

**Presentment of the Grand Jury OF SUMTER DISTRICT, FALL TERM, 1849.**

The Grand Jury of Sumter District, for Fall Term 1849, having made inquisition into the several matters of public interest suggested for their consideration, do herewith accord in the following presentment:

From as careful an investigation as they could institute into the state of public offices of the District they have every reason to be gratified with the manner and condition in which the Records are kept, the business transacted, and the requirement of Law and duty been met. If there has been any unusual stringency complained of in the practice or proceedings of either of our "public officers," they have certainly not been of a character violative of Law or Duty, nor such as properly come within the province of this inquest to reprehend. To this general approbation of the condition of our Public offices, a slight exception might possibly be taken to the police of the Jail, which although much improved (as the Grand Jury are induced to believe) from its former condition, some years since, of greater neglect, is nevertheless (like most institutions of the kind) still of a character not exactly in accordance with other benevolent improvements of the age. As the result however of all their inquiries, the Grand Jury believe, that they fully concur in the opinion of the condition of our Public offices, a slight exception might possibly be taken to the police of the Jail, which although much improved (as the Grand Jury are induced to believe) from its former condition, some years since, of greater neglect, is nevertheless (like most institutions of the kind) still of a character not exactly in accordance with other benevolent improvements of the age.

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But they would more especially invoke the attention of the State, to the present condition of the Road "across Vance's Swamp," devoted as it has been, by a Resolution of the last Legislature, on a small portion only of the people of Clarendon to keep in repair, at an expense to them not less than a third of the amount of Taxes now paid by the whole county, into the treasury of the State. The impossibility of meeting such an expense, not merely in labor, but in the cash, required to supply timber, and reconstruct Bridges (to say nothing of the injustice of the imposition itself) must necessarily cause a total neglect and abandonment of the Road, with all the expensive improvements on it; and thus deprive also a large portion of the citizens of that county, of their only convenient access to a public mart.

A grievance so obvious, and arising as it has done, out of the action of the Legislature itself, in closing up the old road and making such improvements on the new, (as were in themselves injudicious and extravagant) and which are certainly not within the competency of that portion of the county to keep in preservation ought in the opinion of the Grand Jury to be instantly redressed.

As another matter also, of deep interest to the District, they would allude to the condition of Wright's Bluff, believed to have been marked and designated by the authorities of the State as a "Public Landing," and a right which was supposed to have been vested in the People by Legislative sanction, as well as accrued from prescriptive use; but which has lately been claimed and unmeasurably appropriated as private property. As perhaps one of the largest and most convenient Public Landings in the District, and from which as many as ten thousand bales in a single season have been shipped, any obstruction to the use of it would cause a reflux of a large portion of our produce, at a considerable cost and expense, to more remote and distant Depots, both from our homes and a market. The Grand Jury would therefore earnestly invite the attention of the several "Boards of Commissioners of Roads," the Court, the Solicitor, and the Legislature to abate an evil of such import and magnitude.

In the two last years our Local Taxes have (collectively) very nearly equalled the amount paid by this District (during the same period) into the State Treasury;—a state of the Tax for the repair and improvement of Public Buildings, has probably formed the heaviest and most considerable Burden in the history of a burden so often recurring, inconveniently loca, and so evidently liable to abuse, the Grand Jury would respectfully recommend (without intending, however, any reflection on the past) that the "Commissioners of Public Buildings" should be appointed under greater responsibility to the will and interest of the People;—illustrative of the necessity of some change in our present system of repairing and improving the Public Buildings of the District, the Grand Jury would remark, that notwithstanding the heavy taxation and expenditure of the last few years, the Jail and all its appurtenances, are for the most part in a ruinous, dilapidated, and almost lifeless condition;—the Sheriff's office still needing the additions and repair recommended by the Grand Jury at the last spring term, the Court House, although directed by the presiding Judge yet remaining uncompleted;—and the Grand Jury Room unprovided even with seats for the accommodation of the Jurors.

These defects the Grand Jury would commend, with their predecessors, in recommending, to be instantly remedied;—Improvement in a common jail for the liquidation of military fines, the Grand Jury would respectfully represent as a harsh and humiliating punishment; derogatory both to the pride of the citizen and the spirit of the soldier. A commutation of this penalty to extra road or any other public duty—where there was an obvious inability to pay the fine—would seem to be a more consistent, and perhaps quite as adequate a remedy for the default.

There is certainly no portion of our State organization that the Grand Jury would be more unwilling to depreciate, or attached a higher value to than our Militia System. But instances of the character alluded to, have sometimes occurred (and in our own District) to show the necessity of some such modification of the Law in this respect.

The Grand Jury would also suggest, that it should be in the power of the "Approving Officers" to remit fines and executions, at any time "before collection;"—on the showing of good and sufficient excuse for the delinquency charged; and that all such remissions, with the evidence thereon, be reported to his superior in command. Prohibitions should also be made to be granted—until appeals can be made to the same.

The progressive tendency of the evil (in the opinion of the Grand Jury) calls for some other severe and degrading inflictions, in addition to the penalties now in force, for "illicit traffic" with Slaves. It is to be hoped that a

State Penitentiary system, (without abolishing capital punishment for capital crimes) will soon, in the wisdom of our Legislature be established in aid of our existing code of Criminal Jurisprudence.

In view of the late attempts by secret emissaries to disturb our domestic institutions, the Grand Jury would suggest that some provision be made, to prevent escape, (in cases of sedition) from capital inflictions of the Law by forfeiting the recognisance.

The Grand Jury would also present as a grievance, that the existing Law, prohibiting slaves (except through the agency, or by the authority of the owner) from hiring their labor to others, is grossly and habitually violated. They would also suggest, that female slaves be included in the same prohibition and that the present law be so amended as to secure its enforcement.

In reference to the several subject matters heretofore submitted by the Grand Jury, they would recommend a Digest of the Road Laws, the Insolvent Debtors Acts, "the Law and the Statutes" in relation to "Slaves," "Seditionaries," "Seditionists," and "Abolitionists," and the Jurisdiction of Magistrates; and that after being revised and approved by the Legislature or "its commissioners"—that they be made, by special enactment, the Law of the land.

In the very valuable compilations that have been made by Judge O'Neill and others, on some of these branches of our "Statutory Laws" there is much to commend,—and very much that is indispensable, both for reference and for use. But they are believed to be wanting in Legislative sanction, both to revise and enforce them.

In a District so extensive as Sumter, and composed as it is of two large, separate, and distinct counties—it is believed that it would facilitate the business of the Court—as well as accommodate the convenience of the people, if the two weeks of the Session (now allowed by Law) were divided respectively between them.

From the great mass of business which usually encumbers our dockets—and from the remoteness of many of our residences, the seat of justice—the present arrangement often excites an entire absence of two weeks from our homes and our families, in a weary and impatient attendance on cases, protracted from term to term, and sometimes from year to year.

The multiplication in the practice of our Courts, of Writs, Charges, and Costs, against Principals, Endorsers, and Securities severally,—where all the parties concerned might just as well be embraced in the same action,—is certainly an onerous and useless increase of the expense of Litigation. The effect of this construction of the Fee Bill of 1827 has been (to a certain extent) the exercise of a power of Legislation over the Costs of Litigation, the Expenses of the Court, and the Emoluments of the Profession. In the opinion of the Grand Jury it has already manifested a depressing effect on most of the business transactions of the District, by accumulating new and unnecessary charges and annoyances, tending to repel the confidence with which men have hitherto entered, into obligations for each other. They believe that the Fee Bill of 1827 should be so interpreted or amended, as to apply to all cases of Indorsement or Security—as well as to "Joint and Several Notes, Bonds, and other Obligations." The Law in relation to Credit generally admits, as the Grand Jury believe, of too much latitude of construction.

Evidence in relation to debt is perhaps too easily admissible in all cases. But in the selfishness of our unregulated jurisprudence, it becomes a scourge of the most oppressive character. Even in our more enlightened courts of justice, the principle which has to a considerable extent obtained,—of allowing merchants to charge one man upon the order of another (unless the agency or authority to do so be disproved) has become in effect an easy and often a fraudulent mode of transferring responsibility from a bad to a good customer. Against such facilities of evidence it is not always possible that the greatest innocence itself can successfully contend, nor the wisest precaution avoid them. In most cases when the magnitude of the interest involved does not lead to the absolute necessity of litigation, rights are abandoned and justice submitted to, rather than maintain a contest on such unequal grounds. It has elsewhere we believe been the wise spirit of the age to restrain rather than stimulate the loose tendencies of the credit system (prone as it always is to turn into licentiousness, abuse and excess)—to close rather than to open the door of litigation to the speculative and the merchant on the shopkeeper. A recurring to the old and safe common law principle of "requiring the testimony of a disinterested witness to substantiate the validity of an unwritten contract or obligation," would perhaps be the best and most practical mode of extrication from the errors of our statutory provisions in this respect.

In relating penalties for the performance of jury duty—obviously excusable from illness, accident or any other unavoidable cause—as they often are—the Grand Jury deem it both a grievance and an inconsistency that the discharge from fines of this character should nevertheless be always accompanied by an order to pay "costs"—scarcely less irksome than the law itself.

To be excused for a delinquency of which the court professionally regards the person charged as innocent or irresponsible,—and at the same time to punish him as if it were with "the costs of an action"—is certainly reversing the long established maxims of our jurisprudence and the usual and more equitable results of litigation—nor would there seem to be much relief in thus commencing the chain of the public coffers into the not less stern and often more summary demands of the court functionaries.

It costs and charges in such cases must be paid, they should be defrayed rather by the State treasury, than by a citizen judicially excused for his innocence or misfortune. The reversal of this practice cannot fail to be felt as an annoyance to the rich—an oppression to the poor—an injustice to all—and the mockery of mercy to the indigent or unfortunate.

All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) JAMES P. RICHMOND, Foreman.

A lady says it is not what we earn, but what we save that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. All this is very simple, but it is worth remembering.

One of the most noted gamblers in San Francisco is said to be a Spanish woman. She has been known to put up 25lbs. of gold dust at a single stake.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made recently, to set fire to houses in Charleston. The incendiaries have not been detected.

**THE SUMTER BANNER:**

Sumterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1849.

M. H. Noah, Jun., Editor.

**TRAVELLING AGENT.**

Rev. FREDERICK RUSH, is a travelling Agent for this paper, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

**AGENTS FOR THE BANNER.**

MOSSER, WHITE, & Co. Sumterville, S. C. T. W. PROVES, Esq., Camden, S. C.

**COTTON.**

Charleston.—Prices from 9 1/2 to 11 1/4.

Sumterville.—Prices from 9 1/2 to 10.

COTTON.—During the first part of the week, the market was active, prices ranging from 9 1/2 to 10 1/2—owing to the English news of a fall of 1 1/2 ct., on Monday and Tuesday cotton brought 9 1/2—A larger quantity than usual was shipped last week per R. R. in consequence of the rates being lowered to the old tariff.

THE LATE PRESENTMENT OF THE Grand Jury, which will be found in another column, will well repay an attentive perusal. The times call for action and the spirit breathing throughout its length, will find acquiescence in the bosom of the reader. It points to the various amenable offences, most readily seized upon by the disaffected and calls for legislative protection for discovered omissions.

We are forced by the favors of our advertising friends, to apologise for the scantiness of reading matter. We are now making arrangements to enlarge our borders, so as to accommodate all. We flatter ourselves that no paper in the state can present so striking an example of public favor as the Banner does, with 16 columns of advertisements.

G. F. TOWNES Esq., who has for the last three years so ably filled the editorial chair of the Greenville Mountaineer has retired, his post being assumed by Mr. WELLS, the publisher.

A PRECIOUS RELIC FOR SALE.—The administrators of the late David C. Claypole, (says the Baltimore Clipper) the eminent printer, who recently died in Philadelphia, aged 93, advertise to sell at auction on the 12th February. The Original Manuscript of Gen. Washington's Valdictory Address to the People of the United States. This paper—in the handwriting, and bearing the signature of Mr. Claypole, the then editor and proprietor of the "Daily Advertiser," which Gazette Gen. Washington had selected for its first publication.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—The merchants of Genoa are contemplating the establishment of a line of steamers to Mobile, and have received encouragement from the latter city. The line is to have Chagres as its terminus. The Mobile Herald and Tribune contains the first announcement in this country of the scheme. To Mobile it will probably, in its results, be more important than that of the Royal West India mail line. It will afford at once the means of opening a direct trade and a more constant intercommunication with a section of Europe with which we have heretofore had very little intercourse. It will also be of great advantage to New Orleans. In that city and Mobile there is a large Italian and Spanish population, which is annually increasing by the arrivals of immigrants from Europe.

It is proposed to apply to the Legislature to incorporate an EAR INSURANCE Co, now that both sexes have taken to standing collars.

ANOTHER WHITENASH.—The editor of the Horticulturist, in answer to the queries of a correspondent, gives the following for a whitenash. We have published a good many recipes for this purpose, but believe we have never published this. He recommends it as most excellent, as a cheap and durable wash for wooden fences and buildings. He thinks that it owes its durability to the white vitriol which it contains.

Take a barrel and stake a bushel of fresh-burned lime in it, by covering the lime with boiling water. After it is slaked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good whitenash. Then dissolve in water, and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart of fine salt. To give this wash a cream color, add one half pound of yellow ochre, in powder. To give it a fawn color, add one fourth of a pound of Indian red. To make a handsome gray stone color, and one fourth pound of Indian red. A drab blue will be made by adding one half pound of burnt sienna, and one fourth pound of Venetian red. For brick or stone, instead of one bushel of lime, use a half bushel of lime and half bushel of hydraulic cement.

There are 28 different papers published in Texas equal to one for every 800 voters. The press of Texas is generally well conducted.

**The Florida Indians.**

The latest intelligence informs us of Gen. Twiggs' arrival at Tampa Bay, where he met some 50 or 60 Seminoles, bringing with them three of the murderers and the hand of a fourth. Sam Jones made his appearance at the council, but did not take part in the proceedings. He is represented to be a fine looking and venerable man of tall figure, about ninety years old, hair perfectly white, and walks with a staff about ten feet long.

General Twiggs addressed them on the subject of removing West. Assunwaha, the principal chief, in reply, said he would rather be shot—he was old and would not leave his country—that we have had no cause to complain of the Seminoles. A few bad young men had broke the law, and killed some of our people, but the Seminoles had brought them to justice. The chief said he did not expect to have that kind of talk. Bowlegs, a fine looking man of 40, spoke strongly against removing, and said that if the Americans ever after had cause of complaint he would be the first to ask to be carried to Arkansas.—When asked if he would receive Wild Cat and the delegation from the West, he said emphatically, "tell him not to come until I send for him." It is evident that Sam Jones and Bowlegs will prove too cunning for us at negotiations; the outbreak, we surmise had been long hatching, but broke out rather earlier than the master-spirits intended, and they are now sacrificing some three or four of their infatuated followers to lust suspicion. With 500 warriors they can give us great trouble, and will do so, unless we are as decided with them as Gen. Jackson, was. At Tampa Bay, unless Gen. Twiggs takes possession and establishes a line of forts across the peninsula to the Atlantic, they have great facilities in obtaining supplies from the neighboring Keys, and they may have now, as they had during the former war, active Spanish and English agents to furnish their munitions. They originally intended to drive the whites out of Florida and to collect all the Indians in Georgia, Alabama and Texas and make a powerful settlement, and with piratical depredations for which there are great facilities and attacks on neighboring states, they hoped to make themselves a formidable power.—This may be the designs of the present leaders. Florida can never prosper until the Seminoles are beyond the Mississippi. A little decisive action may settle all amicably.

THE EXTRAVAGANCIAS OF FASHION.—Love was called the blind god by the ancients, but romance is now-a-days set aside and fashion, the blind goddess, usurps his place. The ladies do not content with wearing a certain unmentionable portion of male attire, now take to standing collars and neat little wrist bands, and open fronts to their dresses make a tempting display of frilled and tucked shirt-bosoms; enabling them to make choice of the best of their husbands or brothers assortment. This is all fair, and to make the old motto of "what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," true, we propose that the gentlemen shall take to short or long frocks, and appendages, wear lace and straw bonnets, eschew tobacco and take to crochet! Will our lady friends encourage our endeavors to ameliorate the forlorn condition of our sex.

FAIR OFFER.—The South Carolinian proposes to furnish their daily containing all of the proceedings of the Legislature, for the Session, for fifty Cents, or the TRI-WEEKLY for Twenty-five Cents, containing an abstract of the Proceedings of both Houses, Messages &c. Persons will thus have not only the benefit of a report of the proceedings, but also of current news of the day, for the time being. This will embrace the President's Message and the early proceedings of Congress.

Our devil says that the ladies have long been known for their standing chokers, so the assumption of an extra price of linen is nothing new.

A Railroad Convention, attended by a numerous delegation from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, will meet in Montgomery on the first Monday in December, to consider the project of a Railroad from Pensacola to that place.

The Methodists in England have determined to erect a college in one of the most vicious and destitute portions of London, for the gratuitous education of the poor, in which case the Wesleyan Methodists have, for some years past, been extremely active.

The twelve large manufacturing establishments at Lowell employ a capital of about 13,000,000 of dollars, at present owning 48 mills, with their appendages, such as 600 boarding houses and other buildings. The total number of spindles in operation is 310,000. The present number of operatives is about 13,000, of whom 4,000 males, and 9,000 females.

California, gold, it is said at the Philadelphia mint, contains 10 per cent silver, whereas the act of Congress admits but of five. The process of separation is said to require much time and to retard the coining. When the gold from California has been reduced to standard weight, the rolling, cutting, and adjusting of it goes on at the rate of about \$110,000 per day.

The "Telegraph" of New Orleans, a paper in the interest of the Captain General of Cuba, confesses, that of the \$12,000,000 annual revenue of the Island of Cuba, only \$1,500,000 goes into the treasury of Spain; the balance being required mainly for the purpose of keeping up the force necessary to prevent the Cubans from forming a government more congenial to their views and interests.

The Mayor of Savannah, has appointed Thursday, 23rd instant, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer in that city.

Samuel B. Massey, Esq. has been elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives, occasioned by the death of T. J. Wright of Lancaster.

**The Late Elections.**

In the State of New York the Democrats have elected a majority of State officers, and several of their judges. The return for members of the Assembly, as far as received, shows the election of 40 Whigs and 60 Democrats. In the last Assembly, in the same counties, there was 44 Whigs and 12 Democrats.

The returns for the Senate, as far as received show the election of 12 Whigs and 15 Democrats—same as last year.

In the New York City Council, there is a Whig majority of 8 on joint ballot, being 12 less than the Whig majority of last year.

Thomas Carnly, the whig candidate for Sheriff, has a clear majority of 2,644. The whig candidate for County Clerk, G. W. Ribbet has a majority of 1,042.

In New Jersey, the result of the election in this State for members of the Legislature is as follows:

	Senate	House.
Whigs,	10	29
Democrats,	9	29

This shows a majority on joint ballot of one for the Whigs—last year the Whig majority was 20. The Democratic gain in the popular vote is very large and it is believed that they have carried the State by a considerable margin. From Massachusetts, we learn that Briggs, the Whig candidate for Governor lacks 1200 votes of the number necessary to constitute election by the people. The Legislature however is largely Whig, so that his re-election is certain. Palfrey, Free Soil candidate for Congress, lacks 3000 votes, and there is no change in his district.

In Mississippi the Democrats have triumphed. QUITMAN is elected Governor by a large majority; and it is claimed that the Democratic candidates for Congress, in all the four Congressional districts, are elected. This is a Democratic gain of one.

Ex-Secretary Walker, (Democrat) is supposed to be elected Governor of Louisiana by a small majority. There is no change in the Congressional delegation, one Whig and three Democrats. The Whigs, it is probable, will have a small majority in the Legislature on joint ballot.

The House of Representatives in Michigan is considered doubtful. The Senate is democratic, and Barse the democratic candidate for Governor has a large majority over LITTLEJOHN, whig.

Another Variety of Cotton.—Col. Sewell has sent to the Memphis Eagle, a sample of cotton of which the editor says, "the staple is fine, beautiful and large." Col. S. says "it is called the Golden boll, and is represented to be a native of the interior of Central America. This specimen is taken from a plant raised in my garden, of which I have some eight or ten. The Soil was rich, but not adapted to its culture, being too wet. The average height of the stalks was about four and a half feet, planted four feet apart.

The distinguishing properties which characterize this description of cotton, are its prolific production, the long silky texture of its fibre, and the astonishingly large size and great number of bolls; several of the plants had from 120 to 130, of which, from 60 to 80 were fully matured, ten of which, being frequently tested by the scales, weighed four and a half ounces of seed cotton. These bolls that did not reach full maturity in size, all opened, and are yet opening, yielding cotton apparently of as good quality, but not the same amount of the early bolls.—Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

THE LADIES' WORST ENEMIES.—Your bitterest enemy you have taken to your heart, and why? Because he has gratified your self-love. Know, that flatterers are the worst of traitors; for they strengthen your imperfections, encourage your extravagancies, correct you in nothing; but so shadow and paint your follies and vices, that you will never by their consent, discover good from evil, or vice from virtue. Banish, then, the flatterer, and welcome the truth-teller. Though he speak sharply, he loves you the best.

The Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad Mass Convention met at Holly Springs on the 20th ult. Delegates were present from Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama. Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, was chosen President. Various memorials were read and addresses made relative to constructing a Railroad from Memphis to intersect the South Carolina and Nashville Road, and also to connect Holly Springs with the Memphis and Atlantic line. The convention adjourned on the afternoon of the same day to meet at Memphis after the adjournment of the Pacific Railroad Convention.—N. O. Picayune.

HOME INDUSTRY.—Messrs. Root and Roulstone have just established a rope-walk in the neighborhood of the city, and are doing, we are pleased to learn, a good business. They are running twenty spinners, and convert weekly about fifteen tons of hemp into packing-yarn and rope. The cotton presses here prefer this rope to any made in the West, and are now using it. The proprietors intend enlarging their works so as to enable them to supply planters with superior rope at lower rates than they have heretofore bought at. This establishment is three and a half miles from the city, between the St. Stephens and Creek roads.—Mobile Tribune.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—Mr. R. W. Walker, a representative to the Alabama Legislature, from Tuskegee, has given notice that he will early in the session, bring forward a bill authorizing the State to purchase 10 negroes, to be sent to California to work in the gold mines, and the profits of their labor to be devoted to the payment of the public debt of Alabama.

ALABAMA SUGAR.—Major Jeremiah Austill left with us yesterday a sample of sugar made on his plantation in Clarke county. It is of a bright lively color, finely granulated, and although but a little over forty-eight hours out of the boiler, is sufficiently dry for use. The Cane in Clarke is turning out finely this season. A large portion of it will be saved for seed, and it is expected that the amount of sugar made there next year will be no inconsiderable item. We have observed that the cane raised in our vicinity this season is unusually large and well ripened.—Ibid.

Col. Grisham has sold his lands in this District—16,000 acres—to a company of Germans, for the sum of \$27,000.

FRISK EUROPE.—The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on the 10th inst, having left Liverpool on the 27th of October. We make the following summary of her news.

Russia, alarmed by the hostile attitude of France and England, has expressed a willingness to settle the difficulty with Turkey, without a recourse to arms. This is the most prudent course in the present juncture; but, at the same time, it is a humiliating blow to Russia—coming, as she did, fresh from the field of victory in Hungary, it is worse.

The Pope had not yet returned to Rome, and it was reported that a Neapolitan Army of 15,000 men had arrived at Andros on the frontiers of the Roman States, and that another corps of 14,000 men was expected to join them.

The cholera had ceased in Paris. The movements of France in relation to Turkey appear to be unanimously approved by the people. The French fleet, was under weigh for the Dardanelles. The English squadron has left the Adriatic for the neighborhood of the Dardanelles. The Austrian fleet of frigates and brigs, has also sailed. At Sebastopol there was a Turkish squadron of 25 vessels, only four hours sail from the Bosphorus. The Emperor of Austria has ordered the executions of the Hungarian officers to cease, in consequence of which the tiger Haynau has resigned his post.

In England all is quiet and prosperous, and in Ireland a better condition of affairs is apparent. Mr. and Mrs. Manning have been convicted of the murder of Patrick O'Connor, and sentenced to be executed.

The new Austrian Minister at Paris has rendered himself very unpopular with the envoys of the other powers, by his overbearing behavior.

M. Livartine has received a grant of a large tract of land situated in a fertile plain, within a few hours' journey of Smyrna, and forming part of the domains of the Sultan; and that M. Rolland leaves with Ahmet Effendi, to take possession of it in the name of M. de Launay, who will himself arrive in the course of next spring. It is a gratuitous gift of the Turkish Emperor.

M. de Persigny has returned from his mission to Vienna, to ask for the remains of the Duc de Reichstadt, in order to have them laid by the side of Napoleon. The Emperor of Austria flatly refused, on the ground that it would not be becoming to remove the son of an Austrian Archduchess from the side of his mother.

Disturbances of a serious nature took place at Rheims on the 21st inst.

A considerable movement of foreigners and ultra-democrats from the departments is taking place towards Paris, with what is not clearly ascertained.

One hundred and sixty Hungarian officers are expected to ship themselves at Bremen for New Orleans.

There is said to be every likelihood of a large portion of the Prussian people emigrating to the United States.

Klapka, the heroic defender of Comorn, has been received with transports by the people of Bremen.

A petition has been presented to the Emperor by the chief magnates, praying his Majesty for pardon for those Hungarians who have been amenable to the laws.

The organization of the Austrian army is going on with great activity.

Colonel Forbes, an Englishman, and one of the leaders of the Roman Republicans, in conjunction with Garibaldi, has been ordered to leave Tuscan.

Orders to a considerable extent have within the last ten days arrived for immediate shipments of lead to St. Petersburg.

The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states that a meeting of delegates from all the central democratic committees of been Germany will be held in London during the ensuing month.

The Hungarian Croton.—According to reports from Pesth the crown of Hungary is now in England, whither it was sent by Kossuth. Szemere was in league with him; and on making his escape from Widdon executed the commission of carrying off the crown jewels to London. This statement explains the report that Szemere had stolen some very valuable trinkets belonging to Kossuth—a report which, from the very commencement, met with no credit.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The America, arrived at Halifax on the 16th bringing one week's later intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—The Cotton market is depressed, and a decline of 1/8d. in lower qualities has taken place. Other grades continue unchanged. The Committee's Official quotations at the close of business were as follows: Fair Upland 6 1/2. Mobile 6 1/2. Fair Orleans 63-4d. The sales for the week amounted to 42,000 bales. The demand for Cotton both for Speculation and Trade had decreased. Rice 14 a 20s.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. One Hundred & Sixty Lives Lost. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16th. p. m.—A terrible steamboat explosion took place last evening, on board the steamer "Louisiana," bound to St. Louis. When about starting her boiler burst; shattering the steamers Storm and Boston, which were alongside, and killing many of their passengers, as well as her own. The Louisiana had a large number of passengers on board, as well as the Storm, which last had just arrived.

Captain Kennon, of the Louisiana, arrested, and held to bail in the sum of 8,000 dollars. The explosion is attributed to the carelessness of the Engineer, and a searching investigation is to be had. More dead bodies have been found, and it is now thought that not less than two hundred persons have lost their lives by the disaster.

A case was tried on the 11th inst. before Judge Trent, of the Court of Common Pleas of St. Louis, wherein a mesmerist sued to recover fees claimed for services in ministering to the disease of a colored woman, by mesmerizing her. The number of visits alleged to have been made was over one hundred, and the amount claimed for each one was \$2. After many objections, cross questions, and arguments, the case was submitted to the jury, who rendered judgment for the plaintiff for \$119.