

Legislature of South Carolina.

NOVEMBER 24, 1852.

SENATE.

Mr. Marshall gave notice, that on Friday next, he would introduce a bill giving the election of President and Vice President of the United States to the people.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Evis introduced a bill to alter the Constitution of the State, so as to divide Pendleton into two election Districts.

Mr. Gist, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to repeal an act entitled an act to increase the amount of property exempt from levy and sale.

Mr. Cannon, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to authorize the State to give additional aid in constructing the Spartanburg Railroad.

Mr. Harlee, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to increase the number of Magistrates in the District of Marion. He also gave notice that on to-morrow, he would introduce a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. McAliley introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Chesterville.

Mr. Porter moved the following Resolutions: Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to lay before the Senate, at the earliest day practicable, a report showing the number of incorporated Banks doing business in the State, including the Bank of the State and its Branches; the location and amount of capital of each; and also the dates of their several Charters, and the times when the same will expire respectively.

Resolved further, That the Comptroller General do lay before the Senate, at the earliest day practicable, a statement showing the amount of stock held by the State in the South Carolina Railroad Company, free from any pledge of subscription on the part of the State to other Railroad Companies, and also the amounts of said stock, which have from time to time been pledged and transferred by the State to other Railroad Companies; separating so much as is now pledged by any State subscription to said Companies; and also specifying the proportion of the said State subscription to the capital stock of said Companies respectively, the amounts of certificates of stock held by the State in the several Companies to which such aid has been granted, and the dates of such subscriptions, and of the transfers of stock in accordance therewith. Immediately considered and adopted.

Mr. Zimmerman presented the petition of sundry citizens of Darlington District, praying for additional legislation to prevent obstructions to the free passage of Lynch's Creek.

Mr. Adams, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to renew the Charter of the Commercial Bank of Columbia.

Mr. Porter submitted the petition of sundry citizens of Charleston, for the establishment of a new Bank; also a petition from the City Council of Charleston, praying that no more fire engine companies be incorporated within its limits.

Mr. Boozer offered a resolution that the Senate go into joint ballot with the House of Representatives, for the election of United States Senators, on Friday next, at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Tradewell offered a resolution, that the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire whether there is in the South Carolina College any Professor of the Consolidation or Abolition stamp. To be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Keitt asked leave to introduce a bill to alter or amend the 10th Section of the Constitution; which was made the special order of the day for Monday next, in connection with the bill to prescribe a new mode of electing the Electors for President and Vice President in this State.

Mr. Tillinghast asked leave to introduce a bill to strike out the 13th article of the Constitution, made the special order for Monday as above.

Mr. Tucker gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill authorizing an appropriation to aid in the construction of the Union and Spartanburg Railroad.

Mr. Bradley asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the State to aid in the construction of the Northeastern Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Green gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Charter of the Manchester Railroad.

Mr. Hampton asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Columbia, to be called the Exchange Bank, and organized upon a stock of \$500,000, which amount, by virtue of the provisions of said bill, must be realized before the first Monday in December, 1853.—Read and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Bates gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill to alter and amend the Militia Law so as to authorize Colonels to levy their own fines.

A message from the Senate had now arrived, stating that they were ready to go into the election of United States Senators on Friday next.

Mr. Tradewell made a motion of concurrence, which was declared out of order, pending a motion to lay the message on the table; which motion being made and agreed to, the House adjourned.

NOVEMBER 25.

SENATE.

Mr. Griffin presented a memorial from sundry citizens of South Carolina, praying a charter for the construction of a Railroad from Hamburg up the valley of the Savannah river, to connect with the Rabun Gap, and to construct a branch to Greenwood, in Abbeville District.

Mr. Moses presented the petition of Mrs. E. F. Ellet, that her Domestic History of the Revolution in South Carolina may be introduced into the free schools of South Carolina; also, a communication from Mr. Richardson, accompanying two volumes of his reports.

Mr. Moorman, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill for the establishment of a Bank in the town of Newberry, which received its first reading.

Mr. Mazzyk gave notice that he would, to-morrow, introduce a bill to prevent the Bank bills or notes of Banks of other States of a less denomination than Five Dollars from circulation in this State.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Moorman introduced a bill to alter and amend the law concerning the office, duties and liabilities of Sheriffs, which was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Carn, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. The Speaker announced a committee for the re-districting of the State.

Mr. Trenholm presented a petition from the merchants of Ohio, praying a modification of the laws in relation to the inspection of flour.

Mr. Tillinghast reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, a bill in relation to the execution of slaves and free persons of color.

Mr. Sloan reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, against a bill for the compensation of the managers of elections.

NOVEMBER 26.

SENATE.

The journal of proceedings having been read, Mr. Marshall, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to give the election of President and Vice President of the United States to the people.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that that body had appointed a Special Committee to redistrict the State, and asking the Senate to appoint a similar Committee to meet the Committee on that subject. Agreed to.

Whereupon the President appointed the following Senators the Committee on the part of the Senate, viz: Messrs. DeTreville, Buchanan, Moses, Witherspoon, Gist, Adams, Brockman, Boozer, Cannon, Carn, Chesnut, Dudley, Evis, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grissett, Harlee, Hazell, Huey, Marshall, McAliley, Miller, Moorman, Porter, Powe, J. J. Wilson, and Zimmerman.

Mr. Carew presented the petition of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, asking the aid of the State in the construction of their road.

Mr. Chesnut presented the returns of the Commissioners of Free Schools of Kershaw District for 1852; also the presentment of the Grand Jury of Kershaw District for the Spring Term, 1852. Read and referred.

Mr. Moses presented the petition of Jephtha Dyson, praying for the payment of a debt due to him by the Bank of the State.

On motion of Mr. Chesnut, the reporter of the Camden Journal was admitted to a seat on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Carew offered the following resolution: Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate to the Senate any information he may possess in relation to claims of this State against the General Government, growing out of advances made during the Florida war.

Mr. Huey gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill to increase the number of magistrates in Lancaster District. Also, a bill to increase the compensation of State witnesses.

Message No. 3 of his Excellency the Governor was communicated with accompanying documents, and read by his Private Secretary, Beau fort T. Watts Esq.

On motion of Mr. Mazzyk, the communication of his Excellency Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, accompanying the message, was read, which having been done, it was ordered to be printed with the Attorney General's letter. The message and accompanying documents have reference to the claims of Georgia to the entire jurisdiction of the Savannah River, and were listened to by the Senate with much interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McGowan gave notice that on to-morrow, he would introduce a bill providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages.

Mr. Middleton introduced a bill for the regulation of Banks, and particularly how joint stock Banks should be incorporated.

Mr. Kershaw, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to provide for the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. Read a first time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Tillinghast, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to alter and amend the 13th section of the 2d article of the Constitution, so as to make it obligatory on the Governor to convene the General Assembly on the day designated by the Congress of the United States, for the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. McCrady, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill for the re-chartering of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston, and also to provide for the appointment of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. Read a first time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, and to be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Torre, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to relieve Plank Road Companies from the necessity of making returns unless specially ordered by the Legislature; read a first time and referred.

Mr. Leitner gave notice, that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill calling upon the House to make an appropriation of the sum of \$3,500 to aid in the construction of a suitable establishment for the Deaf and Dumb of this State, at Cedar Springs in Spartanburg district.

Mr. Hunt introduced a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, with other bills, to be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.—The near equality of parties in the English House of Commons has induced what is called the Irish brigade in that body, which holds the balance of power to augment their demands very considerably of late, in view of the extreme closeness of party strength in the House, and the importance thence given to their votes. They have started a project for the entire abolition of the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland, and the substitution of thorough religious equality. The Irish members are to oppose any government which will not concede this.

In relation to the reinforcements recently despatched from Spain to Cuba, the New Orleans Beacon of Cuba, says that the Spanish Government sends out each full recruit for losses to the army by death or expiration of term of service. The Spanish soldier is enlisted or conscripted for seven years. There are about 16,000 in Cuba, and consequently about 2,300 men fall out of their term, and the loss to the army is about 3 per cent. yearly by death. In all 2,500 or 3,000 recruits have to be sent every fall to Cuba to keep the regiments up. They are all sent to Cuba in the fall and early winter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

A Gentle Hint.

On the first of January, we design commencing a new system of operations. Our books will be examined, and those who have paid us nothing since 1850, need not be surprised to find their papers stopped, and their accounts placed in proper hands for collection.—This rule will be rigidly observed in regard to those residing out of the State, of many of whom we know nothing. Others personally known to us to be good, we shall exercise our discretion. Some arrangement like this is absolutely necessary, as it is impossible to succeed in any business, particularly like ours, unless we get paid for our labor. Hereafter the Cash must accompany all orders for the paper. It will be found in the end mutually advantageous, and all parties will be greatly benefited.

Our Cotton Market.

There is no change in the prices of Cotton. We continue Friday's quotations, 74 to 84.

Rail Road Accident.

A dreadful accident happened on our Rail Road on Friday evening last, near Clarkson's Turn Out, on the Camden Branch, which, we regret to say, was attended with loss of life. The accident was occasioned by the falling in of the culvert over a creek, the waters of which had been much swollen by the late rains and had undermined the work. Just after the engine had passed over, the culvert gave way, precipitating the tender, mail and baggage cars, which had become detached from the engine down the precipice, smashing them to pieces, instantly killing Mr. Richard Singleton and his grandson, a youth 12 or 13 years of age and severely wounding Messrs. Mayrant and Bradley, of Sumter passengers, and Messrs. Sloan and Scantling, conductors. These gentlemen were in the mail car.—Mr. Shiver, assistant conductor, who was in the baggage car was also badly hurt. Mr. Mayrant had his thigh broken, and was otherwise bruised. Mr. Bradley it was thought was so badly injured internally that he could not survive, but we are happy to learn he is likely to recover. Mr. Scantling and Mr. Shiver are doing well, and Mr. Sloan, though suffering a good deal, is able to be up. About a third of the passenger was broken up and though there were a large number of passengers in it, fortunately, none of them were injured.

Arrival of the "Paper Man."

We learn that Mr. Wells Fowler, the eccentric and well known "Paper Man" has arrived in town and intends holding forth to our citizens for a few days. We have seen Mr. Fowler's celebrated Magic paper and it is a very useful and ingenious little affair; this eccentric genius holds forth "on the stump" in the style of the celebrated "Razor Strop Man," and we have no doubt that our citizens will be much amused if not edified by his quaint speeches and comical rhymes.

A Bold Move.

The recent outrage upon a citizen of Virginia in New York, who visited that city with his family and eight Negroes, for the purpose of finding passage to Texas, is one of the most daring and open robberies which has for a long time outraged the feelings of civil society—an exercise of the power of the Higher Law, unparalleled in the history of our day and time. A man to be overtaken on the public highway, or street, and robbed of his property, in open day, and with the sanction of law, induces the opinion that we are living in days of rapine and plunder—equal to the times of Robin Hood and his co-adjutors. We would rather stand our chance with the highwayman, who commands us to yield up our purse, or life. We may provide a remedy against him, but for the robber who steals under the sanction of law, there is no recourse. The Fugitive Slave law, that miserable subterfuge by which the pusillanimous South were enjoined into acquiescence is not sufficiently expert in its operations for the higher-law party, who are now riding over law, the Constitution, and every thing which presumes to oppose a barrier to their nefarious operations. Where is the end to be? Shall we ask Congress for a remedy? As well might we speak to the surging and angry billows of the ocean saying—Pease! be still. They would laugh us to scorn.

There is but one remedy now, but vain is our hope that this will ever be applied. Will the South ever resist an aggression made upon her rights by the dear North? Has the South ever resisted a single wrong from that source? Never! And so it is likely to be to the end of the chapter, until *faits* ends the history. The North have done as they please, are doing as they please, and we believe will do as they please as long as this unnatural Union, or connection remains.

Is there not to be found in all of the "Old Dominion," a single spark of the spirit of '76? Is there not Patrick Henry within her wide domain, whose words of living fire can warm the dull cold hearts of Virginia's sons to resent this outrage? Less than this caused a war with England. Will Virginia brook this insult in sullen silence? We are afraid she will. Even South Carolina could not withstand the shocks of "leagued oppression"—her chivalry quailed, and like the rest, she too has—

"Dropt from her nerveless grasp the quivering spear, Closed her bright eye, and curbed her high career." This is not all poetic vapors, for in point of fact, it is a humiliating truth, that in her late political retrogression, South Carolina—

"Found scarce a generous friend, a pitying foe, Strength in her arms, no mercy in her woe."

In a former number of our paper we gave the circumstances of this case: it is unnecessary that they should be repeated. The idea that a Judge of the Superior Court of New York should take upon himself the responsibility of removing a slave from the custody of his owner, and liberating eight slaves from the custody of their owner, who had taken them to that City for the purpose of transporting them to Texas, is such a palpable breach of law and order, that we cannot refrain from entering our protest, at full length, against all such outrages and unlawful proceedings. We know it will do no good, but that is not the question; every honest man ought to speak out in terms of condemnation.

"Ye that have words, prepare to speak them now." For it is about all you can do.

Suppose a Northern man was to come out with goods to the South, and they were seized upon and confiscated by a mobocracy law, such as the New Yorkers have, how soon would South Carolina, or any other Southern State, be called upon to make full reparation to the injured party. Is there a particle of difference in the present case? None that we can perceive; and if Virginia does not make a demand upon the General

Government for redress, and protect the rights of her citizens, then she is unworthy of her name and place.

Even our good Union-loving friends in Georgia, some at least, do not relish these proceedings very well. The following we find in the Savannah Courier, relating to the New York Slave Case:

"This decision has a direct and practical bearing upon the very existence of the institution of slavery. It strikes a bold and decisive blow, not only at the Constitution, but at the existence of the Government itself. If Southern men are thus to be robbed of their property, in passing from one port to another, in defiance of the Constitution, in defiance of every principle of right and justice, then we say the Government has become an oppression, an outrage upon the South. We are no disunionists—nor have we any sympathy with the men who would delight in the overthrow of the Government—but we say it, openly and boldly, that if the plain and palpable rights of our people are thus to be outraged, the sooner we separate from the North the better.—In the language of the Baltimore Republican, we say:

"If a gentleman cannot travel with his servants through a free State without being stopped and robbed by the fanatical hordes that prey upon the community under the false plea of philanthropy, we may well expect the destruction of those ties of common brotherhood that have hitherto bound our numerous States together."

"We know there are men at the North who are opposed to all such fanaticism and injustice. There are persons there that do not fail to speak out boldly in denunciation of such outrages. Yet the local laws are allowed to exist, or judges are placed upon the bench, who, in the absence of local statutes, will fall back upon imaginary laws of nature, in order to deprive Southern men of their property and rights. This decision of Judge Paine is unquestionably the most startling outrage upon the South, which has ever yet been perpetrated. It is one which calls for immediate and prompt action. Unless this decision is reversed Southern property will find less protection under the American, than under the English government."

Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 27, 1852.

I have little of special interest to report of the Legislative proceedings; the time of that body is largely occupied in electing projects—a looker-on may have a pretty good knowledge of the progress of events, by watching closely the *knowing* ones—log-rolling is an extensive business. As we make no definite charge, we suppose no one will take it to himself, unless he be of the party to whom reference is made. There is too much looking ahead, and calculations are made which peer into the future, rather inquisitively. Coming events are made to cast their shadows before, and it is difficult to elect a man to an important office of honor, or trust, unless by the operation, other parties are to be accommodated. All this too in the Legislature of South Carolina! A considerable effort is being made in the Governor's Election, General Adams and Col. Manning are the candidates between whom the contest will principally lie, and the result is yet to be seen. As our opinion will make no material difference in this matter, we shall exercise prudence by remaining silent.

The election of United States Senator will come off on Monday. The vacancy occasioned by Mr. Rhett's resignation is likely to be filled either by Judge Evans, Col. Pickens, or Col. Chesnut. We hear these gentlemen more spoken of in this connection than any others, although the names of Col. Woodward and Orr are also mentioned. Of course we prefer Col. Chesnut, and hope to see this important trust of honor and responsibility conferred, for once, upon a son of old Kershaw, of whom, none can be found more worthy, than our gifted Senator. If I can get the Telegraph to work, I will transmit the result of the election as soon as it is known. You need not, however, depend upon this arrangement, for unless we are more punctual than usual the operations of this affair will be rather slow. We are particularly unfortunate when we have occasion to employ its agency.

From the published proceedings of the Legislature to be found in the Carolinian and Banner, the former of which prints for the Senate, the latter for the House, you will find the proceedings *in extenso*. Mr. Kershaw has presented a bill to provide for the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, which has received its first reading and is referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Through the politeness of Col. Chesnut, in the Senate, and Mr. Boykin, in the House, we will have a seat on the floor of each as reporter.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of South Carolina met on Thursday last. A large number of delegates were in attendance, and the meeting was one of unusual interest and feeling; if we may judge by what we saw and felt, something is yet to be done for our noble cause, the cause of all mankind. We know that our zeal may be objected to by some—be it so, if we are in error our fault leans to virtue's side, and we feel that we shall never have cause to regret the position which we have assumed in this matter. Liberty of opinion we cheerfully accord to all men, we claim for oneself a full share of the right and freedom of speech. The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Grand Division for the ensuing year, to-wit: J. B. McCully, G. W. P.; M. Moses, G. W. A.; Z. J. DeHoff, Grand Scribe; S. S. McCully, G. T.; E. Thayer, G. C.; Hugh Miller, G. Sentinel; Rev. J. M. Timmons, G. C. A. M. Kennedy is Junior P. G. W. P.

The proceedings will be published in the Temperance Advocate or Southern Standard, perhaps in both, by which it will appear that the session has been an unusually interesting one.

The Temperance Publication Society had a meeting on Friday, at which the Hon. Judge O'Neal presided. James Papper, Esq. of Charleston one of the ablest and best Temperance men in the State, gave an interesting report to the meeting, embracing many points of interest, and suggesting matters important to the furtherance and prosperity of the Temperance Cause, and the circulation of a healthy moral literature in our State, which we think all good citizens will unite with us in saying is greatly needed. We are decided in our opinion that the people should have light, the time has come when every man must decide for himself, and no better mode can be adopted than for the Publication Society to go to work and circulate the principles of our order, over the whole State and country.

On Friday evening a procession of the Temperance men was formed and marched to the Methodist Church where Bro. Tupper gave them one of the very best speeches upon Love, Purity and Fidelity to which it has ever been our lot to listen; it is likely a copy will be given for publication. His tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. M. T. Mendenhall was a just and appro-

priate one, and clearly evinced the great loss to which our order and the community has been subjected in the death of this good and useful man. Dr. Gilmar, of Charleston and Mr. Henry Summer, of Newberry, also addressed the meeting.

The sad accident on our branch of the Rail Road is deeply to be deplored. Dr. Gibbs went down the road to day and returned, stating that Col. Richard Singleton and grand son had been killed, and several passengers injured, the particulars will reach you before this is published.

Columbia is filled with visitors and those on business. Col. Woodward, our representative in Congress, is here Col. Orr is also here.

I have little else of interest, and will close for the present promising to write again next week. W.

Congress.

The next session of Congress on Monday next, and will continue until the fourth of March, when General Pierce will be inaugurated as President.

Farmer and Planter.

We learn from a circular issued by Messrs. Seaborn & Gilman, that they have associated with them in the editorial department of the Farmer and Planter, Major R. F. Simpson and F. Burt, Esq.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Baltic has arrived at New York, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 17th inst. The Cotton market was unchanged and dull.

Merchants Look Out!

"Twenty-four Pedlars all in a Row." On Monday morning last, twenty-four Irish pedlars left this place, en route for Anson county, N. Carolina, with their packs on their backs. We understand that they are well supplied with an assorted stock of goods, consisting of silks, laces, muslins, linens, &c., &c., which they will, no doubt, endeavor to dispose of without the usual taxes levied on merchants and regular pedlars. It therefore behooves those who pay a share for the privilege of selling goods, to keep a sharp look out for these characters. When these characters first made their appearance in this neighborhood, it was to sell a little linen, the produce of their own hands, to supply the dear wife and children with potatoes, or to remove them to this "blessed country;" and their pitiful tales excited sympathy enough in their behalf, to enable them to do a good business. This fact added to their number, until the whole country is overrun with them.

It may not be generally known, but nevertheless, such is the fact, that the business is systematically prosecuted, not only by these foot-pads, but by men of wealth. In New York there are several large establishments, which import all the goods, smuggling in as many as possible. These establishments send out the foot-pads all over the country to retail the goods, in direct violation of law.—Hence their ability to undersell the honest dealer, who pays the duties and taxes. The system has grown, until it has become a serious evil, and should be put a stop to. We do not doubt there are many who, for the sake of getting bargains, will buy of these men, and keep their secret; but a very little effort on the part of those whose interests are most affected, will arrest the evil.

It is possible these men may be abolition emissaries, and that they may be as intently sowing the seeds of incendiarism, as upon selling their goods.—Cheruvu Gazette.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX. BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—The British Mail Steamship America, Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th instant.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The advices from America had a depressing effect upon the Cotton market, and the sales of the week only comprised 32,000 bales, of which Speculators took 12,000, and exporters 2750 bales. The imports during the week amounted to 32,000 bales. The stock of Cotton on hand at Liverpool exclusive of that on shipboard comprises 435,000 bales.

The quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans 6 3-8d Midding 5 3-4d a 5 7-8d; Fair Mobile 6 1-8d, Midding 5 3-4d; Fair Upland 6 3-8d, and Midding Upland 5 3-4d.

HAVE CORTEX MARKET.—Advices from Havre to the 10th inst. state that all qualities of Cotton had declined in that market, and that the sales during the week had comprised seventeen hundred bales. The imports during the week amounted to 16,000 (?) bales, and the stock on hand to 17,000. Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 92 francs.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen's speech was read by herself to both the Houses of Parliament. She refers therein to the Fishery Question, and says that the whole rights of her subjects shall be firmly maintained. The friendly spirit, however, of her speech induces the hope that the result will be beneficial to both countries.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell assailed the evasive policy of the Derby administration and Lord Palmerston said that the country had demanded of the House of Commons a declaration in favor of the present commercial policy.

FRANCE.—The latest advices from Paris state that the Judges and Prefets in the different Departments are throwing into prison on the slightest pretence all persons suspected of being opposed to the re-establishment of the Empire, France, it is said may remain tranquil, but Europe scarcely can.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Cortes is to be in session on the 1st December. Mr. Barringer, the American Minister, had returned to Madrid after an absence of four months.

The Liverpool Markets &c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—The demand for Cotton is very moderate, holders are pressing on the market and the article has declined nearly a farthing per lb. The sales of the week only amount to thirty-two thousand bales, of which speculators have taken twelve thousand and exporters three thousand bales, leaving only seventeen thousand to the Trade.

The quotations are as follows—Fair Orleans 6 3-8d, Midding Orleans 5 7-8d; Fair Upland 6 1-8d and Midding Upland 5 5-8d.