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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.



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VOLUME VI—NUMBER 19.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1849.

Mr. Loring: I send you below a copy of a document—the perusal of which must afford interest and pleasure to every genuine lover of the Old North State. As a mere matter of State history; it is not devoid of interest—but it lays a still stronger claim on our regard, on account of the important developments it makes in relation to our mineral wealth. Are we not now in the way of realizing the prediction of this author, that the region of the coal fields and iron ore on Deep River in Chatham County, may become “the Sheffield of North Carolina and perhaps of the Southern Provinces.”

I was unable to find, with the aid of our excellent and accommodating Secretary of State, whether Mr. Milles’ recommendation were acted upon, though I am satisfied that they were to some extent. For let us bear in mind that Mr. Milles must have addressed himself to the royal Council, and that soon thereafter North Carolina with the other Provinces declared her independence and framed her Constitution. The property of the mines and the king in this State, was therefore generally confiscated; and I find in the Journal of the Board of war the following resolution, passed on the 18th of September 1780: “As the General Assembly have suspended the operation of the confiscation Act until the next session, the Board are of opinion that the negroes lately employed at Wilcox’s Iron works, being confiscated property should be returned to that place and there employed again in the public service about the Iron Factory so essentially necessary at present.”

“The Commissioners of confiscated property are hereby required to return to the said works all of said negroes, to be employed by Mr. John Wilcox at the same place for the purpose aforesaid.”

In the same Journal is the following entry of a later date. “Sunday 5th Nov. 1780.”

Received a letter from John Wilcox on the subject of Iron—filed No. 74.” This letter we were unable to find. The Board of War was at that time sitting in Hillsboro, and was composed of Alex^r. Martin, John Penn, and Orondates Davis.

They seem to have had a general control of all matters pertaining to the management of the war in this State. In conclusion, I think it proper to state that I am indebted to the kindness of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, for a knowledge of the existence of this document, and for directions where to find it. Yours, &c.

To the President and Members of the Honorable Provincial Council of North Carolina.

Gentlemen:—At the request of Mr. Thomas Person, I lately rode out to Mr. John Wilcox’s Forge and Bloomery on Deep River, in Chatham County, and to his Furnace on Tick Creek, in same County. His Bloomery and Forge are of present use to the inhabitants of that and the neighboring Counties, they supply them with a considerable quantity of bar iron of a middling good quality. The quantity and quality will be enlarged and improved as soon as he can make it from pig metal, which always affords better bar iron than can be produced from a Bloomery, as it is better refined in the furnace than it can be in the latter.

The Furnace is built on a creek about ten miles from the Forge, and appears to be well constructed, and capacious enough to contain a sufficient quantity of metal to cast a cannon of a ton weight at least, which, if I rightly remember, is about the weight of a nine pounder. I am of opinion, from the appearance of the streams that are to furnish it with water that it will be able to work nine months in the year, if no more. When I saw it had been dry weather for a considerable time, which was visible from the adjacent fields. There is an almost inexhaustible stock of wood for coals and building, or what is called vacant land—five thousand acres of which ought to be cleared as soon the land office is opened for the use of the work, that it may not be in the power of an individual to distress a work of so much utility to the community. I carefully examined the prospect of ore, and it appears to me to be sufficient for ages, and to appearance extremely rich in metal. (Here follows a statement of the distance of this region from Cheraw, Cross Creek, Hillsboro, &c.) Mr. Milles then proceeds, thus:—“It now honors me to give an account to your Honors of the interest I have procured for the country, in this valuable work. Of the money granted at Halifax for the purpose of hiring or buying iron works, for the use of the Province, I ventured to recommend Mr. Ambrose Ramsey, one of the Commissioners, who was with me, to advance to Mr. John Wilcox, two hundred and fifty pounds, on the following terms, &c. That he, the said John Wilcox and Wm. England, his partner in the Furnace, do execute a deed of trust for the said Furnace, to Martin Fifer, Ambrose Ramsey, and Thomas Person, Commissioners of iron works, for the use of the Province, which deed is to be looked upon not only as security for the two hundred and fifty pounds then advanced, but also for such further sum or sums, as it may be found necessary to furnish him with in future, for the purpose of rendering the said Furnace more complete. Besides this, I recommended to Mr. Ramsey to take a bond from the Commissioners and their successors to the sum of two thousand pounds, conditioned, that they use the utmost expedition in finishing the said Furnace and get-

ting it in blast; and that they furnish therefrom, to the Founder or Founders that shall by the said Commissioners be sent to that work, such quantities of melting metal as they shall want for the casting of cannon, mortars, shells and balls, for the use of the country, and this for the space and during the term of two years; in which time I apprehend our country may be supplied with an abundance of those articles so eminently useful for the defence of it.

Thus, Gentlemen, I hope it will appear to you that I have contrived to answer all the laudable intentions of the Congress, in their Resolve relative to iron works being procured for the use of the public service, without entangling them or their Commissioners in such a multiplicity of business, as they would have found bursting in upon them, had they been made the temporary or perpetual property of the public. (Here follows a recommendation, to send to Philadelphia or some other northern colony for experienced Founders and for the materials, moulds, pattern, &c.)

The report then proceeds thus; “Gentlemen, I have already informed you that the Furnace appears to me to be a good one, that I have reason to believe there will be a sufficiency of water, and there are wood and ore in profusion.

I must now inform you that on the north side of Deep River, and I believe not half a mile from the Forge, there is a Pit Coal, and from what appears on the surface, such as is very good; so that there is sufficient reason to believe, were it dug for, great quantities might be raised. Stone, for various uses, abounds there. Hearth stones, for iron works, are also to be got there, and such as appears to be very good. Grindstones of various degrees of fineness, are, and may be cut there. Upon the whole, nature has poured out with a bountiful hand on that part of our country, every thing necessary for the establishment of an extensive Iron Manufactory. An additional advantage there two, is its being situated in the midst of a provision country. Its convenience to trade I have already mentioned, (“in the part giving its distance to Cheraw, &c.”) from all which, I flatter myself, I shall be doing good to this Province, and perhaps to her neighbors. While I am recommending these things to your notice, I beg leave to say that if a Slitting and Rolling Mill, and a Steel Furnace were to be speedily erected at or near the place I have been describing, they could not fail of producing the greatest advantages to this Province.

The first would enable us to furnish nails, in particular, as cheap as they can be bought in Britain. The second would enable us to produce for market every thing made from iron, such as locks, boxes, &c., &c.; and the Steel Furnace would enable us to furnish weapons of defence, and every kind of edged tools for artificers and husbandmen.

Gentlemen I am convinced that that place or some other in its neighborhood from the great abundance of materials that nature has there so plentifully bestowed, might in a few years be made the Sheffield of North Carolina, and perhaps of the Southern Provinces, and it will be a great means of rendering us more extensively independent; or while we purchase from foreign markets those articles so absolutely necessary to us, we may truly be said to be, in some degree dependant upon the Kingdom, or State from which we receive them. If these things strike your minds with the same force they do mine, and if improvements for the benefit of our country, are objects that properly fall within the verge of your powers, you will I doubt not fall on such measures as will be most likely to produce the salutary effect. As a person must be sent to the Northward to procure a founder for carrying on the casting business—perhaps, you may think proper to give him instructions to procure persons acquainted with the method of erecting such works, with workmen to work in them.

If you should think such affairs do not come under your cognizance, perhaps you may think proper to mention them to the Assembled Representatives of the Province, next November where they may probably be taken into consideration—Should the whole be disregarded, I can be deprived of the inward satisfaction of having pointed out, what to me appears pregnant with public advantage.

I am Gentlemen, your most Obedient Servant,
SAMUEL MILLES.

July 3d, 1776.

Disturbance among the Jews.—The Jews of Israelites of St. Louis have had quite a disturbance among themselves, and an appeal is made to the arm of the law to settle their difficulties. The Republican says:

As usual there are two parties—one contending for a strict observance of the form and ceremonial of the Jewish worship, and absolute conformity to all the requisitions of their creed; and the other, desiring as much license as possible, both in the matter of eating prohibited meat at coffee-houses, and in keeping their store and places of business open on Saturday. The one party are inclined to carry out the strict doctrines of their faith; the others are indifferent about this matter, and hence the strife which has arisen in the synagogue.

GRAND RAILROAD CONVENTION.
It has been proposed to hold a National Convention in St. Louis, on the third Monday of October, of those friendly to an extension of a railway and telegraph from the Mississippi to the Pacific. An address has been published by “the people of St. Louis to the people of the United States,” from which we make following extract:

“Let us (says the committee) contrast briefly the consequences of erecting this road, with those which would follow a failure to make it. Were it completed, the first car that should rumble over the Stony mountains in its fiery course across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would send a new sensation thro’ the world. Britannia, Empress of the Sea, losing much of her pretension upon her great marine employed in the India trade, would feel that the foundations of that supremacy were about to crumble, while from the icy Cape, to the fair islands of the South Pacific, and along the eastern shores and islands of Asia and Australasia, and throughout all the terra firma of the Pacific seas, would be awakened a new spirit, ideas of a new destiny, and feelings of a new attraction. The eyes of those nations would be drawn to the new lights which will illuminate the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, nor would their gaze be turned until their regenerated merchant vessels, moored in American harbors, should have exchanged their costly burdens for the substantial products of the United States.

“Attracted to the great eastern station of the continental road, as steel to the magnet, a freight would roll down upon the States of the Union, such as the India companies never saw, embracing the furs of the North, the drugs and spices of the South, the teas, silks, and crapes of China, the cashmeres of Thibet, the diamonds of India and borneo, the various products of the Japan Islands, Manchooria, Australasia, and Polynesia, the results of the whale fishery, the gold, silver, quicksilver, jewels, and precious stones of California, and the innumerable and unimaginable elements of commerce which would be brought into life from the depths of the sea, and from new and unexplored regions, by the enterprise and ingenuity of our countrymen. These elements would be distributed throughout the Union, giving a new impulse to population, to trade, to industry, to art, and to all the employments of our people. Our surplus meat and bread, cotton goods, hemp and cordage, lard, leather, and hardware, and other products, would find a new, large, and increasing market in return; while the bible, the printing press, the ballot-box, and the steam engine, would receive a welcome passage into vast and unregenerated fields, where their magic powers and blessed influences are greatly needed.

“But, on the other hand, if we fail to make this road, and California and Oregon remain without any practicable or convenient connexion with the old States of the Union, who can doubt that a new Republic will grow up on the shores of the Pacific, which would perhaps become independent of the Union, and obtain a supremacy of their own upon an ocean favorable to steam navigation, and the very home of the trade with Asia. The whale fishery, the present American trade with China, the Pacific islands, and the Northwest coast, would be shared, if not monopolized, by the new Republic. The central authority would find their power over a people so remote to be feeble and insufficient. With great mineral wealth in their possession, with a trade before them which has been the cynosure of commercial nations during the whole christian era, and the experience and energy of the race whence they derive their origin, who can doubt their future power and progress in complete independence of all other nations?”

“The true policy of our Government and country, therefore, in reference to this subject, is apparent. The great importance and absolute necessity of this communication across the continent, by railway and telegraph, must be appreciated. We confidently trust that it will be carried out by national means and authority, as one of the most powerful auxiliaries to the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and to the mission of our country in promoting and extending the influence of the noble cause of civil and religious liberty, civilization, and humanity.”

The address concludes with a cordial invitation to the people of all sections to send delegates. The committee desire “to have them from the mountains and from the plains, from the cities and from the country, from the hills of New England and from the savannas of Georgia; that they will come to us from the North and the South, from the East, and even from the West, pouring in upon us by all the numerous avenues of conveyance which converge at this point, so that the hospitality of St. Louis shall rejoice in the fullest exercise and enjoyment of its means; and that a quickening voice may go forth from the assembled mass that

that shall give to the great measure of American progress assurance of its triumph.”

The President among the People.—There is no doubt that, despite all the Locofoco papers say to the contrary, the popularity of President Taylor will be much increased in the course of his present tour through the Northern and Eastern States. He is every where enthusiastically received, and the plain, simple Republican manners of the Old Chief endear him to the hearts of the People.

Did we have no evidence of this fact, we should be convinced of from the course pursued by the “Union” since the President started on his tour. The defunct Organ has been unceasing in its attacks upon him. It has heaped upon him abuse and ridicule without stint. It commenced by declaring that the President’s reception at Baltimore was a tame affair—that it lacked enthusiasm; that although a considerable crowd was assembled to welcome him, yet there was little or no enthusiasm manifested, and the crowd was assembled more from curiosity than from any desire to greet Gen. Taylor.

Gen. Taylor’s speeches, which he is compelled to make wherever he sojourns, next come in for a share of the Union’s ridicule.—At almost every place where the President is called on to address the People, some correspondent of the Union is found to give what is called a correct report of the speech, which the Union gladly publishes as evidence that Gen. Taylor is no speech-maker, and consequently is totally unfit for the office of President of the United States. In these reported speeches, Gen. Taylor is made to utter the most absurd and ridiculous nonsense, and the writers endeavor to make him out to be little better than a senseless ignoramus.

This is the course which the Union and its followers pursue in regard to one whom the People have thought proper to elevate to the highest office in their gift. It is the course of the organs of the party which have always professed such a high opinion of the wisdom and intelligence and “discriminating judgement” of the People,—which profess such a high regard for our free institutions; in that they debar no man from attaining to the highest office. Now that the People have chosen a ruler contrary to the wishes of these “elite” Democrats, they seek to heap upon him odium and ridicule, and by consequence thus ridicule and insult the People themselves.

The Cuba Expedition.—It is stated, says the Baltimore Sun, that a party of recruits, for the Cuba or Sierra Madre expedition, left this city a few days ago for N. Y. rendezvous, under a former officer of the Col. Hughes Mexican regiment.—The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial has also seen a letter, directed to the Lt. Colonel of the expedition in that city, which stated there was \$250,000 in a bank at New Orleans for its object. The New York Post, of Wednesday, says of the nightly meetings in that city:

One of the gentlemen who is foremost in guiding the proceedings in these meetings is very well known at Washington, where his father holds a prominent position, and the gentleman himself has been, within a year, a United States Consul in one of the Islands of the West Indies; a post which, it is commonly reported, he resigned in order to engage in this enterprise.

At the last meeting, on Monday evening, he stated, as one of the leaders of the projected expedition, that those who had signed the engagement to take part in it, might consider their pay had commenced the week previous, and that all things would be prepared for their departure in the course of the present week. He said that the expedition was to be one of danger and hardship; that after a long sea voyage the adventurers would have to contend with a people nearly as savage and much more cunning and treacherous than Indians, &c., &c. How many had signed the articles of agreement our informant did not ascertain.

OUR PROGRESS IN N. CAROLINA.

The Proceedings of the last Session of the Grand Division have just been printed and distributed among the different Subordinate Divisions, and the Tabular Report of the Grand Scribe for the last Quarter, appended thereto, represents an unparalleled increase in this State, in the 43 Divisions from which Returns had been received. At that Session, 56 Divisions were reported as Chartered—now there are 67, and the cry is “still they come”—and we hope the Applications for Charters will continue to come, until our good old Commonwealth is gemmed all over with these rich jewels of her fair fame.—Less than a year ago, there were only 13 Divisions in the State, with a membership of some 400—now 66 flourishing Divisions exist, with perhaps 3000 members. For most of the Applications that have been recently sent up have not been satisfied with only the required number of 8 signers, but they have ranged from 15 to 28 signers—all good men and true, and many of them, the first and most influential men in their respective Counties.—Our membership extends now from Beaufort to Cherokee, and our course is still onward and upward—and will know no diminution while King Alcohol has a fort to storm, or there is one poor inebriate to rescue from the “power of the all-pervading destroyer.” Push on the column, then; and let the bold and vigorous at-

tack be made upon the Citadel of the Prince of Darkness, and the day will be ours.—*Spirit of the Age.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamer Caledonia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th, arrived at Halifax, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, and at Boston on Friday afternoon. We give the following summary of her intelligence. The commercial news, it will be seen from the circular of Brown, Shipley & Co., is very important:

The Caledonia passed the Europa in the channel, which probably reached Liverpool on the night of the 19th.

The steamship Washington, Capt. Floyd, arrived at Southampton on the 14th from Bremen, for New York. She left Bremerhaven on Saturday, the 11th inst., and encountered a tremendous gale from the south-west nearly the whole time of her passage.

The Washington has on board 200 tons of merchandise, and nearly 200 passengers. She was to leave for New York on Monday, the 20th of August.

The Washington brought intelligence of the actual departure of the Danish blockading squadron, and the withdrawal of the cruising vessels of Helsingland, which have departed for Copenhagen, permitting free ingress and egress to the respective ports. Numbers of merchant vessels had entered the Western, and commerce was resuming activity.

The American frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Partridge, had left Bremerhaven for a cruise in the Baltic.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.
LONDON, AUGUST 17, 1849.

Hungary is now almost the only topic, and although we are still without definite intelligence as to the actual position and fate of the main bodies of the respective armies, the vigilance of the French artillerymen to keep it safe. From France the accounts speak only of new taxes and of universal prosecutions against all who breathe a word in favor of republicanism. At home the dull season has set in with more than ordinary intensity, and the food for the papers is the progress of the Queen through Ireland and Scotland.

HUNGARY.—The news by the last packet, of the sortie of the Comon Garrison and their expulsion of the Austrians from Raab, far from being exaggerated, turns out to be of more weight than at first supposed.—A more vigorous feat was perhaps never recorded in any previous war, and the damage it has inflicted on the Imperialists, both morally and physically, becomes more and more apparent every day. Had the affair taken place in the interior of the country it could have been hailed as a triumph, and the Austrians are in consequence of our news direct from Hungary, and those who utter an unfavorable syllable in Austria are forthwith shot; but occurring so near the capital concealment was impossible. It appears that all the artillery of the Austrian division which was encountered was either spiked or carried off to Comora; that 40,000 cwt. of copper mines, 50,000 cwt. of iron, 100,000 cwt. of flour, five vessels laden with corn, 17 cwt. of gunpowder, and in short all the reserved material of the entire force, fell into the hands of the Hungarians.

In addition to the clothing seized at Raab, it is confessed also that a Russian convoy was intercepted with 30,000 suits of regimentals. The account of between two and three thousand head of cattle and immense amount of stores having been taken off is likewise confirmed, while the number of Russian and Austrian troops slain and captured is known to have been extremely large. Meanwhile, it is now certain that the Hungarians are in continued possession of Raab, while it is rumored that the Austrians have been completely driven from occupied Pesth. The mails from both places are long overdue at Vienna, and it is therefore certain that the communication has been cut off. Under these circumstances nothing can be heard of the actual state of affairs in the interior of Austria, and the faithful system which there are strong reports of a pitched battle in the South, in which the Russian general Paskievitch has been totally defeated. His last bulletin received at Vienna was not made public.

ROME.—At Rome the installation of the three Cardinals as the representatives of the Pope, was immediately followed by an abusive manifesto from them, against “anarchy” and the “shameful acts performed by demagogues without reputation or character,” but in which they have absolutely no ground in question was wholly omitted. The clergy, it is said, are now openly threatening revenge for all their past mortification, and the three Cardinals are giving every indication that they shall not be disappointed. All was promulgated during the existence of the Republic have been cancelled, and the frightful system which previously prevailed has been restored in all its force.—Every official appointed by the republic has been discharged, and the paper money issued during that time has been disavowed to the extent of 35 per cent. All these proceedings have been taken without the formation of any Ministry, and such was the feeling with which they were received that the French, in order to keep down the people, were compelled to place artillery in the streets, and to have the gunners ready with lighted matches. Another story also, which but for the efficient measures of the soldiers of the French republic would have caused the “very stones of Rome to rise and mutiny,” has been the re-establishment of the Inquisition.

Dr. Achilli, an eminent Italian theologian, a man who has never meddled with politics, but who has been for five years an avowed Protestant, was one of its first victims. He was arrested on the night of the 30th of July, by three men in plain clothes, and is now in one of the secret cells of the Holy Office. This case, which has only just transpired, promises to excite an extraordinary feeling among all the religious bodies in England. Doubtless when Gen. Oudinot discovers that it cannot be veiled in secrecy, the Ministers of Louis Napoleon will attempt to remedy the “mistake.” But how many are doomed to follow Dr. Achilli, of whose fate no mention will ever afterward be made?

Gen. Oudinot has left Rome for Gaeta, whence he will return to Paris to be idolized for having maintained the “honor of France.” It is alleged that he will be elevated to the rank of marshal.

The accounts regarding Garibaldi are that, with his wife and about 20 followers, he has made good his landing near Venice. A monk, who had acted as his chaplain, and who had exercised a powerful influence in favor of the Republic, fell into the hands of the Austrians, and has of course been executed. Hundreds of the best have been captured and will, it may be presumed, share the same remorseless fate.

The Venetians are said to have obtained abundant supplies from a flotilla which triumphantly reached the city after repelling an attack by the Austrians’ fleet. The Austrian land forces, it is said, have again failed in all their efforts to capture the place by assault, and their ranks have been swept by disease.

FRANCE.—In the French Assembly, Pierre Bonaparte at a recent sitting turned round and struck a member, an old man named Gastier, a violent blow in the face in consequence of his exclaiming “that is true,” during the reading of a paper in which reproaches against the President of the republic were followed by the question “Has he not his 600,000 francs a year to spend?” The case is to come on before the Palace Court, but with the universal horror against republics it may be feared that M. Gastier will meet with little justice.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.—The visit of the Queen to Ireland was characterized by nothing but joyous demonstrations, and in taking her departure, she announced that the Prince of Wales was to receive the title of Earl of Dublin. She is now in Scotland, and has passed through Glasgow and Perth, where her progress has also been welcomed with universal joy. She has not, however, on the present occasion, been favored with the fine weather which, in connection with her excursions, had hitherto been almost proverbial.

An announcement has been made in the Monitor of an exclusive authorization having been granted to a Mr. Brett to establish a telegraphic communication across the channel, from Boulogne and Calais to Dover. The privilege is to continue for 10 years from Sept. 1850.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 17th 1849.

The accounts by the last Steamer is still more unpromising; prospects for the American growing Cotton crop have produced increased speculative excitement in our market, and a further advance of 3d per lb. in price.—The business has been large, and though the demand has not been quite so brisk yesterday and to-day, the market is steady at the above advance; the quotations being 54d for fair Upland, 53d for fair Mobile, 53 for fair Orleans, and 54d a 54d for middling qualities. The transactions for the week amount to 52,100 bales. The import of Cotton into Liverpool since 1st January now amounts to 1,473,000 bales, of which 1,254,000 is from the United States, being an increase of 310,000 bales on the total supply, and 246,000 of American over last season to same period.

The progress of the harvest has been more or less interrupted by a week of unsettled weather, which, however, is not thought to have done any injury of moment to the crops, and consequently produced no amendment in the markets for Wheat and Flour. Prime sound parcels of American Flour, 23s 6d a 25s, while inferior un-expected is difficult to sell at 18s 6d a 20s per bbl.; American Wheat 5s 6d a 7s per 70 lbs. Indian Corn, on the other hand, has advanced about 3s per quarter, the late extreme depression having brought increased demand from Ireland with some speculation; a 20s a 20s in 27s a 28s per quarter for yellow, and 26s a 29s for white. There are still reports of the appearance of pest at the growing Potato crops in some localities, but as yet very impartial and unimportant.

Yours, respectfully,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.
Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FROM BARINGS’ CIRCULAR.
LONDON, Friday, Aug. 1, 1849.

IRON.—We still have to report a very firm market and less inclination on the part of masters to take orders for common bars and rails at £5 50 free on board in Wales. Scotch pig is steady at 4s 4 6 for mixed numbers at Glasgow, Sweden \$11 10s.

TOBACCO.—The only transaction reported is the sale of a parcel of 250 hids. common cigar fillers for export at 24 1/2 per lb. The demand for the trade has been small, but prices are very firm.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.
[By Electric Telegraph to the European Times from London to Liverpool.]
Dreadful conflict at Hamburg between the People and the Prussian Soldiers.
HAMBURG, August 14.

Yesterday, when the second battalion of the 15th Regiment of Prussian Infantry arrived, the people gathered in great masses and pelted them with stones; another party tried to shut the gates, by which they were entering, against them. The soldiers used their arms against the people, and a serious conflict took place.

The loss of the military was trifling, but that of the people considerable. The soldiers were carried to the hospital, thirty or forty people were wounded. During the night some of the National Guards united with the multitude, and erected barriers close to the riding-school, where the battalions were quartered.

At these barricades fresh conflicts ensued. Towards the morning the barricades were cleared, and a little later every thing was quiet.

A letter received in Paris from Vienna states positively that the government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians.

Great excitement prevailed in Vienna in consequence of the speech of Count Brandenburgh. Lloyd says even hostile language. “It is remarkable says this paper, that the name of Austria is not once mentioned in the opening speech. It wants now to octroi Prussia in reality at the head of Germany.”

There was a report in Paris that the Pope had been assassinated, but there was no truth in the rumor, for the Times in a second edition, on Friday does not even mention it.

At Vienna, on the 12th, an official despatch from the Russian General Luder, was published announcing a battle between his forces and those of Bem, in which the Hungarians were totally defeated, having 1000 killed, and leaving in the hands of the Russians 5000 prisoners. Bem himself was wounded and nearly captured. The Russians captured seven field pieces, two standards, and Bem’s carriage. In the carriage were important despatches from Komuth, in which he urges him to excite the Turks against the Russians, who in this engagement had only 44 killed and 106 wounded. The despatch no doubt relates to the old affair, and the accounts are obviously, grossly exaggerated.

From 3d edition of London Morning Herald.

A Council of Ministers was held in Paris, on Friday morning, for the consideration of important questions of foreign policy. They have had information of the intention of the Bavarian government to march 50,000 men to Vienna, to cover the capital while the Austrian troops were operating in Hungary.

A Reminiscence of Chicago.—In the year 1834 a gentleman called upon the writer of this article and asked him to draw a deed of conveyance for two lots in Chicago. It was done. Chicago was then an outpost of the West. A small military station had been placed there, and our Indian agent’s home was there.

The proprietor of the lots said they were two of the finest lots for stories in the new town which was to grow up there. They were sold for a very small sum to some merchant in Detroit. The inducement for the sale was that the merchant had promised to build warehouses upon them.

We believe he did, and thus began the progress of Chicago. In the year 1835 and ‘36 speculation, especially in Western lands, was carried on to an enormous extent. Several New York gentlemen of capital became interested in Chicago, and made great exertions for it. It was well situated, and since grown rapidly. A day or two since we saw the census just taken of Chicago, making 23,500 inhabitants! The whole of this flourishing young city is the growth of fourteen years!—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

EXCUSE FOR SMOKING.
In the reign of James I., of tobacco-hating notoriety, the boys of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and indulged it night and day, using the most ingenious expedients to conceal the vice from their master; till one luckless evening when the imps were huddled together round the fire of their dormitory, involving each other in vapors of their own creating, lo! in burst the master and stood in awful dignity before them.

“How now,” quoth the dominie to the first lad; “how dare you to smoke tobacco?”

“Sir,” said the boy, “I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain.”

“And you? and you?” inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn.

“One had a raging tooth; another chollic; the third a cough; in short, they all had something.”

“Now, sirrah,” bellowed the doctor to the last boy, “what disorder do you smoke for?”

“Alas! all the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe, after a larval whiff, and looking up in his master’s face, said in a whining, hypocritical tone, “Sir, I smoke for corns!”