From Blackwood's Marazine. Jerusalem.

Vast as is the period, and singular as are the changes of European, history since the Christian era, Judea still continues to be the most interesting portion of the world. Among other purposes, it may be for the purposes of fixing the general eye upon this extraordinary land, that it has been periodically gion. With less to attract an invader than the fatigue they had undergone throughout public calamities then perhaps any other rethe head quarters were kindly sent to bring the head quarters were kindly sent to bring the Romans in the first century did not prevent its being assalled by almost every barbarian, who, in turn, assumed the boys could be procured,—they having dispersed in reason of chiral first the procured,—they having dispersed in reason of chiral first the procured,—they having dispersed in reason of the public depth and the procured,—they having dispersed in reason of the public depth and the procured,—they having dispersed in the procured,—they having the procured,—they have the public depth and the p precarious sovereignty of the neighboring persed in search of plander. Asia. After ages of obscure misery, a new terror came in a Saracean invasion, which rolled on Palestine. A siege of four months, which we may well conceive to have abounded in horrors, gave Jerusalem into the hands of Kaliph Omar. On the death of Omar, who died by the usual fate of Eastern princes—the dagger—the country was left to the still heavier mis-government of the Muslem viceroys-a race of men essentially barbarian, and commuting their crime for their zeal in prosleytism. The people, of course, were publy tormented. A new scourge fell upon them in the invasion of the Crusaders, at the beginning of the 12th century, followed public weakness. After atmost a century of this wretchedness, another invasion from the Desert put Jerusalem into the hands of its Our enemies were treated in the same Cour enemies were treated in the same old oppressor, the famous Saladin, expelling the last of the Christian sovereigns, took possession of the Palestine. After another century of tumult and severe suffering, occasioned by the disputes of the Saracean princes, it was visited by a still more formidable evil in the shape of the Turks, then wholely uncivilized-a nation in all the rudeness and violence of mountaineer life, and spreading blood and fire through Western Asia. From this date (1317,) it remained under the dominion of the Ottoman, until its conquest a few years ago, by that most extraordinary of all Mussulmans, the Pacha of Egypt-a dreary period of 500 years, under the most desoluting government of the world. It is equally impossible to read the scriptural references to the future conditions of Palestine, without discovering a crowd of the plainest and most powerful indications, that it shall yet exhibit totally different aspect from that of its present state. Enthusiasm, or even the natural interest which we feel in this nation, may color the future to us too brightly; but unless language of the most solemn kind, uttered on the most solemn occasions, and by men divinely commissioned for its utterance, is wholly unmeaning, we must yet look to some powerful, unquestionable, and splendid display of Providence in favor of the people of Israel.

The remarkable determination of European policy towards Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, within these few years; the not less unexpected change of manners and customs, which seemed to defy all change; and the new life infused into the stagnant governments of Asia, even by their being fluing into the whirl of European interests, look not unlike signs of the times. It may be no dream, to imagine in these phenomena the proofs of some memorable change in the interior of things - some preparatives for that great providential restoration of which Jerusalem will yet be the scene if not the centre; Christianity the religion of all lands, restore little lower than the angels."

The statistics of the Jewish population are less afterages of suffering. Nothing like and earth had conthis has occurred in the history of any other. The clouds lowere race; Europe in general having doubled its population within the last hundred years, and England nearly tripled hers within the last century; the proportion of America being still more rapid, and the world crowding in a constantly increasing ratio-

Yet the Jews seem to stand still in this vast and general movement. The population of Judea, in its most palmy days, probably did not exceed, if it reached, four millions. The numbers who entered Palestine from the wilderness were evidently not much more than three; and their census according to the German statists, who are generally considered to be exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses -about three millions. They are thus distributed: " "

In Europe, 1,916,000, of which about 658,000 are in Poland and Russia. In Asia, 788,000 of which \$00,000 are in

In Africa, 504,000, of which 300,000 are

in Morocco.

be about \$,180,000.

In America, North and South, 5,600. If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, the calculation in round numbers will

This was the report in 1825-the numif we are even to look for it among the mysdred years. May we not naturally conceive, that a people thus preserved without advance or retrocession; dispersed, yet combined, the without advance of our sufferings, and acknowledge or to be inquired for, and obtained by them, ever of it they choose, under their cloak, without advance or retrocession; dispersed, yet combined, them with his tears, but suddenly checking and shall make out a full statement thereof in the statement the statement thereof in the statement thereof in the statement the statement

broken yet firm; without a country, yet this conditions, he reminded us that our count and make return of the same to the country into Prussia and Austria—how happy these dwellers in all; every where insulted, yet try and all that we held dear was staked commissioners, and if in any case they shall two last will be in their share of the blessings every where influential; without a nation, upon the coming battle. As he spoke, we fail to obtain a correct or special description of the Eastern question? It is true these yet united as no nation ever was before or began to gather ourselves up, and rally our they shall return the aggregate value thereof consequences may be only momentary, and that the mighty tide of a general war may extraordinary contradiction to the common firmly-and the clenched hand, and the com- in all cases the estimates of the assessors sweep them into insignificance. It is true laws of society, and even to the common pressed lip, and the steadfast lock, and the where practicable shall be made, as they that all the schemes of the ambitious might

from careful and often repeated experiments, glorious sun as if in probletic token of our that the electric fluid travels at the astonish success, burst forth in all its splendor, bathfing and inconceivable velocity of two hun-ing in liquid light the blue hills of Jersey, der of the estimated value of the said real rulers than either the sense of justice of the said rulers than either the sense of justice of the said rulers than either the sense of justice of the said rulers than either the sense of justice of the said rulers than either the sense of justice of the said rulers than either the sense of justice of the said rulers than either the sense of justice of the said rulers than either the said rulers than eit

Picture of Glory when the glare is past.-INDIA.

AFTER THE BATTLE. Near midnight, when about to retire to mander-in-Chief to detach an officer and one hundred pioneers for the purpose of collecting the wounded, and also such arms and accoutrements as could be found on the field visited by a more striking succession of great of battle. This severe duty devolved upon any other conspicuous land of the East; it the day. Several palanquins belonging to has been constantly exposed to invasion.— the head quarters were kindly sent to bring

The scenes of woe and misery I experiander Ameron, on the conquest of Damascus, rolled on Palestine. A siege of four months.

from my inemory.

The groans and screams of the dying and wounded constantly struck my ear, as also the piteous wailing of the wives, daughters, fathers, or sons of those who had fallen, or the cries of others in search of their missing relatives. With these heart-rending sounds were often mixed the wild execrations of the dying, who were attempting to repel the marauders who came for the purpose of plunder and rapine.

We found many bodies of our own soldiers in a perfect state of nudity, which on said capital stock; and the amount o

the fields in search of plunder spared neither friend nor foe when there was a prospect of booty. We rescued a considerable number of the wounded from this lonely death, the most terrible to the imagination; but several of them had fallen victims to the cowardly assassins or the inclemency of the weather before we could afford them rescue or relief. The ground was soft clay, which had been saturated by the heavy rains and trodden into a quagmire by the passing and repassing of men, animals, and carriages, a misty, drizling rain fell incessantly, and these circumstances rendered our toil exceedingly lifficult and tedious. We had to wait a considerable time for the return of the palanquins from the field-hospital, whither our wounded were conveyed, so that the morn-

ing dawned ere our task was completed. The scene which I witnessed in the hos-The scene which I witnessed in the hospital was scarcely less, harrowing to the feelings than those in the field. Dr. A and zalue thereof. And all personal estate and no navy, no colonies, no schemes of foreign feelings than those in the field. Dr. A. and property hereinafter described, own or posand energy could suggest for the relief of say, on all mortgages, moneys at interest, the sufferers. I saw them perform several debts due from solvent debtors, whether by very difficult operations and amputations, and especially one on Licut. H. whose knee was severely shattered. He sustained the operation with unflinching courage, but exoperation with untilicing courage, out expired stook of the stock or snares owned of new oy matrix als in this commonwealth, in any bank institution or company incorporated by any other state-or territory, on all loans and ingenerally so extensive as to bring on lock-jaw. Many young aspirants for military fame, dazzled by the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war," would bave Maliedpoore.

Crossing the Delaware.

BY ELY MOORE.

In no instance, perhaps, was Washington's influence with the army so strikingly and the Israelite, himself the especial agent examplified, as in his attack on the enemy of those high transactions, which shall make at Trenton. O'er and o'er have I listened profit accruing to; or received by such own-sooner or later, or of distribution of influwith intense anxiety, in the day of my boy- er or holder. Upon all household furniture ence, between England, Russia and France. the dismantled beauty of the earth and make man, what he was created to be—only "a fought and bled on that proud field, recited, kept for use by any person or persons; cor-land would control it—Russia would get with thrilling interest, all that related to the enterprise. It was on a December's night the sum of three hundred dollars, five mills shadowing naval power of the one, and the among the most singular of all people. Un- (would be say) when our little heart-broken upon every dollar of the value thereof on exhaustless resources, and the iron governder all their calamities and dispersions, they army halted on the banks of the Delaware. such excess. Upon pleasure carriages own- ment and grasping ambition of the other, is seem to have remained at nearly the same amount as in the days of David and Soloman, ous, and bore a strong resemblance to our never much more in prosperity never much less affectors of sufficiency. Nothing like and could be an accordance of sufficiency of the Ottoman Empire compared and kept for use as follows, that is The clouds lowered darkness and the storm of equal value, each one dollar; upon every tion of the rest of it between England and came on a pace. The snow and the hail de- other description of gold watches, and silver Russia. France could gain noting beyond scended, beating with unmitigated violence lever watches or other silver watches of like the mere possession of so much territory, upon the supperless, half clad, shivering value; 75 cts. each; upon every other 'des- diminished in value by the disgrace of en-

to Trenton was about nine miles, and on the into the treasury for the use of the common- of control equally over Persia, Caucassia whole line of march there was scarcely a wealth. word uttered, save by the officers, when giving some order. We were well nigh exhausted, said he, and many of us frost-bitten, to the ward, district or township assessors, and the inspority of us so badly shod, that directing them to ascertain the amount, des-the blood gushed from our frozen and lacer- cription and value of the several objects of great routes for steam communication with ated feet at every tread; yet upbraided not, complained not, but marched steadily and tions of this act, and make return thereof to her commmerce; extend her influence and firmly, though monrnfully onward, resolved the said commissioners; and the compensato persevere to the uttermost, not for our tion to the said assessors shall be the same country-our country, alas! we had given daily allowance as is provided by existing France-she cannot effectually thwart their up for lost. Not for ourselves-life for us laws for assessing county rates and levies no longer wore a charm-but because such and he paid in like manner. was the will of our beloved chief-twas for Washington alone we were willing to make bers probably remain the same. This extra-ordinary fixedness in the midst of universal of the enemy's encampments, we were order-counties of this commonwealth on the reincrease, is doubtless not without a reason- ed to form a line, when Washington reviewedins. Pale and emaciated, dispirited and commissioners shall proceed to ascertain the catch all the blows. For if there be a genterious operations which have preserved Is- exhausted, we presented a most unwarlike amount description and value of the several eval collision, these results would seem the rael a separate race through eighteen hun- and melancholy aspect. The paternal eye objects of taxation before mentioned accord- very first consequences, that England and progress of nature, without a cause, and that knit brow, told the soul's resolve. Washcause one of final benevolence, universal ingion observed us well; and then did he exhort us with all the fervor of his soul, Electricity.—It has been ascertained death of the braye." At this instant the

the sabre and the bayonet did the work of sums to be specified in said oath or affirmasteel, and leath. There did we stand (he to value such personal property trade, ocwould be say,) there did we stand "foot to cupation, profession or office, at the sum or foot, and hilt to hilt," with the servicel foe! sums so specified and no more. rest, an order was received from the Com- and where we stood we died or conquered.

New Tax Bill.

AN ACT

To create additional revenue to be applied to the payment of interest, and the extinguishment of the debts of the commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representataives of the Comenced during this dark and dismal night, in sembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the monwealth of Pennsylvania in General Asauthority of the same. That from and after the first day of January next, until the year gage and rate of interest.

2. The amount of moneys at interest with tutions and companies whatsoever, incorporated or in pursuance of any law of this commonwealth, on which a dividend or livered and bank notes,) penal or single bill profit of one per cent per annum is made or declared, shall in addition to any taxes, rates or levies now imposed by law, pay for the use of the commonwealth, stax of one any other State or territory than Pennsyl half mill on every dollar of the value there-of, for every additional one per cent per annum of dividend or profit made or declared by a long succession of bitter hostilities and plainly evinced they had not escaped those said tax shall be retained and deducted by the cashiers, treasurers or other officers have ing charge of said banks, institutions or made or declared as aforesaid, and shall ac- above 5000 dollars. count for and pay the same into the treasury of this commonwealth, at the same time in the same manner, and subject to the same rights, penalties and liabilities now prescribed by existing laws in relation to taxes on bank dividends. Section 2. That the county commission-

ers of each and every county in this com-monwealth, shall be and they are hereby unthorised and required annually, at the usual period of making county rates and levies until the year eighteen hundred and wealth, as follows, that is to say, upon all real and personal property, persons, trades, occupations and professions, made taxable purpose of raising county rates and levies, sessed by any person whatever, that is to of the doings or sayings of the obstinate old say, on all mortgages, moneys at interest, crocodile of the Nile, Mehemet Ali, genpromissory note, (except notes or bills for goods sold and delivered and bank notes) penal or single bill, bond, judgment and all stock or shares owned or held by individuvestments on interest to citizens of other states, or in the securities of other states, owned or held by citizens in this commontheir ardour sadly damped by witnessing the scenes on the field and in the hospital of commonwealth, owned or held as aforesaid, wealth, and on all public loans or stocks commonwealth, owned or held as aforesaid, thereof on which one per cent per annum dividend or profit may accrue to, or be received by the owner or holder thereof, and an additional half mill on every dollar of the the "eastern question" might as well be a value thereof, for every additional one per dispute for the Australian islands as for cent per annum of any interest, dividend or Syria. It is a question of division of spoils, upon the supperless, half clad, shivering soldiers; and in the roarings of the flood, cription of watches of the value of twenty and the wailings of the storm, were heard by fancy? a car the knell of our hopes, and the dirge of liberty. The impetuous river was filled with floating ice: an attempt to of the value thereof; which said rates and cumstances, seemed a desnerate enterprise: levies shall be assessed in a manner herein.

> and every county shall issue their precepts Aleppo, with merely the "right of way" to to the ward, district or township assessors, the Euphrates and the control of that noble taxation mentioned, in the preceeding sec. India, each of which will greatly increase Spain.—Our foreign letters and papers have produced a singularly novel and magnificent.

Section 4. That the assessors and assistant assessors of the city and county of politic of them to involve Austria and Prusceipt of the precepts issued by the county as neatly as they can ascertain the same and that the mighty tide of a general war may would appraise the same in payment of a vanish before domestic insurrections and just debt for a solvent debtor.—Provided social convulsions—that a general War might That in estimating the value of any real end in a general revolution, and it is probaestate subject to the payment of any dower, bly this consideration more than any other ground rent or morgage, the principal of said that restrains the statesmen of Europe. The dower ground tent or morgage shall first be national debr; the Chartists and the corn reduced and the tax assessed on the remainder of the estimated value of the said real rulers than either the sense of justice or the

lestruction; Itwas a hurricane of fire, and tion, then it shall be the duty of the assessor

Section 5. That the assessors after completing said assessments shall give notice to such of the persons so assessed in the man-The following is a copy of the Tax Bill ner required by existing laws in relation to passed at the last session of the Legisla- county rates and levies, and the appeal and proceedings thereon shall be so regulated by aid laws; and said assessors in addition to the oath now required of them hy law shall be sworn or affirmed to perform the several duties enjoined upon them by this act to the best of their ability and judgment, without favor or affection, hatred, malice or ill-will,

INTERROGATORIES TO BE PUT TO THE PEOPLE BY THE ASSESSORS

1. The amount of money loaned on mort-

cighteen hundred and forty-six, inclusive, the amount of moneys at interest with the capital stock paid into all banks, insti- the rate of interest and debts due by solvent debtors, whether by promisory not, livered and bank notes,) penal or single bill! bond or judgment.

S. The number of shares held in any bank, institution, or company incorporated by

4. All loans or investments on interest to citizens of other states, with the rate of interest.

5. All public loans and stocks of other states, and the dividends and interest thereon. 6. The amount of all household furniture companies, from the dividends or profits including gold and silver plate, over and

7. Number of pleasure carriages. 8. Number of watches-distinguish gold lever and silver watches exclusive of watches of less value than 20 dollars.

9. Amount of salary or emolument of office created or held under or by virtue of any law of this State.

EUROPE. The position of the great powers of Eu-

rope at this moment, however interesting, is forty six, inclusive; to add to the country interesting for its mystery, and from the for a couple of drates and levies for the use of the common general belief that the fate of nations and isterial crisis." the world hang upon the blunders and shortsightedness as much as upon any confirmed schemes of the Statesmen of France, Engby the laws of this commonwealth, for the land and Russia. For Austria need not be named, as being a power essentially passive in the opening of the grand drama. She has eral cotton Merchant, tyrant, philosopher, conqueror, virtuoso, and whatever else is grand, mean, grotesque and contradictory. Austria has nothing to do with the virtues or the vice, the greatness of the littleness of Mehemet Ali. He may shake his elfin locks never so wildly—they cannot reach her, nes-tied quietly in the bosom of Europe. But Austria has something to do with Russia, Prussia and England. With the former she united in dismembering Poland, and with all three made common cause equally against French liberty and French despotism in the one half mill on the value of every dollar to habit, therefore, that she is found a party than that of the late Ministry. The Temps in the alliance to settle the ownership of Syria. Neither has Prussia any interest in the difficulty in its present shape, and to her to the new Ministers than to their predeces gold lever and other gold watches with what she would lose by the distriburates and levies are now collected, and with post. Trebisonde for instance on the south-shall be upon terms on which the compensation to collectors, and paid ern shore of the Black Sea, another point like compensation to collectors, and paid ern shore of the Black Sea, another point lave a right to pride herself." draw together the disjointed members of her empire. The two great aggressors fear not success-they command, and will command the sea, by which alone France could check their progress in the East, and it was most termines on resistance, stands convenient to

FOREIGN NEWS. FRANCE. Resignation of M. Thiers, New French Ministry.

On Wednesday, Oct. 23, M. Thiers and his colleagues tendered their resignation -Ministers brought the King a draft of the oyal speech. His Majesty objected, not to the warlike wording of the speech in general, or to that of any part of it; but to the announcement in one paragraph of the immediate levy of 150,000 troops more. This included the anticipated levy of the con-scription of 1841. The London Evening Chronicle says:—"It seems that the German Powers have made strong representations against the increase of the French army, pointing out its inevitable result to be, not to settle the Eastern question but to disturb the peace of Europe. The King therefore, objected to any such great addition for the election being sufficiently ascertained to moment to the military force of the country. Ministers immediately tendered their resignations. The King has accepted the resignations, and already appointed Marshal

Soult to form a new Cabinet. Galigani's Messenger says:-We have just received the important intelligence that M. Thiers, and all the Ministers have sent in their resignations on account of a differnce with his Majesty relative to certain warlike in their tendency. Count Mole and Marshal Soult, it is said, have been summoned to St. Cloud.

speech from the throne for the opening of the Chamers, is giving rise to serious dissentions between the King and the Council of Ministers. His Majesty, it is said, wishes that the speech should contain a paragraph, in vague and pacific terms, concerning the new position of France with respect to the Allied Powers. The Council, on the contrary, is said to insist on adopting a language more significant, and more in accordance with the demonstrations made since the 15th of July. If we are well informed, the solufor a couple of days, and may rise to a min-

The Moniteur of October 30th contains nine Royal ordinances, appointing the following Ministers in the room of M. Thiers, in the room General Cubieres, M. Vivien, Admiral Roussin, Count Renusat, M. Gouin, M. Jaubert, M. Cousin, and M. Pelet de la Lozee,) whose resignations were preepfed; Marshal Soult, President of the Council

and Minister of War. M. Guizot, Minister for Foreign Affairs M. Martin (du Nord,) Minister of Justice and of Public Worship.

Admiral Duperre, Minister of the Marine

and of the Colonies.

M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior.

M. Cunin Gridaine, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. M. Te. te, Minister of Public Works.

M. Villemain, (Peer of France) Minister of Public Instruction. M. Humann, (Peer of France,) Minister

of Finance. The Constitutionel alleges that M. Gulzot wars of the Revolution-it may be set down has declared he will adopt no other policy on the other hand affirms that the King has determined not to make greater concessions

> On the Brose the new cabinet was received with much favor.

The Chambers, which had been convoked for the 28th now stands convoked for Thursday next, the 5th of November.

The Courier Français says, that the Russian embassy contradicts, formally the rumor of the departure of the Russian fleet. A squadron, it is admitted, is fitting for sea, which will, as it was originally announced, pass the winter at Revel.

The Havre Journal, in its Paris corresthe speech as proposed to the King by M. Thier, and his colleagues, was to the following effect, if not in the following words:

boarding house in Paris.

Barcelona to the 16th, announcing the abdication of the Queen Regent of Spain. The ministry, in publishing the manif sto of her Majesty intimating this event, state that they are provisionally charged with the Regency up to the convocation of the Cortes. Thus has the leading object of Espartero's traitorous intrigues been fully accomplished.

This news is looked upon as confirming the vessels were from here towed out into the

says, at an early hour this morning we received by extraordinary express from Paris, cast loose by the ferry boat and actually the Montieur Parisien and the other French sinking. It is possible that the fire of the papers of Monday, containing the following Empress might have been quenched on this mportant telegraphic despatches:

FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- Meliemet All's af- The Monarch was valued at \$40,000, dred thousand miles in a single second of the excitation hailed the scene; time! So that it a vire yeer passed around the casting his doubts to the winds, and this globe of ours, this subtle agent would traverse the circumference, (about twenty four thousand miles) in about the eighth part of a second!—Ball. Sun.

Su

gressing in the mountains. Ibrahim is about to concentrate the whole of his forces.

Toulon, Oct. 31, 51 o'clock, P. M.? Malta, Oct. 27.

The English government steamer, the Cyclops, arrived here this morning from Seyde, which place she left on the 21st ult. She had on board the Emir Bechir with 15 members of his family, and 115 persons of his suite, with whom he is proceeding to England.

The captain of the Cyclops confirms the ecounts of the rising throughout nearly the vhole mountain.

From the Sunday Morning News, a Whig Print. The Investigation into the alleged Glentworth Frauds.

satisfy one party that they are successful and the other that they are routed horse, foot, and dragoons, they return to the famous, we ought rather to say the infamous Glentworth papers and the frauds of 'SB.

Our opinions have undergone no change: our indignation no abatement. Mr. Glentworth has been the miserable tool of corrupt party politicians who knew his venality and nice; who regularly bought him for politiparagraphs in the draft of the speech from tal purposes, and paid him by giving him the place of tobacco inspector as the price of infamy-forgetting that by this movement they committed themselves, and made their slave and tool for the present, their master "We are confidently assured" says the for the future, and placed in his hands a scorpion lash, with which he could severely for the future, and placed in his bands a chastise them, if at any time thereafter they sought to break "the honorable compact," express or implied. True, it may not be rought home to the higher powers or the "elite" of the party, but unless something was rotten in the whig administration ranks would be dare to threaten them with public exposure and disgrace if they removed him from office? Would they submit to be taunted by the creature they had made unless they knew they were in his power? It is contrary to nature and opposed to politifar from intelligible—perhaps all the more ition of this discussion has been postponed the reasoned would from the reasoned would be reasoned as the reasoned as the reasoned would be reaso the response would have been "off with his head, and execution would have been done upon the insolent incumbent. The whig issue. It is not germain to the enquiry whether the court was legally constituted or not? whether the Recorder transcended his powers, or used his situation for political purposes? They have every opportunity of rebuking or disproving the charges; of carrying up the question of the constitutionality of the Court, and impeaching the Record? er—but there is something in the obstinacy with which lie continues to pursue the investigation, after his party has been signally de-feated, which looks to us very much like moral honesty and judicial firmness, and for this we support the Recorder. We say let the investigation go on; let it be thorough, searching and complete, until the whole con-spiracy is unravelled, and all the actors and loers arranged before the public. If the Recorder and his party commenced the game for political capital, we would go on and have it finished for national good, the purification of the ballot box, and the protection of the right of suffrage. We say, therefore, to the Recorder, if he is satisfied that he is legally right, to go on notwithstanding the sneers of his associates and the violent attack of partisan papers. The mass of the people of both parties, honest at the core and ignorant of frauds—disdaining all participation in them, will support him and he will carry with him a reward greater than all others, the consciousness of duty faith fully discharged. We give the conclusion of his address to the Jury, and we commend it to the sober consideration of the peoplepartisans or not, it is patriotic and correct; and as we have never blindly followed in the wake of the party in their hours of gloom and despondency, so we will not now bend before them when they are flushed with political success. Proscription and denunciation will prostrate in a short time any party who venture to act contrary to public opinion .-We go with the people.

comstances, seemed a desperate enterprise; levies shall be assessed in a manner herein, yet it was undertaken, and thanks be to God after prescribed, and collected as county and Washington, it was accomplished. shall be upon terms on which France will vailed at that time. Between three and four Colonel Laboade, one of Prince Napolesolution the treasury for the use of the common control equally over reists, Caucassia and Turkey. England only wants posses—
Section 3. That the commissioners of each sion of the Isthmuz of Suez, of the city of the two years' imprisonment to which he the conflagration proved unavailing. There was sentenced by the Court of Peers, in a being no possibility of saving the boat, and her presence placing the other boats in manifest danger she was at length cut loose and not reached us as usual, owing probably to spectacle for those who left their beds and the boisterous state of the weather yesterday, sought the Levee at the sound of the fire A second edition of the morning papers, bells. The blazing boat, one sheet of flame bowever, states the receipt by extraordinary from stem to stern, fell off into the current, express of the Moniteur Parisien and Mes- illuminating the vessels and houses along suges containing a telegraphic despatch from the Levee, spreading a broad glare of red around the sky and lighting the deep Mississippi with the long, quivering reflection

She floated almost directly across the river, touching the opposite shore a Slaughter-house Point, communicating her fire to the Monarch, which was there at the ship This news is looked upon as communing the report that the Queen Regent was preparing to take up her abode in France. The Palais Bourbon in Paris, is, its assid, preparing for her reception.—London Standard or seven miles below the city.

The Empress was owned principally in the Empress was owned principall

Syria. - Important News by Extraordina- Frankfort, (Ky.) and partially in St. Louis. side, but the risk to the adjoining boats was Toulon, Oct. S1, 6, P. M.? side, but the risk to the adjoining boats was so great that the other crews cut her loose. The Consul General to the Ministra principally salt, is estimated at \$55,000.