The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1151. VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6202. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1850. { MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
CONTINUED PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year, in advance).....5 0

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, April 6, 1850.

☞ Copies of the new city charter, in pamphlet form, can be obtained at this office.

☞ For Legislative matter see THIRD PAGE.

☞ Thursday's Mail failed beyond Charleston, S. C.

CONSOLIDATION.

On Monday next, the citizens of New-Orleans will be required to declare by the ballot in either approval, or their objections to the scheme for re-uniting the three Municipalities into one corporation. The proposed consolidation is a measure of vast importance, and should be not the deliberately expressed opinion of every elector. It would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the community, and upon their attention to their own interests, were the question submitted to them by the Legislature, to be decided either in the affirmative or negative by a meagre vote, and yet this is exactly what is most to be apprehended. The great mass of the people of New-Orleans seem to be strangely indifferent to the result. They do, indeed, hanger various their convictions either for or against the division, but do not appear at all solicitous of the trouble of recording those convictions at the polls.

It is with a view of stimulating the voters to the discharge of their duty as citizens that we now address them. Our own opinions have been set forth, though we have refrained from the elaborate discussion of the subject. Other presses have, however, given it minute attention, and it is not their fault if the public fails to come to a correct understanding of its merits. The advantages and disadvantages of consolidation have been duly weighed and estimated, and we have stated the result, as we believe it to be, and have given our reasons for the faith that is in us. We cannot, however, be supposed, that every voter in the city has made up his mind, as a supporter or adversary of the measure of the corporation. Under these circumstances behoves every one, and all, to register our verdict on Monday next. It is no sacrifice to accept the trust of a vote, let the fact be made known by the vote of any adult male citizen of the city. In all cases, on the contrary, of a decided preponderance of votes to establish the result. A similar vote, either way, will only give rise to doubts as to the true state of public sentiment, and serve to prolong the contest. If, for instance, 5,000 votes be polled, and 2,500 declare for consolidation, should about 3,000 be the result, it will not unphilosophically be concluded, vote has proved an insufficient test, since only half of the voters took interest enough in the issue to record their suffrages. But in the vote we invite the opinion between a decided majority of votes—We hope, therefore, that there is no reluctance to do this duty, as much as we have to do in public contests, and that it will be determined by a vote of the whole city. We have a question which, for so many years, has divided the community, and which time has decided now, will very soon be proven a source of economy and prosperity for years to come.

A MISERABLE FABRICATION

An anonymous correspondent of a Northern paper, which is notorious as the reliance of ten thousand soldiers and its schools, recently fabricated a most preposterous story, to the effect that the Governor of Alabama had issued secret orders to the commanders of the army and navy to prevent the meeting of the Nashville Convention. As usual, the story was widely copied, and commented upon by the Northern press, when, as we learn, it was ascertained that no such orders had been issued, but yet Alabama agents were dispatched by the Governor, to the Legislature, to the Convention, and to the people, with a view to counteract the effect of the story, and to vindicate the honor of the State. The Nashville Convention, as a matter of course, repudiated the story, and the Governor of Alabama, in a letter to the Editor of the Nashville Union, denounced it as a fabrication, and a most unjustifiable one, and that he was prepared to prove it to be such. The Nashville Union, in its issue of the 20th ult., publishes the letter of the Governor, and concludes with the following, which we hope may be read by every man who has any doubt of the fidelity of the South to the Union:

"We have, therefore, in the course of a few days, as much to prove as we have in our power, contrary, and contrary to, that which we have published. We have, in the first place, a vote of the whole people, in the Convention, which, for so many years, has divided the community, and which time decided now, will very soon be proven a source of economy and prosperity for years to come.

PLANK ROADS.

The following, taken from a recent report of O. G. Gates, Secretary of the Kentucky Board of Improvements, contains valuable and interesting information to those interested in road improvements.

1. The system of plank roads originated in Russia, has since been adopted in Canada, and in many of our northern States entirely superceded the McAdam and Telford rock or gravel roads. The great success and value of the plank road consists in the cheapness, in cost of first, in speed, and in comfort to passengers.

2. The approved mode of construction therefor is as follows: For a single track the planks of pine, hemlock, oak, red elm, black walnut, or sweet gum) should be eight feet long, and from three to four inches thick—they should be laid across the road at right angles to its line. These planks are to rest on two long cushills or sleepers, each four inches square, bedded in the earth to their full thickness. The earth should be fully kept up to the planks at any point, in order to prevent confined air resting in any vacant space beneath the planks—no pin or spike is needed to confine the plank to the sleepers, their weight being sufficient to keep them firm. There should be placed on the upper surface a coating of sand an inch thick—there should be provided for a single track transient places—and to effect this, an earthen road must be banked up ten or twelve feet wide on one side, and two or three on the other—each embankment should be made flush with the ends of the planks, and thence sloping outwards so as to carry off the water, as perfect drainage is the great secret in the construction of any kind of road. The plank should be laid even, with part thereof projecting two or three inches beyond the general line of the road, in order to prevent cars made by wheels at the junction of the plank road and earth road. And if the bed on which the planks are to be laid is a new one, it would be better to be traveled one season before they are laid down. One track with the supplementary earth road thus formed, will be sufficient for all ordinary travel. And, if the tonnage transported on the road be chiefly in one direction, the track should be laid on that side of the road which will enable the loaded teams to keep it, and thereby force the unloaded ones to do all the turning out.

3. To make a double track, all that is needed will be to make two tracks each eight feet wide, or one sixteen feet wide. The former is preferred. For the sixteen feet track, three or five longitudinal sills are required, each to be four by six inches, and laid edgewise and embedded in trenches six inches deep. These timbers should be from twenty to twenty feet long—Great advantage is obtained in the construction of the plank track with long planks, by giving to the road bed a slight convex form of two or three inches in the centre, and springing the plank down to the outside sills, and attaching them thereto by hardwood spikes or pins three inches long.

4. The duration of plank roads is from eight to twelve years; this matter, however, depends entirely upon decay from rot and not by the surface wear of the plank—the wood which is spread upon the track when dressed, protects the wood from the sharp shoes of the horses, which cause most of the wear, and soon penetrates the grain of the plank, until with the woody fibres and the deposites in the road, it becomes almost impervious to water. Experiments conducted by the Prussian Government, have proven that the wear and rent of seven years exposure is the first year. Therefore, it is of the greatest importance in these roads to have such a tolerable order to receive such an amount of traffic, as will prolong their wearing out instead of rotting.

5. The cost of the plank road greatly depends on its locality. But it will be found the following estimate will approximate to an average all over the nation, to wit:

For one mile of road with a single track, made with black eight feet wide and three inches thick, will require 166,750 feet board measure of plank, and of sills 4 by 4, 14,080, making in all number 140,830 feet, and costing say five dollars per thousand, would equal, in all, $704 which hundred and four dollars. For wiring and grading will cost from 20 cents to one dollar per rod, or from twenty six dollars to three hundred and twenty dollars per mile—The earth work, culverts, bridges and contingencies, a mind of no average estimate. Therefore, with six, three, and one hundred dollars per mile, for grading, superstructure, and culverts, we have the total of one mile of road, to be needed in one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

☞ The steamer *Gen. Taylor* and *Chief Justice Marshall* left Louisville for St. Louis on the 25th. They had on board, between five and six hundred Germans, mostly from Ohio.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says: "We are informed that over 3,000 persons bound for California have already reached that city this season.

St. Louis, March 25.

The steamer Sonora sunk in the Mississippi near Brunswick.

The steamer *Sonora* brought from Fort Leavenworth this morning two Pawnee Indians who murdered Pierce the mail agent, last fall near Fort Laramie. They are under the charge of Mr. Wood, the Indian agent.

The trial of the Montesinos is slowly progressing, and nothing new has yet been elicited by the testimony. There are some conflicting statements relative to the participancy of Raymond Montesquieu in the murder.

Fire—Yesterday, about noon, a fire broke out on a stable, in the rear of Brady's grocery store, near St. Mark's street, and which destroyed six buildings in the Gas Works. The grocery store and stable, small dwelling, a grocery, together with Wood & Cole's cotton pickery, were destroyed. The wind was very high and the spread of the conflagration probable, but in some cases setting fire to roofs three or four houses removed from the scene of the fire. Through the exertions of the firemen, however, no more mischief was done. Had the fire occurred at night, several squares would have been laid in ruins and an enormous amount of property destroyed. The want of a sufficient quantity of water was probably felt during the fire, and for a while almost paralyzed the efforts of our noble firemen.

A SECOND FIRE—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a three story brick house at the corner of Tivoli street and Bayou Road, belonging to Mr. Roland, took fire and was burnt to the ground.

AN IRISH FIRE—A fire house out in Gasoline, in the immediate neighborhood of the pot where the fire raged in the morning, not in the rear of the Gas Works. Some four or five tenements, with most of their contents, were destroyed. Our active firemen were on the spot, on the ground, and notwithstanding the lamentable lack of water in that part of the city, they succeeded, by great exertions, in arresting the further progress of the flames.

AND STILL ANOTHER—Scarcely had the flames of the above fire subsided, before another conflagration broke out, at half past 11 o'clock, in Benjamin Howard's carpenter shop, on Barone street, between Julia and Girod streets, which, together with all its contents, was totally destroyed. From thence the flames extended to the rear of Shakspeare's foundry, fronting on Julia street, which suffered considerable injury. The fire then caught in Mrs. Dalis's boarding house, on Carondelet street, which was likewise destroyed. Great credit is due to the firemen, who, though worn out by their laborious exertions at the prey one fire, worked with the most indefatigable zeal. As usual there was a great and unpardonable lack of water.

SNOW AND HAILING FIRST—We had news the Alabama *Beacon*, of the 30th ult.) quite a fall of snow here on Wednesday last, and a very heavy frost that night. All the corn up—and we learn that many planters had a large portion of their crop up—was *killed*. There was also cotton up—particularly in the canebrake—which was of course *killed*, as also most of the tender garden vegetables.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED—We learn that three men were drowned by the upsetting of the yawl of the steamer Paris, at New Albany, Wednesday morning. The boat had just landed there, having sent the yawl across the river with the mails ashore. Two of the deck hands had the yawl, and they brought back with them a stranger, who said he wanted to go down on the boat. In attempting to bring the yawl in alongside the steamer Saladin, which boat was working her wheels, it was capsized in striking the wheel, and all three of the men were drowned. We did not learn their names.

A free negro, deck hand on the steamer Telegraph No. 1, was drowned just above *Metropolis*, in the Ohio, last Tuesday morning, by the overturning of a wood flat. The crew were taking wood from the flatboat, when it was upset, and the unfortunate, together with three more of the crew, were thrown in the river.—The others were saved by clinging to the boat. The negro that was drowned lived at New Albany.

Frederick Phillips, a cabin boy, was drowned from the steamer Mt. Vernon, on Saturday, 23d inst., at Kaskaskia bend. He was from Cincinnati.—*Louisville Courier, 29th ult.*

☞ A German tailor named Krause jumped out of a window in the third story of a house on Wall-street night before last, while laboring under a fit of mania-a-potu, and strange as it may seem, alighted on the sidewalk below safe and sound.—*Louisville Journal, 30th ult.*

[From the London Times.]

Bankruptcy in France.

Whatever the political prospects in France may become, and whatever may be the fate of the institutions which happens this time to perform for her the functions of Government and legislation, if we would form a correct opinion of the causes which have produced the excessive political instability, and which seems successively to threaten every species of Government with ruin, we must look to those facts in the social condition of the people which are independent of monarchies and of republics, but do in reality render a nation loyal and contented, or dissatisfied and seditious. It is beyond our province to trace these social causes through their historical progress to all their extensive consequences; but we shall endeavor to collect from authentic sources a few of the most striking results of the laws which have been in operation for the last half century, and these truths will, we think, suffice to account for the progress of unsettled and confused opinions amongst a large portion of the community.

The soil of France is in all respects the most important of her possessions. Property in the soil is intensely coveted by the people; the produce of the soil is the chief source of their subsistence and of her wealth; the soil is the basis upon which at least one half of the fiscal resources of the State rest; and, from the prodigious subdivision of the soil, whatever affects the landed interest affects the most numerous class in the community. Yet it is confidently asserted by the best authority that the total annual produce of the soil of France does not amount to two millions of francs, or 80 millions sterling a year, including the rent of buildings; whilst the returns of schedule A under the British income tax indicate an annual rental exceeding one hundred millions sterling. If, then, we take the landed revenue of France at 80 millions sterling, let us see to what deductions that amount is liable. In the first place, the land tax for 1849 (including the *centimes additionels* for various purposes, some of which correspond to our county and town rates) amounted to 281 millions, or 11 millions and a half sterling, the land tax being so much less than 1 7th, and in some departments 1-8 of the revenue. But in addition to this direct tax, land and houses contribute upwards of a million to the duty on doors and windows, upwards of 5 millions sterling to the dues of registration on mortgages, and another million to stamps on transfers of landed property. In round numbers, the public liabilities of the land in France payable to the State, the department, and the parishes, are certainly not overrated at 20 millions sterling. It may be added that more than half of the dues payable on these parcels of land do not exceed five francs, and a prodigious number are less than the half penny which is the price of the smallest note in the assignat. We assume, then, that the public charges on the land amount to one quarter of its whole value—some writers have estimated it as high as one third. But even this burden is small in comparison with private encumbrances.

On the 1st July, 1832, the sum total of registered mortgages in France was 11 milliards and a quarter, or 450 millions sterling; eight years later, in 1840, it had risen to 12 milliards and a half, or 500 millions sterling, the increase being at the rate of 6 millions sterling per annum. Since that period the complete returns are wanting, but from the regular augmentation of these transactions it is confidently stated that the mortgage debt of the land in France in 1849 to the enormous sum of 560 millions sterling; from this sum a deduction must be made of about 50 millions sterling for mortgages in the hands of persons not paying interest, but the actual sum paying interest is probably for the most part on the occupant of the soil, will still exceed 500 millions sterling, and an average rate of interest on these mortgages cannot be taken at less than 6 per cent. In frequently cases to 10 and 12, it can hardly be doubted that the private debt of the land, incurred, it will be remembered, since the great convulsion of 1790 constitute a charge on that property of 30 millions sterling per annum. This sum, added to the 20 millions of public taxes and dues, absorbs 5 8-9ths of the whole landed revenue of the country, and leaves the landed proprietors equal sum of the country, including and owners of all classes, only 3-9ths, or about 30 millions per annum, for their profits and subsistence.

We do not lay claim to any genius in the discovery and production of these facts, which are principally taken from the writings of Monsieur Dufour and M. Raudot, members of the French Legislature, in full possession of all their information. The order of these gentlemen, whose works are before us, is to show that we have a right to draw from these premises the conclusion that France is declining in the relative wealth and prosperity with the European Powers. An attempt is made to dispute the conclusion by showing, if it be possible, that the positive though not relative progress of the French nation since the peace has been considerable; but it must be borne in mind that the evil we have especially to dwell upon—namely, the augmentation of the mortgages and of the private encumbrances—has been going on in an accelerated proportion, during the very period—the reign of Louis Philippe—which is justly referred to as the most prosperous era in the annals of France. That is, in other words, that the pyramid of the Monarchy towered aloft with increasing splendor, it base was crumbling away.

Accordingly, when the storm broke, it was immediately questioned whether the distribution and the uses of property that men's minds were unsettled and the relatives and influence which have been spread abroad, the subjects find a hearing amongst the impoverished and perplexed class of peasant proprietors. As long as their troubles increased—as long as they are driven by their necessities to raise money, in usurious terms—as long as they are struggling to extract a scanty subsistance from the soil without capital and without skill—as long as the large portion of France is circumscribed by a peasantry, hard and as long as their "land of land" far from their hands, and man, like one intermittable sunshine not every succeeding generation and passes in rotation through the collection in State once in every generation, it is not to be expected that a party in France will exhibit the cohesion and solidity of a settled country. The profound ignorance, even amongst the more educated classes in France, of principles of political economy which are admitted to be the conditions of prosperity in all countries, or perhaps the most alarming consequence of the case, for the moment, is that the government would probably find it impossible to enlist the sympathy and carry the proper remedy, and the more power the people have to express their own prejudices allow their condition to be improved.

The next fatal consequence of these difficulties is their tendency to preserve the evil in a state that is, to beget an excessive reliance upon the patronage of the State, rather than upon personal exertions and individual resources. A continual distribution of upwards of half a million of posts, offices, and employments, exclusive of the army and the labourers of the State, has at once swelled the estimates to an immoderate amount, and raised amongst all ranks an intense and demoralizing competition; for in proportion as each class seeks to evade the mutual checks and of duties to its superiors or dependents, it clings the closer to the emoluments and distinctions conferred by the State. So that the taint of political corruption sinks deep into society, and while one half of the nation is servile from possession, the other is tainted from ambition or cupidity. We do not regard these mischievous failings as absolutely inherent in the French character, for they have not always affected and weakened the nation; nor are they universally conferred with Democratic institutions, for they are the very reverse of the peculiarities of the United States. But the course of events in France has combined the most jealous and destructive elements of Democracy with forms borrowed from an absolute and centralized government, so that the country is made to bear all the evils of a Democratic state of society, without that practical freedom which may render them endurable, whilst it retains most of the annoyances of absolute government without that order and security which despotism ought least to bestow.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—We copy the following from the Mobile *Register* of Thursday last:

On the evening of the 31st ult., at 9 o'clock, the officers of steamer Walker heard cries of distress, from the direction of Pinto's Island, as proceeding from some one engaged in a desperate struggle. Two boats were immediately manned, under direction of the Captain. They made for the point of the Island, guided by the cry, which ceased as they approached. Seeing nothing, they hesitated for a moment, when one of the men putting his hand out to push the boat, it came in contact with a floating body, with its head under water. On lifting it into the boat, it proved to be a man, apparently dead. He was carried on board the steamer and placed under charge of Surgeon Kane, who found that he had suffered great violence, with intent to kill. He had two knife wounds in one arm, and the other very much bruised; and a severe contusion of the stomach and leg. By the kindness and skill bestowed, he revived during the next forenoon sufficiently to give the following account: He was on a visit to this city from New Orleans, whence he contemplated starting for California. In being ascertained that he had money about him, he was enticed into a drinking shop where he thinks he must have been drugged by opiates, and that is the last he can remember. He has been robbed of sixty dollars in gold. When he was found, Capt. Alden, of the steamer Walker, had a search made about the Island, but the dastard prevented any discovery, except a yawl belonging to the steamer Creole, whence doubtless she had been stolen for this diabolical purpose, and in her was a large iron instrument, known as a *man-hold*, carefully covered with spun yarn, so as to leave no doubt on the mind of the officers that it was intended to have sunk the victim, had the villains not been disturbed by this timely interposition. We understand that early the next morning the city authorities were apprised of the facts, and the man has been removed to the City Hospital. The perpetrators of this diabolical act have not yet been discovered.

D. BORNIO, Jr., Commission Merchant, and Importer porter of Havana Segars and Tobacco, No 34 Gravier street. a6

HAVANA COFFEE—400 bags, first quality, for sale by D. BORNIO, 34 Gravier st. a6

PUADURA—6 bbls first quality, for sale by D. BORNIO, 34 Gravier st. a6

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 5, 1850.

A fair degree of activity has prevailed in the general market since our last, accompanied by some improvement in the prices of our leading articles.—The letters by the *Niagara* came through yesterday, and are considered quite unfavorable. Parties in the Manchester interest are endeavoring to create the impression that the consumption of Cotton has fallen off some 30 per cent. On the surface it would appear so, but we have good reason to know that, the reduction on the average quantity worked up last year is not equal to 5000 bales per week. Spinners have fallen back on their stocks to make good the deficiency in their recent purchases, and the former will commence giving out just in time to meet the reduced and corrected estimates of the crop.

The difference of opinion that has prevailed for many months past in regard to the growth, has always been a matter of much surprise to us. From the very onset we contended that the question was directed of all mystery—that the season was emphatically of the kind where "he who runs may read." Without any misgiving, therefore, as to the final result, we pronounced it as our deliberate opinion in the beginning of October last, that the crop would not exceed 2,100,000 bales. Three-fourths of the trade dissented from us, and no chance would have it, our announcement was followed by two months of uninterrupted fine weather. This circumstance led every one astray, and to correct any misapprehension on the subject, so far as by in our power, we reviewed the whole matter on the 23d of November, and settled on our original estimate as the one most likely to be realized. On the strength of accurate and most varied information from every part of the country, we adduced as a reason for adhering to this apparently obstinate opinion, that the fine fall would only *save* the Cotton and not make it.

It is not going too far to say that our convictions then were thought to be, by most people, wholly without support. Moderate parties estimated the product at 2,250,000, while others, who in this instance have exposed their ignorance in a most signal way, did not hesitate to assert that the growth would reach 2,400,000 bales. It is some satisfaction, to be sure, at the close of the season, to find that we have been so entirely accurate in our predictions, though this feeling is somewhat qualified by the reflection that, in our whole experience no year has occurred where it was so easy to foretell the result. With a persistency, almost bordering on stolidity, we assume, then, that the public charges on the land amount to one quarter of its whole value—some writers have estimated it as high as one third. But even this burden is small in comparison with private encumbrances.

On the 1st July, 1832, the sum total of registered mortgages in France was 11 milliards and a quarter, or 450 millions sterling; eight years later, in 1840, it had risen to 12 milliards and a half, or 500 millions sterling, the increase being at the rate of 6 millions sterling per annum. Since that period the complete returns are wanting, but from the regular augmentation of these transactions it is confidently stated that the mortgage debt of the land in France in 1849 to the enormous sum of 560 millions sterling; from this sum a deduction must be made of about 50 millions sterling for mortgages in the hands of persons not paying interest, but the actual sum paying interest is probably for the most part on the occupant of the soil, will still exceed 500 millions sterling, and an average rate of interest on these mortgages cannot be taken at less than 6 per cent. In frequently cases to 10 and 12, it can hardly be doubted that the private debt of the land, incurred, it will be remembered, since the great convulsion of 1790 constitute a charge on that property of 30 millions sterling per annum. This sum, added to the 20 millions of public taxes and dues, absorbs 5 8-9ths of the whole landed revenue of the country, and leaves the landed proprietors equal sum of the country, including and owners of all classes, only 3-9ths, or about 30 millions per annum, for their profits and subsistence.

We do not lay claim to any genius in the discovery and production of these facts, which are principally taken from the writings of Monsieur Dufour and M. Raudot, members of the French Legislature, in full possession of all their information. The order of these gentlemen, whose works are before us, is to show that we have a right to draw from these premises the conclusion that France is declining in the relative wealth and prosperity with the European Powers. An attempt is made to dispute the conclusion by showing, if it be possible, that the positive though not relative progress of the French nation since the peace has been considerable; but it must be borne in mind that the evil we have especially to dwell upon—namely, the augmentation of the mortgages and of the private encumbrances—has been going on in an accelerated proportion, during the very period—the reign of Louis Philippe—which is justly referred to as the most prosperous era in the annals of France. That is, in other words, that the pyramid of the Monarchy towered aloft with increasing splendor, it base was crumbling away.

Accordingly, when the storm broke, it was immediately questioned whether the distribution and the uses of property that men's minds were unsettled and the relatives and influence which have been spread abroad, the subjects find a hearing amongst the impoverished and perplexed class of peasant proprietors. As long as their troubles increased—as long as they are driven by their necessities to raise money, in usurious terms—as long as they are struggling to extract a scanty subsistance from the soil without capital and without skill—as long as the large portion of France is circumscribed by a peasantry, hard and as long as their "land of land" far from their hands, and man, like one intermittable sunshine not every succeeding generation and passes in rotation through the collection in State once in every generation, it is not to be expected that a party in France will exhibit the cohesion and solidity of a settled country. The profound ignorance, even amongst the more educated classes in France, of principles of political economy which are admitted to be the conditions of prosperity in all countries, or perhaps the most alarming consequence of the case, for the moment, is that the government would probably find it impossible to enlist the sympathy and carry the proper remedy, and the more power the people have to express their own prejudices allow their condition to be improved.

The next fatal consequence of these difficulties is their tendency to preserve the evil in a state that is, to beget an excessive reliance upon the patronage of the State, rather than upon personal exertions and individual resources. A continual distribution of upwards of half a million of posts, offices, and employments, exclusive of the army and the labourers of the State, has at once swelled the estimates to an immoderate amount, and raised amongst all ranks an intense and demoralizing competition; for in proportion as each class seeks to evade the mutual checks and of duties to its superiors or dependents, it clings the closer to the emoluments and distinctions conferred by the State. So that the taint of political corruption sinks deep into society, and while one half of the nation is servile from possession, the other is tainted from ambition or cupidity. We do not regard these mischievous failings as absolutely inherent in the French character, for they have not always affected and weakened the nation; nor are they universally conferred with Democratic institutions, for they are the very reverse of the peculiarities of the United States. But the course of events in France has combined the most jealous and destructive elements of Democracy with forms borrowed from an absolute and centralized government, so that the country is made to bear all the evils of a Democratic state of society, without that practical freedom which may render them endurable, whilst it retains most of the annoyances of absolute government without that order and security which despotism ought least to bestow.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—We copy the following from the Mobile *Register* of Thursday last:

On the evening of the 31st ult., at 9 o'clock, the officers of steamer Walker heard cries of distress, from the direction of Pinto's Island, as proceeding from some one engaged in a desperate struggle. Two boats were immediately manned, under direction of the Captain. They made for the point of the Island, guided by the cry, which ceased as they approached. Seeing nothing, they hesitated for a moment, when one of the men putting his hand out to push the boat, it came in contact with a floating body, with its head under water. On lifting it into the boat, it proved to be a man, apparently dead. He was carried on board the steamer and placed under charge of Surgeon Kane, who found that he had suffered great violence, with intent to kill. He had two knife wounds in one arm, and the other very much bruised; and a severe contusion of the stomach and leg. By the kindness and skill bestowed, he revived during the next forenoon sufficiently to give the following account: He was on a visit to this city from New Orleans, whence he contemplated starting for California. In being ascertained that he had money about him, he was enticed into a drinking shop where he thinks he must have been drugged by opiates, and that is the last he can remember. He has been robbed of sixty dollars in gold. When he was found, Capt. Alden, of the steamer Walker, had a search made about the Island, but the dastard prevented any discovery, except a yawl belonging to the steamer Creole, whence doubtless she had been stolen for this diabolical purpose, and in her was a large iron instrument, known as a *man-hold*, carefully covered with spun yarn, so as to leave no doubt on the mind of the officers that it was intended to have sunk the victim, had the villains not been disturbed by this timely interposition. We understand that early the next morning the city authorities were apprised of the facts, and the man has been removed to the City Hospital. The perpetrators of this diabolical act have not yet been discovered.

BACON—This article has continued in moderate request at former prices: we quote sides 4¾@5¼c, and shoulders 3¾@3¾c, ℔ lb. Fine hams are in but little demand—plain hams are selling at 6¼@7¼c, and canvassed and smoked at 7¼@8½c, ℔ lb.

LARD—There has been a fair demand for this article since our last, and prices are fully supported.—The sales of the week amount to 8,300 kegs, in tierces and bbls, and 1,300 kegs, at 4¾@5c, ℔ lb. The market has only a moderate supply.

COFFEE—A sale of 300 bags Rio Coffee was made at auction on Saturday last, at 9¼@9¾c, and on the same day 500 bags were disposed of at private sale at 9¾c, ℔ lb. Late transactions indicating a marked decline. Since then the business has been restricted to small parcels at a range of 9¼@9¾c ℔ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—These articles have experienced no change in demand or prices. We quote Western Butter from 7@11c, and cheese from 7¼@8½c, ℔ lb, according to quality.

RICE—A cargo of 500 tierces was purchased of at the opening of the week, at a price equal to $3 4½ ℔ 100 lb. The range of the market is from 3¾@3¾c ℔ lb.

SALT—There have been no large sales of Liverpool fish since our last. From recent Rhode Island advices, it is selling at $1 62½@1 75 ℔ barrel, including drayage.

CANDLES—Tallow dips are selling at 9@9½c. We quote New Bedford and Nantucket Sperm at 45@48c, and Star Candles, at 22@23c, ℔ lb.

LIME—A cargo of 1,000 casks Thomaston has been sold at $1 25, and some small parcels from second hands holders now obtain $1 37½@1 50 ℔ cask.

LEAD—No sales have been made since the week. The last transaction we noticed was at 5¾@6c ℔ lb.

HEMP—There have been some large transactions in consequence since our last, comprising 260 bales dew rotted, of ordinary quality, at $100, and 117 bales at 6¼@6¾ ℔ per ton.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The demand for these articles is very small, and prices are nominally sustained, at a range of 14@15c ℔ yard for Bagging, and of 7@7½c ℔ lb for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS—A sale of 60,000 were made at a half cent, and 2000 three quarters.

HEMP BAGS—Sales of 20,000 were made at 14½c ℔ yard for Bagging, and of 7@7½c ℔ lb for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS—A sale of 60,000 were made at a half cent, and 2000 three quarters.

HEMP BAGS—Sales of 20,000 were made at 14½c ℔ yard for Bagging, and of 7@7½c ℔ lb for Rope.

BALE ROPE—The demand for these articles is very small, and prices are nominally sustained, at a range of 14@15c ℔ yard for Bagging, and of 7@7½c ℔ lb for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS—A sale of 60,000 were made at a half cent, and 2000 three quarters.

HEMP BAGS—Sales of 20,000 were made at 14½