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Boston, Oct. 4.

A London Price Current of Aug. 2, a part of which we shall copy to-morrow, contains the following note.

"The Gazette of Saturday last, announces the appointment of three British Commissioners to meet the American deputation on the Continent, for the purpose of amicable negotiations; a circumstance calculated in itself to depress the prices of American articles, were it not that the most vigorous prosecution of the war is at the same time avowedly determined on by this government, and that peace is by none expected to be so immediate a consequence of the discusions, as to deprive the holders of American products of the advantage which small stocks and inadequate supplies import to their interests."

We are informed by a gentleman from Wiscasset, that an entire sergeant's guard which had deserted from Castine, had arrived at that place and enlisted in our army.

The legislature of this Commonwealth will convene in this town to-morrow, in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—In our last number we inserted all the information we had then been able to collect, relative to our late truly unfortunate expedition on this frontier, and we have not since been furnished with any more satisfactory intelligence on the subject—we have however been favored with the Northern Centinel (published at Burlington) of the 16th inst. from which we have extracted some of the enemy's details of that ill-fated event, together with General Macomb's order on the occasion. Much exaggeration will no doubt be discovered in the statements of this heroic commander, but the main object of our regret and mortification remains to be reflected upon with no common degree of astonishment, the extent of our loss, however precipitate the retreat may have been, we cannot conceive to be equal to that blazoned by the enemy, either in men, stores or provisions; but it has unfortunately been much too great in every respect. Nothing could have been more fortunate for President Madison, than this disastrous event— he news will have been received most probably in time for his Message to Congress at Blodget's Hotel, on the 19th inst. and although assembled in sight of the ruins of the Capitol, our late visit to Washington will almost be forgotten in the splendid triumph of the American arms on Lake Champlain, naturally eager to catch at every means that can tend to prop the views of the administration, the national pride will be swelled more by the pomp and circumstanee, than by the extent of advantage they have gained in the result.

Arrived here on Friday last, from Burlington, Lieut. Drew of H. M. late brig Linnet; and on Tuesday last, Capt. Pring, late commander of the same vessel. We understand, that both these gallant officers are on their parole for a limited period.

Sept 22.—On Tuesday last, was launched amidst the acclamations of an immense crowd of spectators, from the ship-yard of Mr. H. Logan, the Steamboat Malshum; the property of John Molson, Esq The construction of this beautiful vessel reflects the highest credit on the enterprizing character of the proprietor, and the talents of Mr. Isaac Johnson, the builder. She is much larger than the Swiftsure, and we are informed will be adapted to the conveyance of merchandize, as well as to the accommodation of an increased number of passengers.

Quebec, Sept. 12.—Ar. 15th, ship Fairfriends, Morris, 18 days from St. John's Island, to government. Passengers, 1 officer & 62 men of the 105th regt—ship Berkely, Duboy, from Jamaica, via Halifax 11 days cargo rum and coffee; 18th, sch. Industry, Elger, 10 weeks from Teneriffe, cargo wines, 19th, North West Company sch. Otter, from North Shore, with oil, &c.

We understand that the Telegraph report this day, 21 transports, under convoy of H. M. ship Plove, to be in the river. They sailed from Cork on the 23d July.

FOREIGN NEWS.

On the 14th ult. the Queensbury packet arrived at Halifax, from Falmouth, E. whence she sailed on the 9th of Aug. and brought London papers to the 6th. Mr. Edwards and Mr. Lyman American gentlemen, were passengers in the Packet. They left Halifax on the 17th ult. and the former gentleman arrived in town (via Eastport and Camden.) By this opportunity we have received London papers to Aug. 5. inclusive, and a Halifax paper of the 14th ult. Interesting extracts from the English papers will be found under our foreign head, and Halifax and other articles in our marine department.

The British commissioners proceeded to Ghent the beginning of August, and the casual remarks in Parliament are not anti-pacific. The opposition seem inclined to come out in behalf of peace with America. Europe is still in an unsettled state, and jealousies on the subject of trade have made their appearance. Ireland is said to be in an agitated situation, and parliament is taking measures to keep the spirit of insurrection in that country down. The English people seemed more in favour of the war with America than the government.

As the negotiation may be considered as commenced, we may daily expect to hear something of its progress or result.

It was known in England, that Penobscot and Eastport were to be taken.

Ld. Hill remained in England, and his departure for America was doubtful.

Ad. Warren and Gov. Prevost were unpopular in England.

At Halifax on the 17th ult. there were very few vessels, and no expedition was known to be fitting out.

The British Parliament July 30, passed a vote of credit to the Prince Regent of 3,000 000—It was said that the war with America, the agreement with the allies to keep up a large force on the Continent till the Pacific Congress had sat, and finally arranged the affairs of Europe—and the subsidies which were still payable to some of the continental powers—made this vote of credit necessary.

Mr. Whitbread thought the war with America would not be of long continuation, if her advances were met with a proper disposition. And asked whether commissioners had yet been appointed.

Lord Castlereagh said no time had been lost on the part of England in appointing persons to meet the American Envoys; and he expected they would set out on their mission in a few days.

Lord Holland said that it was to be lamented that England was still kept out of the blessings of peace. It had been thought on the late revolution at Paris, that the British people could have their burthens lightened, but still nearly every expense was kept up to the war establishment.

The Prince Regent's Daughter.

In the British House of Commons on the 18th of July, the Duke of Sussex inquired of Lord Liverpool—1st. Whether the Princess Charlotte since her removal to Carlton House, has had that degree of communication with her friends and connexions, which she had previous to her leaving Warwick House?—2 If the princess since her removal to Carlton House, has had the liberty of communication, in writing, of receiving and sending letters, and the use of her pens, ink and paper, that she had while at Warwick House?—3d.—Whether the Princess has been, since her residence at Carlton House, in that state of liberty which persons considered not in confinement ought to be in?—4th. Whether the Princess has not been recommended to the use of the sea bath?—5th. Whether the Princess having arrived at the age of 18, and passed the period when royal persons have been invested with the reigns of government, there is any intention of providing an establishment suitable for her?

The Earl of Liverpool declined answering these questions, saying the Prince Regent had a right to regulate his daughter's education as he pleased.

The Duke of Sussex then gave notice that he should make a motion on the subject in Parliament.

In the British House of Peers July 22, Ld. Holland asked whether it was true that three Spaniards, who had sought refuge at Gibraltar, had been given up on the request of the S. Government.

The E. of Liverpool said he had never heard of the circumstance. But the London papers say it is true, and mention the names of the Spaniards, and that they were carried to Cadiz and thrown into dungeon. Their crime was having expressed their sentiments too freely.

A complaint was made in Parliament that Capt. Waring, of the Montague Packet, who had struck his colors the Am. privateer Globe, and ought not to have re hoisted them, had not only taken advantage of the subsequent success of capt. Perrin in the Lady Pelham, to re-hoist his colors, but had been promoted, while Capt. Perrin, had been neglected and accused.

The London papers contain the Decree of the King of Spain of July 21, re-establishing the Inquisition.

Several merchants of Cadiz have already been arrested under direction of the *Holy Office.*

The celebrated Espoz Y. Mina, is said to have commenced an opposition to Ferdinand with 12,000 men.

The Allies have Commissioners in Norway to endeavor to settle the difference between Sweden and that country.

Santa Cruz, (Tenneriffe) July 20.

"An American privateer off here has taken eight vessels."

Interesting Foreign News, from London Papers to August 5, *received by the way of Halifax.*

Ghent, July 11.

About 100 carpenters belonging to the English Navy, arrived here from Bruges, set out yesterday for Antwerp, to complete the vessels building there.

Madrid, July 16.

The official Gazette contains a Proclamation, offering ten thousand Piastres for the discovery of the traitors who forged a warrant for the execution of Generals Elio, Count Labisbal, at Seville, and Ma ia Villazicencio, at Cadiz.

LONDON, July 20.

Letters direct from Leghorn mention, that the exportation from articles of the first necessity has been provisionally prohibited, in consequence of Bonaparte's having of late derived great quantities of provisions from Tuscany.

July 21.—Letters reached town yesterday from Cadiz to the 30th ult. and from Madrid to the 6th inst.——The public industry, which had been promoted by the Cortes on the principles of the late Jovellanos, was wholly suspended by the Decrees of the New Government, restoring the system introduced at the close of the 15th century by Ferdinand and Isabella. The affairs of the ultramarine dependencies had attracted the attention of the Spanish Ministry, and they had condescended to have recourse to the Deputies from South America, in order to ascertain the wants of the Colonies, to determine on the means of supplying them, and to adopt the measures expedient for the subjugation of the refractory provinces.——While the court is pondering on these measure, the progress of the revolution appears to be rapid and irresistible. We have also letters from Biscay to the 9th inst. where the Inhabitants seem to be wholly insensible to the internal despotism that is to be established. Poverty and supineness had suspended trade throughout the northern districts, from Corunna to St. Sebastian.

The Count de Torreno, a Deputy of the Cortes, well known at the commencement of the Spanish Revolution, for having been one of the first who arrived in this country, to solicit the aid of our Government, is arrived in town, having effected his escape by way of Portugal. He gives the most deplorable account of the state of affairs throughout Spain; and from what he relates, it seems highly probable, that unhappy country is on the eve of great commotions.

July 24.

Disturbances in Switzerland.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland. It gives an account of a dissatisfaction in some of the Cantons of Switzerland at the new Constitution. That the fallen Tyrant should have yet many friends and partizans in the *demi-French* Cantons, is a circumstance that will surprise no one who considers of what a mixed breed the population consists, and who remembers that they were the abettors of Bonaparte's infamous invasion of that country in a period of peace. This disagreement, it is anticipated, if not speedily put an end to, will have the effect of preventing Switzerland from sending a Representative to the Congress.

It is very generally asserted in private letters from Paris, several of which we have seen, that the account of the disturbance at Nemours was of a more serious nature than has been suffered to transpire. It was proposed to raise Bonaparte's standard, and march at once to Paris, to invite the Imperial Guards to join them. The whole party, officers and men agreed. The officers, however, quickly perceived their folly, and attempted to restrain the men, many of whem mutinied against them, and proceeded even to the shedding of blood. Marshal Oudinot, who was at that moment at Paris, no sooner received information of it, than he went down and hanged or shot three of the ringleaders.—The King was inclined to have pardoned them; but the Marshal advised their instant execution. Deploring as we do the occurrence of such an event, as indicating a partiality for Bonaparte amongst the French soldiers, we nevertheless approve of the decision and applaud the fidelity of Oudinot.

The Ledger of the 2d Aug. says—"Lord Hill we hear, has been summoned to receive his final instructions for proceeding to take the command of the British force *destined* to act against the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman, dated Paris, July 25.

The enthusiasm with which the King was hailed by the troops assembled yesterday at the Thuilleries, was altogether unexampled;—there were at least 6,000 of the line, with 4 or 5,000 National Guards, and a vast concourse of the inhabitants of Paris. Officers and soldiers, and guards, and citizens, appeared to be animated with only one sentiment—that of personal affection to the Monarch and his Family;—perfectly unlike the coolness, nay, perhaps more, the ironical merriment, which was but too manifest in their reception of him only two months ago. There is in the manner of this Prince, when he acknowledges the acclamations of his subjects, or receives their addresses, or takes their petitions from the poorest individuals that stop his way, a mixture of dignity and goodness irresistibly touching. Even the infirmity and evident pain under which he labours, and the placid countenance which shines through his sufferings, adds something of tenderness to the attachment he inspires. The close and anxious inspection of the military hospitals of Paris the other day, by the Duke of Berri, who did not leave a bed unexamined, nor a wounded soldier without some cheering word, has made a deep impression on the feelings of an intelligent, and highly susceptible body of men, who require nothing more than a steady hand and upright spirit in their leaders, to recal them from the species of delirium into which the bacchanalian system of Bonaparte had hitherto plunged them.

Are you prepared in England for some powerful attempts on the part of M. Talleyrand, to sap the foundation of your maritime supremacy?—whether to be aimed at through the medium of direct stipulations between France and England only, or of general and circuitous regulations of commercial and maritime principles, to which the other great Powers are to be invited to accede—possibly bribed to enforce them—we shall see before many months. We shall also see whether new obstacles will not be very speedily thrown in the way of the Congress at Vienna, or of any Congress at which less than three or four hundred thousand negociators would be found necessary.—*You may rely upon it*, that the spirit which dictated the never-to-be-forgotten expression, "*Bien que le traite d'Amiens*," is at this moment more inveterate than ever; and the actual superiority enjoyed by Great Britain on the ocean is considered by those who lead the French councils as *incompatible with the existence of France.* Govern yourselves accordingly—beat America, or she will soon have friends that may more than double the difficulty of the task—do not trifle away this campaign and incur the necessity of another.

From an official article in the Naples Gazette it appears, that some attempts have been made to disturb Murat's government, which have led to a proclamation, reprehending the seditious agitators.

It appears by an official notice issued from the Swedish consulate office in London, that the Algerine pirates have lately made war upon the ships of Sweden.

Some letters came to hand yesterday from Cadiz, which ought to have arrived on Tuesday. The people at Cadiz, notwithstanding the influence of Villaviceencio, begin to speak with great freedom of the new government; and it is asserted that the discontent is general. The disaffection at Cadiz has arisen from the hopes of the merchants being disappointed as to the re-establishment of trade with S. America, the present authorities being much too weak to accomplish their purpose of subjugation in that part of the world.

The following is an extract of a letter from Basle, dated July 2—

"Some days ago the officers of the garrison of Huninguen had an entertainment, about the close of which, when the wine had mounted their heads, they placed a bust of Napoleon on the table, drank to the health of the Tyrant, and poured out a thousand threats among the troops and the inhabitants of many of the Provinces of France, and in our vicinity. At Molhausen and Colmar shouts of Vive Napoleon! mort aux Bourbons! are openly heard. In short a great part of the nation are so depraved, that a number of persons who come from France express their suspicions that there will soon be bloody scenes."

LONDON AUG. 2.

It is rumoured that the marquis of Wellesley is again to be introduced to the ministry.

Mr. Canning is appointed Ambassador to the court of Lisbon.

By a letter from Smyrna, of the 4th June, we learn, that the Plague, which had committed the most frightful ravages there, had put an end to all commerce. The deaths were about 500 daily. Up to that period about 20,000 Turks, and 10,000 Greeks, Armenians, Jews, &c. had fallen sacrifices to the plague. The port was almost entirely empty of shipping; and Smyrna, which lately contained 180,000 inhabitant, seems now a desert.

AUG. 4.

Lord Kensington is to be appointed a Ld. of the admiralty, in the room of Mr. Dundas. What situation this latter gentleman is to have, we do not yet know.

Lord Glenbervie, who resigns the surveyorship of woods and forests to Mr. Huskisson, ss to have another thousand per annum added to his existing pension.

Mr. Huskisson's present appointment has, it is said an eye to the chancellorship of the exchequer.

Mr. Canning was at the levee on Thursday on his new appointment; and is, it is rumored, to be decorated with a red riband.

Lord Aberdeen goes to Vienna, to present the order of the garter to the emperor of Austria. Lord Stewart is to be permanent ambassador at that court, whilst L. Castlereagh manages the more weighty concerns of congress.

The letters by the Dutch mails afford some prospect of improvement in the foreign markets, which have been for a long time exceedingly dull, owing to the glut of exports from this country, and the extreme poverty to which the inhabitants of the continent in general have been reduced by war. From these causes many failures were apprehended among the holders of colonial and American produce, several of whom had speculated to a vast amount; but the rise which has recently taken place, will it is thought, rescue many considerable houses from ruin.

By a letter from several masters of the fleet which sailed from Spithead the 25th of June, and from Cork the 2d inst. bound to Newfoundland, Halifax, &c. dated Beerhaven, Bantry Bay, 15th inst. some of the convoy was then missing, and it was feared had been captured by an American privateer which was off Cape Clear the 5th inst. one of them a brig was seen to be taken. The fleet put into Bantry Bay the 8th inst.

The Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, capt. Jones, has arrived at Portsmouth, from Bordeaux, with 1200 men of the 95th regiment on board and Generals M'Kenzie snd Smith, from the southern army of the Peninsula. At the time of her sailing nearly the whole of the English forces had embarked, and the Spanish and Portuguese armies had gone home, leaving France entirely clear of foreign troops.

It is reported that Archduchess Maria Louisa, after a short stay at Aix, will proceed to join Napoleon, in Elba. Her attachment to him is so unalterable, that she has constantly worn his picture; and during her recent visit to her imperial relations at Vienna, she was frequently seen to kiss it.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

NEW-YORK, Oct 6, 1814.

FROM OUR PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT GHENT.

Interesting Arrival.—Last evening arrived, in the outer harbor of this port, in a passage of 36 days from the Texel, the United States corvette *John Adams*, capt. Angus, which sailed from New York on the 26th of February last as a cartel, with Messrs. Clay and Russell, and their suites, for Gottenburg.

Mr. Dallas, secretary of legation (to Mess. Gallatin and Bayard) has returned in this vessel with despatches to government from our commissioners at Ghent, with which he landed and proceeded to Washington this morning.

The British and American ministers had commenced their negociations, and had continued them for about 5 weeks, at the time of Mr. Dallas's departure. A Ghent paper of August 22, stated that the proceedings had been partially suspended, until a messenger which had been sent to London should return, but were resumed in consequence of a conference between our Commissioners and Lord Castlereagh (who had stopped there a few days on his way to the general European congress at Vienna) and were in a favorable train for a speedy termination.

Mr. Dallas, and the officers of the vessel, observe the proper silence on the state of the negociation, and the import of his mission to this country, which, however, is supposed to be for the purpose of obtaining additional instructions on some points of difference between the two parties.

The other news by this arrival, are—

That the Prince of Norway had been defeated by the Swedish troops of Bernadotte, and compelled to relinquish his opposition to the connexion of Norway to Sweden.

That the U. S. sloop of war Peacock was cruising off Waterford, in Ireland, and 2 British sloops of war (one of which was spoken by the J. A.) were in pursuit of her. And tha the Wasp was at Morlaix, in France, refitting.

It is stated, we know not on what authority, that since the commencement of the negotiations with our ministers, the expedition fitting out for this country at Portsmouth, under Lord Hill, had been, on the 14th of August, suspended.

The French brig Olivier, ar. at L'Orien from this port, in 19 days.

For any thing further of our diplomatic concerns, we must in all probability wait until their delopement at the seat of government

Columbia.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Mr. DALLAS the bearer of dispatches from our Ministers at Ghent, came up yesterday from the corvette John Adams, and proceeded immediately to Washington. He left Ghent on the 27th of August, and the Texel on the 28th.

The Negociations had been going on for about three weeks previous to Mr. Dallas's departure; but we are unacquainted with their progress, or their probable result.

Lord Castlereagh had stopped at Ghent 24 hours, on his way to Brussels. A Ghent paper of the 22d August states, that the Negotiations had opened, and were broken off; that a messenger had been sent to England in consequence, and had returned; and that, after an interview between Lord Castlereagh and our Ministers, the negotiations were renewed.

No Armistice had been concluded.

A London paper of the 14th August states as a report, on what authority is not mentioned, that the expedition under Lord Hill, intended to act against this country, was suspended: but in another part of the same paper, it is said that the most active preparations were making to fit it out with all possible dispatch.

Dutch papers to the 27th of August, and London to the 21st, have been received by the John Adams.

Extract of a Letter from Ghent, dated August 20.

"Not a word is known here of the negociations and you must judge for yourself for yourself from the dispatches which accompany this vessel. The Neptune, now at Antwerp, will probably ere long follow the John Adams. The sch. Chauncey, of N. York is at Gottenburg."—*Mer. Adv.*

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated Aug. 24, *to a respectable house in this city.*

"The negotiations at Ghent between the English and American Commissioners, which suffered a temporary interruption, have recommenced, and are now continued, though nothing is known as to the probable results, which is awaited with all that interest which its importance even to Europe inspires. In this country, it is the general wish that a peace may soon be concluded; until that event, the commercial world will not be restored to quietness.

"Our Markets and Exchange on hand experience from day to day, great fluctuations. Exchange on London, which had been as high as 36,-10, is again down to 34, and apparently falling more. This affords one of the many proofs that trade is yet unsettled."

Translated from the Amsterdam Courant of Aug. 27, *for the New-York Gazette.*

BRUSSELS, AUG. 23.—They write from Ghent, that the Intendant of the department of the Scheldt, has given a magnificent entertainment to the English and American Envoys, who were in that city negotiating for a Peace.

GHENT, AUG. 22.—Since the conversation which lord Castlereagh, first minister of his B. M. has had with the American Envoys, and after the return of a Courier from London, the negotiations of the Congress have recommenced, which had been suspended, and are continued with activity, Mr. Dallas, one of the Secretaries of the American legation, went yesterday to the Texel, with despatches for his government, and is to embark on board an American ship for America. There is every hope, that the conferences will have a speedy and favorable issue.

Lord Castlereagh, proceeded last Saturday to Brussels, with a suit of 20 carriages, he is to wait there ten days, and proceed to Paris on his way to Vienna.

Mr. Todd, son in law of Mr. Madison and private Secretary to Mr. Gallatin, arrived in this city yesterday.

From London Papers by the John Adams, Dates to August 18 *inclusive.*

LONDON, July 30.

There is, we find, a misapprehension in the public respecting Mr. Canning. He is not Ambassador to Lisbon; he very likely may never assume that character there. On account of the health of his son he is going to reside for a time at Lisbon, and, under possible circumstances, it might be thought advantageous to the public service if Mr. Canning were to take the situation of Ambassador Extraordinary on a special mission.

LONDON, AUGUST 6—13.

The eloquence of Mr. Canning, it is now said, induced the Princess of Wales to depart for Germany. He was aided in the negotiation by Lord Leveson Gower.—Her Royal Highness's determination was not communicated either to the Princess Charlotte or to Mr. Whitbread till after the letter was delivered to the Earl Liverpool.—Her Royal Highness will have a greater revenue to spend, comparatively speaking than any individual in Germany, as she will not like the Sovereign Princes have the formalities of a Court to maintain. Her Royal Highness drove on Tuesday afternoon from Worthing to South Lansing, where, accompanied by Lady Charlotte Lindsay, and a young boy patronised by her, she embarked amidst a great concourse of people, on board the Jason frigate, Hon. Capt. King. Her servants embarked at Worthing on board the Rosario sloop. Among the baggage was a large tin case, on which was inscribed "Her R. H. the Princess of Wales—to be always with her." The Jason lands her Royal Highness at Cuxhaven.

The Duke of Cambridge, it is said, will proceed in a few days to the Continent, to assume the government of Hanover, of which His Royal Highness is Regent. His Royal Highness takes with him a suitable Establishment, and will be accompanied by General Bayley, Colonels Cooke and Renett, Captains Davidson and Jones, &c. One of the royal yachts is in preparation at Deptford for his royal highness and suite.

The Princess Charlotte and suite are expected to leave Cranbourn Lodge in a few days for Weymouth, for the benefit of sea-bathing.

Ten guineas were given on Thursday at Lloyd's to return one hundred, if preliminaries of peace should be signed with the Americans, by the commissioners at Ghent, on or before the 1st September next.

The London Gazette contains a dispatch from Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, inclosing a dispatch from Lt. Col. Pilkington, relative to the surrender of the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay.

August, 14.

Yesterday, government received dispatches from Lord Gambier. We understand that the first meeting between the English and American Commissioners at Ghent was held on Monday last, when their respective credentials were exhibited. A second meeting is stated to have taken place on Wednesday, when some discussion ensued between the plenipotentiaries on the interests of their respective governments, but of too general a nature to admit any certain conclusions to be drawn from it. It is rumored, however, that the Republican Commissioners were extremely reserved, and slow in their pretensions.—Ministers expect to receive further dispatches, and of a less indecisive character to morrow. Connected with this subject is a report, which was circulated last night, but for the truth of which we do not pledge ourselves, that "the expedition fitting out at Portsmouth under Lord Hill had been suspended, and all the preparations for it discontinued."

French papers to the 11th, with Mails from Gottenburgh and Holland arrived yesterday.

In the Chamber of Deputies the debates in establishing or rejecting the Censorship continued on Tuesday. The discussion was not without interest. It has long been an established maxim in England, that no public liberty can exist without the liberty of the press. This maxim it is now attempted in France to confute. The advocates of the Censorship will not allow themselves to be the advocates of unlimited despotism; and strive, therefore, to reconcile its existence with the existence and security of rational freedom. The attempt is vain; the principal speakers on Tuesday were, Messrs Delhorme, Chabaud, Latour, Lenortreux, Soucques and Bedoc, who argued against it; and Messrs. Labord, Fagel, de Baure and Labary, in favor of it. An attempt was made to close the discussion, but it failed; and it was to last another day. The state of the French funds indicates the con-