The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1851. Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXV—Whole No. 600.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, Oct. 10, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,

First District,
RICHARD HAGAN.

2d District,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

Third District,
R. A. UPTON.

Fourth District,
JOHN MOORE.

For State Senators.
JAMES ROBB,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

For Representatives.

First District—WM. S. CAMPBELL, W. H. SUMMERS.

Second District—A. P. SIMPSON, C. C. LATHROP, CHARLES J. LEEDS.

Third District.—H. J. RANNEY, C. M. WATERMAN, J. N. HAWTHORN, SIDNEY STORY, W. J. McLEAN, THOMAS CURRY.

Fourth District—F. L. LUMSDEN, W. M. FLEMING, G. SEVIER.

Fifth District—JULES BENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOSSY, P. DEVERGES.

Sixth District—A. LAROSE, LOUIS SURGI.

Seventh District—ADOLPHE TREME, JOSEPH SOLOMON.

Ninth District—JOHN LAIDLAW.

WHIG PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Whig party as the great conservative party of the country—whose principles are best adapted to foster domestic industry—to develop the resources of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, and by a wise just and energetic administration of the affairs of the nation to advance its interest abroad.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the Compromise as constitutional, honorable and expedient—to be founded in an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and that all efforts to impair its obligations or destroy its salutary influence, whether they spring from the Abolitionists are alike unconstitutional and at war with the best interest of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the State has failed in the great objects for which it was created, that it has prevented the development of the resources of the State—that the agricultural and commercial advancement, and hung as an incubus around the energies of the people; and that the Whig party owe it to themselves and the country to support no one for the next Legislature who is not in favor of the passage of a bill for the immediate calling of a convention, to effect the change and remodel the organic law as will unfetter the energies of the people, and enable the State to take her station among her sister States in social and physical improvements.

4. *Resolved*, That among these Constitutional and Statutory changes, we recognize—

An elective Judiciary.

An important reduction of the fees of office, particularly in the Parish of Orleans, in order that the people be relieved of a system of extortion, the most oppressive and unjust of any that exists in this country.

A "homestead exemption clause," by which a moderate amount of the absolute necessaries of life and the wages of labor shall be exempt from execution.

A well regulated system of Free Banks so guarded and protected that while in operation it shall diffuse the benefits of accumulating capital, it shall at the same time afford a safe circulation, that shall be convertible into specie at all times and under all circumstances.

The delegation of the necessary power to create and foster a wise and liberal system of railroads, manufactures and such other improvements as will tend to encourage the labor and develop the resources of the State.

The adoption of a more perfect system of Public Education, by which the acquisition of knowledge, shall be placed in the reach of all classes of society.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ The pressure upon our columns is such that we are compelled to exclude a good deal of reading matter.

☞ We are indebted to B. O'Connell, Sugar Broker, No. 9 Conti street, for an interesting table, showing the variations in the price of Sugar and Molasses on hand August 31st 1851. The September 1st, 1850, to August 31st 1851. The plan adopted is both ingenious and practical.

MARYLAND.—In the 4th Congressional District, City of Baltimore) the vote stood as follows: Walsh (W) 6,698; Whyte (D) 6,389—Whig gain 1,119.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1851.

RESIGNATION OF THE CANADIAN CABINET.—The Inspector-Gen., the Postmaster-Gen., and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, have resigned their offices and seats in the Cabinet. It has not yet transpired whether the resignations are accepted. The whole Cabinet is expected to resign.

FIRE IN SAVANNAH.—Mr. Boyle's store in Boughton street, was destroyed by fire on the 3th instant.

☞ SHOT TO DEATH, SEABROOK.—On the 20th ult., Ex-Governor Seabrook was thrown from his carriage and very severely wounded. At the last accounts he was somewhat better, though much time must elapse before he is restored to health.

GEORGIA — ALL RIGHT! — The following, which we find in the despatches of the *Picayune*, tells the story. Where shall Disunion find a resting-place out of South Carolina:

SAVANNAH, Oct. 7.

The election in Georgia came off on Monday, the 6th inst. In twenty-five counties, Howell Cobb, the Union candidate for Governor, has 4,980 majority over C. J. McDonald, the nominee of the Southern Rights party, being a gain of 2,000 on the vote for Gen. Taylor in the last Presidential election. The State has gone in favor of the Union ticket by a decided majority.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8.

Howell Cobb is elected Governor of Georgia by a majority of 12,000. Six Union and two Democratic Members have been elected to the Legislature, (Congress, we suppose.) The Districts of the members elect are, therefore, of the Union party.

It is worthy of remark that in Georgia, the Southern Rights men crawfished awfully before the election. But for their tardy repentance and their constant repudiation of Secession, they would have been beaten twenty thousand.

IMMIGRATION RETURN FOR THE PAST MONTH.—The following list will show the number of passengers who have arrived at the port of New York, during the past month.

British ports,	24,604	Amsterdam,	331
Bremen,	3,173	Norwegian,	164
Rotterdam,	1,084	Charles,	1,264
Antwerp,	1,093	San Juan,	219
Hamburg,	934	Other ports,	197
Total,			36,629

☞ The Hartford Times announces the death of Jno. J. Cleaveland, Clerk of the U. S. District Court of Connecticut, and son of the Hon. Chauncey F. Cleaveland, member re-elect to Congress, from that State. The deceased was in the 28th year of his age, and is spoken of by the Times as a young man of more than ordinary talents. His disease was quick consumption.

☞ The four fugitive slaves who were arrested in Harrisburg on Friday week last, and returned to their owners, belonged to Daniel T. Shreve, Wm. W. Trundle and John L. T'Jones, of Montgomery county, Maryland, who have published a card returning thanks to Mr. Mc Allister, the U. S. Commissioners, and others who assisted in the recovery of their property. The negroes said they had been enticed away by certain free men on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and that they had a very hard time, since their capture, sleeping among the mountains without food or shelter, and that they were perfectly willing to return home.

☞ The steamship *Humboldt*, from Havre, arrived at New York on the 8th. The Cotton market was firm, and the sales of three days amounted to 16,000 bales.

[illegible] Bowers, Hays, Boote, Francis [illegible] upon the attention of the [illegible] to the extensive sale of the [illegible] of Messrs. Shiels, etc., and to copy [illegible] which will take place [illegible] at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Bullens & Co's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street.

MR. FILLMORE.

We are sometimes amused at the virulence displayed by the Democratic press towards our able, excellent and truly conservative President. Unfortunately for Locofocoism, the materials it possesses are too scanty to allow full scope to its malevolence, and though, with habitual astuteness, it makes the best use of its meagre stock, the result is contemptible enough. Thus far it has contrived to discover but two weapons with which to assail Mr. FILLMORE, and from its quiver it discharges daily these envenomed shafts, which, however, invariably fails to reach the mark. The first charge against the President is his Proclamation respecting the Cuba Expedition—a document, which has been repeatedly shown to be almost identical in form and substance with similar missives put forth by Democratic Presidents, and recently proved to resemble very strongly the Proclamation issued by that potent Democrat MARTIN VAN BUREN, during the Canadian rebellion. Events have so completely justified the emphatic warning given by Mr. FILLMORE, that, of late Locofocoism has ceased to berate him upon this score. The point of this arrow has been knocked away, and the shaft is harmless. Accordingly Locofocoism is forced to rely upon its remaining weapon—and such a hacked and dinted blade is it, so shivered and broken, that though wielded with a giant's strength, it has no power to hurt a child.

In 1835—nearly 14 years ago—Mr. FILLMORE in answer to certain queries propounded by the Anti-Slavery Society of Erie county, N. Y., responded affirmatively, with a formal refusal to pledge himself. The interrogatories were as follows:

"First. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

"Second. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

"Third. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

"Fourth. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?"

This wonderful document, which is now the great gun of Locofocoism, was produced, reproduced, iterated and reiterated, published in placards and handbills and placed at the head of the Southern Democratic papers, during the entire Presidential campaign of 1846; and behold! it stalks again upon the stage to fight it from our seats. The Courier has reverted to it a dozen times within the last few months, and the *Delta* gives it conspicuous notice in its issue of yesterday. We don't exactly think it will annihilate the Whig party, or greatly diminish Mr. FILLMORE's popularity in the South; and for this simple and sufficient reason—this, whatever MR. FILLMORE, as a candidate for Congress, might have thought in 1835, his ACTIONS as PRESIDENT since 1850, demonstrate his entire soundness on Southern questions. He has himself stated in his late message, that he regarded the Compromise as a final settlement of the slavery controversy, and that he would so far as he possessed Constitutional authority to do so, enforce that measure and oppose all attempts to modify or repeal it. During the past spring and summer he has, in many public addresses, inflexibly maintained the same views. This is quite enough for any sensible man, and the proof that it is so considered, is to be found in the fact that Mr. FILLMORE enjoys the confidence of the South.

Upon the strength of a paragraph in the *Republic*, which speaking of Mr. FILLMORE's Erie letter, contains the expression, "the President's views," one of our contemporaries has sought to draw the inference that Mr FILLMORE's opinions on the topic of which that letter treated, have undergone no change.—This is a perversion of language, which the candid reader is himself qualified to correct.—The *Republic*, as any other paper would do, for the sake of avoiding tautology, says sometimes "Mr. FILLMORE" and sometimes "the President." Here is the paragraph, and the reader will remark that the words "even at the date in question," show distinctly that there is no intention, covert or avowed, of representing the Executive as still retaining these convictions:

"A garbled copy of a letter, written by the President in 1838, having long been in circulation, designed to represent him in a false light on the questions to present to the public the opinions of that letter in an unmutilated form. It will be seen that the entire communication places the President's views, even at the date in question, in an altogether different aspect from that which it has been made to bear by the publication of a portion of the letter, short of its very material explanations and explanations. Will the framers which have heretofore published the letter in a garbled form, have the manliness to publish the following complete and authentic version of it?"

The *Republic*, it is perceived, in the very first line employs the expression "written by the President in 1838." As Mr. FILLMORE was not President then, the words evidently bear no other meaning than the one we have indicated. But we have given more space to the matter than it needed. Everybody knows Mr. FILLMORE to be a Compromise man, and as such, acceptable to Southern Whigs, and unobjectionable to a majority of Southern Democrats.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

The Metropolitan Bank refuses to receive on deposite notes of the James Bank, Farmer's Bank at New Rochelle, Phœnix Bank at Bainbridge, Western Bank at White Creek, and Merchants' Bank at Ellery.

Trains on the Hudson River Railroad are through to Albany to-day for the first time.

SYRACUSE, Oct, 1st.

Henry, a fugitive slave, was arrested to-day, and whilst undergoing an examination escaped. He was subsequently arrested, which caused intense excitement, and no further examination was made.

SECOND DESPATCH.

9, P. M.—The fugitive has been arrested. The military have been ordered out and the greatest excitement prevails.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1st.

Harrison, the fugitive slave, was, after a brief examination, remanded back to his master, N. D. Payson, of Va.

BOSTON, Oct. 1st

The Europa sailed to-day with 37 passengers for Liverpool, and 15 for Halifax. She takes out $6000 in American gold and £10,000.

The bark Lewis, from Zanzibar, has arrived at Salem, having Mr. C. Glenn, the second mate, in irons, for the murder of Johnson, the first mate.

Rome, the broker, still survives, but is insensible.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.

This evening, a destructive fire occurred in this city, which destroyed the Lanting for the Blind, at the corner of First street and Broadway, with several small buildings adjacent. The loss is about $10,000, on which there is but a partial insurance.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Yesterday's mail brought us additional intelligence by the steamship *Canada*. The English news is devoid of interest.

Shipments of specie by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Indus, amount to 32,700 pounds, of which about 35,000 pounds is in silver bars, and destined for Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The British funds during the week did not exhibit much activity, the transactions being almost entirely limity to Consols, in which the fluctuations were trifling. On Friday, the market was firm, but not much business was done. The closing prices for Consols on that day were 95 7-8 a 96 1 8. Reports by telegraph of the 20th, quote 96 1 8 a 95 7-8 for money. The general market for money continued dull. Foreign was particularly flat. Nothing what-ever doing in American. Mexican had receded still further, being on the 12th, 25 7 8 a 26.

In the Railway Share market a better feeling existed.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of three and a half per cent for the half year. The last returns show an increase of £226,082 in the bullion in both departments.

A telegraphic report received in Liverpool on the day the steamer sailed, says that "trade in Manchester is steady and prices are unchanged."

The recent advices from India has had a depressing effect upon the Manchester market. The commercial accounts from China, however, were regarded as satisfactory.

A semi-official article has appeared in the Morning Post, detailing the state of the relations with Persia, and pointing out the aggressions of Russia at Astrabad, and on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. Here, it seems likely, will come more to the seat of warfare between the contending parties. Its position, as the intermediate country between Russia and the British Indian territories, gives to this quarrel an importance of the highest character.

The Independance, Brussels paper, says its Hamburg correspondent mentions a very grave rumor current in that city, which causes great disquietude, that the German Diet intend to suppress the independence of the three free towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, and to incorporate them in other German States. Hamburg is to fall to Prussia.

The Independence however, mentioned the rumor with reserve.

It is thought, by well informed persons, that the treaty recently concluded by Prussia with the Kingdom of Hanover, will lead to the breaking up of the whole German Zollverein. The Austrian papers are decidedly of the opinion, that Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg will recede from the League. In the meantime, it is generally anticipated that the Hanse towns will follow the example of Hanover, and consent to become free harbors of the Zollverein Union. Mecklenburg and Brunswick, and still more, Oldenburg and Schaumburg, will also probably accede to the proposal made them to join this movement, which Prussia has headed.

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The mercantile advices from Vienna continue to give unfavorable indications regarding the loan, and those who had sent him their applications were slowly calculating upon a discount; the subscriptions at the Bank thus far amount to $370,000.

From Trieste the accounts were not favorable. The municipality had signed for $50,000, and the Government for the same sum. Very effort was apparently being made by the Government in the Vienna Exchange to induce or compel subscriptions, and one house had drawn bills on London for £110,000, at the rate of eleven florins thirty-four. At this time had been selling gold lately. All other stocks were heavy.

Money on the best security was in demand at five per cent. Owing to excess in rain, the Grain market was still rising, and Rye was for that reason advanced about ten per cent. A change of weather was hoped for.

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The Paris journals continue to discuss the candidature of the Prince de Joinville. The impression gains ground that the Prince will come forward at the proper time.

A frightful accident had happened at the Chateau de Laroche Guyon. The Dowager Duchess de Fitz James, who was there on a visit to her friend, the Duchess de Rochefoucault, accidentally burned to day dept. 16.—A meeting was held at Chaux de Fowles, to discuss the question, whether it was not desirable to form a Grand League of the people against the Sovereigne. The speeches were in French. About 10,000 persons were present, and about 1000 attended at a banquet.

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The American Searching Expedition.

Belief in Sir John Franklin's Safety.

On Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, the Advance, Capt. De Haven, one of the vessels sent out by Mr. Henry Grinnell, to search for Sir John Franklin, arrived at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. The editor of the New York Commercial has had an interview with E. K. Kane, Esqr., Surgeon to the expedition, to whose courtesy he is indebted for the following particulars:

It will be remembered that the latest previous intelligence from the American vessels, the Rescue and the Advance, was on the 25th, September, 1850, received through the English papers. On that day they parted company with the English squadron, as mentioned in the despatches of Capt. Henny. On the same night they were frozen in at Wellington Channel.—From that point commenced their Northern drift, and they were carried up the channel to latitude 75 25, the greatest Northing ever attained in that meridian.

From that latitude they commenced drifting again to the Southward, and in November, 1850, entered Lancaster Sound. During this time the violence of the eruptions of the ice was so great that they could keep no fires regularly lit on account of the motion of the vessel. The mercury in the thermometer fell below zero.—The bedding froze in every apartment, and even the coffee and soup became congealed as soon as taken off the fire.

It was at this time that the scurvy broke out, attacking all the crews and officers, Captain De Haven and Dr. Kane included. By dint of assiduous attention and constant vigilence, however, Dr. Kane succeeded in keeping down the disease, and fortunately brought them all through the disease, without losing a single man. Any one who saw Dr. Kane's eye when he modestly mentioned this gratifying fact, would readily believe that this attention to his charge would be alike enthusiastic and unremitting.

The principal eruption in the ice, we may here mention, occurred on the 11th of November and the 6th of December, 1850, and the 13th January, 1851, on which latter day the expedition entered Baffin's Bay. During their continuance in the ice the vessels were lifted up by the same as six or seven or eight inches, with a list to starboard of two feet eight inches, the discomforts and inconveniences of which may well be imagined.

During this whole time also the men had to have their knapsacks constantly prepared, as well as sleighs, &c., not knowing but that at any moment the vessels, strong as they were, might be crushed by the ice. They were three weeks without taking off their clothes. Fortunately the ice lifted up, rather than crushed the vessels, which in a case at a comic could threaten on the score of the safety.

From this ice the vessels emerged on the 26th of June 1851, after the most important efforts during the whole time they had drifting about in the ice, and entered the open water. Since this time they have had drifting about in the ice, and entered the open water. Since this time they have had a prosperous passage, without having met with any thing of importance, or the appearance of it, on the part of any foreign power."

Capt. Beck, in Hudson's Bay, which, however, did not compare with it in extent. During this whole interval in the ice, the two vessels suffered comparatively little damage. The Advance lost her bob-stays and part of her false keel; the Rescue had her entwater and bowsprit literally chinelled off.

Having got both vessels liberated, Capt. De Haven determined again to try to prosecute his search, and turned the Advance's head to the Northward. He succeeded in reaching the upper Melville Bay region, but was there again hemmed in by ice.

From this he was not liberated until the 19th of August, at which time the season was so far advanced that it was impossible for him to proceed and accomplish his purpose, even supposing everything should be favorable and no ice intervene.

He therefore reluctantly determined to return home. The Advance rallied at the Greenland ports, where she obtained full supplies of fresh meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., and Dr. Kane soon had the satisfaction of seeing the scurvy entirely disappear.

Capt. De Haven's was the most severe attack, and afforded a singular illustration of one of the peculiar features of the disease. A wound on his finger, made when a school girl, by a blow from a rose, and many years ago completely healed and forgotten, was re-opened by the disease. A similar result attended a wound which Dr. Kane received in the Mexican war, and indeed every man exhibited a similar illustration of this phase of the disease.

The expedition has returned without the loss of a man, which speaks volumes alike for the officers and men, and is no mean praise for the Surgeon of the expedition.

The American vessels last saw the English ship Prince Albert at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th of August, standing south south-east, having given up, so Capt. De Haven concluded, all hope of getting round the bay of ice, and making the Southern passage. Capt. De H thinks it probable that she would reach Prince Regent's Inlet.

Dr. Kane thinks, after seeing the regions and the resources on shore, that Sir John Franklin and his crews are probably yet alive. The Advance has brought home the relics of Sir John's visit to the place where three of his men were buried. Also two or three Esquimaux dogs, one of them not many weeks old, apparently very fine and intelligent animals.

Dr. Kane has in his possession, Brunels paper, says its Hamburg correspondent mentions a very grave rumor current in that city, which causes great disquietude, that the German Diet intend to suppress the independence of the three free towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lobec, and to incorporate them in other German States. Hamburg is to fall to Prussia.

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FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Yesterday's mail brought us additional intelligence by the steamship *Canada*. The English news is devoid of interest.

Shipments of specie by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Indus, amount to 32,700 pounds, of which about 35,000 pounds is in silver bars, and destined for Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The British funds during the week did not exhibit much activity, the transactions being almost entirely limity to Consols, in which the fluctuations were trifling. On Friday, the market was firm, but not much business was done. The closing prices for Consols on that day were 95 7-8 a 96 1 8. Reports by telegraph of the 20th, quote 96 1 8 a 95 7-8 for money. The general market for money continued dull. Foreign was particularly flat. Nothing what-ever doing in American. Mexican had receded still further, being on the 12th, 25 7 8 a 26.

In the Railway Share market a better feeling existed.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of three and a half per cent for the half year. The last returns show an increase of £226,082 in the bullion in both departments.

A telegraphic report received in Liverpool on the day the steamer sailed, says that "trade in Manchester is steady and prices are unchanged."

The recent advices from India has had a depressing effect upon the Manchester market. The commercial accounts from China, however, were regarded as satisfactory.

A semi-official article has appeared in the Morning Post, detailing the state of the relations with Persia, and pointing out the aggressions of Russia at Astrabad, and on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. Here, it seems likely, will come more to the seat of warfare between the contending parties. Its position, as the intermediate country between Russia and the British Indian territories, gives to this quarrel an importance of the highest character.

The Independance, Brussels paper, says its Hamburg correspondent mentions a very grave rumor current in that city, which causes great disquietude, that the German Diet intend to suppress the independence of the three free towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lobec, and to incorporate them in other German States. Hamburg is to fall to Prussia.

The Independence however, mentioned the rumor with reserve.

It is thought, by well informed persons, that the treaty recently concluded by Prussia with the Kingdom of Hanover, will lead to the breaking up of the whole German Zollverein. The Austrian papers are decidedly of the opinion, that Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg will recede from the League. In the meantime, it is generally anticipated that the Hanse towns will follow the example of Hanover, and consent to become free harbors of the Zollverein Union. Mecklenburg and Brunswick, and still more, Oldenburg and Schaumburg, will also probably accede to the proposal made them to join this movement, which Prussia has headed.

In Holland the Chambers were closed on the 13-h, the Minister of the Interior delivering the speech on the occasion.

The mercantile advices from Vienna continue to give unfavorable indications regarding the loan, and those who had sent him their applications were slowly calculating upon a discount; the subscriptions at the Bank thus far amount to $370,000.

From Trieste the accounts were not favorable. The municipality had signed for $50,000, and the Government for the same sum. Very effort was apparently being made by the Government in the Vienna Exchange to induce or compel subscriptions, and one house had drawn bills on London for £110,000, at the rate of eleven florins thirty-four. At this time had been selling gold lately. All other stocks were heavy.

Money on the best security was in demand at five per cent. Owing to excess in rain, the Grain market was still rising, and Rye was for that reason advanced about ten per cent. A change of weather was hoped for.

The Paris Constitutionnel, of 18th, states that Mr. Temple, the English Minister, at Naples, had been suddenly summoned to London, by the Foreign office, on matters of importance.

FRANCE.—In France, great satisfaction was manifested at the manner in which the laying of the corner stone of the central markets, by the President, passed off. The market women were received the next morning, by the President at the Elysee.

The Paris journals continue to discuss the candidature of the Prince de Joinville. The impression gains ground that the Prince will come forward at the proper time.

A frightful accident had happened at the Chateau de Laroche Guyon. The Dowager Duchess de Fitz James, who was there on a visit to her friend, the Duchess de Rochefoucault, accidentally burned to day dept. 16.—A meeting was held at Chaux de Fowles, to discuss the question, whether it was not desirable to form a Grand League of the people against the Sovereigne. The speeches were in French. About 10,000 persons were present, and about 1000 attended at a banquet.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

The London *Morning Chronicle*, of the 19-h confirms the report of Kossuth's release, and says that he and his companions are safe on board the *Mississippi*, and that she had left the Dardanelles on the 7th, for America. The same paper furnishes this item of news.

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Gazette de France* says:—The news of the death of Lopez and his companions has been received at the Spanish Embassy. The *Journal des Debats* follows the *Constitutionnel* in the announcement that the French and English Governments concurred in taking a communication on the affairs of Cuba to the Government on the United States. It is reported that more than five hundred foreigners, nearly all Germans and Italians, are already on the banks of the Seine being too dangerous for them to be permitted to remain in Paris. Dissension is increasing in the party of order. At the Bourse to-day, not less than three hundred and twenty-five thousand France of 5 per cent were accounted, but with more than a rise of 15. Fives opened at 91 40, and closed at 91 50. Three's closed at 56 10.

The *Petre* states that Kossuth had been released and had reached the Dardanelles. The *National* assures the public that no thanks are due to French diplomacy, which had lately taken an unfriendly part. *Bourse*, Sept. 19—Fives 91 45; Threes, 56.

Letters from Hamburg state that some anxiety was felt at that city in consequence of a prevailing rumor that the Diet of Frankfort purposed suppressing the three cities of Hamburgh, Lubeck and Bremen, by annexing them to the other German States—Hamburg to fall to Prussia. In and probability the report is unfounded, as such a step would be a patent infringement of existing treaties.

Vienna advices received in Paris state, that the united Houses of Messrs. Rothschild have subscribed thirty millions of florins to the new Austrian Loan; that two other houses had taken ten millions, and two Dutch houses a similar amount.

The American Searching Expedition.

Belief in Sir John Franklin's Safety.

On Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, the Advance, Capt. De Haven, one of the vessels sent out by Mr. Henry Grinnell, to search for Sir John Franklin, arrived at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. The editor of the New York Commercial has had an interview with E. K. Kane, Esqr., Surgeon to the expedition, to whose courtesy he is indebted for the following particulars:

It will be remembered that the latest previous intelligence from the American vessels, the Rescue and the Advance, was on the 25th, September, 1850, received through the English papers. On that day they parted company with the English squadron, as mentioned in the despatches of Capt. Henny. On the same night they were frozen in at Wellington Channel.—From that point commenced their Northern drift, and they were carried up the channel to latitude 75 25, the greatest Northing ever attained in that meridian.

From that latitude they commenced drifting again to the Southward, and in November, 1850, entered Lancaster Sound. During this time the violence of the eruptions of the ice was so great that they could keep no fires regularly lit on account of the motion of the vessel. The mercury in the thermometer fell below zero.—The bedding froze in every apartment, and even the coffee and soup became congealed as soon as taken off the fire.

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NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7th, 1851.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together under the firm of Lemaire & Co., for the purpose of carrying on a Commission business, have taken the store No. 77 Chartres street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bowers, Hays, Boote & Co., where they will attend to the sale of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Flour, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Hemp, Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Coal, Lumber, Shingles, Staves, Hoops, Heading, Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Fish, Oysters, Fruits, V