

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, commences in this town on Monday next, His Honor Judge CALDWELL presiding.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT.

We have received the first number of a paper under the above title, published by Mr. Rufus Graves, at Yanceville, in this State, at \$2 per annum, in advance. It is a very respectable looking sheet, and the editor comes out warmly for Pierce and King. He is rather late for the political chase, but he can "get in at the death," if nothing worse.

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We have received the Southern Quarterly Review, published in Charleston, S. C. by Walker & Richards at Five Dollars per annum. Each number contains about 275 pages. It is a very valuable periodical and well worthy the patronage of the southern people, especially.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

There has, as yet, been no business perfected in the Legislature, of general interest. The Senate and House adjourned, on Tuesday, on the announcement of the death of Mr. Wrensen. In the House an excellent eulogy was pronounced by Mr. Dobbin.

MARYLAND.

Gov. Lova, of Maryland, has issued his proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 25th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the State of Maryland.

THE GUDAN QUESTION.

It is said there was quite an excitement at New Orleans, when the news arrived there that the Administration, in relation to the affair of the Crescent City and that of the schooner Cornelia, simply ordered that the mail steamer Georgia shall be re-placed upon the line. The Crescent City does not belong to it and is not a government vessel, her station on it being temporary. Our New Orleans friends; those who are affected with the "Hispanophobia" as the disease is termed; were very much affronted that Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet did not get as mad as they are about the Cuban affair. They supposed, of course, that the first step Government would take would be to send a very large fleet to annex Cuba at once, after having appointed Lieut. Porter admiral of the same. New Orleans is not the Government, nor its mobs either; nor the Fillmore's there must be content to await the action of the General Government, influenced by the sentiment of a law-loving and patriotic people.

Mr. Purser Smith should be transferred to the Georgia, or the Ohio, the same objections to those steamers communicating with the shore will exist, as those which arose in regard to the Crescent City. We trust our government will put him where he will not give the public so much annoyance. It is due to the wishes of the government of a friendly nation that a man who is suspected, and probably guilty of mischievous designs, should be removed out of the way of doing harm.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

We presume all our readers have heard of this famous work, which professes to give an illustration of southern manners and customs in the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We are not prepared to say how far Mrs. Stowe, the authoress, has violated truth in all parts of the work, but the public will form some idea from the following which a correspondent sent to the New York Herald.

The celebrity of this work cannot be disputed, but I would thank you, as a Southern man, for space to consider whether its importance be not wholly political, and not literary. It is the province of art to be true to nature. A novel like the present should present facts with fidelity. False assumptions are falsehoods—not only designed to deceive, but for most mischievous ends. In the present work, it is easy to show, that fidelity to nature and to fact has been abandoned for fidelity (if that be a principle) to prejudice and fanaticism. After abundantly proving such to be the case I will thank you to permit some consideration of the consequences to which "the extraordinary popularity" of the Book, and the current agitation of its doctrines, will inevitably lead us all.

An important incident in this work—one upon which a large portion of the superstructure is erected—is the forced sale and separation of a child four years of age from its mother. The narrative throughout represents this species of cruelty as common in the South, as will be seen by the extracts which follow. A few words will utterly refute this malignant calumny, so often propagated in its pages. No child under ten years of age, (in some States I think under twelve) is permitted to be separated from its mother. The law of Louisiana, where Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in the ensuing paragraph, represents the "real handsome gal" as having been deprived of her baby, provides, and always did provide, that all children not over ten years of age are conveyed with the mother, and cannot be separately sold. With this fact in view, it will be curious to the reader to observe in what a devilish spirit the passages extracted below were concocted by the author.

The first chapter introduces "a man of humanity" in the person of a negro trader—a class despised in the South. The dramatic personages consist of this person and Mr. Shelby, the proprietor of the plantation on which the scene lies. The conversation between the two concerns the sale and transfer to the trader of Shelby's Uncle Tom and little Harry, a child four years of age. Talking of his class, this trader is made to say, p. 19 "These critters ain't like white folks you know; they sets over these things, only manage right. Now, they say that this kind of trade is hardening to the feelings, but I never found it so. Fact is, I never could do things, by the way some would pull a woman's child out of her arms, and set him up to sell, and she screaming like mad all the time; very bad policy—damage the article—makes 'em quite unfit for service sometimes. I knew a real handsome gal once in Orleans, as was entirely ruined by this sort of handling. The fellow that was trading for her didn't want her baby, and she went out of your real high roar when her blood was up. I tell you she squeezed up her child in her arms, and talked and went on real awful. It kinder makes my blood run cold to think on it; and when they carried off the child, and looked her up, she just went ravin' mad, and died in a week."

Again, vol. 1, p. 100, Marks, another trader, is represented as saying: "Now I bought a gal once, when I was in the trade—a light, likely wench she was too and quite considerable smart—and she had a young 'un that was a little wicker; she had a crooked back, or something of other, and I jest gin't raising a man that thought he'd take his chance—trading to take it didn't cost nothin'—never thought, you know, of the gal's takin' on about it—but

Lord, per onation, even how the well and why, really, she wouldn't me to value the child more than that stinky and crooked, and plagues her; and she was making her mother—before about it, she did, and I spread round as if I had any friend, she had. It really was dead to think on it. Lord, there ain't no end to women's notions."

And again, p. 101:— "Last summer, said Haley, down on Red River, (Louisiana) I got a gal traded off on me, with a likely looks' child, enough, and his eyes looked as bright as yours, but come to look, I found him stone blind. Fact, he was stone blind, Wal, you see, I thought there warn't no harm in my jest passing him along and not sayin' nothin', and I got him nicely swopped off for a keg of whiskey; but come to get him away from the gal she was jest like a tiger. So 'twas before we started, and I had'n't got my gun chained up, so what should she do but ups on a cotton bale, like a cat, catches a knife from one of the deck hands, and I tell ye she made all day for a minute, till she saw 'twasn't no use, and she jest turns 'round and pitches her first young 'un and all, into the river—went down plump and never a rise."

The book is full of these malicious and impossible inventions, narrated, in the form of anecdote, as incidents parallel to that on which, in a great measure, the whole story hangs—the sale of the mulatto child four years of age.

But these extracts will be sufficiently suggestive to the mind of every reader, and I will pass on to other reflections.

The guarantees afforded to slaves by the laws, wherever slaves exist in this country, are wholly overlooked by this scandalous libel, and the laws themselves made the object of her attack.—On page 23, vol. 1, she says:—

Whoever visits some estates (Kentucky) and witnesses the good-humored indulgence of some masters and mistresses, and the affectionate loyalty of some slaves, might be tempted to dream the oft-fabled poetic legend of a patriarchal institution, and all that; but over and above the scene there broods a portentous shadow—the shadow of law."

Thus she prepares her readers to resist truth, by designating a great fact, within her knowledge—an "oft-fabled legend"—and substitutes her insidious fictions in the place of fact. The simple provisions of the law for the security of the rights of every slave are well known to Mrs. Beecher Stowe. But of these she takes care her readers shall know nothing by any word or agency of hers. For instance, any magistrate may compel a master to sell his slave upon proof of ill-treatment; and again, no master can require his slave to work in sickness or old age, but is compelled to maintain him. I mention these as examples, showing that legislation has provided all slaves with security for a degree of comfort and enjoyment to which the poor hireling never attains.

I shall not quarrel with Mrs. Beecher Stowe upon questions which merely involve her personal tastes; but it may be fruitful of benevolent reflection to quote another passage, (p. 17) which affords us the usual description of the heroine of a novel—in this case applied to a favorite mulattress—the mother of little Harry:—

There needed only a glance from the child to her, (the mulattress) to identify her as his mother. There was the same rich, full dark eye, with its long lashes, the same ripples of silky black. The brown of her complexion gave way, on the cheek, to a perceptible flush, which deepened as she saw the gaze of the strange man fixed upon her, in bold and undisguised admiration. Her dress was of the newest possible fit and set off to advantage her finely moulded shape—a delicately formed hand and a trim foot and ankle, &c.

If baboons could write as well as Mrs. Stowe, they would, no doubt, describe their heroines in the same language; it would be as easily applied, and be equally disgusting. But such stuff as this comprises the most innocent portions of her work; it may do what it is designed to do—amuse.—If Southerners, or any that know those whom Mrs. Beecher Stowe calls "quadroons, or mulattresses," do not smile at the paragraph quoted above, they will hardly resist doing so on reading the next—(p. 27)

The traveller in the South must often have remarked that peculiar air of refinement, that softness of voice and manner, which seems in many cases to be a particular gift, to the quadroon and mulatto woman. This confounding of the quadroon (or quadroon) and mulattress, on the part of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, would indicate an ignorance of her subject, of which I can find no other evidence. It will hardly do. Mrs. Stowe knows that the quadroon and mulattress are no more the same than the mulattress and the African negroes are. She knows that the mulattress involves one act of amalgamation, the quadroon four. The latter are seldom slaves, because the child following the condition of the mother, freedom is almost invariably accomplished before so many removes.—Her heroine is obviously a mulattress.

It may be remarked that this "nice yaller" complexion, and the "silky" wool, result from a social abuse, which such influential and humane ladies as our author, contribute greatly to increase, by leveling the conditions of white and black, and inciting the "bold and undisguised admiration" of white men for pigger heroines.

The ground work of this book—that is, the sale of Uncle Tom and the child Harry to a negro trader—is of itself, an impossible fiction. Not only none of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's facts, but no imaginative facts, could have made the surrender of these slaves to the trader at all necessary. The latter is represented as holding Shelby's promissory notes to the amount of their value. He was not a judgment or a mortgage creditor; and had he been, could have reached only the proceeds of the property by a judicial proceeding. Shelby besides had other slaves, of no extraneous value to him from household considerations; so that the trader could have had no arbitrary means of reaching these particular slaves; and moreover, he could not have wanted them. One is much too old, and the other much too young, to be marketable. Yet he is represented as the owner by purchase without delivery, and as pursuing the child, after the escape, at great personal labor and expense. Every fiction should present only probabilities. But a fiction of the character of this one, should observe the nicest accuracy and fidelity to truth. False assumptions are lies, criminal in proportion as their purpose involves malice or mischief.

Thus we have some idea of the basis which Mrs. Beecher Stowe has provided upon which to build her famous work. So little, however, can be said in a single article of reasonable length, that I conclude this by soliciting leave to continue the subject in another.

On motion of G. G. Parsley, Esq. Resolved, That the papers of this town be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, adjourned.

W. C. HOWARD, M. P., Chairman.

M. CROVELL, J. J. CONLEY, Secretaries.

COOL WINE.

A countryman took his seat at a tavern table opposite to a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing wine to be the common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the gentleman's glass.

"That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine, indignantly. "Yes, replied the other, 'I should think there was ice in it."

MEMORIAL. We have that the Legislature and House of Representatives have passed a bill to be read for the edification of the people, who will visit this port, and that the clergy of the different denominations have been invited to officiate therein. This is very creditable to the liberality of these excellent institutions, and will be appreciated by the Christian community.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN FRANCE.

La Liberté de Lille, announces that during one night of the past week, bills were posted in many communes of the canton, to the following effect:— Measures of General Safety—Decree of the President. Considering the loquacity of women, and the evils which flow from it, after mature deliberation, decree as follows:—

Art. 1. On and after to-day, women will be muted. Dope at St. Cloud, &c. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

By order of the Mayor, they were at once torn down, and measures were taken to arrest the author of the outrage.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

The Nashville Evening news of the 11th inst. says: At Cincinnati on Monday Mrs. C. Milleham was examined on the charge of lunacy, and ordered to the Asylum. Some lady who professed to be a medium induced the poor unfortunate to believe in the humbug of spiritual communication, until it finally destroyed her reason. And now she is literally mad and leaves three little children with not a relative in the world to provide and care for them. Cannot the law be made to reach this knavish trickery, which is filling our mad-houses, and making children motherless and homeless.

Death of Mr. Webster.—Town Meeting.

In pursuance of a call made by W. C. Howard, Esq. M. P., to the citizens of this place, in regard to the death of the great statesman, Daniel Webster, a meeting was held last evening at the Court House, when, on motion of Col. W. E. Anderson, W. C. Howard, M. P., was called to the Chair, and M. Crovel and J. J. Conoly, requested to act as Secretaries.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion, it was Resolved, That a committee consisting of Col. W. E. Anderson, Jno. A. Taylor, Z. Latimer, and John McAuslin, be appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

The committee, after a short absence, reported through their Chairman, Col. W. E. Anderson, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

When those who formed the bright and glorious constellation that illumined our political hemisphere during the period of our revolutionary history, sank one by one beneath the horizon, 'till all who had added lustre to our country's glory became obscure, the patriotic love of our institutions might well have apprehended, lest a dark obscurity would long hang over the troubles and agitated scenes of the new political experiment when they were gone; and that we should never look upon the like again of those men who guided our country so successfully through the stormy billows of our revolutionary troubles. But He who rides upon the wind, and directs the storm, as well in the moral as in the natural world, left not the patriot's heart uncheered; for ever before the twilight of departing greatness had faded away, there arose another bright and beautiful cluster, whose dawning, as it opened upon the world with gradually increasing lustre, gave assurance that the dangers of the political storm were passed and that all was well. The great men who were stars of the first magnitude in this second constellation of our country's history, have accomplished their glorious task, and have also departed. But though they can no longer actively control that country's destiny as it was once their wont to do, yet the memory of their noble deeds when living, will shed its hallowed influence over the councils of our nation, until our statesmen cease to feel how much more glorious it is for statesman to consult the people's interest, rather than seek the people's favor. For the last forty years so intimately have the names of Calhoun, Clay and Webster been interwoven with our country's history, that could those names be blotted from remembrance, that history would be a blank. But one by one, they too, have sunk, if not with 'all their country's honors burst,' yet attended with all that universal outburst of a nation's grief, which feels that it has sustained a nation's loss; and could the spirit of him to whose memory this night we are especially assembled, to pay our portion of a nation's tribute, look back upon his country, he would find that country which he loved so well, even amid the contending elements of political strife, hushing the angry passions of party contest, and bowed in universal sorrow for the patriot statesman, who, living above party, lived for his country—its Constitution, and its Union.—

Rapidly over our land the intelligence has spread, that Daniel Webster—the great intellect which, more than any other, gave a world-wide reputation to American statesmanship, was no more; and back from every quarter comes a deep, unanimous response of public sympathy and sorrow.

The citizens of our town, participating in the general regret at the death of one so eminently great, having assembled to pay a last tribute to his memory. Be it therefore resolved—

That it having been the will of Him who rules the destinies of nations, to remove by death, the great patriot and statesman, Daniel Webster, we participate with the deepest sorrow and regret, in the feelings his loss has occasioned every citizen of our country.

That we deem a public demonstration of national grief a proper tribute to departed greatness; and that a committee be appointed to make suitable arrangements, at some future day, for celebrating the memory of Daniel Webster.

The following persons were then appointed a committee of arrangements, under the second resolution, and requested to meet at the office of the Commissioners of the town, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, viz:

John A. Taylor, W. E. Anderson, R. G. Rankin, W. C. Bettencourt, M. Costin, W. N. Peden, O. G. Parsley, James S. Green and Dr. D. DuPre.

On motion, the name of W. C. Howard was added to the Committee, with the request that he would act as its chairman.

On motion of G. G. Parsley, Esq. Resolved, That the papers of this town be requested to publish these proceedings.

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ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 27.—The steamer Washington has arrived, bringing Southampton and Liverpool dates of October 13th.

The Pacific reached Liverpool on the 13th. The Niagara arrived on the 11th.

The Washington brings 149 passengers and 450 tons of freight. She passed the Franklin on the 25th, in lat. 41, lon 65.

Risley's Panorama of the Mississippi came over in the Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The London Observer denies that Lord Derby will call Parliament together before the middle of November.

Queen Victoria had left Scotland for Windsor Castle.

The whole Russian army had been ordered in to mourning for the Duke of Wellington.

The Danish Chambers were opened on the 4th inst.

The Belgian Ministry had finally been formed.

The Spanish Cortes had been summoned to assemble on the 19th of November.

Louis Napoleon would make a triumphant entry into Paris on the 15th of October. He had been enthusiastically received at Bord aux.

It is rumored that M. Fould had been recalled to his post as Minister of Finance.

The owner of the Yacht America has challenged the yachts of all nations to sail for five hundred or one thousand pounds.

FRANCE.

It is supposed that the President on his return will proceed immediately to the Tuilleries. He had already been officially proclaimed Emperor in the town of Seves, by the mayor.

At Bordeaux Louis Napoleon's reception was most enthusiastic. He made a speech, indirectly accepting the Empire, in response to a complimentary toast given in the name of the Prince President by M. Dufour Dubeyrie, President of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce. Louis Napoleon replied as follows:—

"I accept, with eagerness, the opportunity afforded me by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce for thanking you great for its cordial reception and magnificent hospitality. I am happy, at the end of my journey, to communicate the impression I have received. The object of my tour, as you are well aware, was to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with the beautiful provinces in the South, and to ascertain the real wants of the people."

"It has, however, led to a far more important result. I may say, indeed, with candor, as far removed from the Prince as from false modesty, that never did a people more directly—more spontaneously—more unanimously testify their determination to free themselves from all uneasiness respecting the future by placing in the same hands as heretofore a power which sympathized with its feelings. [Applause.]

"The people have now at last learned to value at their price the false hopes with which it has been cajoled and the dangers with which it was threatened."

"It seems that in 1852 society approached its dissolution, because each party consoled itself with the belief that, amid the general wreck, it might still plant its standard on floating fragments. [Sensation—cries of Vive l'Empereur.]—Now that its eyes were opened to the absurd theories, the people have acquired a conviction that those pretended reforms were visionary, inasmuch as there has always been a disproportioned want of consequence between expedients and promised results. [Loud applause and cries of true, true.]

"A nation surrounds me with its sympathies, because I do not belong to the family of Ideologues. To promote the welfare of the country it is not necessary to apply new systems, but the chief point above all is to produce confidence in the present and security for the future. For these reasons it seems France desires to return to the Empire. There is one objection, to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war. Certain persons say the Empire will only be a state of war; but I say the Empire is peace. For France desires it, and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil." These words, uttered in a firm voice and with a strong emphasis, produced a magical effect, and enthusiastic "bravos" were heard on all sides.

"Glorious descends by inheritance, but not war.—Did the Princes who justly felt pride that they were the grand children of Louis XIV commemorate his wars? War is not made for pleasure, but for necessity; and this epoch of transition, where, by the side of so many elements of prosperity, spring so many causes of death, we may truly say: We be to him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable. I have many conquests to make. I wish like him to conquer by conciliation all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current those hostile streams which now lose themselves without profit to any one."

"I wish to restore to religion, morality and opulence, that still numerous part of the population which, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the necessities of life."

"We have an immense waste of territory to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete. We have opposite to Marseilles a vast kingdom which we must assimilate to France. We have to bring all our great western ports into connection with the American continent by the rapidly of communication which we still want, and, lastly, we have ruins to restore—false goals to overthrow.—Truth will be made triumphant. This is the sense which I attach to empire—if empire is to be restored. Such are the conquests which I contemplate, and all you who surround me, and who, like me, desire your country's welfare, you are my soldiers. [Yes, yes, and prolonged applause.]

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Elizabeth Jane at Havana—Important Corrections.

It has been stated in several of the New York papers, that the bark Elizabeth Jane, at this port from Havana, was, while at the latter port, searched from stem to stern, for illicit correspondence, and treated with great imbecility and impropriety. In fact, the acts of the Cuban officials are described as "Another insult to the American flag." We have seen her commander, Captain E. Brooks, a gentleman justly esteemed and every way reliable, who informs us that the account is altogether erroneous, and that he had nothing to complain of against the authorities. The letters and papers were as usual demanded by the officers who boarded—and in consequence, it is believed, of misinformation—a light search was made for presumed illicit correspondence in the cabin.

The whole was, however, conducted with civility—and the captain having given up a few private letters that he had in his possession—the chief Cuban officer looked at the directions and said—"oh! Captain, we know the parties, and those letters are of no consequence." Captain Brooks thought so very little of the circumstance, that he did not even mention it to his owners, Messrs. Ohl & Sons—and he is naturally much surprised to find that in New York such a mountain should be made out of nothing.

Fourteen Days Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—The U. S. mail steam ship Falcon has arrived from Aspinwall bringing \$300,000 in gold, and advices from San Francisco to the first of October—fourteen days later than any previously received. They generally speaking however of little importance. The California markets are slightly stocked.

The Falcon reports that the Georgia sailed from Aspinwall for New-York on the 19th inst., with \$1,000,000 in gold.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, the 28th inst., Mr. BALDWIN S. KOONCE, in the 39th year of his age. The funeral will take place on to-morrow, (Sunday) at 4 past 3 o'clock from the late residence of the deceased, on Market Street, opposite the residence of Miles Costin, Esq.

Mr. Koonce came to this place from Onslow, about 12 months ago, and in that time secured the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, and the affection and regard of his more intimate associates. He was a consistent member of the M. B. Church, living out the pure faith he professed. He was a most estimable citizen and a worthy and efficient member of the Church of Christ. This sudden bereavement, so distressing to an affectionate family, the objects of his tender solicitude, is to him an infinite grief—and from this reflection, we trust, his afflicted partner will find consolation—while his children will be stimulated to usefulness and virtue, by the bright example of their deceased parent.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The steamer Niagara arrived this morning with Liverpool dates of the 13th. She brings 80 passengers.

ENGLAND.

The Court had returned to London, and a Cabinet Council was held on the 16th to appoint a day for the meeting of Parliament.

It is rumored that the Government will make a movement to extend the elective franchise by income tax on all salaries above £4 per week—the voters being entitled to vote.

There will be a strong organization in the new Parliament in favor of the vote by ballot.

The ship Prince Albert reports that the Arctic expedition in Wellington channel were favored with open weather, and there was a strong probability that Sir John Franklin had passed that way.

The yacht America had beaten the Swedish yacht in a recent race, by 20 minutes. The challenge of the owner of the America for a race from Erith to the Nore had been accepted by the yacht Volante and the new iron yacht Disowned.

The Earl of Carlisle had written a preface to Unice Tom's Cabin, which was designed to neutralize the criticism of the London Times.

Lord Cambermere had been nominated for Constable of the Tower of London, vice Lord Wellington. The Earl of Derby had been elected Chancellor of Oxford University.

A meeting of Iron masters had been held at Wolverhampton relative to the present prices of iron. The recent rise was approved.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence and family sailed in the Niagara for Boston.

FRANCE.

The most dazzling accounts come in of the reception of the President at different points. His speech at Bordeaux had been placarded at Paris and was to be posted up in all the communes of France. Titles of high nobility to the ministers and a general amnesty were looked for as the first acts of the new Emperor. Louis Napoleon was to enter Paris in triumph on the 16th.

A speculative demand had broken out in the Paris Bourse.

SPAIN.

The subscription for the families of those killed in the Lopez expedition had reached 281,000 piastres.

DENMARK.

A rumor prevails that the King designs to abdicate, the constitution being too democratic for his taste. Prince Christian of Glücksburg, it was thought would be his successor.

SWITZERLAND.

The Prussian Ambassador has ordered all the Prussian workmen back to Prussia, for fear of the influence of democratic doctrines.

AUSTRIA.

A correspondent of the London Times, in view of McCurdy's return home and his jealousy of the Austrians, thinks that it is not prudent for the American government to leave their citizens without protection.

Disturbances between the police and citizens had occurred at Haenza, attended with loss of life.

The U. S. corvette St. Louis was at Spezia on the 7th inst.

TURKEY.

The Sultan had recovered from his recent illness.

The difficulty between Turkey and Persia relative to the frontier had been settled.

PERA.

A despatch from Trieste states that 9,000 British troops had landed at Herat, on the Persian Gulf, to prevent Persia from threatening the independence of that place.

ROME.

From the 1st to the 3d inst, 24 political prisoners had been shot at Sinigaglia, in the Papal States.

The Bombay mail was missing.

The rebellion in China was unchecked.

GREECE.

Negotiations relative to the succession to the Grecian throne was going on between Bavaria, France, England and Prussia.

EGYPT.

The prohibition upon the export of iron from Egypt had been withdrawn.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

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