the cruisers on these stations enforce the strict boundary, and scrupulously cause the law to be observed, it is the common interest of all the governments concerned to put down this species of contraband trade.

On one point, however the course adopted on this question by Sir John Pakington appears open to considerable doubt. Contrary to the policy of the late government, he proposes to allow the colonies, when they shall so think fit, to promote their fisheries by bounties, and not to interpose the imperial authority to prohibit such bounties, especially while we are engaged in commercial negotiations with the United States of America Bounties are protection in its most direct and absurd form, since they are a direct appropriation of the public funds to one branch of private industry, and this money passes by a corresponding reduction of price into the pocket of the foreign consumer. But if the Colonial Legislatures choose to fling away their revenue by distributing a surplus among the fishing interest, it is not equally certain that the Colonial Secretary in Downing street is bound to disallow such ordinances, which probably injure no imperial interest, and indeed serve, at no expense to the country, to support the competition of the British fisheries against the high bounties of the French Government. There is, however, the obvious danger that the colonial Legislatures by which these bounties are voted consist mainly as in Newfoundland, or partly, as in Nova Scotia, of that particular class of the community which is benefitted by this arbitrary distribution of taxes levied on the whole colony. The only legitimate form of protection to fisheries is that which consists in the prevention of the clandestine appropriation by foreign fishing vessels of what belongs, by law, to the coasts and subjects of the British empire. These encroachments, in fact, differ in no respect from any other kind of robbery. They are poaching on the ocean; and the United States can do no more by way of preserving its citizens from penalties incurred by such offences, than to see that the provisions of the law are faithfully complied with.

France.

The news from France is principally confined to the comments in the French journals on the recent reconstruction of the cabinet. The accession of M. Achille Fould to the Ministry of State was viewed with satisfaction at the Bourse, and a rise in the French funds of 1½ per cent took place. Fould will be the virtual ruler of the finances of the republic. The elections for Councillors General, and those of the arrondissements, had taken place in the departments, and were generally favorable to the government candidates, the prefects, and other agents of authority, having left nothing undone, by means of [illegible] party. Several [illegible] nominations, and dismissals of Councillors of State, recorded in the *Moniteur*, had revived the painful sensations produced by the confiscation of the Orleans property. Most of these alterations were more acts of despotic authority on the part of Louis Napoleon, and were caused by his vindictiveness against the persons dismissed for their independence in voting against the Orleans decrees.

The Cabinet is now definitely constituted as follows:—

State	Fould.
Finance	Bineau.
Public Works	Magne.
Foreign Affairs	Drouyn de Lhuys.
Marine	Ducos.
Justice	Abbatucci.
Instruction	Fortoul.
Interior	Persigny.
War	St. Arnaud.
Police	Maupas.

Of these ten ministers the first half represent the administrative capacity and sober views of the cabinet. In the second half are to be found the ministers of the *coup d'état*, and the old party of the Elysée.

Petitions praying for the establishment of the hereditary Empire are circulated in several of the departments.

The *Presse*, in its weekly commercial bulletin, says:—Some orders begin to be received by the manufacturing houses for the departments of the South and for exportation and England, which has been for some time occupied exclusively with the elections, has lately sent some important orders. The Parisian trade is still very dull, but the period has not yet arrived when business generally becomes active. The manufactories in the departments are well occupied; purchasers of woollen and cotton goods present themselves, and sales would be more extensive if prices were not so high. A further rise is spoken of at Mulhouse and at Rouen. The trade in corn has been very active. It has been said that wheat of the new crop would be of rather middling quality; but, as favorable accounts have been received from many of the departments, as well as from abroad, purchasers will not submit to pay a higher price. The same remark may be applied to wines and spirits. Speculators have taken advantage of the presence of disease in many of the vineyards to spread general alarm, and to produce an enormous rise. It has, however, been found that the evil was not so serious as it had been represented, and there is every reason to hope that the crop may produce more than three-fourths of an ordinary one. The rise has consequently been followed by a material fall and it is expected that many speculators in the markets of the South will be serious sufferers.

The French fleet had arrived at Tripoli, and as the Pacha had refused to comply with the French demands, it was thought the Admiral would bombard the place.

It was stated that an official notification of the President's marriage would, in a few days, be made. The empire will soon follow.

Great preparations were being made for the approaching fêtes in Paris, which will be on a grand scale

Spain.

From Madrid our accounts are to the 29th ult. The Parisian correspondence of the *Times* contains the following:—Private letters from Madrid state that the dissension among the Moderado party is on the increase, and has attainted the cabinet itself. General Pavia is described as having succeeded in gaining complete ascendancy over the mind of the King Consort and of the Queen, and that influence is, and probably will be still more, exercised against Bravo Murillo personally, and for the furtherance of the long menaced *coup d'état*. Bravo Murillo has, it seems, earnestly entreated the presence of the Queen-Mother in Madrid, no doubt as a protection against the cabals of those who are planning his destruction. Each party is desirous of bringing about the constitutional changes on his own account, and in his own interest. The plan of the present minister is to dissolve the actual Cortes, to convoke the new Chamber according to the actual electoral law, and, no doubt, by way of imparting to the future Parliament a something of a constituent character, to intimate in the royal proclamation convoking it that certain alterations in the constitution (1845) may be proposed. This is the project at present, which, however, circumstance may yet alter. An attempt has been made at a fusion, or coalition, amongst the fractions of the Moderados, but without success. I have also seen private letters from the provinces, in which it is stated that a good deal of discontent exists in Aragon, Catalonia and Valencia.

We also find the subjoined in the *Times*:—

The politicians of the Puerta del Sol profited by the absence of the Court and of the Ministers to circulate the most absurd rumors. They asserted that a military conspiracy had been discovered the day before at La Granja, and that five non commissioned officers had been shot. The last advices from La Granja of the 27th made no mention of such an event. So far from conspiring, everybody was only thinking of amusing himself and enjoying the cool temperature of that royal residence.

Ireland.

The last accounts from the western counties are generally of an unfavorable tendency, but still hopes are entertained that, as last year, the failure will be but partial. Several fields in the neighborhood of Dublin have, within a day or two, shown unmistakeable symptoms of the fatal distemper, and considerable stocks of potatoes in the incipient stage of the disease have made their way into the markets here, the producers disposing of them at almost nominal prices. One of the Galway papers thus reports:—

The fatal potato blight has once again made its appearance. The crops in the neighborhood are, we regret to say, affected to a considerable extent, and farmers are now digging out the early portion of them, and sending them to market daily. From all we could learn on the subject, however, the injury yet done has not been as great as that sustained up to the same period last year; and it is confidently hoped, that as the breadth of potatoes plated this season has been much greater, the consequence may still prove trivial. The various other descriptions of crops throughout this part of the country, are all in admirable condition, and promises to be more than usually productive this season. The weather is about the finest we have ever known, affording every prospect that the food of the people will be brought to full maturity at an early period.

Statements similar to the foregoing appear in the other Connaught journals. Meanwhile, the bare prospect of another blight has given a fresh impetus to the emigration mania. "The people, says the *Galway Packet*:—"Only appear bent on leaving the country as fast as they can. It is lamentable to see men fleeing from the land of their nativity as from a pest-house. The young, and the strong, and the vigorous, too, and many of the comparatively wealthy, too, are thronging to the emigrant ships. On yesterday morning, no fewer than 200 souls left this neighborhood by train for Dublin, *en route* to America. On yesterday morning, no fewer than 200 souls left this neighborhood by train for Dublin, *en route* to America."

The *Daily Express* of this morning has the following statement in reference to the potato blight:—

"A good deal of anxiety is manifested about the condition of this important crop. We have given as careful consideration as we could to the accounts received from various quarters of the country, and have examined, personally, within the last few days many fields in this and the adjoining counties, and the conclusion arrived at is, that although the disease is undoubtedly present, it is not so in such a degree as to cause great alarm. An immense extent of the crop has been planted in Ireland this season, much greater than for many seasons past; and from all that can be learned, and allowing for the natural tendency to alarm, it would seem that the rot is not so wide-spread, nor so bad where it does appear as formerly. Our contemporaries and their correspondents would do well to weigh their statements on this subject, before exciting unfounded fears in the public mind."

British and American Yachts

[From the London Chronicle, August 3.]

The America and the Mosquito yachts are entered for prizes on both days of the Plymouth regatta—to day and to-morrow, (Thursday.) It is not generally known that the Mosquito, now the property of Londesborough, was built in about three weeks, by Mr. Marc, M. P. for Plymouth, the gentleman who sent a challenge to the New York club to build a yacht against them for 1,000 guineas. The cautious and laconic reply to this challenge, it will be remembered, was to the effect that there was already an American built yacht in British waters, and when she had been beaten by an English vessel it would be time enough to take the challenge.

Markets.

WRIGHT, GANDY & COS. CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, August 3d, 1852.
24 Chapel street.

COTTON.—The animated demand of last week continued unabated on the day of the departure of the Africa; but yesterday and to-day the operations have been much curtailed, arising, no doubt, from the previous extensive operations entered into, enabling both the trade and speculators to wait the course of events before embarking afresh on weighty transactions. Confidence, however, is as strong as ever; and though extreme prices are no longer obtainable, the difference is only what is usual during a quiet market. Holders meet the demand freely without offering more than the inquiry takes off. The sales for three days are estimated at

	Bales.	Speculation and Export.	American.
Saturday	10,000	4n5,000	8,400
Monday	6,000	2,000	4,500
Tuesday	4,000	1,000	3,300

Import for same time is about 18,000 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY.

N. O. fair	6¼ a ½	Middling	5⅝	Ordinary	4½ a 5d.
Mobile	5⅝ a 6d.	do.	5⅝ a ½	do.	4½ a 5d.
Atlantic	5⅝ a 6d.	do.	5⅝ a ½	do.	4½ a 5d.

The advices per Canada from America, in conjunction with the quietness here, has produced a pause in the manufacturing districts, and given a check to the business expected at to-day's market. Both spinners and manufacturers are, however, quite sufficiently engaged to prevent any decline in rates, and, consequently, a limited business only transpired.

The grain market has undergone little or no change, with a declining barometer, and cold rain since last night; more disposition was apparent to operate at to day's market, and wheat, which was in fair demand, recovered the decline of last week. Flour, also, was in better request, and the turn dearer. Indian Corn—A moderate demand existed, at 31s. for yellow, and 29s. for white American per quarter.

THE LATEST.

TELEGRAPHIC FROM LIVERPOOL TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, August 4—P. M.

There is a moderate business going forward in the cotton market to-day, at the current rates of yesterday. Sales 7,000 bales, of which exporters took 1,000 bales.

THREE DAYS LATER.

VERY INTERESTING.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX

Further Relative to the Fisheries

FALL IN THE ENGLISH FUNDS.

Rumored Movement of England and France to Protect Mexico.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE CHECKED.

DECLINE IN COTTON, &c., &c., &c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HALIFAX, August 16—7 P. M.

The royal mail steamship Canada, Captain Lang, arrived here at a quarter before six this evening, and sailed at a quarter to seven, for Boston, where she will be due early on Wednesday morning.

The Canada left Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 7th inst.; and at 3:25 P.M., the same day, passed the R. M. steamship Asia, going into Liverpool. The Asia left New York on the 28th July.

On the 15th of August, at 9 A. M., the C. passed the Europa, bound eastward.

The leading English papers notice the fishery excitement, and mostly blame Lord Derby.

The Indian steamer had arrived at Marseilles, but without the Calcutta mails. The reason is not stated.

A public meeting was to be held in London, on the 10th August, to devise means for the relief of the Montreal sufferers.

In France, M. Fould had been appointed Minister of State, and the French ministry had been otherwise modified.

There will be no review on the *fête* of the 15th. Count d'Orsay is dead, also Johannot, the painter.

The conference has been svommoned between France and Belgium.

A son has been born to Don Miguel, who makes over to the infant his claim a to the throne of Portugal

The Portuguese Cortes has bedn dissolved.

The cholera was making dreadful ravages at Posena.

It is reported that the French have bombarded and occupied Tripoli.

A rumor was current that France and England would call a meeting of the maratine powers, against aggression from the United States.

Affairs in England.

POLITICS—THE FISHERY DISPUTE—DEPRESSION IN THE FUNDS, ETC.

Domestic politics are extremely quiet, and will remain so until Parliament re-assembles in October. The aspect of public feeling in the United States respecting the British encroachment in the fisheries, has awakened much attention among all shades of politicians. The general opinion of the press is in favor of the English reading of the treaty; but the government is blamed, by many of the leading journals, for using the show of force without due previous notice; at the same time it is stated that the nineteen ships, of which a list is given in the colonial papers, are not more than the usual fleet on the British American and West India station, while one of the vessels, the Jane, mentioned as sent to the scene of difficulty, is in fact being pole off at Woolwich. The apprehended trouble has caused considerable feeling, and with other circumstances has had a depressing effect on the funds.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—JEALOUSY OF THE UNITED STATES ETC.

The London *Standard* says: "If we are not misinformed the maratime powers will be invited, by England and France to consider the situation of Mexico, with a view to her establishing her independence, both financially and politically, so that a barrier may be established to the aggressive spirit of America in the South.

NEW STEAMERS—MARITIME POST OFFICES, ETC.

The Cunard company are understood to be about to build on the Clyde a steamship of larger tonnage and greater power than any yet built. It is also stated that contracts are closed with a house in Liverpool for the establishment of a line of iron propellers, to commence running between Portland, Maine, and Liverpool in the fall of 1853.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have voted to solicit the influence of the New York Chamber with the United States Post Office to have the mails for Europe sorted on board the steamships, in order to expedite their delivery on arrival.

Harvest is well begun in England, with [illegible]sonable weather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notwithstanding the accounts that the potato rot had appeared in Ireland, it can only be regarded as partial, and at least counterbalanced by the abundance of the sound crop.

The steam packet Carado arrived at Marseilles August 9th, without the India mail, which had not been signalized at Alexandria up to July 28th. Cause of delay unknown.

France.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

M. Pelletier is appointed Chief de Cabinet of the Minister of State. General Decrouan will probably succeed Marshal Excelmans as Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

RUMORED ATTACK ON TRIPOLI.

News has reached Paris from Malta, that the French fleet had arrived at Tripoli, and the Admiral threatened to proceed to immediate hostilities unless the men claimed by France were given up which the Pacha refused to do—and rumor says that the French were in occupation of Tripoli. This, however, lacks confirmation. Local disturbances had broken out in Guadaloupe.

Belgium.

The commercial conference between France and Belgium, which was interrupted by the Belgian ministerial crisis, is resumed.

The Liverpool agent of the New York press learns from Ostend, whence it was telegraphed from Hague, that the Belgian States General had decided to reject the commercial treaty with France.

Spain.

Official advices from Cuba to the 4th ultimo, received per steamer Hibernia, at Vigo, report the island as quiet at that date.

The expenses of the Spanish treasury are fixed for August at 128,000,000 reals.

Portugal.

Dates from Lisbon are to the 26th ult. The Ministry having been defeated on a question of finance, tendered their resignations, which were not accepted, the Queen preferring to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, which was forthwith done, and the Cortes closed. This *coup d'état* excited no agitation. The elections are to take place immediately preceded, however, by a new electoral decree.

Germany.

In a sitting, on the 29th ultimo, the Germanic Diet adopted, by a large majority, the report of the Commission appointed to ratify the treaty respecting Denmark with Prussia and Austria. By this vote the affairs of the Duchies are concluded. The nobles of Saxe Coburg Gotha have lodged with the Germanic Diet a protest against the new constitution of the Duchies. The Duke, on his part, protests against the absorption of the Duchy of Lauenburg into the Danish monarchy.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that friendly relations are re-established between Prussia and Westphalia.

Prussia.

A letter from Posen states that 1,800 had died (out of a population of 12,000), from cholera. A fire had also lately consumed eighty houses, and the greatest distress prevailed in the city.

Switzerland.

The Grand Council of Neufchatel, by a vote of 69,611, has ordered the suppression of the royal society, called the Corporation of Hurmorie, of Valugin. The council also adopted unanimously, the bill for suppressing high treason, which is also aimed at the royalist party.

The Cantonal Assembly have also abolished the naturalization of foreigners, as a privilege interfering with the equality of the inhabitants.

Italy.

The crusade against the press continues in Piedmont. Letters from Naples announce that General Frangri was to be superseded in the government of Sicily either by the Prince of Ischitella or by Count Trapano, brother of the King.

Turkey.

The English Charge de Affaires has succeeded in procuring the punishment of the Turks who assassinated the steamer Victoria's passengers, but the question of the right to prevent foreign passengers landing on the wharves of the Bosphorus is still left for discussion.

Egypt.

Dates to the 22d ult. report perfect tranquillity throughout the country. The progressive rise in the value of foreign coins, was attracting attention. Nothing more is said of the plot attributed Saib Pasha.

The works of the railroads are going on with alacrity.

The Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English money market has been dull, and consols have fluctuated throughout the week, closing at 99¾ a 99⅞.

FROM BARING BROTHERS' CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, August 7, 1852.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—We know of little business doing, but the following are the quotations:—

United States Sixes (1862)	106½ a 107½
" " (1867-1868)	108½ a 109½
" " (1868-1869)	[illegible]
New York State Fives	97 a 98
Pennsylvania Fives	87 a 88
Ohio Sixes (1870-1875)	104 a 105
Maryland Fives	97 a 98
Massachusetts Fives	109 a 109½
Kentucky Sixes (1860-1870)	99 a 100

COFFEE.—Government having prohibited the admixture of coffee with Chicory, has led to more enquiry for the latter. Plantation Ceylon coffee has been sold at an improvement of 1s.; native classes firmly at 49s.; Costa Rica, 3,000 bags, sold at 48d.

There is nothing of interest from the principal continental markets.

RICE.—Madras at auction, 8s. 6d. a 9s.; Bengal, a private sale, at 9s. 6d. a 10s. 3d., of 18,000 bags, showing an advance of 3d. a 6½d. per cwt.

SUGAR.—The demand for the home trade was extremely limited during the past week. The market for refined has been dull, holders of floating cargoes of Havana, arrived on the coast, have evinced more firmness this week, but as the Continental advices are hardly on a par we are left entirely without the competition usually experienced at this season. At St. Petersburg, good old white Havana is worth rs. 26½, with but few sellers thereat.

TEA Continues dull, transactions being confined to the immediate wants of dealers, without material change in value. Common Congo sells slowly at 8c. a 8½c.

MOLASSES remains neglected.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 7.—During the week there was a large business doing in cotton, though with less animation, and extreme prices were not maintained. low and middling qualities having, in some instances, been sold at ⅛d. decline. This, however, was not general, and the market closed on Friday evening quietly but steadily, with a turn in favor of buyers, barely amounting to a quotation. The sales of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, were 8,000 bales each day, including in the three days 3,400 on speculation, and 4,000 for export. Sales for the week 57,000 bales, of which 46,250 were American, and included 9,840 to speculators, and 9,270 for export. Imports for the week 55,520 bales, of which 44,515 were American. The stock at Liverpool was 667,142 bales, of which 535,808 were American. The principal houses quote:—Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; middling do., 5¾d. Fair Mobile, 6d.; middling do., 5¾d. Fair Uplands, 6d.; middling do., 5¾d.

FROM A PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, August 7, 1852.

Sales of cotton for the week are 57,000 bales. Fair New Orleans, 6¾d.; middling do., 5¾d.; fair upland, 6d.; middling do., 5¾d. Prices have declined nearly ⅛d. on all qualities, but mostly on the lower qualities. Speculators took 10,000, and exporters 3,000 bales. Western canal flour, 18s. 6d. a 20s.; yellow corn, 28s. 6d.; white, 28s. 6d. Consols, 99⅞.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 7.—Showery weather and the rumor of the potato rot caused more animation in the corn trade. The past week's quotations must be advanced 1d to 2d. per 70 lbs. on wheat and 6d. per bbl on flour. Indian corn for immediate use was neglected, owing to potatoes being pressed on the market, to arrive. Mellenry's quotations are U. S red or mixed wheat 5s. 10d to 6s.; white, 6s. to 6s 2d. Western Canal Flour, 19s. to 20s 6d. Philadelphia, Canadian, and Baltimore, 20s to 20s 6d. St Louis and Ohio, 20s to 21. Indian Corn—Yellow, 30s. to 31s; White 28s. 3d to 28s. 6d Makin and Sons quote 5d in wheat, and 6d to 9d. on flour, under the above.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Aug. 7.—James McHenry & Co.'s circular says:—Bacon has become dull and quotations nominal. Beef and pork remain unaltered. Lard is dull at 58s. Prime quality cheese is occasionally asked for; but inferior is not wanted. Quotations—Bacon long middles, 50 a 52s., short middles and Cumberland cut none. Mess beef, 105 a 150s. per tierce; India, 120 a 150s. per 304 lbs. Prime mess pork, 80 a 90s. per bbl.; mess, none. Grease butter, 44 a 46s. per cwt. Hams and shoulders none. Gardner & Co. quote the trade dull and market bare.

HAVRE MARKETS, August 5, P. M.—The demand for cotton closed briskly last evening, and the total sales were 700 bales. This day the market is again quiet, with transactions to two o'clock barely reaching 550 bales, of which 195 were Bengal. Prices have a drooping tendency, but without much change in quotations. Coffee—No public sales this morning. At private hands 632 bags Hayti to arrive, at f.49 50 per kil., and 200 bags Rio at 54f. a 55. Nothing doing in sugar. In ashes a few sales first quality, at f 30 25.

TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The business transacted has been to a limited extent, but yarns and goods are firm.

City Politics.

GENERAL MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.

The action of the Democratic General Committee, in appointing Inspectors of Elections in the several wards for the forthcoming elections, having been disapproved of by many of the party, a meeting was called, last evening, at Tammany Hall, to which the several wards were requested to send delegates, "to make arrangements for a public demonstration against the late proceedings of the General Committee, by recommendation of the Nineteenth Ward Pierce and King Association."

Five delegates had been appointed in each ward, most of whom were present soon after the appointed hour, but were informed by the Lessee that he had been directed not to open the Hall; and after some delay, they proceeded to Mr. Tucker's El Dorado. Here the meeting was organised by calling Mr. I. S. Wadsworth to the chair, and appointing Messrs. A. Chancellor and George Ryder, Secretaries.

The roll was called, and it appeared fifty-four delegates were present.

It was moved by Mr AUSTIN, of the Twelfth Ward, that the names of those delegates who were not present be stricken from the roll.

This motion gave rise to a discussion embracing the whole question during which

Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD said that the power the General Committee had assumed, in appointing Inspectors of Elections, was quite a new doctrine. It was anti-republican and contrary to any practice the democrats had used since the organization of the party. It had always been conceded that the people had the primary and indefeasible right to choose their own inspectors. At first it was always done by the people themselves, then it had been delegated to the Ward Committee. Otherwise the same thing might be enacted as had been now. The delegates from three wards had, on the nominations being made, risen, and said they were unsatisfactory, and then six other wards had risen, and the minority had coalesced with members of other wards and forced the inspectors upon them. If this were permitted, it would enable the General Committee to perpetuate their power for ever in any ward where three men could be found mean enough, by bribery or any other means, to do their bidding, and only certify for them; and by this means they could always rob the people of their right to a voice in the election. The object of this desperate move by desperate men we were left to guess at; but it was a fair inference that it was to effectually exclude certain parties from the convention.

The delegates from the Third and Fifth wards took an active part in the discussion. All repudiated the idea of any issue between hunkers and barnburners, which had been attempted to be raised, declaring that they knew no such distinctions in their respective wards.

The motion which gave rise to the debate was afterwards amended, and a resolution passed that these present only should have a voice, the vote being taken by heads and not by wards.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of seven, were appointed, in motion, to report that evening, a series of resolutions to be presented to the Sachems on to-morrow evening with a request that the democrats might have the use of the room in Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, for an expression of their opinions on the question.

Mr. AUSTIN, who declared his intention was to reconcile the difference which he hoped would be done, moved that a committee of five be appointed to wait on the General Committee and express the views of this convention. Carried. The following were appointed by the chair as that committee:—Messrs. John Austin, Twelfth ward; W. H. Baker, Fifth ward; Dennis Eyer, Twentieth ward; S. G. Noble, Sixteenth ward; John Saunders, Seventeenth ward.

It was, without formal motion, agreed that they do not call upon them until after the application to the Sachems.

It was moved, when they adjourn, they adjourn to meet at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, and in the event of their not obtaining the use of the room, that another one be selected, and the Secretary notify the delegates. Carried.

A recess was then taken for five minutes, after which the committee reported the resolutions, which were in substance—

First—That it is the undoubted right of the democracy of the several wards of this city to choose their own Inspectors of the primary elections.

Second—That the power assumed by the General Committee is very dangerous, for that it would enable them to perpetuate their own power, and deprive the people of all voice in the conventions for the nomination in State and city.

Third—That the purity of primary elections should be preserved as faithfully and carefully as that of general elections.

Fourth—That the convention respectfully, but firmly, demand from the General Committee, that the appointments of inspectors be rescinded, and that the people appoint their own inspectors, that the polls be held at convenient places, and that sufficient time be given to allow all democratic voters to vote.

It was then moved that the meeting adjourn; but a delegate moved that these resolutions be published in the HERALD and *National Democrat*.

A member of the committee objected. The resolutions had not been drawn for publication, but to submit to the