



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1848.

COLD WEATHER.—The weather for some days past has been quite severe, the thermometer in the morning standing at freezing point.

Col. E. H. MILLER of Williamsburg, was on the 11th inst. elected Brigadier General, to command the 4th Brigade of Cavalry.

COL. FREMONT.—This highly accomplished Officer has determined to pursue his explorations of Oregon and California, on his own footing, as he is no longer in the employment of the Government. Such a man is worth a hundred ordinary politicians.

The next House of Representatives.—The next House of Representatives, will have a majority of Whig members, who have been elected on the same ticket with General Taylor. In the States in which Congressional elections have been held, the general result was 20 majority for the Whigs. It is probable that this majority will be increased. The Senate will still continue Democratic.

Great Zoological Exhibition.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs RAYMOND & WARING, who are now exhibiting in Charleston their fine collection of wild animals. This exhibition we understand is one of rare interest, and is well worthy of a visit. This exhibition will take place at Edgfield C. H., on the 14th of December next. Get your change ready all ye lovers of fine shows.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.—The House.—When the present Congress first assembled in December last, it was politically divided as follows: Whigs 115, Administration 110, Abolition 1, Native American 1.—The Session closed according to the New York Tribune, with 113 Whigs, to 112 Democrats. This may not be precisely correct, but it is nearly so, we think. On account of certain vacancies, some new members were elected. This increased the Whig strength to its original number 115. We do not vouch for the entire accuracy of this classification, as it is difficult to tell the political hue of some of the members. But it is certain that the Whigs have a majority.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the "Democratic Taylor Party" which assembled in Charleston on the 1st of November. We have also received a circular.

This meeting adopted a preamble and resolutions on the subject of Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso. This meeting appointed a Corresponding Committee of 21, to correspond with all portions of the State and the Slave holding States, for concert of action, and also an Executive Committee of fifty, who shall be authorized to assemble the party whenever it may be necessary. According to the 10th resolution, the meeting proposed, to the several Dist. of the State, to organize a "Southern States Rights Republican Party," pledged to each other, to the South and to the Nation, to leave no effort untried which shall secure them in their rights, their institutions and their property.

The 11th resolution of the meeting asserts, "that whatever course of conduct the people of the State of South Carolina may ultimately decide on, as proper for their adoption, in relation to this important issue, we shall stand ever prepared to give it our decided and most hearty concurrence and support."

We have but a word at present to say on the subject. There can be no doubt, that South Carolina is unalterably opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, or any thing else which will interfere with the institution of Slavery.—What particular mode of action against it she may adopt, is uncertain, but most assuredly she will resist it. On this matter, her people are united. Concert of action with her sister States she decidedly prefers, and with them will co-operate heartily in the maintenance of their common rights.

GREAT FIRES IN NEW YORK.

In reference to the destructive fires in New York mentioned in a despatch yesterday, a letter written on Sunday to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: We were visited last night by several dreadful fires, which destroyed an immense amount of property, and a great deal of animal life.

The fire first broke out in Murphy's stage establishment on the corner of 27th street and Third avenue, and destroyed upwards of one hundred and fifty-six horses, twenty-six stages, twenty-five sleighs, a factory attached, a Methodist church on 27th street, public school No 15, several small dwelling houses, two good frame dwellings, and St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church. The whole loss will not fall much short of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Murphy's loss is fifty thousand dollars, only twenty five hundred of which were insured. He commenced life a poor boy, and by industry and perseverance finally became a rich man. In one night he is rendered worthless by this fire.

Another conflagration occurred at the corner of Bowery and Broome street, on the line of the Harlem Railroad. It destroyed six houses, valued at thirty thousand dollars, and damaged the Rev. Dr. Cone's Stone Church to the amount of about one thousand dollars.

While these fires were raging, a third broke out on the corner of Eighth avenue and 35th street, in a stable, which with dwelling houses, was destroyed. Loss estimated at eighteen thousand dollars. And while all these fires were in full career, another burst out in West 17th street, which demolished six houses and destroyed four horses. I am glad that I have done with the sad catalogue.

Another despatch also says: The St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church was insured for five thousand dollars. The school-house was also insured. The incendiary was chased several squares by the watchmen, but succeeded in effecting his escape.

From the Baltimore Sun, 21st inst. FURTHER BY THE ACADIA. BATTLE AT VIENNA.—PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

We yesterday received the following additional items of intelligence by the Acadia.

AUSTRIA.—We are still without any direct communication with Vienna. It appears, however, without doubt, that it has been attacked and bombarded by Windischgratz, and that his troops have suffered severely; and when the last accounts left they had failed to make themselves masters of the town. Jellachich had been compelled to retire, and the citizens are determined to destroy the city rather than surrender. The defence of Vienna can only be maintained by the defence of Saragossa.

The latest intelligence received, via Ralibandi is that four of the suburbs, viz: Lachththal, Sandstrast, Lagersall, and Erdberg are in flames, and the cannonade continued without intermission on both sides throughout the day. The troops are in possession of the northern line, but have not yet succeeded in taking any of the suburbs in the Ingerzul. A tremendous barricade has been erected which was defended by eight cannons, and as many companies of Burghers. A perpetual fire was kept up against the enemy, but they were beginning to husband the powder. The western conduit, which is in the hands of the enemy, has not been destroyed. The dead are buried on the Glas, as the church yard is occupied by the enemy.

Unfortunately, there has been an encounter in the streets between the tri colored burghers; in which the battle were overcome, after they had set the streets on fire; this is, however, a solitary instance. A captain in the National Guards had been hanged, as he intended to inform the enemy of a sally, which was to have been made from Nussdorf. There is no want of money, and the bank has not yet been attacked. Seventy thousand florins, which were destined for the military, have fallen into the hands of the National Guards, Jellachich and Auersburg stand southward and Windischgratz northward. The Polish Keaguers have had considerable losses at the Prater. From 60 to 70 were dead.

FRANCE.—It is said in Paris that Louis Philippe and the Government have come to a private understanding with respect to the property of the Orleans family. The Count de Menterlert is to be the liquidator and a loan of twenty millions are to be raised to pay the most pressing demands on the property for the support of the family while they remain in England. A postscript from France states that Caynagne declines being a candidate for the Presidency.

THE CHOLERA.—Wilmer and Smith's Times says that the Cholera seems to be making insidious progress amongst the population of London, although there is nothing at present to create undue alarm. The weekly average of deaths within the bills of mortality were still 47 below the weekly average for the past five years. The deaths in London from Cholera during the week amounted to 31; the average weekly number being only one for the antecedent five years. But 18 cases were reported on Tuesday, seven of which were fatal, and nine cases were reported on Wednesday, seven of which also proved fatal; 15 cases occurred on Thursday, 12 of which were fatal. In Edinburgh and the vicinity it still lingers. There has been five deaths since the last report, making 169 deaths since October 7th, out of 290 cases.

From Correspondence of the Picayune. Mexico, Oct. 31.

Editors of the Picayune.—Since my last there has been little of interest to acquaint you of in relation to Mexican affairs. However, as the departure of Mr. Clifford for the United States affords an unusually favorable opportunity to send a letter direct, I avail myself of the same. It may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn a fact becoming more visible every day here, and that is a growing feeling in favor of the Americans amongst the people of this country, and especially amongst those of the higher, wealthy an enlightened class of people. From unquestionable authority I have this circumstance, and I may add that amongst none is the desire to promote friendly and closely ally interests stronger than amongst the dark-eyed daughters of Mexico.

In regard to Government affairs, these are in as unsettled a position as ever. It is still a matter of great doubt whether President Herrera will be able to maintain his Government, and there is little doubt when he goes by the board, that this unfortunate country will either be convulsed by some military or other faction, or to save itself pray to be annexed to the United States, as the only saving power by which it can possibly be preserved from utter annihilation. The tariff bill, which is still under discussion, is one of great moment, and would if carried through tend more to

increase the commerce of the Republic than all the laws enacted since its establishment. Congress has authorized the Government to borrow \$800,000 "on the strength" of the next 3,000,000 that is to be paid by the United States. I have understood that the American Minister was conferred with on the subject, and his advice in the matter solicited, which was that as little be borrowed as would barely suffice to keep the mill going, at least until he returns from the United States. His opinion was approved most fully by the Mexican Minister, and will be acted upon as early as possible. His excellency, Don Luis de la Rosa is waiting for the American Minister at Vera Cruz, and will, it is said with his family and suite, become a sojourner in your city for a few days. He is a man of the first talents probably in Mexico, and the fact of his being one of the commissioners, as well as a high minded gentleman, entitles him to a friendly reception in the Republic of the North.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. BUENOS AYRES, AUG. 24.

Gen. Rosas is the Government of Buenos Ayres or Argentine Confederation. He is the Executive, the Legislature, the Judiciary, the Military, and the Church, including the Archbishops and Bishops. He is indeed the absolute despot directing any people on this globe reputed to be within the pale of civilization. His will and caprice are the law, and its execution has placed on the record of Rosas' history acts of tyranny and cruelty which none but the most ingenious and blood-thirsty mind could have conceived. His reign is indeed the reign of terror.

The modus operandi by which he has established his despotism may be gathered by relating a fact within the knowledge of every person here. A Colonel in the Argentine army, distinguished for his long services, and a general favorite with the people for his gallantry, talents and sterling character, since Rosas was placed at the head of the Government, called upon him, and was received with all the courtesies which mark the manners of the Spaniard, and with all the kindness which would indicate high regard for the visitor and gratitude for favors rendered. Rosas entertained him for a long time, and the brave but unsuspecting soldier felt recompensed for all his services and sacrifices by this distinction, which marked his treatment during the interview.

As the Colonel was about leaving, Rosas begged him to proceed immediately to the encampment, some few miles from the quinta, and deliver a note to his (Rosas) brother, who contained a confirmation of what he had just verbally said to him of his high regard and consideration. Mounting his horse, he rode to encampment, was met by Rosa's brother with unaffected warmth—and after the usual civilities had been interchanged, the Colonel delivered the note from his Commanding General. The note was read, and to the horror of Rosas' brother, it contained as imperative order, to shoot, within ten minutes after its delivery, the bearer. He said nothing to his unsuspecting guest but, requesting him to await his return, hastened to the tyrant's residence, presuming there might be some mistake.

Gen. Rosas ordered him immediately back, with the injunction, that unless his ordered was instantly complied with, he should also meet the fate of the condemned. The brother of Rosas returned, read the note to the unfortunate soldier, and told him he had but a few minutes to live. Without a word as to the motive which had dictated this tyrant's mandate, and without time to bid his wife and children farewell, he was taken out and shot! This is only a single instance of innumerable acts which he has perpetrated, to establish his despotism. The life of anybody, even suspected of influence, is thus extinguished, and so terrible has he become, that terror is visibly impressed upon the countenance of every one who has the misfortune to call himself a citizen of the Argentine Confederation.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CABINET.—The editor of the New-York Mirror remarks that while he has no desire to dictate, or say a word on the formation of the Cabinet of the President elect, still if it had been the will of the people that he should have been elevated to the Presidency, the following would have been the selection made: Crittenden, of Kentucky, Secretary of State. Evans, of Maine, Secretary of Treasury. King, of Georgia, Secretary of Navy. Bell, of Tennessee, Secretary of War. Granger, of New-York, Post Master General. Choate, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

It is not all improbable that several of the gentlemen named will occupy the positions assigned them by the Mirror.

BREAKERS AHEAD!—The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, one of Whig members elect from Pennsylvania, over whose success, Southern Whigs have been crowing so much of late, is pledged to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, as soon as he takes his seat in Congress. Verily, the "paramount question" President, and his administration, have a stormy time before them.—Palmetto Ban.

WASHINGTON, Nov 13.

It may gratify the curiosity of some to know the relative rank of all our Generals as they came out of the late war. Those in brackets [ ] have been disbanded:

Major General.—Scott, Gaines, Jessup, Taylor, [Baile, Patterson,] Worth, Twigg, [Quinn] Kearny, (d-c'd.) Wool, [Pillow, Shields,] Persifer F. Smith, [Cadwalader and Lane.] Brigadier Generals.—Brady, Brooke, Gibson, Arbuckle, R. ger Jones, Townson, [Marshall,] Churchill, Whiting, B-lknop, [Pierce,] Bankhead, Totten, [Culling,] Riley, Harney, [Pierce,] Garland, Clark, [Morgan, Andrews, Truesdale,] Childs.

DEATH OF HON. A. D. SIMS.—The Charlevoix Gazette, of the 21st inst. says: "The painful intelligence of the sudden death of this gentleman, our immediate Representative in Congress, reached this place on Saturday evening last. We have not heard the full particulars, but learn he was confined to his room about a week with hemorrhage of the lungs, at King-tree, where he died. Mr. Sims' early death will long be lamented by a large circle of admiring connections and friends.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—The following gentleman of the graduating Class of this year, received appointments for the Annual Commencement to take place on Monday, 4th proximo.

- 1. J. P. Adams, 7. Junius Pott, 2. L. S. Blanding, 8 G. J. Patterson, 3. W. R. Taber, 9. J. B. Laborde, 4. J. T. Porcher, 10. J. T. Bethea, 5. W. Talley, 11. J. B. Ewart, 6. T. Johnson, 12. N. A. Tally.

CHARLESTON HOTEL.—The Charleston Mercury of the 23rd inst. says: "This large and elegant establishment, the property of the city, was disposed of yesterday at public auction, and purchased by our enterprising and public spirited fellow-citizen, Mr. Wm. Easton, for \$57,000.

WINTER WEATHER.—The Green-ville Mountaineer, of the 24th inst. says: "On Saturday night last we were visited by a heavy fall of rain and sleet, and Sunday morning presented the house-tops in the liveliest of a colder clime, but as the Sun made his appearance, the wintry visitor took a hasty leave. Since that time it has been cold and clear. At sunrise on Monday the Mercury was only 18 deg. above zero (14 below freezing)—and at the same hour on the succeeding mornings at 21, 22 and 23 degree.

THE WEATHER.—On Saturday morning last, it commenced raining, which it continued to do up to a late hour in the afternoon, when the rain was succeeded by hail which in turn was soon superceded by snow. The snow storm set in about dark, and lasted till near morning. We have never witnessed as heavy a snow storm at this season of the year. [Charlevoix Gaz. 21st inst.

"THERE IS A GOOD TIME COMING BOYS."—This hopeful prediction of the Abolition philosopher, Horace Greeley, he no doubt thinks, is about to be fulfilled. By making the discovery that Gen. Taylor was a better Free Soil man than Martin Van Buren, Horace has obtained a seat upon the floor of Congress, and now with the aid of a few Southern allies, he can promise his "thoys" any quantity of "Free Dirt" they may desire. We would like to know how some of our Southern friends (!) whose stomachs were too delicate to swallow Gen. Cass, will feel "check by jaw" on the floor of Congress, with Horace Greeley! Take care Horace, and don't break your "straps." [Palmetto Banner.

MYSTERIOUS.—The Columbia Telegraph, of the 21st inst. says:—"The body of a Negro man was discovered near Camden a few days since. Foul play is suspected, but as yet no clue has been obtained as to the circumstances connected with his death.

The following have been the ages of the Presidents of the United States, at the time of their election to the Executive chair:

Ages	Ages
1. Washington 57	7. Jackson 61
2. John Adams 61	8. Van Buren 54
3. Jefferson 57	9. Harrison 67
4. Madison 57	10. Tyler 59
5. Monroe 57	11. Polk 49
6. J. Q. Adams 57	12. Taylor. 64

VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.—We have in our office a Sweet Potato that exhibits a freak of growth of a singular character. It bears the appearance of a snake in coil, the head protruding from the centre, somewhat flattened, tapering suddenly at the throat, and again enlarging in natural life like proportions, to the extreme point of the tail, which is finely drawn down. If it could be uncoiled, without breaking, it would measure about two and half feet in length.—Charleston Courier.

THE CELEBRATED GAINES CASE.—We find the following in a Philadelphia paper of Monday:—"We have been informed that the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have issued a mandamus to Mrs. Myra Gaines, to appear before them on the first day of the next term, when the decision given, in her favor last Winter will be annulled, as we understand."

From the Evansville Indiana Journal.

A DRAMATIC DEATH.—We have lately seen going the rounds of the newspapers an account, in the main correct, of a deplorable tragedy that occurred on the boards of the Nashville Theatre some fifteen years ago. The editor of the papers was on the stage personating the "Fiar," when the deplorable accident occurred, and as we observed one or two slight errors in the account as now published, we deem it proper to make the correction.

A number of young men, with one or two exceptions, printers, engaged in the different offices in Nashville formed themselves in a Theatre Corps, and rented the Theatre with its scenery, and commenced giving dramatic representations. They had performed two or three weeks, when Mr. J. J. McLaughlin, a young gentleman from Hopkinsville, Ky., of fine personal appearance, great dramatic talent, and energy of character, presented himself to the managing committee for a situation. His offer was accepted, and after assisting in the representation of the drama of "Rob Roy," "Bertram, of the Castle of St. Aldobrand," was announced, and he to perform the part of Bertram. To-day the piece was to be performed, McLaughlin visited the steam boat landing to bid good by to a friend who was leaving for the East, and was accidentally taken off by the boat and carried some twenty miles down the river, when he was put on shore and had to walk all the way back to the city, where he arrived about sun set, completely exhausted, and looking wild and excited to an unusual degree. His associates, to whom he had greatly endeared himself by his frank, mainly deportment, offered to postpone the play to some other evening, but he, to whom the management had been given strongly insisted that here should be no di-appointment, and re-marked, with a forced smile, upon his countenance, that if the others were ready he was, and he would "play Bertram, as it never had been played on those boards." He kept his word.

Evening came and the theatre was lighted and the house was soon filled by the beauty and fashion of the city. The play had progressed nearly to the close and had given general satisfaction, not only to the audience but to the performers themselves. It is true McLaughlin appeared greatly excited during the play, and when not the stage he sought some corner apart from the others, but no notice was taken of this, and he was suffered to commune with himself alone. In the end of the play Bertram stabs himself and dies, and McLaughlin not having provided himself with a weapon for the occasion, readily accepted a Spanish dagger from a gentleman who had been admitted behind the scenes. As the tragedy wore its denouement his excitement increased, and the gloomy spirit of the play was upon him with a power that made a strong impression of reality upon the hearers, and made them shudder as he pronounced the following accompanied by the plunge of the dagger that brought him to his death:

"Bertram hath but one foe on earth. And he is here." [Stabs himself.] It was at this moment that he plunged the weapon to his heart. It was doubtless the result of the excited feelings of the actor, who had too absorbingly entered into the dreadful spirit of his hero. We charitably suppose that he had no premeditated design of ending his life with the play; but his complete identification of feeling with the part he acted, led him to suicide as a natural consequence. He drew the bloody weapon from his bosom, and, throwing it from him, fell at length upon the stage. The hallucination, if such we may call it, did not end with the plunge of the dagger. His feelings bore him along still further. There is still, after some exclamation of surprise from the tragic monks, a dying sentence for him to repeat. He raised himself on his elbow, and went through it with startling effect. With a burst of exultation—"I died no felon's death— A warrior's weapon freed a warrior's soul!"

While he was pronouncing these, the last words of the tragedy, his eye and manner were fearfully wild, the blood was falling from his bosom upon the stage and running down towards the young gentleman who had personated the then lifeless lady Imogene! As soon as the last words were pronounced he fell backwards to raise no more. He lived from Thursday night until Saturday morning, when he expired in much pain. His remains were attended to the grave by his companions, who raised a slab to his memory, which is inscribed, if we recollect rightly, the last words he spoken upon the stage.

EDITORS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND. In France, says a London Sunday paper, the editor of a newspaper is a power recognized and honored in the highest circles of society; in England he is scarcely known beyond the range of his office. In France, men like Guizot, Thiers, Lamartine, Barante, have reared the offices of the state through journalism. In Saxony, a Landtag; in Prussia, a Humbolt have been made Prime Ministers. But in England, says the same paper, the accident of birth, or the possession of wealth, alone insure promotion.



BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—By the kind attention of some of our friends, we have in our possession this valuable document, but owing to its length, and the late hour at which we received it, we are compelled to delay publishing it, until our next.

THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—According to the Constitution they assembled at Columbia on Monday last. We lay before our readers some account of the proceedings of the first day.

From the Daily Telegraph. THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses convened yesterday at 12 o'clock M. Hon. Angus Patterson, assuming the chair in the Senate, and Hon. J. Izard Middleton, that of the House. The standing rules of the last Session were adopted for the government of both Houses, and the preliminary steps for the preparation of business promptly entered into. In the House the attendance was very full—unusually so for the first day of the Session—it certainly speaks well for the spirit in which they have entered upon their duties.

In the Senate there were more empty seats—still the attendance was very respectable; and as the older and more deliberate body of the two, its movements cannot be expected to be so rapid and energetic as those of its younger and more vivacious ally.

IN THE SENATE. Nothing was done save the formal business of an opening session. Petitions, memorials, &c., were presented, and the Standing Committees appointed by the President, consisting of the following gentlemen:

- STANDING COMMITTEES. Privileges and Elections: Messrs. Mazzyk, Moses, Evans, Gist and Hanna. Federal Relations: Messrs. Manning, Ashe, Witherspoon, R. F. W. Alston and Porter. Finance and Banks: Messrs. Buchanan, Felder, Elerbe, Ashe and J. D. Wilson. Judiciary: Messrs. Moses, Gist, De Treville, Mazzyk, and Benj. G. Allston. Accounts and Vauant Offices: Messrs. Black, Walker, Skipper, Cooper and Evans. Claims and Grievances: Messrs. Porter, Eaves, Williams, Caldwell and Gause. Military and Pensions: Messrs. Hanna, Barnes, Bull and Marshall. Incorporations and Engrossed Acts: Messrs. Griffin, Iby, Ware and Hibben. The College, Education and Religion: Messrs. R. F. W. Alston, Manning and Grimbail. Agriculture and Internal Improvements: Messrs. Taylor, Ward, Huger, Cannon and Quattlebaum.

From the Buildings: Messrs. Witherspoon, Perry, Johnson, Suter, Peter P. Palmer. Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts: Messrs. Goodwin, Appleby, Joo, S. Palmer and Joo, Wilson. Legislature Library: Messrs. Black, Porter and Mazzyk. Mr. Black, of Richland, gave notice that on Thursday next he would bring in a Bill to give the Election of Electors to the people—and a similar notice was given in the other House—so we may anticipate a speedy settlement of that vexed question either in one way or the other.

IN THE HOUSE. The same business was gone into; Petitions, Memorials Reports of Commissioners of Free Schools, Presentations of Grand Juries were taken up and referred to appropriate Committee. One of the Presentations adverted strongly to the evils arising from treating at and letting on Elections, and urged the Legislature to pass stringent measures to put a stop to both practices.

Mr. Sullivan, of Laurens, gave notice that he would the next day introduce. A Bill giving the Elections of Electors to the people. Mr. Carew, of St. Phillips, gave notice that he would introduce a Bill creating an Inspection of Flour in the City of Charleston.

All of those and many others were referred in the appropriate Committee, and both House adjourned at 1 o'clock to meet at 12 M. this day.

From the Columbia Telegraph, 27th inst. ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. 7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Improvement in Cotton.—Expected troubles in France.—Vienna Surrendered—Ireland Quiet, &c. &c.

A Telegraphic Despatch from our attentive correspondent informs us of the arrival of the Cambria at New York on Saturday morning last.

Political Intelligence.—Vienna was surrendered to the Imperial troops after eight days siege. On the 13th, the attacking General said, "My soldiers will enter Vienna to-day." The whole city was in possession of the Imperial Army after much resistance. The Imperial Palace and Library were in flames.

In France the contest for the Presidency waxed very warm, the struggle between Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon for that office, will be a very exciting one. Cavaignac has prepared a large military force to overawe any attempts at disturbance. On the other side, the Red Republicans, Socialists and Communists, are also collecting fighting men to support Louis Napoleon.

Ireland continues quiet, with the exception of difficulties between the Landlords and Tenants. Commercial.—The sales of the week at Liverpool amounted to 28,180 bales, of which 13,220 were Orleans, sold at 3 to 4 1/2; 6140 Upland, 3 1/8 to 4 1/8; 3080 Mobile at 4 1/4. The market closed on the evening of the 10th with no change since the last steamer. Fair Cotton quoted, bowed and Mobile 3 1/8, Orleans 4 1/8.