

CONGRESSIONAL.
From the Washington Union.
Friday, February 4, 1853.
Senate.—It was resolved that the two Houses will assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next to count and declare the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.
A resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of a thorough reorganization of the marine corps.
The warehouse bill was taken up, amended, and passed.
The Pacific railroad bill was taken up, and debated by Mr. Davis, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Douglas, and others; and at 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned.
House.—After agreeing to the joint resolution of the Senate prescribing the manner in which the official votes for President and Vice President should be counted, the House proceeded to the consideration of the pending motion to reconsider the vote by which the House had refused to lay on the table the bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin in aid of the construction of certain railroads; upon which there was a long parliamentary contest, the opponents of the bill and pending amendments endeavoring to prevent it from again coming before the House in which they were successful, the House adjourning without taking up the bill.
Saturday, February 5, 1853.
Senate.—The chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, accompanied by an abstract of the returns of the militia of all the States and Territories.
The deficiency bill was reported, with amendments.
Mr. Davis introduced a bill to regulate the rights of fishing and rights of disposing of the proceeds of the fisheries in and between the British North American provinces and the United States.
The bill to reorganize the navy of the United States was passed.
A bill granting lands to Arkansas and Missouri for certain railroads therein was considered and passed.
The Pacific railroad bill was taken up, and Mr. Butler spoke at length in opposition to it. Mr. Bell replied, and, without concluding his remarks, gave way for an amendment.
House.—The House passed bills for the relief of the widow of the late John A. Lynch, to authorize a register to be issued to the British barque Fanny, and to change the name of the steamboat Forest City to that of the Bay City.
The joint resolution reported from the Committee on Printing, to provide for the execution of the printing and binding of the returns of the seventh census, was discussed and passed without amendment.
Monday, February 7, 1853.
Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, in relation to the quantity and kind of arms and accoutrements furnished to the several regiments, and for other purposes, was taken up, amended, and passed.
The bill giving further remedies to patentees was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 23, nays 20.
The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution, declaratory of the views of the United States respecting colonization on the North American continent by European powers, and respecting the island of Cuba, which was discussed by Mr. Clemens, Mr. Cass, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Mallory. Mr. Douglas obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next.
After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.
House.—The House devoted its session to the consideration of business coming up by leave or under motions to suspend the rules; and in the course of these proceedings bills and resolutions were passed for the relief of the town of Bellevue, Iowa; to increase the salary of the criminal judge of the District of Columbia to \$2,500 per annum; for the relief of Simon Campbell, of Captain George B. Smith, of Astoria, Minn.; Mr. Toombs moved to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report upon the expediency of so amending the navigation so as hereafter to throw open the coasting trade to vessels of all nations; but the rules were not suspended for that purpose—yeas 83, nays 73. Mr. Curtis proposed a resolution directing hereafter a night session for the reception and disposal of reports from the standing committees, to commence nightly at 7 p. m.; which was agreed to. Resolutions were also introduced and referred to the Committee on Printing, directing that Committee to inquire into the propriety of printing 10,000 extra copies of the report of the superintendent of the census, with the accompanying abstract of the said report, and also concerning the propriety of printing 30,000 copies of the congressional ceremonies on the occasion of the death of the late Daniel Webster.
Tuesday, February 8, 1853.
Senate.—The bill giving further remedies to patentees was read a third time, and passed—yeas 21, nays 15.
The joint resolution in relation to the printing of the census returns was referred to the Committee on Printing.
The subject of the Tehuantepec grant was taken up, and Mr. Hall obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday next.
House.—The House devoted the day to the consideration of territorial business.
The Senate's amendments to the bill amendatory of the act creating the office of surveyor general of Oregon, and providing for the survey of the public lands in that Territory, and to make donations of the same to actual settlers, were duly con-

ferred. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the bill establishing the territorial governments of Columbia in Oregon, hereafter to be called the Territory of Washington, and that of Nebraska, were considered and discussed.
The President's message, transmitting the Secretary of State's report relative to the negotiations with Great Britain with reference to the fisheries question, and concerning the proposed treaty for reciprocal commercial relations between the U. S. and the British North American provinces, was received, and, with the said report, was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
An evening session was held, when reports from standing committees were made, and merely referred, the resolution under which the night session convened confining their action to such proceedings.
PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
Senate, Feb. 3.—Mr. Quiggle presented the proceedings of a meeting held at Williamsport, remonstrating against the passage of an act prohibiting the floating of logs on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.
Mr. M'Murtrie, a petition from Blair co., for a law to prohibit the sale of liquor, and one from ladies of Huntingdon co., of similar import.
House, Feb. 3.—Mr. Zerby, presented a petition of citizens of Clearfield county, against floating loose logs.
Mr. Gwin, presented a petition of 56 citizens of Antis township, Blair county, for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; also, the petitions of 41 citizens of Huntingdon county, for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.
Mr. Foster, one signed by citizens of Clearfield county, for a law to prevent the floating of saw logs in the West Branch of the Susquehanna and its tributaries.
Mr. Arnold, one for a law to prevent the floating of saw logs in the West Branch of the Susquehanna river.
Mr. O'Connell, the petition of citizens, Clearfield county, praying the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the floating of loose saw logs in the public streams.
Mr. McDonald, a petition of two hundred and twenty-three legal voters of Cameronburg, and vicinity, in favor of the Maine liquor law.
Mr. Lowrey, of Tioga, a remonstrance of citizens residing on the West Branch and its tributaries, against the passage of a law prohibiting the floating of logs in the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, and its tributaries.
Mr. Chamberlin, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Beaver county, asking for a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, similar to the Maine law.
Senate, Feb. 4.—Mr. Quiggle presented a remonstrance from Clinton county, against a law prohibiting the floating of logs on the Susquehanna.
Senate, Feb. 5.—Mr. Quiggle presented three remonstrances from Clearfield county, against the passage of a law prohibiting the floating of logs in the West Branch of the Susquehanna.
Senate, Feb. 7.—Mr. M'Murtrie presented a petition from Antis township, Blair county, in favor of the Maine liquor law.
Mr. Robertson, one from Beaver co., for the Maine liquor law.
House, Feb. 7.—Mr. James presented two petitions asking that a law similar to the Maine liquor law may be enacted.
Mr. Magee, two from 123 citizens of Clarion county of like import.
Mr. Arnold, one asking the erection of a new county, to be called Pine, out of parts of Indiana and Clearfield; also, one asking for a law similar to the Maine liquor law.
Mr. Kingsley, one from citizens of Crawford county, in favor of a law like the Maine liquor law.
Mr. M'Connell, one from the citizens of Indiana and Clearfield county, praying for a law to prevent the floating of loose saw logs in their navigable streams.
Mr. Torbett, presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Morris tp., Clearfield county, against the passage of any law to prevent floating loose saw logs on the Musshannon creek.
Mr. Raney, presented a petition from citizens of Mercer county, in favor of the Maine law.
Mr. Lowrey, of Tioga, a remonstrance of the citizens of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river and its tributaries, against the passage of a law to prevent the floating of logs in the said river and its tributaries.
Senate, Feb. 8.—Mr. Robertson, presented a petition from citizens of New Brighton, Beaver county, for the passage of a law similar to the Maine liquor law.
Mr. Buckalew, [com. on Finance] reported with amendment, the bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme court.
Mr. M'Caslin, [com. on Finance] reported with amendment, the bill to enroll the citizens and organize the volunteers of the Commonwealth; accompanied with a report on the subject.
The report is somewhat lengthy, well written, and suggests various improvements in the system. The bill proposes to repeal the present poll tax of fifty cents for non-performance of militia duty; requires all volunteer companies, in respect to numbers, to conform to the regulations of the U. S. Army; and to all companies fully equipped, and provided with an armory appropriate, a certain sum out of the county treasury, for armory purposes. In counties where no fully equipped volunteer are organized, no expense for military purposes are incurred.
On motion of Mr. Kunkle, 1000 copies of the report in English, and 500 in German, were ordered to be printed.
A message from the Governor was received by the hands of the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, stating that he

had approved and signed the following bills: An act to incorporate the Mechanic's Savings Bank of Harrisburg. An act to incorporate the Charities Valley railroad company. An act to incorporate the Bethlehem Gas company.
Mr. Halderman, read in place a supplement to the bill requiring the Susquehanna Canal Company to construct sluices in their dams, and authorizing the Canal Commissioners to erect sluices in the Clark's Ferry and Shamokin dams.
Senate, Feb. 8.—Mr. Quiggle, read in place a bill to provide for the registry of marks on timber, logs and lumber, and relative to timber, &c., adrift in any of the public streams.
House, Feb. 9.—Mr. Chase, read in place, a bill giving to Justices of the Peace power in the several counties of this Commonwealth, with a jury of six, to hear and finally determine charges for crimes of a certain character; for the more speedy administration of Justice, and the establishment of a more economical system of criminal jurisdiction.
Mr. Quiggle, presented an address of a committee of citizens of Clearfield county, remonstrating against the passage of a law prohibiting the floating of logs.
House, Feb. 10.—Mr. McConnell, presented a petition of citizens of Indiana, Clearfield, Cambria and Jefferson counties, for a new county to be called Pine.
Mr. Hutchinson, the petition of one hundred and thirty-one citizens of Jefferson and Indiana counties in favor of the new county of Mahoning.
Mr. Henderson, reported with a negative recommendation, an act to provide for the exemption of a homestead of \$1000 from levy and sale.
Mr. M'Connell read in place a bill for a new county out of parts of Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson, to be called Pine.
Senate, Feb. 11.—Mr. Crabb, presented a remonstrance from citizens residing on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, against a law to prohibit the floating of logs.
FROM OREGON.
The intelligence from Oregon contained in the late California papers come down to the 22d of December. We extract several paragraphs.
Division of Oregon.—The Convention recently held in Northern Oregon adopted a memorial, which has been forwarded to Congress, praying that all that portion of Oregon Territory lying north of the Columbia river and west of the great northern branch thereof should be organized into a separate Territory, under the name and style of the "Territory of Columbia." This prayer is justified by numerous reasons set forth in the memorial. The present territory of Oregon contains an area of about 371,000 square miles, being entirely too large to be embraced within the limits of one State. Its sea-coast is 650 miles in extent. The proposed Territory of Columbia contains an area of about 92,000 square miles. It presents natural resources capable of supporting a population as large as that of any State in the Union of the same size.
The Extension to Oregon.—The people of Oregon will soon be applying to Congress for admission into the Union as a full-blown State. It is estimated they have received an accession to their population of at least 20,000 by the immigration across the Plains this year. Most of the immigrants have settled in the southern portion of the territory, but the country north of the Columbia and round about Puget's Sound is highly spoken of, and is beginning to attract considerable attention.
Mortality on the Plains.—Hon. Delazon Smith, who has arrived in Oregon this year by the overland route, publishes a letter in the Portland Times, in which he asserts that "there are, perhaps, from three to four thousand fresh graves between Missouri and the Dalles of the Columbia; and if the mortality had been equal on the California route, twelve or fifteen per cent. of this year's immigration are dead!"
Cold Weather.—Passengers from Oregon state that when they left, the Columbia river was frozen over, so that teams crossed over on the ice as low down as the mouth of Willamette, which is less than a hundred miles from the ocean.—This is a very extraordinary circumstance, and indicates the commencement of a severe winter. At Vancouver, six miles above Willamette, the snow was near two feet, where a winter frequently passes without scarce any snow at all.
Large Potatoes.—David Prettyman has raised, upon his father's farm, three miles east of Portland, a potato, which weighed 8 lbs. 1 oz. If any body can beat this, we should like to see them at it.
Hon. Wm. R. King and Gen. Canedo.
New Orleans, Feb. 8.—We have later intelligence from Key West, stating that Gen. Canedo, at Havana, had sent a messenger to the Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice President elect, at Key West, inviting him to visit Havana, and reside at the palace of the Captain General. Mr. King had declined to answer the communication.
Opening of the Pennsylvania Canal.
Harrisburg, Feb. 9.—The line of the State Works from Philadelphia to Pittsburg will be ready for navigation by the first of March. The breeches caused by the recent flood, as far as heard from at the Canal Office, will not delay the opening beyond that day.
Railroad Accident.
Harrisburg, Feb. 6.—The train for the West last night on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran off the track at Perryville, Juniata county, injuring several of the passengers slightly. One, a German, had his ankle broken, another the cap of his knee torn off, and several others suffered minor injuries.

THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD Pa., Feb. 16, 1853.
STATE CONVENTION.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.—The Democratic voters of Clearfield county, are requested to assemble in the court house on Tuesday evening the 22d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 1st of March next. By order of the STANDING COMMITTEE.
Messrs. Curtis and Gilmore have our thanks for valuable Congressional favors.
Our thanks are also due to Mr. B. D. Hamlin, of the State Senate, and to Messrs. Arnold, Foster, and Waterbury, of the House of Representatives.
The report of the Commissioners on the proposed new Tax Law is in type, and postponed until next week.
The rumor that his honor, Judge Knox, was sick, and unable to attend court, was incorrect. He was in good health, and presided at the Clarion Court last week, and may be looked for here in good time next week as usual. We would therefore advise all persons interested to be on hands about nine o'clock on Monday morning, as we believe the Judge is in favor of the "ten hour system."
THE NEW CABINET.—Various announcements are made of the names of gentlemen who are to constitute the new Cabinet; but the one that is most likely to be correct, as far as it goes, is the following: CALLED CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State. JUDGE WOODWARD, or JUDGE CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Interior. COMMODORE SROCKTON, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy. SAMUEL MEDARY, of Ohio, Post Master General.
Great destruction of property was occasioned in Lycoming county, by the recent high water. A portion of the Bridge across the river at Jersey Shore was carried off, which, floating down against the Williamsport Bridge, moved that several feet from its base, though not destroying it.
On Pine creek the lower Bridge was taken off entire, the aqueduct injured, and mill property generally, much injured. A vast quantity of saw logs are said to have been swept off.
On Lycoming creek the destruction is said to have been correspondingly great. In this region, the streams were not as high as they had been a few weeks previously—the river lacking about two feet of it—and consequently the loss of property was not so great.
SAD AFFAIR.
An unfortunate case of stabbing occurred in this place on last Monday night, soon after dark—but as it will probably be the subject of judicial investigation, we shall not attempt to give particulars. It seems that J. S. Radebach and a young man named Carlile, met at the Widow Dunlaps, where they had a trifling dispute, and agreed to go out of town and take a fight, and accordingly they started to cross the bridge, alone, as they thought. In a short time Carlile returned to his boarding house (Lanichs) with a frightful cut inflicted in the left side, immediately above the hip. The wound was there dressed by Dr. Lorain. Carlile has since been confined to his bed. Though not out of danger, we understand that his Physician has good hopes of his speedy recovery.
Carlile is a stranger in this part of the country—having come here last summer, and from what we can learn of him he bears a good name as to character, disposition, &c.
MORE SNOW.—Snow fell to the depth of about a foot last Saturday, and consequently the sleighing is again in good order, giving fair promise of a small smattering of winter ahead.
Horrible Tragedy in Mississippi.
The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion relates the following shocking affair: On Thursday last Mr. James Clark, a well known citizen of the county of Clark, made an assault upon his negro woman, for a cause which we have not heard stated. He then ordered her into a corner of the room, and commenced pitching his knife at her, point foremost. As the knife would enter her flesh, he would compel his victim to draw it forth and return it to him. This demoralizing amusement was continued until the slave was covered with about fifty bleeding gashes! The same day he whipped his wife, cut her all over the head with his knife, not dangerously, we understand, but in a mass of cruel and painful punctures. He also cut off her eye lids! This strange drama wound up on Friday last by the commission of murder.—Clark, on that day, ordered his wife to go and call Lewis, a negro belonging to the family. She obeyed, but the slave refused to come, through a dread of his enraged master, we suppose. Mrs. Clark returned, and was whipped by her husband for not bringing the negro! Five times was she sent upon this capricious mission, five times was she fruitless, and each time she was whipped for her failure. Clark then called to the slave, informing him that he would shoot him next morning.—The negro, it seems, did not heed the warning, for while splitting rails the next morning, he was deliberately shot by his master. The wound was fatal; the negro ran about three hundred yards, and fell in mortal agony. Clark, who is supposed to be insane, has been committed to answer for murder.

For the Republican.
Messrs. Editors:—In your last paper, the attention of your readers has been called to the log floating question by two correspondents, "A Democrat" and "A Raftman." The latter is too triflingly disposed for me to meddle with, so I will leave him alone with his profound knowledge of rafting, and the ten commandments. To the former I proceed to reply.
Mr. Packer requires no assistance from me, but I cheerfully endorse his opinion, that a law to prohibit the floating of logs in the public high-ways is "wrong in every point," and I shall endeavor to fortify this opinion by applying the touch-stone of truth and common sense to the remarks of "A Democrat."
The writer calls upon the members of the Legislature "to bear in mind that there are numerous mills erected on the Susquehanna and its tributaries which will be rendered entirely useless by a continuation of the system of log floating; as the streams will thereby be obstructed in such a manner as to render it unsafe, and indeed impossible for rafts and arks to navigate." Here are two unqualified assertions.
1st. That the mills are rendered entirely useless.
2nd. That the streams will be obstructed in such a manner as to render it impossible for rafts and arks to navigate.
Now to apply the touch-stone of truth to these assertions, I have only to refer to what has been done in our streams the last two years. Log floating commenced in the Spring of 1851, and yet the mills were not rendered useless, nor the streams obstructed as to be impossible for arks and rafts to navigate. In fact I believe it is generally admitted that a greater amount of lumber was taken away last spring with safety and despatch than ever before known. I am well aware that the opinion has been entertained by many that log floating, and rafting, could not be carried on together, but our actual experience proves the contrary, and to show why this is so I request the attention of your readers to the *modus operandi* of floating logs. The logs are hauled during the winter to the banks of the streams, and the first flood, rolled into it; they are immediately followed by an active crew of twenty or thirty able bodied men, accustomed all their lives to the business, furnished with boats and all necessary tools and appliances.— Let us follow them. We find them diligently employed in driving every log before them, till they come upon an obstruction formed by trees and drift of all descriptions; with wonderful celerity these are chopped and removed, and away go the logs, and the drivers in pursuit. They are next met by an obstruction which has now become very common in our streams, put in by a mill owner in the shape of a dam, and (I had almost said a something else,) a wretched bad schute. Here, we find the remains of an unfortunate raft afloat, said schute, which is also speedily removed by our floaters, who also speedily remove the mark on your timber and I will drive it into the boom." If we follow on we shall find a repetition of these incidents as long as the water lasts.
Now let me ask, call you this obstructing the streams? Why it is on the contrary, the most efficient and effectual mode of keeping it open, and it being well known that such crews are on the river it is encouraging to all who are in difficulty and danger.
In a few words I shall now apply the touch-stone of common sense to this system. If it be not found profitable it will not be continued, and on the contrary, if it be found profitable, no law can permanently stop it. And again, no business or occupation was ever benefited by Legislative restrictions, and I hope the day is not far distant when a majority of the people will unite with me in saying to our Legislators in all matters of commerce and business occupations, let us alone, as such a course will insure "the greatest good to the greatest number."
Much as I dislike anonymous controversy, I shall on this occasion take my old *nom de plume*.
FREE TRADE.
The Revolution in Mexico—A Coup d'Etat at the Capitol.
The Guadalupe Plan Adopted, and Congress Turned Out of Doors!—A Battle in Matamoras.
New York, Feb. 7.—We have advices from the city of Mexico to the 15th Jan., which state that President Cevalos, Gen. Arista's successor, having been invested with extraordinary powers, had taken the soldiers and turned the Congress into the streets!
The city of Mexico had pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalupe.
New Orleans, Feb. 7.—By the steamship Yacht, we have highly important intelligence from the Rio Grande.
The government troops in Matamoras had forced General Avales to resign, and he had retired to the American side, leaving Col. Basare in command.
The citizens and a portion of the military had then risen en masse, and declared in favor of the revolutionists. A battle ensued, in which the insurgents were successful, and the city is now in their possession.
The whole State of Tamaulipas has declared in favor of the plan of Jalisco.
The Revolutionary forces are advancing on Matamoras.
The Shanmberg Affair.
Washington, Feb. 8.—Shanmberg was in Court to-day, under habeas corpus.—Several friendly Senators were present. Senator Cooper was thrillingly eloquent, and R. S. Cox masterly. The Judge decided against bailing, on the ground that Fuller may die. Two surgeons testified their belief in his recovery. The Judge said if Fuller continued to improve, the accused would be entitled to bail.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.
One week later from Europe.—An anticipated Coup de Main of Louis Napoleon, against England.
HALIFAX, Feb. 6, 1853.
The Royal Mail Steamship Canada arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, with dates to the 23d ult., having been detained until Sunday morning.
The steamship Atlantic arrived out of Thursday morning, 20th ult.
The steamship City of Manchester from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th.
ENGLAND.—Mr. Goldstone has been re-elected to Parliament.
Serious apprehensions are entertained in England that the Emperor Napoleon is meditating a coup de main in the way of a descent on England.
The Government is making inquiries of the various railway companies how many men and horses and munitions of war they can carry in a specified time to certain points in case of an emergency.
Large military stations are to be formed near Birmingham, and no more regular troops are to be sent from home.
Napier, the English ship builder, has received an order from the French Emperor to build him 16 frigates. The English Admiralty, however, cancelled the order and gave Napier a similar order.
Since the departure of the Africa, £2,000,000 in sterling gold has been shipped to Australia, for the purchase of gold dust. Guano has been discovered at the Falkland Islands.
The Carlow Parliamentary election resulted in the return of Mr. Alexander, a Derbyite, over Mr. Sadler, and Mr. Gladstone over Mr. Percival, for Oxford University.
There is some talk that the Duke of Newcastle will succeed the Earl of Dalhousie, as Governor General of India.
The Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, the American Minister, partook of a public dinner with the principal merchants of Birmingham, on Friday evening. The dinner is understood to have been a very splendid affair, and to have elicited several very happy speeches from the distinguished guest and others.
FRANCE.
PARIS, Friday evening, Jan 21.—The Emperor's marriage to Mademoiselle Montego is announced to take place on to-morrow week in the Church of Notre Dame. A dowry of 5,000,000 francs is demanded for the bride.
The announcement has taken Paris by surprise, and is unfavorably received.—She is Spanish by birth, and the granddaughter of the British Consul at Malaga. Her mother is Irish by birth, named Fitzpatrick, and her father the Spanish Count Montago. The Emperor made formal proposals on Sunday, was accepted, and the next day he informed his Ministers of the determination he had formed. One report states that all the Ministry, except one resigned, but that the Emperor refused to accept their resignations.
It is said that the civil marriage has already taken place, and that the religious ceremonies will be performed on the 29th.
The Emperor has refused to accept the resignation of M. De Drouyn De L'Hopital.
There is great activity in the various navy yards. No less than 25 line of battle ships, 18 frigates, and 15 smaller vessels of war are building at the different French navy yards.
On the same day fixed for the marriage of the Emperor, Prince Napoleon Jerome is to espouse the daughter of Prince Wagram.
The Legislative body have been summoned to meet on the 22d, to receive a communication from the Emperor relating to his marriage.
Later advices which the Emperor Napoleon informed the officers of State of his approaching marriage is an able document. He says he conforms to the nation's wish in taking a wife; but, in the choice of a partner, he has determined to cast away old traditions, and not humble himself by going wild hunting among the scions of royal blood. Royal alliances, he declared, were always unfortunate, as they substitute family interest for national welfare, besides the humiliation of bogging a wife.
Mlle Eugenie Montego, he says, is a Catholic, and endowed with every virtue, and he will soon at Notre Dame, present her to the people and the army.
Simultaneous with the announcement of the marriage of the Emperor, came a disastrous fall on the Bourse, which the Government papers say is owing solely to a check given to speculation.
The whole of the Orleans property is now alienated, the year allowed for the sale having expired.
It is reported that the renewed attempt to effect a fusion of the Count Chambard with the Orleans princes promises to be successful.
An article believed to have been written by the Emperor himself in the Monitor, complains bitterly of the Paris correspondents of the London Times, Morning Chronicle and Advertiser. Some say it is in account of a scheme to excite hostilities towards England.
Government has before it proposals for three lines of trans-Atlantic steamers, one to Brazil, and another to the Gulf of Mexico, and another to New York.
CHINA.—The Liverpool papers contain Hong Kong dates to Nov. 29th. The Imperial troops had gained a decided advantage over the insurgents.
The Shanghai dates are to the 25th Nov. The import market was favorable to large transactions in teas. Prices are maintained.
INDIA.—Great complaints are made of the inactivity of Gen. Godwin in Burma. Pegu was captured by 1200 men under Godwin, while five months since Major Cotton took the place, and would have kept it had his instructions permitted.