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The Ac[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning Oct. 20, 1853.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT,
T G. HUNT.
THIRD DISTRICT,
PRESTON POND, JR.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN BLAIR SMITH.

For State Treasurer,
J. N. HAWTHORN.

For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. KING,
Of W. Leudy.

For Superintendent of Public Education.
A. H. LAMON,
Of W. Baton Rouge.

STATE SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

First Representative District:
H. M. SUMMERS,
WM. S. CAMPBELL.
Second Representative District:
DR. A. L. SAUNDERS,
JAMES DRUMMOND.
ROBERT M. KEARNEY,
Third Representative District:
H J. RANNEY,
GERARD STITH,
C. R. WHRAT,
JAMES H. WINGFIELD,
M. A. FOUTK,
N. E. BAILEY.
Fourth Representative District:
C. M. EMERSON,
F. A. LUMSDEN,
O. LEBLANC.
Fifth Representative District:
J. B. DIONIS,
FREDERICK BUISSON,
ALPHONSE DAVID.
Sixth Representative District:
NUMA DUFOUR.
Seventh Representative District:
EUGENE STARK,
OSCAR DONNET.
Eighth Representative District:
JAMES BROOKS,
P. L. MAILLOUX.
Ninth Representative District:
JOHN LAIDLAW.
Tenth Representative District:
RUFUS WAPLES,
S. W. THOMPSON.

SHERIFF
JAMES P. FERRET.

CORONER
JOHN YOUENES.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Roussenu.
Second do Thomas C. Peale.
Third do C. A. Lebeau.
Fourth do J. A. Hephin.
Fifth do Samuel G. Mink.

ASSESSORS.
John Wolfe V Chevalier.
C M Fagot Isaac N. Phillips.

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Ashew.
Second do Lafayette Guyol
Third do T A Boutet
Fourth do Samuel Gaspin

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—L. U Guiemin.
Constable—J. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C V Jonte.
Constable—William C Quirk.
Third Justice—William H. Hagan.
Constable—Jules Delarue.
Fourth Justice—E A Michel.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—F. C. Laville.
Constable Miguel Hernandez, Jr.
Sixth Justice—J G Harris
Constable J H Schellang.
Seventh Justice—L. L. Marshall.
Constable James Hamilton.

THE NORTHERN Mail came through yesterday with the following dates.

CHARLES GAYARRE.

The unexpected declinat on of Mr. MACKEY, has suddenly nominated White candidate for Congress in the First District, leaves Mr. DUNCAN without a Whig competitor. The time for choosing between this and the election is too short to enable our party to select an opponent, and at the best, the Democrat is so strongly Democratic as to inspire small hopes of success. Under these circumstances, the Whigs have no alternative but to choose between a regular Democratic nominee and an independent candidate. We believe in the wisdom of the union that has of two evils to take the lesser, and we therefore advise our Whig friends in the First Congressional district to cast their votes for the Hon. CHARLES GAYARRE, the independent candidate.

It is inconceivable event could we advocate the election of Judge DUNBAR, or refrain from extending him to the best of our ability. Respection him as a worthy gentleman, and a man of high intellectual talents, we yet consider his competitor as his equal in these essential qualifications. Mr. GAYARRE possesses legislative experience, and unquestionable capacity. He is an accomplished writer, and a ready and forcible speaker. On the score of competency, the candidates may be said to stand on the same platform. But there are other and potent reasons why Whigs should prefer Mr. GAYARRE to Judge DUNBAR. The former is an INDEPENDENT candidate. In his appeal to the voters of the First District he distinctly assumes this position. He refused to acknowledge the dictatorship of a democratic caucus, and announced his immutable resolve to remain in the field under all circumstances and in defy contempt. As an INDEPENDENT, Mr. GAYARRE, should he be elected, will be untrammeled by party obligations, and will be enabled to assert his views and influence in behalf of any measure, which, in his unbiased judgment, will promote the welfare of his native state. He will not regard himself as cowering behind to vote for the repeal of the duty on sugar, to the manifest and severe detriment of the planters of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, simply because the tenets of Democracy exact the submission to the dogmas of Free Trade. As a Democrat he will have been due to the exigencies of both parties, he will assert for himself in all honesty required to represent the constituents to whose votes he will owe his indebted for his triumph. In short, Mr. GAYARRE's attitude as an Independent, will not bar him from a servile obedience to the behests of one party, and will have free course according to the dictates of his conscience and deliberate judgment.

There is yet another reason why Mr. GAYARRE should be sustained by the Whigs of the District. He is clearly, emphatically and avowedly the candidate of cliques, coteries and combinations. In the respect his views and opinions are identified by the entire Whig party, and by a considerable fraction of the Democracy. Thousands innumerable have satisfied Mr. GAYARRE that in the present organization of the Democratic party, no aspirant for Congressional or other honors, can hope to secure a place, unless his claims are endorsed by party leaders, who hold in their hands the wires which direct political movements and [illegible] or exalt any candidate at their pleasure. In saying this, we are only echoing the sentiments of hundreds of Democrats, who for a first time, and willing under an overwhelming sense of political necessity, have resolved to sacrifice to repudiate portions, if not all of regular ticket. Mr. GAYARRE is one of these sacrifices. He is unable to compass the [illegible] of these distinctions. In this the [illegible] fully concur with him. They would hail with delight any event which would [illegible] the defeat of a handful of leaders who [illegible] themselves into that paradox [illegible] Democratic Oligarchy. Were it in [illegible] power of the Whig party to effect so desirable a consummation by the election of a Whig candidate, we would infinitely prefer it, but as this is manifestly impossible, the obvious policy is to hoist these Democratic engineers [illegible] we patard.

We are, therefore, unhesitatingly in favor of CHARLES GAYARRE—as between him and Judge DUNBAR. We counsel every Whig in the District to support Mr. GAYARRE. His election will be a signal triumph over "cliques, coteries and combinations," and if the Whigs stick to him, there can be no doubt of the result. We [illegible] that he will obtain a cordial support from among the Democratic dissentients, and in every ward, both Plaquemines and St. Bernard, by heavy majorities.

☞ There will be a noble monument erected to the memory of Henry Clay in Kentucky, the State of his home and adoption, as we wish there might be in every State in the Union. In Ohio there has been two subscriptions of $1,000 each by two citizens of that State. Fayette county, Ky., has subscribed $15,000, Bourbon $10,000, Franklin more than this sum, and others in proportion. At the Lexington (Ky.) Fair Mr. Duncan, the gentlemanly agent of the association, was then announced: "Mr. D. F. Anderson and you receive subscriptions to erect a monument at Mr. Clay's grave; I wish to add my name to your list." He wrote "—— C——, Mississippi, five hundred dollars."

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Tribune's Mirror says:

We can safely say that the horrible pestilence has ceased to maintain an epidemic character in this place. There has not being a single death reported to us during the week, and there are only two or three sick, and these not dangerously.

From the same paper we take the following:

At least one-third of our planters have commenced rolling. So far as we heard the yield is remarkably good for the season—cane making a hogshead and a half to the acre. This is excellent for a beginning.

The Opelousas *Courier* of the 15th informs us that the negro Jack, had been tried and convicted of the crime of murdering his master, Mr. OLIVIER LAFLEUR, a planter of Grande Prairie. He was to be hung on the 15th.

The *Young American*, published in Iberville states that the health of that parish is completely restored.

St. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—The *Mascharade* of the 16th, says that the epidemic continues its ravages: the upper part of the Parish—left bank—suffers most from the disease, while in the lower part the disease assumes a mild aspect. The total number of deaths in the parish since the appearance of the scourge, exceeds 250.

ST. CHARLES.—From the *Avant-Courier*, published in this parish, we regret to learn that the fever still rages with unabated violence.

MOBILE ITEMS.

The interments in Mobile for the 24 hours ending on the 16th, were 3, of which 4 were of Yellow Fever. On the 17th there were 9 deaths, 7 of which were from Yellow Fever.

We find the following in the *Tribune* of Tuesday:

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL.—Dr. A. Lopez, Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, has published a statement of the cases received and treated at this institution from 1st May to 30th Sept.:

Months	No. Cases	Discharges.	Died.
May	56	16	00
June	36	24	4
July	37	20	1
August	58	39	6
September	68	49	22
	—	—	—
	255	141	33

Of the number treated, there were 76 of yellow fever. Of these 33 died, of whom 9 were received in the last stage with black vomit, and 3, relapses from intemperance after their discharge.

Of the other diseases: consumption, 1; received in dying condition, 1; typhoid pneumonia, 1; tubercular degeneration of the lungs, 2.

HEALTH OF CLINTON.—There were 23 deaths in Clinton between the 24th September and the 17th October. At the last accounts there were 45 cases of sickness under treatment. The disease, however, was considered on the decline, but the papers say it is not yet safe to return. The "Howards" of New Orleans had sent up a physician and three nurses, who were doing good service for the sick.

NEW BOOKS.—J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, has sent us the following new publications:

Blackwood's Magazine for September—a capital number, containing the following articles: Scotland since the Union; Foreign Relations of England; New Readings of Shakspeare; The Duke's Dilemma; Lady Lee's Widowhood; Coral Reefs; The Aged Disciple Comforting; The Extent and Causes of our Prosperity.

The Rouge Traitor, or the Cicero, Cato and Catalina. A true tale of the Republic. By Wm. Henry Herbert. Peterson, publisher. This really stirring and clever romance was published some years ago, but its merit has induced the back sellers to reprint it in a handsome and convenient form. The "Rouge Traitor" is powerfully written, and possesses the great charm of transporting the reader to the very places described in the story, and identifying him with its personages. We will remember the favorable impression we derived from a perusal of the work on its first appearance.

A Visit to Europe in 1851. By Prof Benjamin Silliman. This is undoubtedly a pleasant and instructive book—graver and more scientific and thoughtful than the usual skimmings of superficial travelers, but excellently well written and replete with interest.

PERUVIAN GRANO.—The bark *Salem*, Capt. Miller, from Callao, arrived yesterday in our port with a cargo of guano, consigned to Messrs. Castillo & Harispe. It is the first cargo of that excellent manure which is directly shipped to New Orleans. We advise the Planters to try the Peruvian guano; it increases in an astonish[illegible] manner the fertility of the soil, and amply repays for the small amount laid out in procuring it. There is here to be sold adulterated guano which would not answer the purpose of the Planter. The genuine is received by Messrs. Castillo & Harispe.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—An election for members of the First Branch of the City Council took place in Baltimore on the 12th instant. Of the 30 wards, eleven have been carried by the Democrats and nine by the Whigs, thus giving the former a majority of two. Last year the Democrats carried fourteen wards and the Whigs but six.

The vote for a supply of pure water to the city was nearly unanimous.

☞ A letter, dated Paris, September 15, says that the Honorable Henry Bedinger, charge to Denmark, had been confined to his bed in the French metropolis, for two weeks previous, of a severe bilious attack; and that Mr. De Leon, consul to Alexandria, Egypt, had been dangerously ill of inflammation of the bowels, but at the date of the letter had nearly recovered, and would soon set out for his destination.

NEWSPAPERS IN CALIFORNIA.—There are published in California thirty eight newspapers, twelve of which are dailys, one bi-weekly, two semi-weekly, and the balance are weeklies. Sixteen of these are printed in San Francisco, four in Sacramento, two in Marysville, two in Stockton and two in Placerville. Three are printed in foreign languages, and two devoted to two different languages. Total weekly circulation, 160,000.

CASE OF CAPT. GIBSON.—The Washington *Union* publishes a letter from Captain Gibson, regretting the course pursued by the New York papers in demanding Secretary Marcy for making inquiries as to his character for truthfulness and fair dealing, which had been made for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of charges made against him to the Department. He also expresses his satisfaction with the proceedings of Mr. Marcy, and his instructions given to Mr. Belmont, our Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, in relation to his demands on the Dutch Government for damages for illegal imprisonment and other outrages alleged to have been committed on him. As the case now stands, the Dutch Government is called upon for an explanation of the course it pursued towards Capt. Gibson, and it remains to be seen whether his imprisonment can be justified or not under the laws of Nations.

☞ The New York *Courier* asks what shall be done with the $30,000,000 surplus in the Treasury, and proposes to get rid of a portion of it by paying the Government debt for Spoliations committed by the French. We quote:

"Either pay or repudiate. Madison and Marshall, who were Secretaries of State when the subject was first under consideration, and had cognizance of very fact concerning it, pronounced the claims to be just, and no less than two up-and-down successive Congresses have reported in favor of payment; not without sanding, if the claims are groundless, let it be so decided—fellow-citizens, let them be honestly liquidated."

☞ A German colony has been, for a couple of years, settled in Pickens district, South Carolina, on a tract of 30,000 acres of land which it has purchased in common, to be divided among the several families of the community. Houses have been erected and a village laid out named "Walhalla;" and schools and churches have been instituted. The colony is said to be now in a very flourishing condition.

CLOSING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is advertised that the Crystal Palace will be closed in December, and as that may mean the first of December, it is expedient that little more than six weeks remain for visiting the exhibition, and the New York journals are therefore calling upon the resident citizens to visit it, as, thus far, nearly all the visitors have been strangers. The stock is selling at 55, or 45 below par. Before the opening it was up as high as 179.

WILHOT. G. DESAUSSURE, Esq., of Charleston, M. W. Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, arrived in Baltimore on Monday morning, the 10th instant, on his way to the Canadas, upon a mission in relation to the Order in that jurisdiction. He remained in the city during Monday and Tuesday, in conference with Grand Secretary RIDGELY, and left on Tuesday for Montreal.

☞ The $800,000 pledged by the Convention for the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, have all been taken by citizens of Leon county, Fla., well able to meet their subscriptions. It is expected that by the first day of January next at least two hundred bonds will be placed on the road.

GREAT FIRE IN MAINE.—A disastrous fire occurred in the village of Kendall's Mills, on the night of the 8th instant. An extensive pail factory, together with sixteen saw mills, were almost totally destroyed. The loss was over 100,000. About one hundred and fifty men were thrown out of employment.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the Southern Line.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA

Cotton Declining—Breadstuffs Quiet.

Important General News.

WAR NOT DECLARED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 3:22 P. M.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 8th instant—three days later than the *Arabia* brought by the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.

The Cotton market have continued quiet, and the sales of the week reach barely 30,000 bales, of which 4,000 have found takers. The quotations of Saturday last were 6 9-16@6 5-8d for Orleans, Middling Orleans 5¾d, Fair Uplands 6 5-16@6¾, and Middling Uplands 5 7-16@5¾d per lb.

Breadstuffs have been quiet, and the advance for Wheat, generally noticed has been lost. The closing quotations, 34s @ 34s for Western Canal, and 35s for Philadelphia. Corn had been heavy, and closes at 35s for yellow, and 35s 3d quarter for white, and Flour is in moderate request, and the rates have slightly declined.

Rice has met with a good demand at previous rates.

Money and Trade.

The money market at London was rather easier, Consols had advanced more than one per cent, and stood at 86¾.

Transactions in American securities have been small.

General News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—WAR NOW YET DECLARED.—It is now generally concluded that war has not been declared by Turkey, the reports to that effect only at least premature. The London Times of Saturday morning published a telegraphic despatch from Paris dated Friday evening, stating that Turkey had received an Ultimatum from Russia, and expect that the Sultan had declared war on the 10th instant. The Morning Chronicle of the same date, however, publishes a despatch from Paris dated Friday night, announcing that a despatch had just been received from Vienna which stated that the Sultan had sent a term of four weeks within which period the message of Russia should withdraw the Principalities, and had said nothing about immediate war. There is, however, no question but the Grand Council at Constantinople had declared for war.

Further by the Asia.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that the English and French governments had notified the Emperor of Russia, in very strong terms, that it is now too late to listen more modifications, and that the integrity of the Turkish empire must be maintained.

The Czar at Olmutz, expressed a strong desire for peace.

BRANCH IN INTEREST.—The banks of France have raised the rate of interest to four per cent. In Belgium the rate is advanced to five, and in Saxony to six per cent.

Mr. Soule.

Mr. Soule, the American Minister to Spain arrived at Madrid on the 28th of September.

Arctic Expedition—Northwest Passage.

No tidings of Franklin.

Captain Englefield has returned from his expedition in search of Franklin. He reports that Lieutenant Creswell has accomplished a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, having passed into the Arctic sea by Behring's strait, and reaching the Atlantic by Davis' Straits. No intelligence was obtained of Sir John Franklin.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.

Slave Cases at Boston.

A female slave belonging to a gentleman from New Orleans was this morning brought before one of the officers of this city by the Abolitionists with the complaint that she was detained against her will. The girl denied that she was thus detained, and the case was dismissed by the Judge.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, O ct 18.

Advices have been received here from Buenos Ayres to the 28th of August. There is no news of importance. Produce continues high, and the country quiet.

Quarrel of the Politicians.

NEW YORK, Oct 18.

Mr. Bronson's letter in reply to Mr. Dudley Mann's is published this morning. It is very severe. He concludes a recital of the Secretary's interviews with the Abolitionists of old, and exhibitions as unwarrantable, and serious to foreign ministers. Mr. O'Connor, he severely scores in the Washington Union.

[By the National line.]

Later from the Far West.

BALTIMORE, Oct 18.

A letter from Independence, Mo., states that R. K. Lathrop, had arrived in that place, on the 14th instant, from the Far West. He crossed the plains Neosho to Fort Scott, thence to the Indian Reserve, and thence to this place. He states that there are premonitory symptoms of a railroad or wagon road, Mr. Allen's round-about commissioner, to the Colorado, and will take place on his return. He saw found silver and copper ore in great abundance.

He found the Indians very numerous and hostile, and for thirty miles accompanied by invisible, shrieking Indians. Every member of the party was wounded more or less severely, and Aubrey himself received eight wounds on different occasions during the journey. Two hundred miles West of Independence, he met a tribe of Indians who used *bullets of gold* for their guns.

Mr. Aubrey reports that Fort Atkinson has been entirely abandoned, and every thing there has been removed to Fort Reilly. The road from Council Grove to Fort Union is entirely unprotected, and apprehensions are entertained of Indian depredations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.—J. R. INGERSOLL.—The foreign mail by the steamers Canada and Atlantic, will reach this city to-morrow.

The Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, late Minister to Eng and, is a passenger on board the Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

MINISTERS TO PRUSSIA.—The Navy Department has received information of Judge Vroom's presentation at the Court of Berlin.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.

There is now 2 feet 7 inches water in the channel and the river still falling.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.

The river here is stationary.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.

There is now scant 2 feet 7 inches water in the canal, and the river falling slowly. This is as low a mark as the water reached in June last.

☞ The New York *National Democrat* further remarks of Guthrie's letter to Brunson, that—

"Even the profound confidence which raised Gen Franklin Pierce to the seat already occupied by a Washington, an Adams, a Jefferson, and a Jackson, cannot resist the action of the tribunal of public judgement which is now the sitting tribunal against the Cabinet. The temper of that Cabinet, as evinced by Mr. Guthrie's letter to Mr. Brunson, is so offensive, so self-conceited, so contemptible, and every way so defiant to the public sense of decency and justice, that it will be impossible for it to stand the test of popular indignation which is everywhere beginning against it. It will not avail to immortalize the contemptible conduct of the members of the Cabinet by bestowing them upon six new revenue cutters; while none of the said names are the by-words of contempt for every honest Democrat in the country. It will not avail for the Secretary of the Treasury to buy himself in the appointment of the minor officers of the New York Custom House, while a surplus of thirty million of dollars is allowed to rust unused in the coffer."

☞ THE FREE DEMOCRACY.—The New York *Express* says: The Abolitionists having put on the frame, and put off the old one, are mustering in this city, with a numerical force for the first time respectable, and with a moral force larger than ever. The principal cause of this is the bold and decided stand which President Pierce has given *actional* men, by his use of the Federal patronage, and the degradation he has inflicted upon the *national* men.

Our Reporters have given our readers all of interest that took place in the Tabernacle last night; but there is a Tuesday morning call convention which has not enough of freshness or liberty to demand a place in our columns. U. S. Senator Chase written from Ohio, that the Democracy there does not endorse the Baltimore platform. Chief Justice Hornblower writes that the weakness of declining years, in an attack upon the institutions of his country, as Charles Francis Adams gives a very violent and Fugitive Slave Law blast from Quincy, but this nothing but a blast. Amos Walker writes from Massachusetts in a not less blasting style. What Chase and Giddings, of Ohio, say, in substance, our readers have under the head of free report. Cassius M. Clay as we understand him, threatens civil war! The Post Whittier, too, is not with other party and romance from the philosophic chest of Boston.

We commend the subjects to the attention of our readers—the *Democratic* part of it to the Southern Democratic readers, and the *Fillmore* part to our Hunker Democratic readers in the North.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER NORTH WESTERN.—This vessel, which brought a cargo of Wheat from Rock Port, New York to Alexandria, Va., sailed on the 3d instant, and proceeded to Washington, North Carolina, to Ballast, we learn, was fallen in with capsized on Tuesday morning last by the bark Avola, at this port, and on Wednesday, at 12 M., by the schooner Catarent, Capt. Ellis, at this port, from New York; and report of by the latter vessel to be in lat. 34 23, and long. 76 41, Cape Lookout, bearing North by East ab-ut 24 miles. Captain Ellis went to her in his boat, and found the larboard quarter out of her to the main chains, the boat attached to the vessel by a rope, and full of water, had evidently been on her some quickly; cut the bible thrift, and took her along side the Catarent, and discovered in her, covered by water, a man apparently about 18 years of age, dark hair, eyes and whiskers, and had the appearance of having been the steward. He was hauled soon after as humanity so possible. While Captain Rice was on board he made a hole into the cabin, but could discover no person there. The Scotch Verner had the appearance of having a cargo of Coal stowed, and was probably capsized suddenly at night, most of her canvass having the appearance of having been not when she turned over. Captain Rice has brought on her papers, trunk, some clothing, and a few other articles. *Charleston Mercury.*

☞ The Norwegian Settlement, in Iowa, now consists of thirty families. It is said they desire to assimilate themselves, as nearly as possible, to the habits of the Americans. To this end they are acquiring the language, and will establish no schools except those in which the English language is taught. The schools are at head of the colony is the Rev. O. L. Chaos, a Danish Lutheran clergyman.

DEPARTURE OF MANCHESTER.—The Manchester (N.H.) Mercury states that an unusual amount of business exists in that town, and during the past week there have been eight or nine [illegible] which would have large [illegible] Boston. But in a population of twenty five hundred, that number of [illegible] is said, [illegible] of detail. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

PARTICULARS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The following are the most interesting particulars of the news brought by the steamer Atlantic:

PARIS, Sunday, 9 P. M.—The Russian Prince—Anitchkoff again put himself in accord with the other powers, and was the representative of France and Prussia, in conference at Vienna, to consider a new proposition to the Sublime Porte and representations were formally concerted. But at the public sitting of the Conference, under date of the 8th September, stated a Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire, then in session, had unanimously at that time decided on a non-acceptance of the Russian. The decision of the Sublime Porte was, of course, but conjecture, but generally accepted with it.

This news produced much excitement and apprehension in all quarters, with considerable further depression in the funds. At London the British Funds not was immediately sold off together.

Turkey was reported to be powerfully quiet. At St. Petersburg the Minister of War ordered all the orders sending others Regiments to the Principalities on the Danube, to be countermanded. Prussia, Austria, and the Germanic States, had issued a joint note, and the Invasion of Anatolia was hurried from the testimony adduced, considered that the fleets were commanded to sail defiance, and by the order of the District Attorney, in Boston, upon [illegible]

Belief or Turkey.—Marquis Fabrice Serpetti, chief of the mission to Jeddah, has stated to the Turkish Ambassador, the sum of 600, to be transmitted to her sublime highness; whereas, in truth, he did not reach the said sum, but subsequently succeeded in the sum of [illegible] and now returned to account for it. Mr. Sanders has been arrested, and he is to be tried to be undergo an examination in the premises. Sanders, [illegible]

Russian Squadron.—Admiral Adams, Russian squadron, has left the port of Boston, for the port of Lisbon, Russian Squadron, [illegible] Lisbon, and the Russian squadron, [illegible] Lisbon, [illegible] Russian squadron, [illegible] Lisbon, [illegible] Russian squadron, [illegible] Lisbon, [illegible]