

General News.

Important from Mexico.

A supplement of the *Bo del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, of the 14th inst., contains an official dispatch from D. Diaz de la Vega, Governor of Yucatan, received by the Mexican war steamer *Estado de Merida*, whose departure from Vera Cruz, with troops for Yucatan, we have before noticed. The dispatch states that after a warm and vigorous contest of eight days in Merida, the capital of Yucatan, the government troops succeeded on the 11th inst., in utterly routing the rebels, the latter to the amount of 2,000 lost 300 in killed and wounded, besides 200 who fell victims to the cholera since the commencement of the rebellion. All their artillery over 600 stand of arms, all their munitions of war provisions, &c., fell into the hands of the government troops.

The dispatch states that many prisoners were taken, without giving the exact number. The chiefs of the *cañales*, with a few adherents, succeeded in making their escape to the mountains. That part of the city of Merida occupied by the rebels, was entirely destroyed, causing much suffering to many innocent families. Gov. Vega states that quiet has been restored throughout the whole State, including the Department of Tizimin, where the rebellion originated.

The cholera still continues to prevail with great violence in the State of Oajaca. The Government have directed the authorities to furnish a list of those attacked by the disease, and those who have died from it; to which is to be added all possible information, to be furnished by the physicians, concerning the symptoms of the disease, and such methods of treatment as may have proved most successful. One of the causes to which is attributed the continuation of the disease with such violence, in the city of Oajaca, is the use of fruits and other similar nourishment, which has continued to a great extent, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to prevent it. Much suffering has been caused also by entrusting the treatment of the poor to persons utterly ignorant of the proper treatment to be adopted.

The minister of Fomento has distributed to the different departments the communication of the Patent office at Washington, purposing exchange of seeds adapted to the climates of the two countries.

A decree has been issued from the Ministry of the Treasury, establishing a uniform to be worn by all the employees of that department. A squadron of law-enforcers for active service has been ordered to be formed in Texcoco.

The *Diario Oficial*, in noticing the fact that the money had been sent to London by the last packet for the payment of one of the instalments of the English debts, takes occasion to congratulate the country upon its indicative of improvement in the finances, and as reflecting great praise upon the President, who it says, is determined to omit no exertions to acquit, as far as possible, all indebtedness.

The papers notice the death in the capital of Gen. Ventura Mora, of apoplexy.

D. Bruna Ordóñez has been appointed governor of the palace of Tacubaya, in the place of Col. Jimenez.

Don Jose M. Espino has been appointed to a post captaincy, still retaining his position as captain of the post of Vera Cruz.

El Siglo XIX, under the head of distinguished travelers notice the departure from Mexico for Vera Cruz, of 263 robbers, assassins, *chevaliers d'industrie*, &c., under a strong escort. Senor Pedreguera, with the other officers of the battalion "Independencia," have been removed from fortress of Perote to the capital.

A commission has been formed, composed of general officers, of which D. Santiago Blanco is President, to inquire into the regularity of the military pensions and requirements granted and to be granted up to the 31st inst.

The Indians still continue their barbarous ravages in the States of Durango and Nueva Leon. In the latter State preparations are making with great activity to resist, in future, the attacks of the savage enemy.

The *Orlando* of the 16th inst., in noticing a report published in the *Trait d'Union* to the effect that certain difficulties had arisen between the Government and the Marquis de la Rivera, the Spanish Minister, and that the latter had demanded his passports, and was to leave Mexico on the 25th inst., states that it has been credibly informed that the Minister has not demanded his passports, and does not intend departing; but has suspended his official relations with the Mexican government until he receives a reply to certain communications which he has addressed to his own. That in the meanwhile he intended departing on the 25th inst., for Vera Cruz accompanied by his lady for a change of air.

The Editors of the *N. O. Picayune* have been favored with the subjoined extract from a private letter to a friend:

"Gen. Godson, our Minister, is getting along smoothly with this Government. It is agreed that neither American nor Mexican troops shall occupy the disputed territory in the Mesilla Valley while negotiations are pending. This was proposed by Santa Anna, and readily accepted by Gen. Godson. The best feeling at present seems to prevail in the Government toward Americans. For instance, an American vessel was detected in smuggling, or at least pretty strongly suspected, in the port of Acapulco; being detained, and an officer having been placed on board until an examination should take place, the Captain one night slipped his cable and put to sea with the officer on board. He was pursued, overhauled and brought back, and then, with all his crew thrown into prison. On a representation from Gen. Godson, however, the vessel, Captain and crew were released."

"Another case occurred at Paso del Norte, where an American stole some Mexican cattle and was placed in prison to stand his trial for the offence. There, again, the American Minister interfered. In both instances I am satisfied that right and justice were on the Mexican side of the question. But the Mexican Government, in a written communication to our Minister, informed him that his wishes in these cases were acceded to, and the men released out of an especial favor to him; and as such they desired him to consider it."

"There is no doubt of all this. It was an especial favor to him, and not an act of policy or justice. But there is no doubt Santa Anna expects to make by the operation in the negotiations now pending; as his month is wearing for some money and the eleventh article of the Trist Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

Correspondence of the Savannah Courier.

LEE COUNTY, GA., Oct. 29, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose giving you and your numerous readers, through the columns of the *Courier*, some accounts of the crops, &c. In passing along the Central and South-western Road, some weeks ago, I was surprised to see how unusually backward and late the cotton crops were. This is owing no doubt to the excessive drought, which prevailed throughout the country, in the early part of the season. The planters were unable to get their crop up, (except in some few instances) till late in May; and some even as late as June—so that up to the 1st of this month, cotton had all the appearance that the plant should have in the month of August—i. e. it was not any more matured up to the 1st of October, than it should have been in August. To give you an idea of the lateness of the plant, and how it must have suffered by the drought—I will give you an observation, by a very intelligent planter near by. He said on the 23d of June, he marked a certain stalk of cotton in his, which had one or more blossoms, and that not another bloom or bud ever appeared on that stalk, till the 5th of August! It was a beautiful sight, in passing along the cotton-fields, at a late season of the year, to see how fresh and blooming the plant looked. The great number of the blossoms, the green and fresh appearance of the plant, and dotted here and there with open bolls of snow white cotton, presenting quite a contrast of green, yellow and white. There is no exaggeration in saying, that the cotton crops are some four weeks later than usual.—There are many fields that will take from 3 to 5 acres to make a bale, on account of a bad stand, and being late—there was no ripening.

The fate of the cotton crop is now sealed by the frost. On the morning of the 25th inst., the whole face of nature was covered with something rather more than a common frost, and there is the end of the cotton crop.

I find that the corn crops are also short—indeed I have not seen a good one anywhere, and I do not think that the average yield will be much if any over 12 bushels per acre. The oat and other grain crops are also light.

The planters are somewhat uneasy about the present state of affairs—short crops, warlike news, and the low prices of cotton, is enough to excite alarm. Will this state of things become better or worse? I for one, fear it cannot become better, while this spirit of revolution exists in Europe.

I am pleased to learn that they are progressing rapidly with the South western Railroad. They are now within a few miles of this neighborhood, and the route is generally level and well supplied with timber. The extension of that road will do much in developing the resources of this country, and I will venture to say that when it is completed, it will pay better than any other road in the State, as it will pass through the very heart of a cotton region, besides the vast amount of freight and travel that must pass over it. Should all the roads now in contemplation be built, the people of Georgia may well be proud of her as the banner State of Internal Improvements.

CHICKSAWATCHEE.

STEAM-MILL EXTRAORDINARY.—We paid a visit the other day to the new Steam Mill of Christie & Sims within four miles of our village, and must take this occasion to record our high satisfaction of what we there witnessed.

The machinery was built and put in operation by Mr. George Sinclair, of Columbia S. C. To say that it is creditable to him as a mechanic is but meagre praise. We do not exaggerate in asserting that it entitles him to a high position among the members of his craft. Every part of it is perfect and the whole has been put together with the skill of a master workman. As an evidence of this, five lances can at this mill, turn out lumber at the rate of one thousand feet per hour with a single circular saw. This was done in our presence with apparent ease.

True merit ever deserves commendation; and we should be lacking in our duty as gazetteers, did we fail to notice the excellent hand-work of Mr. Sinclair as exhibited in the Steam Mill of Christie & Sims. We advise the owners of Pine Woods throughout Edgefield to turn their attention to Steam Mills. Well constructed and properly managed, they must pay.

Edgefield Advertiser.

CORN IN EAST FLORIDA.—The only serious objection we have heard urged against this now favorite part of Florida, is the great uncertainty of the provision crop. We were speaking on this point the other day to a neighbor of ours, when he informed us that a mutual friend of us both (who had a plantation in that part of the country) had made this year fifty bushels per acre throughout his entire crop. This is magnificent—enough to make "Jim Vaughan" himself smile with satisfaction. We are glad to hear of such success,—hope somebody may make such crops forever and a day.

While writing the above, a gentleman comes in from our public square and informs us that a caravan of six wagons with niggers and white-folks according, are just passing through our place for this same East Florida. It seems that they are all from Greenville District.—*Ib.*

DESTRUCTION.—As an average calculation, we believe it would be fair to say that the yellow fever has decimated all the communities it has visited. This estimate, if erroneous, may be considered as below rather than above the mark. The proportionate loss is, perhaps, smaller in New Orleans than in any other town, but here it may be considered as embracing fully one-tenth of our population. This was our loss in three months and a half. Mobile was decimated in one month. So of Galveston, Vicksburg, Thibodaux and other towns. Natchez, with a population estimated during the summer below three thousand, lost, in two months, three hundred and fifty. But, perhaps, the severest loss was in the small village of Lake Providence, where a population, never estimated over two hundred, the loss was one hundred and twenty.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Arthur Stevenson, a confirmed inebriate, in Concord, Lewis county, Ky., went home drunk late on Saturday night, and while carelessly walking with a candle in his hand it is supposed accidentally, set fire to the mosquito bar of the bed in which his wife lay asleep. The flames spread so fast, that before Mrs. Stevenson could get out of bed, her clothes were all on fire and she was burned almost to death, surviving but a few hours. The house was burned to the ground, with its contents. The old man was going about on the following day talking wildly, like a lunatic, and refusing to believe that his wife was burned to death.

From the Charleston Evening News.

Eastern Affairs.

Watchman, what of the night? has been the ejaculation for some three months now. The lookers out from the political watch-tower have answered, now war, now peace, until the response have become as dark as the Delphic oracle. The last giving out has, however, something more definite, at least as to time. It is now said that if in fifteen days the evacuation of the Danubian provinces does not take place, the Sultan will declare war. If this be authentic, it closes the door to further negotiation. The pride of the Autocrat will revolt at so peremptory a condition. In fact, there is no outward sign of diplomacy. If there is an under current of negotiation, that is known alone to the initiated, it is covered by so fine a net of concealment, as to hide the springs from ordinary observation, and the operations from the scrutiny of the prying correspondents of the public press in Europe. Hearing nothing of negotiation, war assumes every hour a more plausible semblance. But we do not think that diplomacy has entirely finished its work. The peace of Europe is too high a prize to be abandoned while hope remains, and there is the smallest scope for the logic and persuasion that belong to the controversy. We will not then believe that war has taken place, although it appears to be inevitable, until the blow has been irrevocably struck.

One result appears from the delay of hostilities, which is unexpected, amidst so much excitement among the Turks. The issue seems more to be within the control of calculation and less under the influence of enthusiasm, than could have been apprehended. We expected, before this, such was the apparent impulsiveness of popular Moslem feeling, that the Sultan would have been driven to unfurl the banner of the Crescent. Yet all this warmth so threatening, has been kept in marvellous restraint. This would afford better hope for peace, if it was not allied to Moslem pride. The source of danger is that diplomatists can find no lodgment for this sore place in Turkish honor, that the national territory has been wantonly invaded during the pendency of negotiation, to coerce compliance, from a weaker neighbor. The first step, it would appear, in the office of reparation, and as the preliminary to peace, would be the evacuation of the invaded provinces. If war ensues its duration under ordinary circumstances would be difficult to determine, by even distant approximation. In the present case there are some features that will surround such a conflict with awful commitments. It will be a religious war, so far as the populations directly engaged are concerned. On one side a war of ambition. On the other one of defence. The heads of the State will be forced to employ as means of strength the fanaticism of their people respectively. Such a conflict will be new in modern times.

The duration of an European war in former periods of the world was indefinite, for the interest or ambition of parties, if it involved the great powers, left it uncertain when its objects would be attained. The conflict would close most frequently after mutual exhaustion. But war in our day is so adverse to the general interest that its commencement is no less difficult than its prolongation seems impossible.—Commerce was never, at any period so abounding in checks to national hostility. Even if crowned heads were disposed to rush into conflict as freely as formerly, popular opinion, which now so largely influences public councils, almost everywhere, is a potent restraint on the passions of war. But when the interests of powers and potentates whose voice is potential in the arbitration of war or peace, plainly point in the same direction as the popular desire, this general disinclination to change peace for war is greatly strengthened.

This is the present posture of affairs. Can any period in the history of modern Europe be pointed out in which this double disinclination of princes and people were so manifest to engage in hostilities? Not one of the great powers is prepared to buckle on the armor of war, with the exception of Russia. Whatever may be the state of their military armaments, some exhibit an absolute poverty of means, while others cannot borrow on any stock exchange in Europe. How are armies and fleets to be maintained under such circumstances? But with this strong disinclination to war, the prospect of a severity, over nearly all Europe, of the staff of life, would require the expenditure of such large sums in specie, the expense prodigiously aggravated by war-forgings, that a universal derangement of the finances of every State in Europe must be the consequence of war.

When to this is added the powerful motive to preserve the general quiet, while the greater part of Europe is filled with combustible material, which want but the event of disturbance for fearful explosion we may justly estimate the inducements, not merely to preserve peace, but to quickly terminate a war, if war should be unfortunately inevitable. It is, impossible then, to conceive of any other than a short duration to war, unless it assume features that bring the political and religious passions of Europe into the contest, and place events beyond the control of its governments. A war of this kind would produce a fearful relapse into barbarism. In the East of Europe the fanatical and frenzied populations that would arm—in such an encounter—in the West of Europe, the revolutionary impulses, now with difficulty kept in restraint, overthrowing thrones and altars, with kingly prerogative and aristocratic privilege—such mingled elements of strife would carry the civilized world back to the chaotic darkness of the middle ages. Then, indeed, would be realized the often quoted prediction of Bonaparte, Cossack or Republican, not in the sense usually understood, Cossack or Republican for Europe, but Cossack for Europe and Republican for America. Europe is not prepared for republican institutions. Such a conflict would leave the semi-civilized Sythians of the North under a powerful Autocrat, the masters there, while Republicanism would extend her empire in the West.

Let us hope, however, that there are counterpoises in the social and political world as now constituted, such a catastrophe.—Let us trust to that spirit of progression in human affairs, that will not permit, under a wise dispensation, the destinies of the race to retrograde into the night of barbarism, and all that has been won by science or gained to civilization in Europe, to be swallowed up in civil chaos.

The Washington *Union*, expresses doubt concerning the commitment of France to the Cuban Africanization scheme. It refers to the rumored appointment of General Pezuela as Captain General of Cuba, as confirmatory of Spain's readiness to carry out the Africanization. Pezuela was formerly Captain General of Porto Rico, and recently of Madrid. He is a native of South America, though an Absolutist, and has been long an enthusiastic advocate of the apprenticeship system.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, November 8, 1853.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Court.

Continued in session all the week, and adjourned after dark on Saturday. The trial of JOHN LOVE, Jr., took place on Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The State was represented by Col. FAIR, the Solicitor, and the defendant by Col. J. B. KERSTAW and Hon. JAS. CHESTNUT. In the case of SIMMS, the Jury failing to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. The balance of the time was occupied in disposing of sundry tedious "land cases." This is the first time his Honor, Judge GLOVER, has presided at our Court, and his urbanity and courteousness has favorably impressed those who have been in attendance upon the same.

To Correspondents.

We have received the reply of "Kershaw it is," to "Sunn Cuique," but as we are pressed for room, and the subject in controversy being of little interest to most of our readers, we decline its publication.

Mayor of Charleston.

Hon. T. L. HITCHCOCK has been re-elected Mayor of Charleston, beating Gen. SCHMIDTKE 462 votes.

The Japan Expedition.

The Washington *Star* states that voluminous despatches were received on the 2d inst., from Commodore Perry, giving a detailed account of his visit to Japan. The contents have not yet been made public, but are understood to intimate the complete success of his mission.

New Books.

From the Press of Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO, & Co., Philadelphia, we have received the following valuable works: "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," by Francis Lieber, L. L. D., C. M. French Institute, &c. &c., author of "Political Ethics," "Essays on Labor and Property," "On Criminal Law," &c. &c. Two Vols. 12mo.

The very high reputation which Dr. LIEBER enjoys for learning, and as a professor for so many years in the South Carolina College, is a sufficient guaranty of its ability, and of the interest which the publication of such a work will naturally excite.

"The Underground Mail Agent," is the title to a book which subtends to give us some light upon the mysterious, subterranean workings of the higher law operatives. We are not prepared to venture an opinion just now, as the press of other and more important duties precludes an extended notice. We shall refer to them again. Mr. YOUNG has them for sale.

The Southern Eclectic.

We have the November number before us, the first copy we have received of the work—published monthly by Prof. J. H. FITTEN and D. K. WHITAKER, esp., at Augusta, Ga., at \$3 00 per annum. The work is well gotten up, neatly printed, and we hope will add character and dignity to Southern literature.

Blackwood for October.

Has been received. This is a standard periodical in British literature. In its contents ability and taste are exhibited; it does well as a review of the literature of the present day, with the exception of its being radically wrong upon the slavery question, an objection, which to the people of the South, is a very serious one.

Maryland Election.

LIGON, the democratic candidate has been elected Governor of Maryland, by a majority of 1700 votes.—The demots have elected four and the whigs two members of Congress. The temperance ticket succeeded in Baltimore. The whigs have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, which gives them a United States Senator.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The New York *Tribune* learns by private advices from the Sandwich Islands, that the question of commencing negotiations for the cession of the sovereignty of the Islands to the United States, upon such conditions as will secure to the inhabitants all their civil rights and their property, is being generally discussed by the foreign residents in the Islands. It is the opinion of our correspondent that the general desire for such a cession will operate upon the minds of the King and Chiefs. The representatives of Great Britain and France are very much disturbed at this state of facts. Accordingly, on August 30, they asked an audience of the King and Privy Council "for the purpose of expressing their sentiments respecting some occurrences which they conceive deeply involved in the sovereignty of the King and the independence of the Islands." This had been granted to take place after the date of our dispatches. If these representatives speak highly of American sympathy, and so forth, it is supposed there will result a state of feeling which will drive the King to an immediate application to President Pierce. Very possibly the question of annexing the Islands may be brought before the next Congress.

FRANCIS DURT, esp., Third Auditor of the Treasury, has left Washington on a short visit to his family, and Samuel S. Rind, chief clerk, Third Auditor's office, is Acting Auditor during his absence.

MACKEREL.—The Yarmouth Register states that the mackerel fishermen have this year, brought in only about one-half or two-thirds as many barrels of fish as they did last year at this time. The season for catching is now nearly past. Sales of mackerel at Harwich, last week, were reported at \$16 25 \$12 25, \$8, and \$5.50, for the various sizes.

LETTERS have been received in New York from England, announcing the arrival of the American Arctic Expedition, under command of Dr. E. V. Kane U. S. N., at Upernivick, in Greenland, and their departure from thence for the Waters of Smith's sound. All were as well and prosperous as possible.

EX-PRESIDENT Van Buren, now in Europe, it is said, has accepted from the President the appointment of umpire in behalf of the United States, in the mixed commission assembling in London to settle British and American claims.

"SCHMIDTKE MEX."—A "Southern Patriot," of late date, exults in the reflection that, whatever parties may have existed in South Carolina, now all, all are "schmidtke men." And it's even too true. But some have become so from choice, brother Patriot, while others are placed in that category by the dire force of circumstances.—*Edgefield Adr.*

A letter to the editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, says the orange crop in the parish of Plaquemine will far exceed the crop of last season. The trees are so much loaded that branches are often broken under the weight of the precious fruit. Farmers generally ask from eighteen to twenty five dollars per thousand for their crop.

Our School System.

We were gratified to perceive during the last session of the Legislature so much interest manifested in our free school system, an interest resulting in a step forward, in the shape of increasing the appropriation. One of the first duties of the State is to educate her children, and whatever may be the amount required from her Treasury to discharge this duty, we hold that it is one of the wisest and most profitable uses she could make of it. The Legislature did a patriotic thing, moreover, in this increased appropriation, for the more of her children she educates the larger number of good citizens she will have, to replace those who are swept away in each succeeding generation.

We hope the approaching session will take another step forward by the appointment of a competent superintendent of public instruction. Not that we desire to see a man fill the office merely for the salary that may be attached to it, but our wish is to see the experiment made of entrusting to a man of undoubted capacity, with a liberal salary, our free school system, and placing upon him the responsibility of working out for it a radical reform, of giving to it a healthy vigor, that some of the fruits of the annual appropriations may be made manifest among us.

So important do we deem popular instruction to the welfare and prosperity of the State that we would go a step further than any suggestion we have yet observed in reference to the subject, and that is, that the State should not only pay the expenses of the education of the child for which her liberality is intended, but that she should remunerate the parents for the scholar's time during his attendance at the free school. We fear that until some such step is taken, there will still be numbers of children whose work is necessary to their own or parents' support, who cannot avail themselves of the benefit designed by the State. As the Legislature has begun the good work, we most earnestly hope it will continue it, and we feel confident it will receive the unqualified support of the people of South Carolina.—*South Carolinian.*

EMIGRANTS.—There were ten vessels from Liverpool arrived at New York on Friday, bringing 3,789 passengers. Great mortality is reported among the passengers at sea. The ship Benjamin Adams, first arrived from Liverpool, lost 15 passengers, and since Sept. 9th, there have been over 350 deaths in 7,701 passengers. This is supposed to be mostly from Cholera.

Kentucky will soon have to elect a United States Senator to the seat now occupied by Mr. DIXON, whose term expires. That gentleman being in very ill health, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election; and the Kentucky papers say that the choice of his successor will lie between Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Robertson.

COTTON CROP.—We are assured by our farmers that the late frost has cut off the cotton crop at least one fourth. Throughout the up country the cotton was several weeks later in opening than usual, which, with the killing frost, will make the crop fall far short of what was anticipated. The effect, we think, will be the rise of cotton to a reasonable price; we would advise our farmers not to sell at the present low rates.—*Cassville (Ga) Standard.*

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.—This body after a session of eighteen days, adjourned sine die on Wednesday evening. The Pastoral address was read by the Senior bishop, Brownell, of Connecticut. It alludes to the apostasy of Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, and gives a long and interesting review of the condition and prospects of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

THE RUSSIANS IN JAPAN.—According to the Hong Kong papers, the Emperor of Russia is resolved to share the glory of forcing open the sealed doors of Japan. His armament in the China seas, according to the Chinese authorities, is for that object, and it is not, as has been stated, a squadron of observations designed to check and control the movements of our fleets. Three vessels—the *Pallas*, of 52 guns, the *Dwina*, of 16 guns, and the *Vostok*, of 4 guns—were to sail from Hong Kong early in August, to join the American fleet, and co-operate in the "overture."

FANATICISM OF THE RUSSIANS.—The common private of the Russian army—at least those removed from the capital—believe, with reference to this war, which they look on as certain, that "the Porte has sold the keys of the Holy Sepulchre to the Jews, and that the world will go to the dogs if the emperor does not rescue it from this profanation." The fanatical orthodox old Russian party are infuriated at the delays that are interposed between them and the subjection of the infidel and the planting of the cross in Constantinople, which they already call Czarigrad, or the Czar's city.

MEAN PILFERING.—The Washington *Sentinel* says that in consequence of various deprivations committed at the Washington Monument grounds, the houses containing the various ornamental blocks can only be entered with the permission, and in presence of the guard. A short time ago some person privately detached and carried away with him three of the brass raised letters on the face of the block of stone contributed by the Swiss confederation. No trace of the thief has been discovered.

COTTON.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, writing from Gainesville, Ala., under date of 20th ult., says:

As to the cotton crop, the remarkably fine yield for the last month, has increased the yield one-third over estimates made six months since, and the crop will now be three-quarters of an average one through this section.

We want just now to hear from Will Shakespeare very much. Mr. Collyer's new edition of his works, with its twelve hundred emendations, has set the Shaksperian world agog. The great question is, who is right and who is wrong. We know of nobody to settle it whose authority would be so good as that of the great Poet himself. Ho! spiritual mediums of every circle! Can't you scare up the illustrious deer stealer and induce him to come forth from behind his "blanket of the dark," and enlighten us and all men? We presume he can be found as well as Bacon and Swedenborg and Bunyan. Though it is most likely he is strolling about out of doors more than they, for he was a dear lover of nature.

From the Boston Traveller.

Important from China.

By the Arctic we have details of the News from China as late as the 20th of August. It was reported that there had been hard fighting in the Honan province; but the rebels forced their way through without apparently sustaining any severe reverses, and had crossed the Yellow River into Shang-tung province, the capital of which, Tsi-nan-fu, is given out, had fallen. The insurgents retain Nankin and Chin-king foo. At the latter place there had been a smart engagement with the imperialists in which the latter were completely routed, and obliged to retire, the insurgents taking a place towards So-chah, which caused great consternation in that city, which would, no doubt, shortly be obliged to submit.—Amay, up to the 10th of August, remained in possession of the rebels, but the imperialists were to make another effort, in force to retake it, in a few days. In an attempt to take the Imperial fleet the rebels were unsuccessful, and very unfortunate in having several of their vessels driven on the Mandarins' war junks, and taken, and all on board were beheaded. The place had been visited by a severe typhoon, causing great damage to houses and property. Letters from Canton mention that the commander of the Imperial troops at the Melin Pass had sent to Canton for assistance and instructions how to act, as the rebels were marching on the pass.

In addition we have the following, taken from circulars received in this city: SHANGHAI, August 5.—The main force of the rebels appear to have gone north, not, however, as heretofore, abandoning their previous conquests. Nankin and Ching-Keang both continue strongly occupied, and the Imperialist forces are quite paralyzed; it would seem the rebels have only to advance on Pekin to take it and end the Tartar dynasty; that, however, will not suffice to restore confidence, clear the country of plunder or revive trade.

Another dated August 4 says: "The revolutionary party have detached large bodies of troops both north and south, and they seem to be fast spreading over this part of the Empire." The U. S. ship *Saratoga* has returned here from Japan.

Another circular, dated Shanghai, August 5, says that they are daily expecting to hear that the rebels have captured Pekin. Since they have left Nankin they have met with uninterrupted success, and unless the Emperor calls to his assistance his Tartar Bands, their ultimate triumph is beyond a doubt. The Chinese regard the struggle with great indifference, and should the rebels be successful they will give in their allegiance without opposition. In the province of Soehow the stoppage of all trade is beginning to be severely felt, and robberies and its are of frequent occurrence.

The following report of the capture of Pekin by the Rebels is from the North China Herald of July 23d:

"Intelligence reached yesterday, through private channels, that Pekin was taken, but whether by the insurgents or a rising at the north, we have no particulars. We have no means of verifying this rumor, and can only give it as such, but it will be recollected that the rumors of the taking of Nankin arrived here many weeks before it was possible to verify that fact, and such may possibly turn out in the present instance. We have more reliable information that large bodies of the insurgents have moved northward from Nankin, and that but a small force had been left to guard that city, while the Imperialists remain inactive, though in a large force outside."

The fearful state of the country about Shang-tung, mentioned in the Pekin Gazette of the 21st ult., is very likely to precipitate a rising in the north, if the people have any energy remaining, and not quite paralyzed by destitution and weakness.

Since we wrote the above we have credible information that the army of the insurgents was in the vicinity of Pekin when the last accounts left, and the next accounts will, in all probability, bring us news of its siege and probably its capture. The same circular estimates the supplies of teas to come forward this season at from thirty to thirty-five million pounds, which is about half the supply of the world. The revolutionists have possession of the Kohex district, from which Oolong teas come, and all reports say that some teas as well as lives have been destroyed. The export of teas to the United States is about half what it was last year, and as the season advances the deficit is expected to be much greater, say four million pounds short by the 20th September. To England the export of teas, so far exceeds last year, but in a month, it was thought, no excess would be shown.

SNOW STORM IN TROY.—We had yesterday the first snow of the season. It commenced snowing a little in the afternoon, and continued snowing till late in the evening; the storm was accompanied by a high wind. The weight of the snow upon the shade trees broke off the branches and mutilated them badly. The telegraph wires were broken down in almost all directions.—*Troy Budget.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Governors of the following named States have appointed Thursday, the 24th of November, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise:—Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Alabama. The Governor of Maine has appointed Thursday, November 27, to be observed as thanksgiving day. A large majority of the States will no doubt hold their annual thanksgiving on the 24th instant.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R.—We understand that on last Friday morning there were eighty-eight through passengers from Wilmington, beside a very large number taken up at the various stations on the way. We are gratified to see that this enterprise, in which so many of our citizens have largely embarked, is beginning to realize the profits, which are so well deserved by the energy and perseverance of its stockholders.—*Dorlington Flag.*

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The N. Y. *Journal* of Commerce reports the market brighter. Decline in the deposits exhibited by bank averages more apparent than real. Better demand in the street for business paper, with large transactions, although without material alteration in rates.

Pope Pius IX. is so corpulent, it is said, that he plays billiards every day, for the purpose of reducing his size.

Every ship yard in Bath, Maine, is occupied for the Winter.