From the N. O. Picayune, 30th ult. THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The news by the New Orleans, which will be found in detail in our columns today, is the most serious and consistent that we have received for many weeks. It is now no longer doubtful that Gen. Scott's march upon the capital will be disputed with so inconsiderable determination-for Mexicans. It is supposed that he will be resisted, in force, at three several points between Puebla and Mexi-

Santa Anna has succeeded in getting to the windward of his enemies. He has collected a force, tormidable at least in numbers, and it is said, contrived to have himself made Dictator-upon the condition that he will refuse to make peace. Those generals and dignitaries who were opposed to him, or were suspected of lukewarmness in his cause, have been imprisoned or sent to distant provinces in exile. His sway, it would seem, is established upon as firm a basis as the powgr to get rid of his enemies without restraint can furnish.

All accounts agree in stating that the utmost activity prevails in the different armories and foundries in Mexico-that cannons are being cast with rapiditythat shells, round shot and other missiles are turning out in abundance, and that men are collecting in large bodies to fill up the rank and file of the army. The people it is said, have been aroused and Santa Anna employs the intervals between the composition of high-sounding proclamations in the more soldier like and serious business of preparing substantial defences of the scat of government. As a means of keeping in power, despite the foreboding complexion of such returns of the votes of the States as have been received, Congress, no doubt through his effect that their successors shall meet on the 1st of January next, and the vote for President shall be counted on the 15th of certainly a wonderful knack of raising armies and recovering from apparently boneless reverses.

The complaints in the army of the tardiness in receiving reinforcements and necessary transportation are universal. Had these needful supplies of men and means been forwarded with becoming despatch, it is conceded on all hands that Gen. Scott would ere this have taken possesion of the Mexican capital without meeting serious resistance. Now it is doubtful when he will again make a forward movement. The 16th inst. was the day appointed to advance from Puebla. but such were the preparations of the enemy to receive him, that he was compelled to delay his march until reinforcements arrived.

The guerrillas, too, are becoming bolder along the road. Indications of obstinate can any presage of peace be drawn from adage, "the darkest hour of the night is just before day."

From the N. O. Delta, 1st inst. GEN. SCOTT'S ADVANCE. THE PREPARATIONS TO OPPOSE HIM.

Gen. Scott's position a very perilous and embarrassed one. We have passed through severer crisis, leaped higher barriers, and escaped more dangerous precipices, than those which lie in the path of our army from Puebla to the city of Mexico. When several of our papers, last winter were filled with the most gloomy forebodings, and the most utter despair, on account of Santa Anna's advance with a large army, against Gen, Taylor's little Spartan band, and our conquests on the Rio Grande were given ur held firmly and confidently to the hope and belief that American courage would prove superior to the crisis .- And are we now to be frightened at such old women's stories as those detailed, respecting the ardor and enthusiasm of a people who with a population of 200,000, are compelled to send off hundreds of miles for naked Indians, to fight their battles? And, forsooth, they are casting cannon and making balls, they are throwing up entrenchments and digging ditches-but what of all that? These preparations will give spice and incentive to the valor of our men. Mexican prowess is no more to be dreaded in the defence of the Capital, that it was on the field of Buena Vista, and on the heights of Cerro Gordo. Indeed, the men who fought those battles, were of far better material than those which can be rallied in their effeminate Capital, They fought too, under the most favorable circumstances-in the one case with greatly superior numbers, and in the other with great advantages of position. But now they have defended a city which lies on a level and exposed plateau-a city embracing a large area-and which could not be successfully defended with less than two hundred cannon. Where are the cannon? We hear of melting of church bells into cannon, but we believe this is all Mexican gasconade. If the Church has made this sacrifice-in Mexico a very serious one-it is certainly the first they have made for this war. But if the cannon are there, where are the soldiers to man them? Where are their artillerist. Their experienced officers? They are nearly all exiled from the Capital, or under arrest. The patriotic and honest Bravo has been sent northward; the chivalrous and able Almonte is in prison; the cunning and capable Ampudia has been sent, under guard, to Chernavaca: Pinzon is on parole; Lombardini is nursing his wounds and his ire against Santa Anna, at San Luis Potosi: Minon moves within prison bounds; Valiencia lives in quiet at his hacienda, cultivating the arts of peace; Canalizo satisfies his valor by writing magnanimous and high-swelling letters ard orders .- Nearly all the prominent military men of Mexico have retired or have been driven from the service. They have lost all confidence in the generalship of Santa Anna. He was never the country, as a very capable soldier in the field. His late operations have given such strong confirmation to these opinious, that they openly and publicly declare their raw, the 4th of July .- Con.

contempt for his military qualifications. Reduced to a few mexperienced officers, and a rabble army of militia and wild Indians, he expects to prevent the entrance of Gen. Scott into the Capital; and some of our own people think that there is ground for apprehension and fear on account of our army, in marching against a city thus defended. Never were fears more baseless. Scott will leave Puebla with 12,000 of the best troops that ever went forth to battle; he will have veteran. experienced officers, complete and effective artiflery, abundant supplies, and, what is more than all, he will have men "in whose

vocabulary there is no such word as fail." The Mexicans will, no doubt, make a stand before they yield up their Capital, but it will be a weak one. Their dreaded Pintos, with their wild looks, long knives and hows and arrows, will carry no terror to the souls of our men. Their barbarous arms and warfare will prove of little avail against the big guns of our artillery, tho bayonets of our infantry, and the resistless charges of our cavalry. Gen. Scott will enter their Capital with less difficulty than Cortez experienced three hundred years

THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE

OF BUENAVISTA. The night of the 23d of February last. was one of most intense anxiety to the participators in the bloody fight of Buena Vista, After twelve hours of obstinate fighting, with the final result yet unknown. nothing but water having passed the lips of those gallant men for the last twelve hours the flower of their respective corps dead and wounded, and the certainty of a renewal imagine a period more calculated to "try men's souls" than that night. After the cessation of the fight, came the lassitude superinduced by the extraordinary exciteprocurement, have passed a law to the ment of the day; men fell exhausted, and bivouzcked in line-"the weary to rest and the wounded to die." The depression of physical energy was so great that that month. Whatever may be said of neither hunger nor danger could incite Santa Anna's conduct in battle, he has them; that bloody field was at So'clock as silent as the grave. It can only be surmissed what were the feelings of that great old man," upon contemplating the results of that day's work. No officer sought repose, and the camp fires, which on other occasious had been the scene of jest and merriment, were now still, and the deep anxiety depicted on the faces of the various groupes of officers, impressed you with a solemnity, a foreboding of ill that was truly painful. All eyes were turned ever and anon to the tent of one upon whom all their hopes were placed, but not a light, not a movement could be discerned. The occasion made that single tent an object of intense solicitude. Some wondered if he was alone; others would have given their early wealth to have known the thoughts, the hopes, the wishes the intentions of the old hero; but all was in their attacks upon bodies of men moving dark and silent as the tomb. Capt. L. of the Topographical Engineers, had visiresistance are rife from every quarter, nor ted the battle ground at night. He had made some discoveries he thought imporany source unless there be comforts in the tant to be communicated immediately to commander-in chief. On approaching the general's quarters, he overtook his servant who had been attending to his master's cavalry, and inquired if the "old man" was alone and awake, "I spec he fast anles ne continue forthe sound, and I reckon you won't see de old hos' 'fore 4 o'clock in the morning'. Listen, you hear him snore clean out here." When the captain made report of this last reconnoisance, joy and satisfaction were diffused through the camp. They knew that all was safe.

Gen. Taylor's Farm .- A Correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "Twenty-five or thirty miles above Natchez, a gentleman was good enough two or three miles they encountered some to point out to us the principal estate of guerrilleros. These they charged upon three or four miles, and seems to consist of excellent land, and to be kept in good thought prudent to relinquish the design of Mexican prisoners in our power to bring order. The general's servants were fully alive to the recently earned fame of their officer is somewhat famous for exacting master, for on passing a cluster of their huts, a considerable detachment of them. male and female, rushed out, at sight of our blue coated recruits, and gave them a round of cheers, which boomed over the water with fine effect."

Gen. Taylor and the Indianians at Buena Vista.-Surgeon Chamberlain, in a recent letter to the editor of the Sunday prising and capturing a party of Mexican News, relates the following incident, as guerrillas near Vera Cruz, of which acillustrative of the power and influence of Gen. Taylor over the troops under his command. During the retreat of the Indianians, Gen. Taylor, riding up to the rear of the retiring regiment thus addressed them:

"Men-Soldiers-Fellow countrymen! I fought for you and our country before you were born. I fought for you when you were boys. I have fought for you since you were men. Now I want you to fight a little while for me. Will you do

"Huzza for old Zack! Turn out! To the death for old Zack !" was shouted by more than two hundred of the gallant fel lows, (for such they subsequently proved themselves,) who immediately rallied under an officer, and fought bravely during the rest of the engagement.

We notice by a late number of the Saltillo Picket Guard that the "Hoosiers" leave there perfectly absolved of all blame in the general opinion prevailing in the army. It was not the want of bravery in the men, but ill contrived directions for their retreat, which brought upon them the terrible disasters in the face of which they were at first loth to rally.

Military Posts on the route to Oregon .-The government has determined to establish two stations or military posts on the route to Oregon; the first to be located near Green Island, where the road to California encounters Platta River; and the second at or near Fort Laramie. The battalion raised in Missouri is to garrison these posts. .

The Telegraph.—The Charleston Mercury, of the 25th inst., says—By a letter considered by the professional soldiers of from the contractor to a gentleman in this city, we learn that the nosts are all erected between Raleigh and Favotteville and will be all up from the latter place to Che-

From the N. O. Picanne. June 30. ATER FROM THE ARMY OF

GEN, SCOTT. The schooner Ions, Capt Stevens, arrived vesterday morning from Vera Cruz, and in a few hours afterwards the steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, came in. The latter left Vera Cruz on the 25th inst., and brings us letters of the 25th and papers of the 24th. One hundred and fifty-six discharged soldiers and teamsters came over on the New Orleans.

Our dates from the army of Gen. Scott, at Puebla are to the 14th inst. The immediate advance of our army upon the city of Mexico has been postponed until the arrival of reinforcements. The rumor. which has been so generally circulated through the city that he had arrived within twenty-five miles of the city of Mexico, is without foundation.

A rumor reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 24th inst. that Gen, Cadwalader's command had fallen in with a guerrilla party a few miles beyond Jalapa, and by a movement usperceived by the guerrilleros, succeeded in surprising them and killing about thirty of them, without losing a man.

Other letters have been received in lown as to this affair of Gen. Cadwallader which represents it to have occurred near La Hoya, about eleven miles beyond Jalapa. The surprise of the Mexicans were so complete, as one letter says, that fifty of them were killed Gen. C. suffered no loss, all agree.

By another letter, dated the 24th inst. from our Vera Cruz correspondent, we learn that the train which went up under command of Gen. Pillow, was attacked of the onslaught the next day, it is hard to st Calera, said to be nine miles beyond the Puente Nacional. The guerrileros were dispersed with the loss of thirty men. Verbal accounts say we had some eight or ten wounded, but none killed.

This affair occurred on the 23d inst. and is first mentioned in a letter we give below dated the 24th; but though we have no further authentic details about the action. We have conversed with gentlemen who came passengers on the New Orleans. They entertain various opinions on the subject, but we are inclined to think that a skirmish did take place, and that the Mexicans were readily dispersed. The report is that an account of the whole affair was received in town by the New Orleans, and will appear in the columns of some of our cotemporaries.

The force under the command of Gen. Pillow left Vera Cruz on the 18th escorting a train of about 125 wagons. The force amounted to nearly 1800 men, and consisted of the 14th Infantry, and a portion of the 3d and 6th Infantry, six companies of the Voltigeurs, a detachment of the 3d Dragoous and six howitzers. That such a train would meet with serious resistance from guerilla parties, was not to be expected, but we regret that our accounts induce the belief that it suffered excessively in the first and second days' march from the heat of the weather. The march on the second day is represented as having been particularly severe, the time chosen for it being during the heat of the day, through heavy sand! and when eleven miles were to be made without water.

and the papers of Vera Cruz impute this trifling with fife entirely to the change introduced thy Gen. Pillow of marching during the heat of the day, instead of selecting early mornings or the after part of the day for such service.

There are a great many guerrilla parties upon the road; a small body of our troops left San Juan on the 21st hoping to overtake Gen. Pillow, but after proceeding coming up with Gen. Pillow. As this from his men long marches, it is well that no further attempt was made to overtake

We regret to learn by this arrival of the death of Mr. Thos. G. Banks. He died at Vera Cruz of the vomito. Mr. Banks was connected, we believe with the Quartermaster's department. Quits recently he had rendered important servee in surcounts have been published, and he was particularly successful in defending and saving public property when the train under Col. McIntosh was attacked. He was very widely known through the United States, having been an extensive mail contractor on the great route through Alabama and Georgia, and more recently with a large hotel at Buffalo. He was a man until the Regiment could officially be of great energy of character and much kindness of heart. His friends were numerous and will lament with us his untimely decease.

The course pursued by Capt. Walker owards those desperadoes who fell into his hands is said to have been highly approved by Gen. Scott. We have been asked if Gen. Cadwalader adopted Walker's plan and shot those who fell into his hands, but we are unable to answer.

The Eagle says that an enterprise is on foot for running an express between Vera Cruz and the towns of Alvarado and Tlacatapan. The execution of such a plan would greatly faciliate the commerce of

Capt. Duperu's company of dragoons have at last received horses, and they paraded through the streets of Vera Cruz

on the 23d just. A Mexican named Lara, a carpenter by trade, has been found lying dead on the floor of his own house in Vera Cruz, having been stabbed. The author of the deed was not known.

A watchman said to be a Dutchman named Charles, has been entraped by a guerilla party just outside the walls and murdered, after having been cruelly whipped. His body was left in the roadwith an incription affixed to it, "Whoover wishes may carry it off." The police of the city are making an attempt to feret out the

guilty party.

The news by this arrival from the city

despatched by Mr. Kendall from Puebla expressly for this office. His letters come down to the 14th inst. Though we see it noted in one Vera Cruz paper that . adof the news; the sole statement made relates to Geu. Scott's departure from Pucbla, and is erroneous. Other papers of Vera Cruz give the news copied from the press of this city as being the latest from the interior of Mexico.

The Arco-Iris of the 22d has letters from the capitol which appear to be late, though the dates are not given. The purport of them is, that the work of fortifying the environs of the city is going on rapidly and that seventy pieces of artillery had arrived from Acapulco and othe points, which they were mounting as fast as possible. They mention the arrival of Alvarez at the head of 8000 men, and they set down the entire force in the city at 20,000 armed militia and 16,000 troops of the line. Those letters further say that the clergy are taking an active part in the business; that arms of all kinds were pouring into the capital and considerable sums of money. All these topics are touched upon in Mr. Kendall's letters transmitted of the extent of the preparations to defend the city.

To show how hazardous a thing is express riding in Mexico at present, we annex the following brief note from our correspondent at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, June 24.

Your express man from Puebla arrived safe here this evening with the letters which I enclose, after having been twice a prisoner of the guerrillas.

He was first captured on the 19th near Jalapa, and after being detained about twelve hours made his escape in the night, but unfortunately was captured by another party near Cerro Gordo. They detained him until yesterday morning, when they made an attack upon the train under Gen. Pillow, at Calera, nine miles beyond Puente Nacional. In the confusion he ugain made his escape and reached here at 2 o'clock to-day, worn out with fatiuge. He was arrested near Santa Fe this morning by Americans, and had to pull out his documents to get free.

We have the order for the express rider's release at Santa Fe. He had some difficulty in satisfying the wary officer that he was upon legitimate business. This is the second express which Mr. Kendall has sent through successfully upon this perillous route.

Before entering upon Mr. Kendall's letters we may remark that by the way of Orizaba, a letter has been received here which annuounces that "Sauta Anna has been elected Dictator, provided he will not make peace," and he has 50,000 men with him. It appears from what follows below that Santa Anna has attained to all the power of a Dictator by the arrest or removal from command of such generals as are opposed to him, and by the more adroit manœuvre of inducing Congress to postpone the counting of the votes for President till the 15th of January next The 15th of June was the fixed by law for that purpose. By the postpouement One hundred and fifty men are said to Santa Anna prolongs his own power in have been completely knocked up on this definitely, and for the time being may be march; six or seven died apon the road, deemed Dietator in fact, if not in name last accounts. Both our private advices ous to risk a change of Government at a moment when a foreign foe threatened the capital, and there is force in the idea-

A private note from Mr. Kendall says that Mr. Trist was at Puebla. Nothing further had transpired in regard to his mission. "The Mexican papers," writes Mr. K., "know as much about his mission as we do."

We grieve most sincerely to learn that the American prisoners in Mexico have not obtained their release; on the contrary the report is that they are in more strict Gen. Taylor. It extends along the river and dispersed, but they saw so many others confinement than before. Ought not three or four niles, and seems to consist of on the road in small parties that it was something speedily to be done with the Santa Anna to his bearings on this point?

> Gen. Taylor .- The New Orleans Delta says that a gentleman recently arrived from Monterey, had an interview with General Taylor immediately before he left. The General told him it was not his intention to advance on San Luis Potosi. but that it was his fixed determination to resign his command on the 1st of Septem-

> The Palmetto Regiment .- We were one at least, who took the ball at the first, bowled against the officers of the Palmet to Regiment, with the view of knocking down, in the public opinion, these gallant gettlemen. We showed, then, that these officers could not be obnoxious to the charges trought against them, and boldly challenged a suspension of the public opinion, heard rom. The report of the Regiment has been published in various papers, and will prove satisfactory to every right minded man in the State.

We were at a loss to conceive the object of those caloing Editors, and fault finding corresponders, who undertook to arraign, not only the flicers of the Regiment, but the Executive tself, on account of the expenditures of the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars made by the Legislature, for the use of the Regiment. We may not yet have discovered the true motive, but we suspect it, and a most unworthy one it is, if our suspicons reach the truth. "The little Warrior," & Chester, as Treasurer, was an ample in muity against extravagant expenditures 6 the money. The Charleston Tailor who complained so loudly that the uniforms forthe Regiment, should have been made in te city, at double cost, must digest his wat of cabbage, as best he may, and the Edites who would injure especially the commandr of the Regiment, may spit their venom their own cost, for upon them alone it wil take offect. The gallant Butler has to long and too well established a reputation a South Carolina, to be affected by any asirant to his office, or the poor lootes who an be brought to act against it. We know the power of truth, and that out brave oicers are invulnerable to the shafts of calumy. -Spartan.

Henry Clay .- This great statesman of Mexico is important, We have receiv- having recently made a profession of r- Captain Brooks, who is appointed as a recrnit. insurance stocks are very light, the most

22d,) publicly baptised in a benutiful pool near his house, at Ashland. The scene, we are informed, was most sublime and impressive. Like David, he may well vices had been received, yet it gives none say. It is good for me that I have been afflicted.'-Nashville Whig.

> The Washington Union says that the Postmaster General has made arrangements by which he will be enabled about the 1st of July to furnish the large offices in the Union with postage stamps. They may then be procured in any number by persons desirous of pre-paying their correspondence. To such they will doubtless prove a great convenience, as a letter with one of these stamps on it may be deposited in the office at any hour, day or which the postage is not pre-paid.

Specie for the War .- The Washington Union estimates that the duties accrued under the Mexican tariff already exceed half a million in specie, and must rapidly augment, being adequate to furnishing all that may be required for the war in Mexico, while these duties, if the war continues, will supply large exports of specie to by express, and very full details are given the United States in payment of our imports. The Union thinks it not improbable that the removal of prohibitions will augment our import of specie, in return for our exports, to twelve millions per annum. A rather large calculation, we would conclude.

> The New Government Steam Ship .-The steamer United States, now building in New York, will number 3,081 tons, exceeding the tonnage of the largest ship in the service of the United States, the Pennsylvania, by 81 tons. The length of the spar deck of the United States will be 254 feet, whilst that of the Pennsylvania is 319 feet .- Notwithstanding her size, she is so modelled that, with all her coal and stores on board, the luggage of the passongers, and some 600 tons of cargo, it is calculated that her draft of water will be light enough to permit her to euter such ports as New Orleans, or Havre, between which she is to ply regularly.

Large Exports .- We learn from our exchanges that the exports of Flour from New-York since the 1st instant, are upwards of 253,000 barrels, or more than 10,000 ber day. The exports of Corn, Wheat and Barley, during the same time, were nearly a million bushels-about forty thousand bushels a day .- The Express says that this is an amount of export altogether unprecedented.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H. WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1817.

place.—In consequence of the multiplicity of business during the last week, we omitted to say any thing about the commemoration of our National Anniversary at this place. On the fourth, which was on Sunday, a respectable number of the citizens of this place, and of the immediate vicinity, assembled in the Methodist Church, where after the usual religious ceremonics, a sermon was preached by the venerable Joseph Moore, long known as one of the pioneers of Methodism and religion, in North and South Carolina, and as a Divine of considerable ability. The sermon was highly appropriate to the occasion, and a becoming solemnity marked the audience who were present. The religious ceremonies were concluded, by an earnest and fervent prayer by Mr. Ed. Penn, and the congregation then retired. Threughout our town, decorum and good order prevail ed on the 4th. Although we have no objection to exhibitions of a joyous character on this great day, when kept within proper bounds, we would be pleased to see every succeeding anniversary of our National Independence, pass off with as much quiet and good order as the last,

The late Rail Road Meeting .- At the recent Rail Road Meeting which assembled at this place, Col. F. W. Pickens, the Chairman, in the course of his remarks, paid a high and well merited compliment to the Honorable A. P. Butler, who had been selected as a speaker at the Barbecue. These remarks came with a good grace from Col. Pickens, and received a hearty response from the audience present. We believe that this meeting afforded the first occasion for the people of Edgefield to show their high regard for their old fellow citizen since his return to political life. Judge B. evinced much emotion at the remarks of Col. P. referring to himself, and returned his sincere thanks to him and to his fellow citizens.

A Mexican Blanket .- Among other curiosi, ties in the possession of Captain Brooks, which he kindly submitted to us for inspection, we saw a Mexican Blanket, such as is worn or used by the natives. The blanket is of varigat ed colors and is much thicker than our ordinary blankets. A hole is left in the centre, through which the wearer slips his head, and it falls in graceful folds around the person. It affords quite a warm covering in the winter, and is mpenetrable to rain. The blanket in the possession of Captain B., he informs us, is an ordinary one, but it appears to be quite a warm article, and doubtless, rendered him some good service. A first rate Mexican blanket is a very beautiful and substantial article of dress, and costs several hundred dollars. Until we saw the blanket above mentioned, we had no idea. that it was so becoming to the wearer. We respecifully suggest to the fushioners of dress in our midst, to make up some garments after this style, and we believe that they will take well. Certain we are that if one should be offered to us, we would take it.

Attention is called to the advertisement of

ed our accounts of it through an express ligion, was on Tuesday of last week. (June | ing officer at this place. We hope that the spirits of patriotism will incite many to join the ranks of the Palmetto-Regiment, now in Mexico, but which has been greatly reduced from various causes, and now requires filling up.

Rain - A considerable quantity of rain fell at this place, and in the vicinity, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last.

Whig Concention in Georgia. - The Georgia Whig Convention, which recently assembled at Milledgeville, nominated Gen. D. L. Chuche as candidate for next Governor. This body also nominated Genl. Taylor for the Presidency They have done so they say, as "they are as sured of his identity with them in principle," But in doing so, "they cheerfully respond to night, in the same manner as letters on the general and spontaneous acclamation of the American people." What says old Zack himself on the subject? In a letter to a friend in New Orleans, he says- That he would not have the office, unless it was untrammelled by party politics or party obligations." In a letter dated Camp near Monterey, May 18th, 1847. to James W. Taylor, Esqr., editor of the Cincinnati Signal, he says, "in no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes." So it appears that the old general is not yet committed to any party, but is very popular with both.

> Democratic Convention of Georgia .- The Georgia Democratic Convention which recent ly assembled at Milledgeville, nominated Col. George W. Towns, for next Governor.

NEWS BY THE CALEDONIA. We extract the following items of European news from the Charleston Evening News, of the 9th inst.

We have copied this evening from Wilmer and Smith's Liverpool Times and Charles Wilmer's Liverpool Mail of the 19th ult., such detailed accounts as we deem important or interesting.

The British Parliament was expected to adjourn on the 10th of July. Another accident on the North Western

Railway had destroyed seven valuable lives. The armed intervention of the British

Government in the affairs of Portugal had excited warm debates in the British House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel sustaining the Russel Ministry, while M. Guizot justified the intervention.

All attempts to reconcile the differences between the Queen of Spain and her busband had failed.

The Graig crops throughout every part of Europe are most encouraging.

A line of Steamships between Europe and America .- A private letter from Paris has the following, in reference to Ocean steam navigation :- "Active negotiations are going on between the Government and the Heroult and Lehandel company. for the transatlantic steamers. While main lines of steamers are maintained. First, from Bordeaux to New Orleans stonping at Havana, with a branch at Mexico. Second, from Marseilles to the French Caribee islands, with branches to Porto Rico, Hayti, and Santiago, and the Continent. Third, from Havre to Rio Janeiro, healisten of Names would have no line of line to Lisbon and Madeira, corresponding

with the Havre line to Rio Janeiro Ireland -In Ireland, apart from the contradictory reports respecting the potatoe crops, the anticipations of an abundant harvest are cheering. Fever is still awfully rife and malignant, but the general downward tendency of provisions and the ample stores now poring into this country, with the prevalent fine, dry, bracing weather, will, it is hoped, prove effectual means to check the progress of this destructive epidemic. Emigration preceeds very extensively-during the last two months one hundred and twenty thousand persons left the shores of these kingdoms, chiefly Irish, and remarks the Belfast Northern Whig, "the extent of the exodus seems only to be limited by the means of getting away."

Boston, July 5, 1847. Effect of the Foreign News.—The news edly favorable in all points of view. The promising appearance of the crops. are against the reshipment of specie, and warrant the belief that we may be able to retain in this country a large portion, if not the whole of the twenty-five millions of bullion, which we have received from a broad within the past six months.

The last New York papers represent money as being abundantly easy at five and six per cent. on husiness notes, and four and a half on the higher class of securities. There was no second board session at the New York stock exchange on Saturday; but private letters state that the Wall street sales o' stocks advanced considerably, in the afternoon, with more buyers than sellers.

Money still continues to be upprofitably abundant in all the Atlantic cities, and the rates of discount are now lower than they have been for a long time past. The deposites in the Boston Banks are immensely large, and daily on the increase. It is estimated that the July dividends of railroad, factory, wharf, and other corporations, recently paid in this city, amount to more than a million of dollars; but with all this surfeit and repletion in money matter, there appears to be no overtrading, and none of the wild and inordinate speculation which is usually incident to a state of affairs like the present.

Railroad stocks are still in favor for investment, and those which yield regular half yearly dividends, readily command high premiums. The non-dividend paying stocks are comparatively low, to what they have been within a year or two. This is particularly the case with the shares of the Long Island and Norwich and Worcester railroads. - The Long Island company will probably, in a short time, reduce its liabilities by increasing its shares for the payment of its bonds, and the value of the property will undoubtedly be improved under the energetic direction of the new board of managers.

The transactions in bank, factory, and