The following article relative to the Deaf and Dumb in this state, is copied from the Annapolis Republican of Saturday. It appears that the proper officers in some of the counties have neglected to make the official returns of this class of persons within their limits, and that they have consequently lost the benefit of the provision for their instruction which has been generously made by the state. We hope that at the coming session of the Legislature the law will be so amended that any future neglect of the county officers to report as they are required to do, shall involve a penalty.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Several of the county authorities of this state, we are sorry to say, are remiss in attending to the duties prescribed by the laws which from time to time have been enacted by the Legislature in behalf of this unfortunate portion of our population. We are confident they are not aware of the extent of the deprivation they inflict by this neglect, or it would not be our duty to call their attention to the subject. No one who has had the opportunity of witnessing the vast improvement in intellectual capacities and enjoyments conferred by the series of instructions received at the institutions for educating them, which we have an opportunity of estimating from an interesting practical proof before our eyes at the moment we pen this, could ever remain so indifferent, as by neglect to occasion one within their sphere of influence to remain in the night to which all of the family of Mutes were until lately doomed, and from which our legislators have wisely provided means for those of this state to be redeemed. It remains only for the county officers to perform their portion towards accomplishing this humane purpose.

By the act of 1828, chapter 140, it is made the duty of the Levy Courts or County Commissioners of the respective counties, to enquire and report to the Governor by the first Monday of May, annually, the names of all the indigent deaf and dumb white persons, from 12 to 25 years of age, in the respective counties. The Governor is there upon authorized to draw upon the treasurer for a sum not exceeding $3,500 in any one year, for the expenses incident to the travelling to and from, and instructing of such portions at, the Philadelphia Institute, as can be educated for that sum. The law further provides that "each county returning deaf and dumb persons under this act, shall be entitled to have at least one person sent to said institution; but in the event of no return being made from a county, the Governor may select from the counties or cities returning the largest number of such persons, sufficient to make up the number of twenty of such persons, &c." The neglect to make returns has often embarrassed the Executive in the performance of the latter duty, and although a supplementary [illegible] 1833, regulating the detail in the latter case, the neglect of several of the county authorities to report is still manifest, and ought to be obviated.

Emigration to the West, is lamentably rife in all the Southern States. The Norfolk Beacon says:

Hundreds of the best portion of the population of the Old Dominion are rapidly wending their way to the grand emporium of the south, or to the far west. Upwards of thirty or forty of our most promising young men, will, in the short period of one month, bid adieu to our good old borough.

The following is from a Richmond, Indiana, paper, of the 3d instant:—

Emigration to the West.—We have so often mentioned this subject, that we would look on in silence now, if it did not almost exceed belief. The "movers" may find some room, perhaps, in the wide and "far West;" but where upon earth do they all come from? It would seem that the whole East and North had broke loose upon us and were pouring in almost as numerous as the northern hordes that overwhelmed ancient Rome. Certainly, the great thoroughfare which is now constructing through this place, is well denominated "the National Road;" it might be appropriately called even now, the Road of Nations, for we have samples of most of them upon it. A gentleman of this place informs us that he counted in one day this week, *sixty-three* moving wagons crossing the ford below town. The average number would probably be two-thirds of that.

Emigration.—It was but the other day, says an exchange paper, that we extracted an article from the New Orleans Bee, to show the bitter disappointment that too often prevails in the case of young men emigrating to a new country "to seek their fortunes."—A paragraph from the last Raleigh Register, on the same subject, has just met our eyes:

"'Tis better to bear the *ills* we have,
Than to fly to others that we know not of."

It would be well if many persons afflicted with the *mania* of "going to the West," would profit by the lesson contained in the sentiment of the poet. In pursuit often of some imaginary good, men tear themselves from the homes of their fathers, and breaking up all the associations of their happier years, emigrate to a distant land. It is true things may not go on as well with them here as they might wish, but a little patience and rather more industry than have hitherto characterized them, would probably make their "rough places smooth." At least, no one should venture upon so important a step without duly considering the matter in all its bearings, lest regret should come too late. This train of thought has been suggested by the subjoined letter, just received, from a Postmaster in one of the new counties of Tennessee:

"You will please to stop the 'Register' addressed to ——— and ——— at this office. They were brothers, and arrived here only two months ago. On Saturday last, they both sickened and died, and their mortal remains were deposited in the same grave."

The New Orleans Bee of the 2d instant, says, in reference to the crops in Louisiana:

We are pleased to find that the journalists throughout Louisiana do not write so despondingly of the cotton and sugar crops as heretofore; although most of them admit that the produce of the present year will be less than that of last. The favourable state of the weather during the past month augurs well for the sugar crops.

It was rumored a few days ago that a wealthy foreigner had left a legacy of two hundred thousand pounds sterling to the City of Washington, for the purpose of establishing a National University. The Alexandria Gazette asserts the report to be true, and states that the executors of the deceased, have written to the President on the subject, and that probably the matter will be referred to in his message to Congress at the opening of the next session.

From the Elizabeth (N. C.) Herald, 3d inst.

INSURRECTION STIR.—The citizens of our county were thrown into a considerable state of excitement the latter part of last week, in consequence of the discovery of an insurrectionary spirit among our black population. As we understand many exaggerated reports have gone into the adjacent counties, and caused much alarm among the people, it would perhaps be well for us, as caterers for the public, to give as briefly and correctly as we can, the circumstances which led to the arrest and imprisonment of several slaves and free negroes of this county, on Sunday last.

It appears that one of our respectable planters having overheard early on the morning of Saturday last, the women in his kitchen talking, and gained enough from them to induce him to make further enquiries, he afterwards asked a black boy, who was present at the conversation, what it was. He hesitated to answer, but when told he should do so, said it was some good news.—His owner then told him if it was good news, he wanted to hear it, and he must and should tell. He then commenced by saying that next Tuesday night (meaning last Tuesday) was the time the negroes intended to rise, kill the white people and get their freedom—that he had heard the negro men talking about it. This boy was then taken with one or two others he had implicated, and examined separately by two or three gentlemen. The first, after some hesitation, and not without some threats, confessed that an insurrection was talked about—that though no plan had been matured, and no time fixed for its commencement, yet the officers had been selected, and gave their names. Another was then examined, and without any threats being used, corroborated the testimony of the first, and both gave the names of those concerned, all of whom were immediately arrested and committed to jail in this town.

On Monday, a large number of the citizens came in from the county, and a committee of twelve respectable planters was appointed to examine the evidence, which took place at the Court House, and was conducted in a becoming manner, not in the least calculated to alarm or intimidate those who were brought before them, or to extort from them any thing but the truth. The two witnesses who had been previously examined were brought before them and sworn, the nature of the oath being first explained to them; but instead of giving the same evidence they had done when first arrested, they either did not know any thing about it or were unwilling to tell; whether on account of the oath they had taken or from any other cause we cannot say. One of them who appeared to be much alarmed, when asked by one of the committee why he did not tell the same story he had two days before, answered, he said more then than was true. The depositions of two white women were then read by the committee, which stated that they had heard one of the prisoners say to another, that there was a man coming here from the North to set them free, but if he did not do it, they would have their freedom any how.

This is the evidence as we heard it, and been informed by intelligent and respectable gentlemen [illegible] present at the examination which took place when the blacks [illegible] before they were committed to jail [illegible] rested; the committee decided that these negroes should be kept in confinement until Monday next; that those who are free be ordered to leave the state previous to the first of November, and that the owners of the slaves be requested to send them out of the state, which request will be generally complied with [illegible] think it would be prudence in them all to do so; for when we witnessed the excitement in our town on Monday—heard the threats that were made by the whites residing in that part of the country where the affair originated, and saw them supplying themselves with ammunition, we fear the consequences will be dreadful to these deluded wretches, should they be set at liberty; for whatever we or others may think of this unfortunate affair, the respectable portion of our planters are convinced that all is not right—that they are not safe, and that it becomes them to be on the alert and on their guard.

All this may be attributed to the abolitionists. We are satisfied that there would have been none of it, had it not been for their impertinent interference with affairs which do not concern them. We were getting along quietly enough—managing our own affairs in peace, with no dissatisfaction or excitement; but they have thrown their fire brands amongst us; the whole south is in a state of excitement and ferment. They are by their conduct bringing back in this section of the country the same rigidness and severity which existed after the Southampton tragedy. The bonds by which the master holds the slave are drawn more tight; and the free blacks, no matter how good a character they may sustain, scarcely have a resting place by night or day. The innocent suffer with the guilty. This is no fiction—we have drawn a picture to the life.

We would say, then, to those fanatics, who call themselves philanthropists, that if you are really friends to these people, let us and them alone. They have not a greater enemy on earth than you are.

Importation of Abolition Tracts from England.—A case, containing several hundred copies of London Abolition Tracts, has just come through our Custom House, to the Anti Slavery Society, in Nassau street. It was addressed to "E. Wright, Anti-Slavery Office, Nassau street." A portion of these pamphlets consists of copies of "A Letter to Members of Congress of the United States, by an English Clergyman, containing, with additions, a Tract called 'Every man his own property holder'—printed by Whitaker, Bookseller, London." We further learn, that since Dr. Cox sailed for England, last week, several other packages of English Abolition Tracts will be passed through the Custom House, in time to circulate them at Utica, during the sitting of the Convention. Dr. Cox brought them to this country last spring; but from some cause or other, delayed passing them through the Custom House, till his friends have now done it for him.

These tracts all contain matter of the most violent and inflammatory character against the South. They are the outpourings and concentrated essence of the London Abolition Society. It appears also that the British Abolition Society, have furnished not only matter to be circulated and reprinted here, but that funds are also secretly sent over to aid the great effort of abolishing Southern Slavery. We have been informed that the London Society has sent over in bills of exchange, money to the amount of £6,000 sterling, with a promise of £50,000 more, if it be deemed necessary.—*N. York Herald.*

Interesting to Farmers.—Short Wheat, a newly introduced kind of Wheat spoken of with high commendation by a correspondent of the Farmer and Gardener, was, in May, 1834, obtained in New York from a Polish emigrant (who had just then arrived) by a gentleman living in the interior of Pennsylvania. Of this wheat the gentleman just mentioned raised a crop. He praises the grain for its unrivalled beauty, its abundant yield, its great produce of flour, and its capacity to withstand adverse seasons. For all these properties it is highly valued in Poland, from which country it originally comes. The grain, it is further said, is beautifully white, the berry rather short and very plump, (whence it derives its name,) and its weight is 64½ lbs. per bushel.

SALT YOUR CORN.

Mr. Brown, of this vicinity, communicated some information to us, in a conversation recently held with him in regard to the use of salt in corn which is put away in the husks, which may be interesting to the public. He stated that he received last year a quantity of corn, which he had purchased in so wet a state that he was apprehensive that it would spoil. He remembered that it was a common practice in Pennsylvania, when hay was put away somewhat damp, or not fully cured, to sprinkle salt on it, and that such hay generally kept well, and that horses and cattle were very fond of it; he, therefore, concluded to try the experiment on his corn. He accordingly, as his corn was thrown in a pile on a large floor, sprinkled it with salt, using from a half a bushel to a bushel of salt, to five or six hundred bushels of corn. The corn kept well, never became musty, and never had any weevil in it. Mr. B. still had some of his corn when he communicated this information to us; and he stated that the bread which it then made was so sweet and good that it was esteemed preferable to that made of new corn. He also stated that he was not under the necessity of purchasing any fodder for his working oxen last winter, they fed upon the husks of his corn so freely; and he added that they kept in excellent order. Mr. B. was so well pleased with this experiment, that he is putting up all his corn this year in the same manner, using about half a bushel of salt to five hundred bushels of corn, which he thinks, is enough.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Public Education in Europe.—We find in a French paper the following comparative estimate of the extent of education in the different countries of Europe:—

Italy,	one in	45
Poland,	"	80
Gallicia,	"	83
Portugal,	"	84
Spain,	"	346
Russia,	"	954
Switzerland,	"	6
Bavaria and Baden,	"	7
Prussia and Scotland,	"	10
Bohemia,	"	11
Holland,	"	12
Austria Proper,	"	13
Moravia,	"	14
England,	"	16
France,	"	17
Austrian States, exclusive of Austria Proper,	"	18
Venetian provinces,	"	30
Denmark,	"	33

From the Chicago American.

THE INDIANS.

Our town is now crowded with Indians, who have come to receive the last payment stipulated in the treaty of 1833. They present a singularly interesting appearance, and to eastern emigrants, especially, are objects of great curiosity. They display in their dress and manners the wild fancy, uncultivated taste, and native simplicity of the Indian character. Their faces and bodies are painted with grotesque figures of divers colors; gaudy trappings of silver hang upon their breasts or girt their arms; beads and other jewels hang from their ears or noses, or load their necks; quills and feathers, and heads of birds, are woven into their hair; scarlet bands, richly interwoven with beads, from which hang bells and tassels, girt their legs. They traverse the streets on their ponies, caparisoned with feathers and bells, or on foot with spears and daggers, pipes and tomahawks, &c., entertaining the citizens with songs and dances We suppose this is the last general visit we shall receive from them. The exploring party sent out by the Government, accompanied by a deputation of Indians to visit the new country which was given them in exchange for the lands in this region, and to which they will probably be removed in the coming fall, have not yet returned, but will soon be here. The removal of the miserable remnants of these once powerful tribes, is not only the most advantageous to the people of the United States, but also to the Indians themselves, who are now weakened in power, diminished in number, enfeebled in constitution, and depraved in morals by their proximity to the white people. Those tribes now west of the Lakes, were the fierce nations which inhabited the peninsula of Michigan. The warlike deeds and shrewd stratagems of Pontiac, the great Ottowa chief, are a part of the history of this country. His assassination by the Illinois Indians was the cause of the introduction of the Ottowas and Pottawattomies into this region, who pursued the murderers of Pontiac almost to utter extermination. The destruction of a great number of them upon "*Starved Rock*," at Utica, is an account well known to all. The Illinois Indians were pursued until they took refuge upon the top of this rock, which is 150 feet high, standing on the banks of the Illinois river, and were besieged by their fierce pursuers until they were *starved to death*, and for many years after their uncoffined bones whitened the summit of the rock. But these powerful tribes are following the Illinois, the Peorias, the Kickapoos, the Kaskaskias, &c., who now scarcely retain their identity as separate tribes. A removal beyond the Mississippi is doubtless the true policy for them. They will not be reclaimed from the Indian customs so long as there are hunting grounds unsubdued. The march of civilization and improvement towards the west, brings blasting and mildew upon them.—They do not acquire the knowledge of the white man, but adopt his vices without imitating his virtues. While we triumph in our own prosperity, and look with warm hopes to the future, we have the melancholy example before our eyes of the increased degradation and destruction of a mighty people. We know that our success is their fall. And however ardently we may desire their improvement, we find that the Indian character has in the main thwarted all efforts for its elevation. They possess a propensity for savage life which will not harmonize with the existence of civil institutions; and though many efforts have been made to Christianize them, by teaching them the truth of Christianity, yet these labors cannot be said to be generally successful. And judging from the history of the last three hundred years, we may suppose they will continue to retire before the progress of enlightened improvement, to the last thicket, and when worsted there—will find their grave.

Artificial Stone Coffins.—Notice has been taken at various times in this paper and others, of the successful use of a composition or cement as a substitute for stone and marble, in the construction of cisterns, aqueducts, water pipes, baths, &c. A substance of analogous quality has been invented by Mr. John White, of Syracuse, peculiarly applicable to the making of coffins, which will combine the advantages of preservation from decay and security against violation of the grave, or at least, of making such violation fruitless, as it will be impossible to remove a body from one of these coffins without breaking it to pieces. The coffin being made in one entire piece, the lid, which is also in one piece, is laid on, after the body has been placed within, and fastened with a coating or thickness of the same cement, which soon hardens and indissolubly unites them. Previous to this, however, the air may easily be exhausted, and thus prevent the mortal remains from knowing corruption.

The cement when indurated is very hard and solid, and may be stained and polished to resemble mahogany or any other beautiful wood. Specimens will be exhibited at the approaching fair of the American Institute. Mr. White informs us that the cost of an artificial marble coffin will not exceed that of one made of rich mahogany.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The principal occupation I have had during the day, except that of walking of course, was in studying the Yorkshire dialect, but this is a difficult undertaking, for even this dialect has dialects of its own—and when I could learn a word, ten miles further it might be out of use. This was worse than it was anciently in the states of Greece, though I don't mean to say these are Grecian states. The fact is, our Choctaw and Cherokee Indians speak about as comprehensible English as these people do. I have been quite as much at home among the Creeks. And yet Englishmen come over to our country, where the great mass of the people speak far better English than the mass do in England, and then ridicule some Yankee and western peculiarities, stamping them as the conversational language of all the nation! Why, the fact is, if you go one hundred and fifty miles from London, you are just about as well off on the score of language in Sweden or in Holland as in England. About here, and in Lancashire and Westmoreland, I know not how many different dialects there are. I will give you specimens by and by. If you go into Scotland, Scotch thickens upon you. If you push to the Highlands, it is almost all Gaelic. If you cross to Ireland, then comes the wild Irish. If you go back toward the capital, Welsh meets you again—aye, in the very emporium, at the very court city, in London itself, there is a cockney dialect, which, if it is understandable, (there ought to be such a word, if there is not,) only amuses you the more for understanding it at all. Now, these people, who don't speak English at home, come over to us, and ridicule our English, when they can travel three thousand miles in America, and never meet an American whom they cannot readily understand, unless he be of French, German, or other foreign extraction. Isn't it one of the funniest ideas in the world?

A well-educated Englishman is a *foreigner*, in one sense, in about two thirds of his own little *Great* Britain—and hence, perhaps, his sensitiveness in the matter of words.—"*Wha*," says a Yorkshireman, opening his mouth at the Englishman's well turned periods, in perfect stupidity—"*wha*," he repeats, and when he can't understand, adds, with a shake of the head, "*Ah's nea school ard*," I am no scholar—"*Ah's boon t' toon*," I am bound to town, says another—"*Seea Ah'll gang wi' ye*," so I'll go with you. And then if you ask how far, you may find it to be "*aboon a mahle an' a hawl, nobbut*," (only.) H is always Y, as *yeats* for *heats*, and *yot* for *hot*. No wonder, then, that when the poor Yorkshire girl went to London, she had reason for giving the following account of it, when asked how she liked it—"Marry, sur, Ah like nowther egg nor shell on't. They're sic a set o'fowk as E niver seed wi' my een. They laugh an' fleer at a body like onny thing. A went nobbut t'other day t' t' beeaker's shop, for a leeaf o' bread, an' they fell a' giggling at mah, as if Ah'd been yan (one) o' t' grittist gawrisons (fools) i' t' warld." Now, if I were to write after the manner of the Hamiltons, I should set this down as a specimen of good society English. And there is not in it one word of exaggeration; for nine-tenths of the peasantry of Yorkshire, talk in this or a worse manner, and it is indeed surprising—well illustrating, however, the difference between the locomotive propensities of our countrymen and the English—that such a language can be kept up in the heart of a country! How far the educated men of England surpass ours, who really deserve that word *educated*, I shall show some day or other, when I look more at their Parliamentary orators.

One thing is very observable, that the English do much more in conversation to corrupt the language than the Americans do, by a more hurried manner of enunciation—by biting off and eating up the tails of syllables and words—and by a dandy mode of jerking them out;—witness the House of Commons *passim*—and a hundred streets and places which have been mutilated, such as *Covent* Garden for *Convent* Garden—and *Charing* Cross, which though now called Charing Cross, fifty years hence will be *Chair* Cross in the mouths of every body, for the whole population of London are engaged at the present time in eating up that poor word. The English are so very remarkable for this ravenousness in devouring syllables, that it is a common remark of the French, that they always understand them with difficulty, whereas an American is understood with much more ease.—*Brooks' Letters.*

JAMES RUMSEY, OF CECIL COUNTY,
The Inventor of Steam Boat[illegible]

An article publi[illegible] more A[illegible] ha[illegible] that James Rumsey was the inventor of steam boat navigation. They are now in my possession, and will be made public at a proper time, if necessary. In the month of December, 1787, Mr. Rumsey made the first experiment of propelling a boat by steam, at Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, Washington's favorite river, *against the stream*. On the first trial, he went three miles an hour; on the second, four miles. He also made a like experiment at Philadelphia, against the tide, and his boat went with considerable velocity against the rapid tide of the Delaware, opposite the wharves. Finding that he could not raise funds in his own country, adequate to an experiment on a large scale, he went to England, built a boat, and made his essay on the Thames, in the presence of the Philosophical Society of London, and a large concourse of people. Owing to a small defect in the machinery, which he perceived, and had no doubt of immediately remedying, he appointed another day for the trial, when a large multitude of people assembled to witness it. But alas! Rumsey was no more. He fell from his chair in an apoplectic fit, and immediately expired.—This took place in the year 1790; and he was, by the visitation of Providence, deprived of the honor and rewards due to the most useful and interesting discovery that has succeeded since the creation of the world. Mr. Fulton was in England, at that time, intimate with Rumsey, and had access to his papers and the boat built by him. All the world knows how he perfected the first discovery by Rumsey, indeed, without an adequate reward.

It is said that Rumsey's family resided, at the time of his death, near Shepherdstown, in Virginia; and that some of his descendants removed to South Carolina.

Editors of papers in the District of Columbia, and throughout the United States, particularly in the Southern and Western, friendly to departed and unrewarded merit, are respectfully requested to insert the above. Should any of the descendants of James Rumsey be now living, by applying to me in person, or by letters, post paid, they or any one of them may hear of something greatly to their advantage.

JAMES JOHNSON,
Lombard street, Baltimore.

October 1, 1835.

A Paris correspondent of a London whig paper describes, as follows, the present royal family of France, the best altogether, the king included, that France ever possessed:

"If I were a courtier, or had any thing to gain by eulogising the royal family, their conduct all through life would supply to me materials for that which the world in general would consider fulsome flattery, yet which would be nothing more than a plain statement of facts. The best wife, the best mother, the most pious christian, the most benevolent and charitable woman on the continent of Europe, is the consort of Louis Philippe, who is himself one of the most exemplary husbands and fathers in existence. Of their eight children, long as I have been in France, and mixing much more with the political opponents of his majesty than with his partizans or admirers, I solemnly declare that of any individual of them I have never heard a single word of complaint, while I heard much to produce admiration and respect. They are proverbially dutiful, amiable, mild, modest, humble—such, in fact, as good and excellent parents in private life are sometimes blessed with. Yet such is the family menaced, it is feared, with misfortunes, or destined to suffer from anxiety and constant apprehension."

Capture of the last native inhabitants of Van Dieman's Land.—We have been favored with the following highly interesting extract of a letter from Lauceston, Van Dieman's Land, dated the 31st January, 1835.

"I am just returned from seeing a very interesting, but melancholy sight, the last of the unfortunate inhabitants of this island—the remainder of those few unhappy savages who so long kept us in terror. They were taken a few days since to the westward, and consist of three women, one man, and some little children called piccaninies. One of the party, an old woman, spoke pretty good English, having probably learned it some years ago among the stock keepers. They inform us that they are the last of their tribe, once 500 strong, which was long dreaded under the name of the Big River tribe. They say that, by innumerable affrays with the white men, they were at last reduced to three men, exclusive of women and piccaninies, and that a few months since, they were suddenly surprised, and two of the men were killed; that they wandered all over the island for the purpose of joining some other tribe, feeling themselves too weak to exist, and under constant dread that the remaining man would be killed, and the rest, who, it appears, could not get food for themselves, starved. They wandered over the island in every direction, but found no traces of black men; they began to despond, and led a miserable existence, feeling themselves to be the last natives in the whole island, and that the white men had rooted them out. It makes my heart bleed to think it, but they acknowledged having killed a great many white men, and said they were very glad when they were taken. We had long believed the natives were nearly, if not extinct; and h[illegible]

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1835.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday next.

Pennsylvania.—The counties heard from, give (for Governor) Ritner 81169, Wolf 52133, Muhlenberg 33609. Ritner's majority now over Wolf, therefore, is 29036, and over Muhlenberg 47560; while the votes respectively both the latter exceed his poll only [illegible]. The eleven counties yet unheard from, in 1832, gave for Ritner 7290 votes and for Wolf 11882. Ritner, of course, is elected by a large majority.

The Hon. Hugh L. White has been *unanimously* re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Tennessee.

The Treasury.—It is stated that there will be at least fifteen millions of dollars remaining in the treasury of the United States, after paying the expenses of the government for the current year.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Louis, on th 7th inst.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Orpheus, from Liverpool, the New York Commercial Advertiser has received London papers of the 15th ultimo, and Liverpool of the 16th.

The corporation reform bill has passed, as amended in the House of Lords, the Commons having acceded to the amendments at the recommendation of Lord John Russell.

The Irish tithe bill was read a third time and passed by the House of Lords. The Royal assent was given to both bills, by commission, on the 9th of September.

Parliament was prorogued on the 10th of Sept.

The Orange Lodges excite increased attention. Some astounding developments are said to have been made in reference to them.

France.—The bill to restrict the freedom of the French press, passed the Chamber of Peers on the 6th September, by a majority of 101 to 20. Orders have been sent to the ports of France *not* to carry into effect the reductions in the army, required by the votes of the Chamber of Deputies; and all furloughs have been withdrawn. Two reasons are assigned for this proceeding: one is that the result of the deliberations of the northern powers at Kalisch is quite uncertain, and that it is necessary to be prepared for an aggressive policy; the other, that the unsettled state of Spain renders it imprudent to diminish the military force of France.

A batch of thirty new peers was created by the king of France immediately after the law of the press. They appear to have been selected from among all parties.

Other intended attempts upon the king's life continued to be spoken of.

It is not Paganini, the violinist, who is dead, but his brother.

The law for abolishing the liberty of the press has already extinguished several political publications in Paris. The Figaro may be numbered among its earliest victims. That publication is now no more; and its fate has been shared by a variety of publications in the same style, but of greatly inferior merit. It is supposed that in the course of a week, the new bill will have strangled above a hundred political journals, besides those published in the department of the Seine. The state of things is no longer regarded with indifference by the people. In Paris, the populace begin to appear moody and discontented, to a degree very unusual with the citizens of that light-hearted capital. A storm is gathering in France. The King knows this, and is reported to place great reliance on the firmness of the army, which he is strengthening by every means in his power.

Spain.—A serious engagement took place near Estelle, between the Carlists commanded by Don Carlos and the Queen's troops under General Cordova—the accounts, of course, are flatly contradictory. The Carlists, however, had retired from before Bilboa.

The insurrectionary movements continued to increase.

Turkey.—Intelligence from Constantinople to the 10th August, states that the plague was making fearful ravages in that city.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES,
(NEAR BALTIMORE.)

First Day, October 19.—For the great sweepstake; $1000 entrance, h. f.; 3 mile heats—Three subscribers, but two started, viz: Mr. John E. Dorsey's b. c. *Mazeppa*, by Hotspur, and Col. W. R. Johnson's bl. h. *Shark*, by Eclipse—won by the former in 2 heats. Time, 5m. 56s. and 6m. 3s.

Second Day. First Race—Stallion stakes for 3 years old, $500 entrance, h. f., 2 mile heats, 7 subscribers, 4 started, viz:

A. Robinson's br f by Mons. Tonson,	1	1
W. R. Johnson's gr c Daniel, by Medley	3	2
[illegible] Biddle, by Timoleon	2	3
[illegible] Chickahominy	4	4

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