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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, March 16, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. Several of the back mails came through.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

The Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, formerly Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and lately an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the Supreme Bench of that State—is now the Post master General under the new administration. One would imagine, *a priori*, that his judicial career hardly constituted an efficient preliminary training for the duties he is now required to perform, but still we must hope for the best, and can at all events console ourselves with the reflection, that however unadequately Mr. CAMPBELL may fulfil his duties, he cannot well contrive to be more utterly unfitted for them, than the late incumbent. A very erroneous idea prevails touching the qualifications essential to an able Post master General. He is thought to be merely an administrative officer, having nothing to do but to receive reports, grant accounts, and suggest to Congress such alterations in the rates of postage as he may deem advisable. This may have been the view taken of the office by many of Mr. CAMPBELL's predecessors, and it is only upon such a supposition, that we can explain the confusion, inefficiency and culpable neglect that pervade the entire mail service of the United States. To our mind, the proper administration of the function of Post-master General calls for no ordinary sagacity, vigor, promptitude and diligence. To arrange clearly and comprehensively the manifold and intricate details of our ramified and extended postal system, requires unremitting labor and considerable acuteness, while the due protection of the great commercial interests of the country which are so largely dependent upon the regularity of the mail service, can only be attained by the exercise of sleepless vigilance, practical energy, and a thorough determination to ferret out and punish abuses. ANDREW KENNEDY was the only really excellent Post master General we have had in twenty years. He possessed immense capacity and endurance, he was untiring in zeal, severe and vigorous in the enforcement of contracts, and strove constantly to carry marked and sensible improvements into his department. Since his time were have had no Post master General worthy the name. His successors have been either plodders and dullards, who could not appreciate the multiplied and important interests entrusted to their care, or theorists who were totally incompetent to grapple the practical difficulties which environed them.

The lamentable mismanagement of the mail service throughout the Union has been a proverbial and periodical source of discontent—The Government makes contracts, which are habitually violated, or evaded. The community are cheated and bamboozled, and the Department at Washington is fleeced annually out of an immense sum paid upon an implied assurance that the mails will be regularly transported from place to place—a delusion as complete and transparent, as the changes of form and color which halt a score of worthless pebbles assume, under the refracting influence of a kaleidescope. This swindling operation has been in progress for many years, and the extent to which it has gone not only unpunished and unremedied, but unbuked, is to state a fact within the knowledge of every citizen. The complaints of the press, the remonstrances of the Chambers of Commerce of our large cities, the petitions of our merchants spread before Congress, have been alike disregarded, or have proved ineffectual to abate the evil of the mail service, despite the constantly increasing facilities surrounded by railroads and steam navigation, is characterized by the same remissness and irregularity now as it was ten years ago—The mail department seems indeed to be the only branch of the Government which has failed to keep pace with the progress of the age, and has remained in perpetual infancy, helplessness and inertia.

The North has no doubt suffered severely from this cause, but the abuse has been little felt, when compared with the position of the South. This section of country the department apparently recruits as outlawed and noinvited to the smallest notice. New Orleans is a spot on the Parish, deemed infamous to be banned and shunned by the rest of mankind. Whether her citizens are to enjoy the benefits of a daily mail or not, is a matter of perfect indifference and hazard. If ay, why well, and if nay, why well too! Nobody at Washington has hitherto cared a dost whether New Orleans—the Commercial metropolis of the South—with a population of 150,000, and an export trade of over fifty millions per annum—receives an Eastern mail once a day, or once a month. One reason of this gross neglect is the fact that the office of Post Master General has nearly invariably been filled by Northerners, and generally by lawyers, instead of business men.

We could have wished that President PIERCE had selected for this station some gentleman more familiar with the matters confided to his charge, than Mr CAMPBELL is likely to be—but nevertheless, should the present functionary possess the requisite tact, alertness and industry, he will enabled to reform many of the evils which have crept into his Department. Let him turn his attention Southward, and look into the existing contracts and their fulfillment. Let him display an unchangeable resolution to punish delinquents, and rascals agents and sub agents. Let him declare his fixed intention to break all contracts the moment they are violated—not to tolerate the smallest delay in the mails from a stage to make room for passengers, and the departure of a steamer from the wharf, while the letter bags to be transported by her, are just about being brought on board. Let him exert vigilance, favor honesty, repress swindling and peculation, and toil unwearedly in his vocation, if he would reap away a rich harvest of the evils which afflict us. This is a new Administration, and hears the motto of Reform. The people will see that it makes its watchine good, and will hold it to a just and well deserved accountability.

☞ We are indebted to the publishers, through J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Blackwood's Magazine for February—a capital number, rich in sketch, essay and romance.

DeBow's Review for March. This able periodical continues to evince the utmost industry and research. The leading article on the extension of the culture of Sugar is full of valuable information. The articles on Wisconsin and Paraguay awaken decided interest.

Adventures of Count Fathom. One of the liveliest, but most licentious of Smollett's works. This edition is illustrated.

A Round of Stories by the Christmas Fire—a republication of several amusing stories from Dickens's Household Words.

☞ We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, for files of late California papers.

Sale of Batture Property

The second annual sale of batture property took place yesterday, under the superintendence of Messrs. BEARDS & MAY, Auctioneers. The lots generally brought splendid prices, exhibiting a very handsome advance upon the prices paid last year at the first Batture sale, and adding new proof of the steadily increasing value of real estate in this city.

We subjoin the following list of prices brought by the different lots sold:

The corner of Peydras street and Lower Fulton and New Levee streets to wit:	12,400	
Four lots in square averaged 6135.	24,540	73,750
Eight lots in square bounded by N. Levee, Fulton, St. Peydras and Lafayette streets averaged	5,250	42,000
Three lots in square bounded by N. Levee, Fulton, St. Joseph and North Market streets averaged	3,000	9,000
Three lots in square on Fulton, bounded by N. Levee, Fulton, St. Joseph and Liberal streets averaged	2,750	8,250
The Triangle of Ground bounded by Fulton, Ireland and the river in front, to wit:	4,900	
The Lot fronting on Ireland Court, Fulton and Front St. sold for	9,100	
The corner lot on Levee street, between Fulton and Front, sold for	11,700	
The corner lot on Levee between Conway, Fulton and Front streets	10,400	
Seven Lots in same square, bounded by Fulton, Front, Conway and Liberal streets averaged at $6,857 14 100.	40,000	68,700
The corner on Peydras street, in square bounded by Peydras, Fulton Front streets sold for	11,000	
The corner on Peydras street, in square bounded by Peydras, Fulton Front streets sold for	13,900	
Three Lots in same square bounded by Gravier, Peydras, Fulton and Front streets, averaged $5,966 13 100	17,900	108,150
The corner on Peydras street in square bounded by Lafayette, Fulton and Peydras streets, sold for	9,000	
The corner on Lafayette street in same square sold for	9,900	
Fourteen Lots in same square, bounded by Peydras, Fulton, Lafayette and Front sts., average at $6,162 15 100	36,540	111,550
The corner on Lafayette street in square bounded by Girod, Fulton and Front streets, sold for	9,000	
The corner on Girod street in same square sold for	7,700	
Thirteen Lots in same square bounded by Lafayette, Girod, Fulton and Front streets, average at $2,216 11 100,	55,300	71,800
		$499,950

These Lots average about 23 feet front by 120 feet deep.

☞ We have received from J. B. SEEBE, No 60 Camp street, a copy of MAT WALL's book "English Loans of Mercenaire Views of England and Englishmen," of the severity of which so much has been said. SEEBE has just received a fresh supply.

SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND DAMAGED GOODS.—We call the attention of the city and country trade, to the sale of Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Damaged Goods, &c., which will take place positively, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at J. B. SEEBE & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street, Verree Block at sale

From Panama

We have received by the California steamer files of Panama papers to the 3d instant, inclusive.

There is some trouble at Aspinwall, a meeting having been held by the citizens of that place, with a view of concerting measures to resist the payment of Government patent or license taxes, and resolutions expressive of this determination having been adopted. A deputation from Aspinwall proceeded to Panama to lay before Gov. ROLDAN a statement of their grievances. That functionary received them courteously, listened to their plaints, promised to consider their complaints, and a day or two after, published a reply in the *Star*, in which he maintains the justice and propriety of the taxes, and hints pretty plainly that any organized attempt to evade or resist payment will necessitate severe measures. Here the matter stands for the present.

Captain J. DUTTON WILSON, of the steamship *Sierra Nevada*, died at Taboga, in the latter part of February, from a malignant fever contracted in that place. His demise is universally regretted.

Mr. FLORENCE, a celebrated engineer, died at Panama on the 27th ult, after a very short illness. The *Star* says:

Mr F was a native of Italy, but resided in London. He came out to this country in the last British steamer, as agent for some English and French Companies, with the object of examining minutely the gold mines of Darien, and reporting as to the practicability of working them. This gentleman had resided a long time in Mexico, making surveys of the gold regions of that country for the British, in which he gained a great deal of celebrity, and amassed a very considerable fortune.

The death of Mr. Florence will deprive the world of much valuable information regarding the minerals of New Granada.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia* J. P. MCKINSTRY, U. S. N. Commanding, arrived here yesterday morning from Aspinwall, with the United States mail, 140 passengers, and $14,000 in gold dust, on freight.

The *Philadelphia* left Aspinwall on the evening of the 7th instant. The United States mail steamships *Ohio* and *Cherokee* left there respectively on the 5th and 6th instant, with a full complement of passengers, and the latter with $2,500,000 in gold dust, on freight.

Passengers report the health on the isthmus as being good, and the roads in fine order, enabling them to make the transit with comfort and expedition.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new and splendid steamer *John L. Stevens*, had just arrived at Panama from New York, having made the voyage in an unparalleled short space of time.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* had also arrived from New York, having made an astonishing quick trip.

The San Francisco steamers *California* and *Panama*, arrived at Panama, on the 2d instant, with upwards of 700 passengers, and $3,000,000 of gold dust, on freight.

March 11th, at 5 A. M., passed steamship *Falcon* in lat. 19 deg. 52 min. N. long. 94 deg. 30 min. W. same day at 1 P. M., passed the bark *J. Hallsman*, in lat. 21 deg. 0 min. N. long. 95 10 min., both standing to the southward and eastward.

The following is a list of the *Philadelphia's* passengers:

Col. S. K. Lauman and lady, Jesse Hotchkiss and daughter, Alexander Hotchkiss, Mrs. Gen. Worth, Captain W. O'Gorman, R. H. Bingham, T. Nash, J. O. Fallon, James H. Bringham, R. Caldwell, J. Pendry, P. Delaney, Thomas Fenwick, E. Bosch, W. Packwood and lady, of nine, J. Carpenter, Jno. and R. Howard, James Cassin, J. Barranche, A. Bosch, Jno. D. Wheeler, Lieut. F. Beach, U. S. Navy, Capt. Jno. J. M'Clure, J. W. Sellers, R. A. Snow, Jno. Jackson, Wm. Jackson, Jno. Jackson, Jr., Thomas W. Jackson and four children—in the steerage.

The news by the *Philadelphia* has been anticipated by that brought by the *Dan. Webster*.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

We invite attention to the lively and interesting letter of our Washington correspondent. He is well posted up in the *on dits* of the capital, and being behind a staunch Democrat, enjoys opportunities of an occasional peep behind the scenes:

GADSBY'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, }
March 7, 1853. }

Editors Bee—Our party from New Orleans only arrived on the evening of the 4th inst., just in time to witness the ceremonies of inauguration. We found the city crowded to overflowing with scenes of hunry office-seekers, many of whom appear perfectly wild with excitement. Every hotel and boarding house is literally jammed, and there is no hope of a thinning out for some weeks to come. Every State in the Union is fully represented, and even California, distant as it is, has sent her full quota of log rollers and spoilsmen. The condition of affairs is, in one sense, deneral izing and disgusting enough, in this respect, that men luckiest in authority, and to whom the country looks for honesty, at least in the ways and means to be employed, are the most the pets in the patronage, and the most degrading and debasing appliances in obtaining their ends.

The Inaugural savors strongly of a filibustering spirit You know the complexion of the secretary of War, Jeff. Davis, who is ready, industrious and sometimes imperious where opportunity is fatal.

It is asserted to be quite a great confidence that Mr. Soule is to be the Minister to Spain. He is undoubtedly the *Right Bower* of the Executive, and is wielding a potent influence. The knowing ones have long since left Mr. Hunt in mourning and might the vultures breast him with a blood stained eagle, as which to contrasts strong with the quiet spirit of the friends and officials of the Sun just set.

Many of our citizens are here and it has been remarked that each man is waiting to see how the surrounding crowds are disposed of, as it is quite impossible to know what the other wants, and when the direct question is put, whether are you asking for, it is met with a look of evasion. Who is to be our Collector, Post master, Mint Superintendent, U. S. District Attorney, &c., no one can tell. Every thing is mystified and mysterious, and those who think that they stand upon a rock are likely enough to be the one, who will fall first when the guillotine is applied. One third of the Cabinet was taken from persons of Democracy will be heard by President Pierce when they fire, he is not to be guided by Tom, Dick and Harry, and we are aware, the patronage in the gift, will be given to those, who for years they have been long in service, think that they should remain for life. The *Union* Democrats, of the last Congress, in the possession who carry a full head of steam, and in ver stop for wind or weather, are likely to come in for the lion's share. Before one month many of the office seekers will begin to starve out and get home as best they can, with long faces and empty pockets disgusted with Gen. Pierce because he did not provide for all. It has been ever thus. And from this cause, there will rise up a disaffected and disappointed wing of the Democracy, who in their desperation will be ready to unite with any party, and thus shove the cloven foot. A party man from principle, who does not stand firm in adversity and success, feeling that his opinions are convicting, not to be shaken by disappointment or adversity, is dangerous and is unworthy of trust. A good soldier will fight well whether in the head of his column, or a private in the ranks.

The weather on the 4th was extremely unpleasant. There was a fall of snow and rain alternately through the day, and a cutting north wind which towards evening blew almost a gale. More anon.

YOUR. A "LOOKER ON IN VIENNA."

I came near forgetting to say that Old Gadsby is a still the favorite resting-house of Southerners. It is by far the best located in the city, and the whole arrangement is in admirable harmony. The table is luxurious, and the Proprietors evince a spirit of accommodation which I have never seen surpassed. I commend Gadsby's to the people of the South.

A HANDSOME AND APPROPRIATE GIFT—It affords us much pleasure to publish the subjoined correspondence. The generous donation of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Office is one of the best policies that has ever been issued from that institution.

In the House of Commons the election Committee reported that Mr. Armstrong, M. P. for Lancaster, Sheridan Carter, for Tavistock, Mr. Gipps and Mr. Butler Johnstone, for Canterbury, were unseated for bribery. Some talk followed on the subject of the Established Church in Ireland, the Peace Society, Militia, and other subjects, after which the House went into Committee of Supply, and voted various large sums for the Admiralty.

During the week information had been received at Lloyd's of the wreck of two more emigrant ships bound to Australia, with a large number of passengers, all of whom were saved. The ships were the Eglinton, September 8th, near Freemantle, Australia, and the Express, date blank, near Sydney.

Captain Penny, the eminent Arctic navigator, has at length succeeded, says the Literary Gazette, in raising a company for prosecuting the whale fishery, and founding a permanent settlement in the Arctic regions. He designs to employ propellers in whale fishing in the bays and inlets of Davis's Straits. The colony is to be founded in the inlet known as Northumberland Inlet, or Hogarth Sound, in about the same latitude as Archangel. In this locality there are not only excellent fishing grounds, but great store of mineral wealth, especially of plumbago. The company will send out two screw steamers of five hundred tons each, in the spring months, to the seas between Greenland and Nova Zembla, and later in the year the steamers would start for Hogarth Sound, so as to arrive there before the winter. They would remain there until the ice forms in November, when they would return to England with the produce, leaving the settlers to prosecute the whale fishery, and store up the procedes until the return of the steamers in spring.

The Earl of Saffiat died at Naples, a few days since, aged 85. The Bishop of Lincoln, (Rev. Dr. Kaye) died on the 19th instant, and Lady Charlotte Fenryhn, sister to the Earl of Derby, expired on the 13th.

A new company is announced under the name of the Spanish and Portuguese Screw Steamship Company.

The hundred and five vessels were, at the last advices, on the berth at British home ports for the Australian colonies, and comprise 90,000 tons, with no scarcity of either passengers or cargoes.

The Pharmaceutical Society have taken up the subject of the colonization of the American land, and are submitting various samples to analysis.

FRANCE.—Rumors were in circulation in Paris, for some days prior to the sailing of the Baltic, of the probability of an alliance by treaty between France, England, and two or three Italian states, with a view to counterbalance the power of the north of Europe. That many people still very desirous of a friendly understanding between the two governments, there is no difficulty in believing, but between a regular treaty and friendly relations, based on reciprocal interest, there is a great difference.

A letter from Nantes, of the 17th ult., says: "Yesterday, the prefect of the Loire Inferieure received a despatch from Paris, by telegraph, from M. J. Chauvet, a ship owner of our port, who is now in the capital, on the subject of the transatlantic packets. M. Chauvet informs the prefect that he has just formed a company with Perfect that he has just formed a company with a capital of 140,000,000f., to obtain the concession of the transatlantic line; that out of this sum he has already subscribed in obtaining subscriptions for 45,000,000f., and he begs the Prefect to call together the principal persons of Nantes, in order to get them to join in the undertaking. This was done, and the persons applied to entered eagerly into the affair. As far as regards the concession in favor of any particular port, nothing is yet decided on. The delegates from our Chamber of Commerce still remain in Paris, and one of our principal builders has been summoned to the capital, in order to furnish information on this important question."

The pay of all the sub-officers in all branches of the naval service has been raised ten centimes a day. The artillery and marines at Toulon, Brest, Rochfort, Cherbourg and Corte have taken the oath of fidelity to the Emperor. The screw steamer Dorade is fitting out to join the squadron at Tahiti.

The following compose the ecclesiastical household of the Emperor:—the Bishop of Nancy, first Chaplain; the Abbe Tournier, Curé of Ham, with a title of (Bishop *in partibus*) second Chaplain; M. Delalt, Grand Vicar to the Chaplain; M. Mullora, "first Chaperlain;" Verstrit, second do; M. Labeouf, third do.; and M. Laines, fourth do.

A number of domestic servants have been dismissed from the Tuileries, but they have been smart enough to gossip about the household arrangements. The Emperor intends to choose all the servants himself, in future. So they say.

Thirty-six military prisoners effected their escape a short time since from Fort Lamalgue, near Toulon.

The Municipal Council of Paris has published its budget of receipts and expenditures for 1853. The total receipts are estimated at 52,- 145,661 francs, and expenditures precisely the same amount.

The London *Sun* has heard a rumor that the Prince Consort intends to take off his duty on guano brought in foreign ships.

A notice of the Monsieur had summoned all the superior naval officers in the Mediterranean to the Ministry of Marine, to "receive a communication." The subject was understood to be to let us see the new cannon invented by the Emperor.

M. Anselmo Halphen, Regent of the Bank of France, and Admiral Delasseaux, Major General of Marine, are dead.

It is rumored that a new Senators are nominated, with a view to strengthening the government.

There is no other news of interest, except the seizure of several papers, for their comments on the government.

THE LATEST FROM ITALY.—From Milan, under date 13th ult., we learn that Marshal Radetsky had published a second proclamation, in which he orders the judicial authorities to sequestrate the property of those persons who shall render themselves, directly or indirectly, accomplices in the late insurrection. The first order of the day, the Marshal declares, is to be considered until further orders

Slight disorders had broken out at Forli and at Arezzo, on account of the Roman States

The *Gazette de Rome* of the 26th, announces that all communication between Lombardy and Tuscany is interrupted—that the Po is closed, and even merchandize and corn, is now prohibited upon that frontier. There were 4,000 Austrians in the Castle of Cosino, 25 miles from Milan. According to a letter in the *Genoa Journal* Mazzini had been seen and recognized on the Tuscan frontier, where he had sent large sums of money, and was expected to arrive at Como and Bergamo.

Still bad appeared to peply at Turino, but accounts from Genoa say his escape when the police came to arrest him.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has sent Col Bourgeois to examine and report upon the Valtelin affair. The Austrians have declared that the Lockade would be raised, and the exportation of corn, at least, be allowed. Travellers from Switzerland are now compelled to take the route by the Splugen.

Letters from Milan to the 15th say that there was still great difficulty in obtaining accurate news. The Austrians, in the Milanese, the military commandant, had threatened to punish severely, any person passing cries, sneezes, or whistles in the streets. Two persons had been hanged—one for having taken up arms against the troops at the Iron Gate, the other for having had two muskets in his store, and having refused to give them up. Ten others had been sent off the track, to the deepest dungeons between Iown and Huntingdon Persons were sent out each way to warn the trains then nearly due at that point of the accident. The man sent west, after walking some distance, sat down in a shanty, and unfortunately fell asleep. The train coming from the east, had a fatal collision with the crippled train, killing four emigrants instantly. Two others have since died of injuries received, and two more are not expected to live.

A despatch from Providence, R. I., of the 5th, says: The heaviest snow storm this season commenced last night about 9o'clock, and has continued to prevail since. The snow is to about 12 inches deep on a level, but the wind has been so warm and is so rapidly melting away.

Ex President Fillmore, accompanied by his family and a portion of his cabinet, is about to pay his contemplated visit to the Southern States. He was expected to arrive at Richmond, Va., on the 10th inst., by a special train provided for the occasion. He would be received in the form of a salute. The colony is to be founded in the inlet known as Northumberland Inlet, or Hogarth Sound, in about the same latitude as Archangel. In this locality there are not only excellent fishing grounds, but great store of mineral wealth, especially of plumbago. The company will send out two screw steamers of five hundred tons each, in the spring months, to the seas between Greenland and Nova Zembla, and later in the year the steamers would start for Hogarth Sound, so as to arrive there before the winter. They would remain there until the ice forms in November, when they would return to England with the produce, leaving the settlers to prosecute the whale fishery, and store up the proceeds until the return of the steamers in spring.

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The new territory designated as the Territory of Washington, was created, and provision made for its organization by Congress. It comprises that part of Oregon which lies North of the middle of the main channel of Columbia river, to where it crosses the 46th degree of latitude, and thence along said degree of latitude, to the top of the Rocky Mountains. The land occupied by missionary stations, not exceeding 640 acres to each, together with the improvements, is expressly reserved and confirmed to the Missionary Societies respectively which established the same. Stations that were so occupied prior to the passage of the Act organizing the Territory of Oregon, are also confirmed to the Societies which established them, even though they have since been abandoned.

Great excitement prevails in the Indiana Legislature, growing out of a bill for increasing the deposites of security of free banks, and imposing other restrictions. The bill is supported by the State bankers and banks, while the non resident bankers have succeeded in withdrawing enough members to prevent a quorum. The House was in session all day and night on the 4th. The bolters are firm, and will hold out, unless the majority consent to a compromise. The Legislature was to adjourn *sine die* the next day.

A report recently published in England, exhibits some striking facts with respect to the progress of baths and wash houses in the metropolis. In 1846, there was one establishment in London, and the number of bathers in the course of the year was 46,635. In 1852, there were seven establishments, and the number of bathers with the act of Parliament, and the number of bathers in that year was 890,162, the number of washers 196,740, showing an increase in the four years of 753,527 bathers, and of 197,500 washers. In the whole of the five years, from 1848 to 1852, there have been more than 3,000,000 bathers and 700,000 washers. According to a letter in the *Genoa Journal* Mazzini had been seen and recognized on the Tuscan frontier, where he had sent large sums of money, and was expected to arrive at Como and Bergamo.

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Ex President Fillmore, accompanied by his family and a portion of his cabinet, is about to pay his contemplated visit to the Southern States. He was expected to arrive at Richmond, Va., on the 10th inst., by a special train provided for the occasion. He would be received in the form of a salute. The colony is to be founded in the inlet known as Northumberland Inlet, or Hogarth Sound, in about the same latitude as Archangel. In this locality there are not only excellent fishing grounds, but great store of mineral wealth, especially of plumbago. The company will send out two screw steamers of five hundred tons each, in the spring months, to the seas between Greenland and Nova Zembla, and later in the year the steamers would start for Hogarth Sound, so as to arrive there before the winter. They would remain there until the ice forms in November, when they would return to England with the produce, leaving the settlers to prosecute the whale fishery, and store up the proceeds until the return of the steamers in spring.

The Earl of Saffiat died at Naples, a few days since, aged 85. The Bishop of Lincoln, (Rev. Dr. Kaye) died on the 19th instant, and Lady Charlotte Fenryhn, sister to the Earl of Derby, expired on the 13th.

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The hundred and five vessels were, at the last advices, on the berth at British home ports for the Australian colonies, and comprise 90,000 tons, with no scarcity of either passengers or cargoes.

The Pharmaceutical Society have taken up the subject of the colonization of the American land, and are submitting various samples to analysis.

FRANCE.—Rumors were in circulation in Paris, for some days prior to the sailing of the Baltic, of the probability of an alliance by treaty between France, England, and two or three Italian states, with a view to counterbalance the power of the north of Europe. That many people still very desirous of a friendly understanding between the two governments, there is no difficulty in believing, but between a regular treaty and friendly relations, based on reciprocal interest, there is a great difference.

A letter from Nantes, of the 17th ult., says: "Yesterday, the prefect of the Loire Inferieure received a despatch from Paris, by telegraph, from M. J. Chauvet, a ship owner of our port, who is now in the capital, on the subject of the transatlantic packets. M. Chauvet informs the Prefect that he has just formed a company with a capital of 140,000,000f., to obtain the concession of the transatlantic line; that out of this sum he has already subscribed in obtaining subscriptions for 45,000,000f., and he begs the Prefect to call together the principal persons of Nantes, in order to get them to join in the undertaking. This was done, and the persons applied to entered eagerly into the affair. As far as regards the concession in favor of any particular port, nothing is yet decided on. The delegates from our Chamber of Commerce still remain in Paris, and one of our principal builders has been summoned to the capital, in order to furnish information on this important question."

THE BALTIC'S NEWS.

The weather of late, throughout the greater part of Europe, had been exceedingly stormy. England, France, and Prussia, had been visited with heavy falls of snow. The latest accounts from Berlin announce that snow had fallen almost uninterruptedly for a week, so that railway communication had been greatly hindered, and in some instances entirely stopped by accumulations, that no available amount of labor could clear away in proportion.

Colonel Fremont's solicitors communicated to the Times of 21st ultimo, the recognition of his claims to the estate of Mariposa, California.

Under the immediate auspices of the Duchess of Sutherland, a Miss Forbes is lecturing on American slavery.

The Earl of Clarendon has assumed the Seals of the Foreign Office, in place of Lord John Russell.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the 21st, the Earl of Aberdeen called the attention of the government, with respect to the "ax murderer affair," to prosecute those soldiers against whom the Coroner's jury had returned a verdict of wilful murder; and also to prosecute certain Roman Catholic priests for their conduct on that occasion.

The correspondence between the Royal Sardinian and the governments of Britain and the United States, in reference to a plan proposed for making hydrographical observations at sea, was laid on the table.

In the House of Commons the election Committee reported that Mr. Armstrong, M. P. for Lancaster, Sheridan Carter, for Tavistock, Mr. Gipps and Mr. Butler Johnstone, for Canterbury, were unseated for bribery. Some talk followed on the subject of the Established Church in Ireland, the Peace Society, Militia, and other subjects, after which the House went into Committee of Supply, and voted various large sums for the Admiralty.

During the week information had been received at Lloyd's of the wreck of two more emigrant ships bound to Australia, with a large number of passengers, all of whom were saved. The ships were the Eglinton, September 8th, near Freemantle, Australia, and the Express, date blank, near Sydney.

Captain Penny, the eminent Arctic navigator, has at length succeeded, says the Literary Gazette, in raising a company for prosecuting the whale fishery, and founding a permanent settlement in the Arctic regions. He designs to employ propellers in whale fishing in the bays and inlets of Davis's Straits. The colony is to be founded in the inlet known as Northumberland Inlet, or Hogarth Sound, in about the same latitude as Archangel. In this locality there are not only excellent fishing grounds, but great store of mineral wealth, especially of plumbago. The company will send out two screw steamers of five hundred tons each, in the spring months, to the seas between Greenland and Nova Zembla, and later in the year the steamers would start for Hogarth Sound, so as to arrive there before the winter. They would remain there until the ice forms in November, when they would return to England with the produce, leaving the settlers to prosecute the whale fishery, and store up the proceeds until the return of the steamers in spring.

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Notes of the Day.

A fire occurred at Charleston on the 9th, which destroyed the stable and kitchen of Mr. DAVID LOPEZ, and was only prevented from spreading farther by persevering exertion on the part of the firemen.

Mr. VANDERBILT's steam ship, in which it is proposed to make a pleasure trip to Europe and the Mediterranean, has been named the *North Star*. She will be launched in a day or two, and it is expected she will make the passage from New York to Southampton, the first port visited, in twelve days. She is only 500 tons smaller than the Collins' steamers.

In New York, men cannot be had in sufficient numbers to perform the labor demanded at the ship yards, in which there are now many vessels of every variety in progress. Eighteen shillings a day is paid, but with this there is evident dissatisfaction, twenty shillings being asked. It is apprehended that the request will soon assume the shape of demand.

We are sincerely pained to learn that Mr. Senator CASS has been suddenly summoned home by information of the dangerous illness of Mrs CASS.

The dashing, spirited, charming writer, who has gained a wide celebrity by her lively sketches over the signature of *Fanny Fern*, is said to be Mrs. Eldridge, of Boston. She is a widow, and is the sister of Nathaniel Parker Willis.

A new territory designated as the Territory of Washington, was created, and provision made for its organization by Congress. It comprises that part of Oregon which lies North of the middle of the main channel of Columbia river, to where it crosses the 46th degree of latitude, and thence along said degree of latitude, to the top of the Rocky Mountains. The land occupied by missionary stations, not exceeding 640 acres to each, together with the improvements, is expressly reserved and confirmed to the Missionary Societies respectively which established the same. Stations that were so occupied prior to the passage of the Act organizing the Territory of Oregon, are also confirmed to the Societies which established them, even though they have since been abandoned.

Great excitement prevails in the Indiana Legislature, growing out of a bill for increasing the deposites of security of free banks, and imposing other restrictions. The bill is supported by the State bankers and banks, while the non resident bankers have succeeded in withdrawing enough members to prevent a quorum. The House was in session all day and night on the 4th. The bolters are firm, and will hold out, unless the majority consent to a compromise. The Legislature was to adjourn *sine die* the next day.

A report recently published in England, exhibits some striking facts with respect to the progress of baths and wash houses in the metropolis. In 1846, there was one establishment in London, and the number of bathers in the course of the year was 46,635. In 1852, there were seven establishments, and the number of bathers with the act of Parliament, and the number of bathers in that year was 890,162, the number of washers 196,740, showing an increase in the four years of 753,527 bathers, and of 197,500 washers. In the whole of the five years, from 1848 to 1852, there have been more than 3,000,000 bathers and 700,000 washers. According to a letter in the *Genoa Journal* Mazzini had been seen and recognized on the Tuscan frontier, where he had sent large sums of money, and was expected to arrive at Como and Bergamo.

Still bad appeared to peply at Turino, but accounts from Genoa say his escape when the police came to arrest him.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has sent Col Bourgeois to examine and report upon the Valtelin affair. The Austrians have declared that the Lockade would be raised, and the exportation of corn, at least, be allowed. Travellers from Switzerland are now compelled to take the route by the Splugen.

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