

NEW YORK, SEPT. 10.

At an early hour this morning, the packet ship *United States*, Capt. Holdrege, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th of August.

LONDON, August 9.—Money Market.—The whole attention, not only of the Stock Exchange, but of the City generally, appeared to be engaged this morning in attendance upon the funeral of Mr. Rothschild, or in witnessing the vast cortege carriages of the wealthy and aristocratic, which testified the respect of their owners for the memory of the deceased capitalist. The business of the Stock Exchange, under these particular circumstances, might reasonably be expected to be in a great degree suspended. The quotations of English Stock have scarcely suffered a change; Consols have been unvaried throughout the day; Exchequer Bills are depreciated at 1s.; Bank Stock is 1 per cent. better.

In Foreign Stock the transactions have been equally unimportant.

In the House of Commons on the 5th, there was a debate of some interest on the state of things in Texas, which rose on a motion made by Mr. P. Hoyt for an address to the Crown, praying that measures be taken to secure the fulfilment of the treaty of Mexico, to prevent the establishment of slavery in Texas. Mr. Hoyt was followed by Mr. Ward, who supported the motion. It was however opposed by Lord Palmerston, on the ground that it was unnecessary, and that it would be an implied censure on Ministers.

Lord Palmerston observed, that if at the beginning of the observations he should have to make to the House, he said that he did not feel himself at liberty to agree to the proposal of the hon. member for Southampton, he trusted that neither the hon. member nor the House would imagine that it was a proof that he did not feel the importance of its object, or that His Majesty's Government were not as much animated as was the hon. member with the desire to put an end to the evils to which the address he had moved so mainly related (Hear, hear.) He (Lord P.) trusted that he should be able to prove to the House that the address moved for was at present in some respects unnecessary and in other respects premature. The observations of the two hon. gentlemen who had preceded him divided themselves into two different branches—the one relating to the political part of the question, and the other relating to the trade in slaves.

With regard to the political question, undoubtedly the possibility that the province of Texas might be added to the United States was a subject which ought seriously to engage the attention of the House and of the country, but he did not think that the events which had occurred afforded any ground for supposing that there was any such probability of its occurring as to call upon this House to address the Crown on that matter. The state of Texas at present was this—a revolt having taken place there, the Mexican army had been despatched for the purpose of putting it down. The first operations had been greatly successful, but a part of the army having very considerably advanced before the rest, it was surprised by the Texan force, routed with great slaughter, and the President taken prisoner. It might be possible that the resistance of the people of Texas might prevail against the authorities of Mexico, but, on the other hand, the numerical strength lay with the army of the Mexican Government, who, from the last accounts which had been received, were preparing to make fresh efforts to reinforce their army, and from what had already happened the final result of the struggle could not be inferred.

With respect to the conduct of the United States of America in the matter, although he was aware that individuals in those States had given great assistance to the revolting population of Texas, yet the conduct of the responsible government of America was the reverse. If regard were had to the President's message to Congress, it would be found to contain an unequivocal declaration of that Government to take no part in the Mexican civil war, and that in accordance with that declaration orders had been issued to enforce the laws in prevention of individuals mixing themselves up in the matter. He (Lord P.) had that opinion of the honor and good faith of the government of America as not to suppose that they would not act up to that declaration; and he thought fresh circumstances ought to arise before an address should be sent to the Crown on the political branch of the question. (Hear, hear.)

He proceeded to reply to what had been said relative to slavery, and urged that no interference at present was necessary. Mr. Hoyt declined pressing the motion.

In the House of Commons on the 9th, the custom duties bill and the assessed tax bill were read a second time. The report on the Irish valuation was agreed to.

The amendments of the Commons to the amendments made by the Peers in the tithe commutation bill, were agreed to in the House of Lords on the 5th; the Established Church bill was read a third time and passed on the same day.

In the Committee on the Stamp duties Bill, the Lords, on the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, struck out clauses 11 and 12, having reference to the registration of the proprietors. Lord Melbourne stated that the rejection of these clauses would have the effect of causing the loss of the bill. It was argued by Lord Lyndhurst that the clauses were not necessary to the bill—that they had nothing to do with money, but related merely to matters of police and justice. The general belief was that a new bill, without the clauses, will be introduced immediately, to obviate the difficulty of privilege, which the Lords will of course pass.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Friday the 19th instant, and that it will meet again in November.—*Observer*.

We find that the Tories have been busy canvassing Westminster these two days for Sir George Murray, under an impression that General Evans is in such a dangerous state that his recovery is doubtful. It gives us great pleasure to learn, that the last accounts from General Evans represent him as being so far recovered from his late illness, that he is no longer in danger.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The Duke of Cumberland will take his departure for Berlin in the course of this month, to be there at the time Prince George is to have an operation performed, in September, for the restoration of his sight. The family having intended, when they left town for the continent, only to remain there two years, and the time having now expired, the Duke and Duchess, and Prince George, are expected to return in the autumn, or early in the ensuing year, to England.

O'Connell was to have dined with the Reformers of Leicester on Thursday, and at Derby yesterday, but both dinners were put off as he was obliged to hurry off to Dublin, where Mrs. O'Connell lies in a dangerous state. Her death was daily expected. She was a very amiable woman.

A leak took place in the Thames Tunnel lately, which threatened to overflow the entire work, but was fortunately stopped by some experienced miners before any serious damage was done.

Rail Road Iron.—Bills have passed Parliament this season for 1100 miles of Rail-way, which will require a total of 290,000 tons of iron, to be supplied within the next four years.

Great Steam Ship Company.—The directors, trustees, &c. of this important concern, assembled on Thursday, at the building yard of Messrs. Paterson & Mercer, at Wapping, to witness the fixing of the stern frame of their first large ship, the keel of which had been laid six weeks previously. The immense vessel is intended to ply between Bristol and America. Her length will be about the same as that of a first rate man-of-war, viz: length of keel, 204 feet; of deck, 212 feet 6 inches; length from tail rail to the fore part of the figure head, 230 feet 6 inches; breadth 1200 tons. This city has to boast of being the first to set the example of building steam vessels of this class for trading purposes.—The frame was fixed with much apparent ease, although it weighed more than four tons, when a royal salute was fired amid great cheering, and the band playing "Rule Britannia." The stern displayed the English ensign, and the American flag was hoisted at the stem.—*Bristol Mirror*.

There were rumors in Paris that a new conspiracy among the military had been discovered.

The trial of forty five persons charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction.—The King's advocate, in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organised.

The total concealment of the king from the public eye, the precautions taken to prevent dangerous characters approaching even the entrance to the palace, and the arrests making by the police, still fill a prominent place in the French journals. A Paris newspaper, *La Paix*, says—

"Many reports, some of them contradictory, are in circulation on the subject of the arrests that have been made. The following facts are derived from a source deserving of credit, and are we believe true.

"About ten days ago, the police were informed that a man whose name we have not heard, intended to assassinate the King. The man was immedi-

ately arrested. He did not hesitate to avow his criminal design, and even entered into the greatest details, as to the means he intended to employ to carry his design into execution. His intention was to take a place among the National Guards, throw himself on the King, and stab him.

"On being asked if he had any accomplices, his reply was, 'I have but one, and I have no objection to name him, because I know that he will be highly gratified by sharing my fate, whatever that may be.' And he then gave the name of his accomplice and the spot where he could be found. The police immediately went there and found a man who offered no resistance, and who avowed his intention was to kill the king by stabbing him.

"These circumstances appear so extraordinary, that it is difficult to believe them. They have, however, been related to us by persons who, we have every reason to believe, are well informed."

A great many attacks have lately been made in the streets of Paris. At twelve o'clock on Wednesday night a gentleman was stopped at the narrow passage, near the Institute, from the Rue Mazarine, by five men, who robbed him of his watch, his pocket book and money, amounting together to 700 francs. While two of the thieves were searching him the other three kept watch. One of them held up a loaded stick ready to strike at the least attempt to give the alarm. On the same evening, about eleven, an attempt was made to assassinate an advocate residing in the Rue Bagnoux. He was stabbed in the right side by some sharp instrument. The wound is dangerous, but it is hoped will not prove mortal. About half an hour afterwards, M. Biloux, a captain of the National Guards, was assailed by eleven men, in the Rue de l'Ouest, all armed with daggers or iron crowds. They gave him a severe blow on the head, and wounded him in other places. His cries were heard, and persons came to his assistance, but were kept off by the formidable villains, who, after stripping him of every thing valuable, made their retreat in good order. On the same evening likewise, and in the same quarter of the town, the nephew of the Abbe de Lammenais was robbed and wounded.

The ministerial papers affirmed that it was the intention of the government to pardon a number of political offenders on the 7th of August.

The King of Naples arrived at Paris on the 5th of August.

It has been reported during the week in the City, that France was about to send an army to assist the Queen of Spain in the contest still pending in her Majesty's dominions. We cannot pretend to say what course the King of the French may at any future period deem it expedient for the interests or honour of France to pursue, but we can positively assert that, up to the present moment, Louis Philippe has given no indication of his intention to interfere with a French army in the affairs of Spain, however anxious he may feel for the speedy termination of the civil war in that country. We are glad, however, to hear that the most sincere exertions are in active progress for the reinforcement of the French Auxiliary Legion in Spain.—*Observer*.

The Messenger states, that the question of an armed intervention in Spain has again been agitated in the cabinet, but that the opinion of Louis Philippe having prevailed over that of M. Thiers, who was in favor of the measure, the decision has been come to of forming two new legions, each of 5,000 men, in order to carry General Bernelle's corps to 15,000. The *Courrier Francais* observes that the decision had been adopted some time back; that the auxiliary corps which the French government intends sending to Spain will amount to 20,000 men, who will be shortly prepared to cross the Pyrenees, and that the voluntary enlistments in the French regiments have been so abundant that it has been found necessary to suspend them.

Spain is represented in a most melancholy position, with a disunited cabinet and a prospect of the prolongation of the civil war. Lieutenant General Evans, commanding the English Division in the north of Spain is dead. He died of sickness under which he had long been lingering. His loss will be severely felt.

In the latter part of July a commotion broke out in Cadiz, the whole population demanding the constitution of 1812, which was proclaimed by the authorities in obedience to the general will. The revolutionists were joined by a newly raised regiment of 1200 men.

The people were loud and unanimous in denouncing the present ministry, and

Cordova, whom they proclaimed a traitor, and accused of designing to betray the British Legion into the hands of Don Carlos. The Queen Regent was also very unpopular among them.

The inhabitants of Xeres and other neighboring places were preparing to follow the example set by the inhabitants of Cadiz.

It will be remembered that to overthrow the constitution of 1812 was the object of the duke d'Angouleme's march to Cadiz several years ago.

Some anxiety has been expressed this afternoon in consequence of the non-arrival of later accounts to-day from Madrid. The precautionary measures taken by the government to insure tranquility in the capital, are considered, notwithstanding the assertion that ministers were becoming more popular, as indicative of a strong apprehension that popular commotions were more than probable.

The report which has been circulated to-day relative to the affairs of Spain, led to a decline in the Bonds of that country this afternoon of nearly one per cent. namely from 37 to 36 1-8, which was the price for money when business regularly terminated.

Just as we were going to press, the National of this day came to hand, containing the extraordinary announcement that the Portuguese government have already requested from England the aid of six thousand men, under the assigned reason of repressing any Miguelite faction which might rise at the approach of the Carlists in Galicia. The grounds on which this assertion is founded, is that in consequence of this being rumored abroad by persons of accredited authority, accusations were made against the government, charging them with having had recourse to those measures, by an opposition paper; and as the government have not undertaken to deny the charge, they feel themselves warranted in supposing the rumors to be well founded.

The National enters upon a lengthened exposition of the illegality of this proceeding, and as being highly unconstitutional from its not having been transmitted to the Cortes first to have their sanction. It refers to the occasion when in 1826, the Regent, in virtue of the *Casus fueris*, solicited an English force to resist the Spanish Miguelite aggression, which Mr. Canning refused, until the Portuguese Chambers authorized the Government in this demand, and that the troops were not sent until such approval of the Cortes had been received by Mr. Canning. Ministers are in consequence charged with ignorance for making such request in opposition to the articles of the charter, and wickedness for insinuating that the Liberals were not sufficient to protect themselves against the Miguelite party, and finally, they recommend an impeachment of the ministers for such conduct.

The son of Lucien Bonaparte would, it was said, be condemned to death for having killed an officer of dragoons at Rome. It was however believed that the sentence would be commuted.

The Plague in Smyrna.—Letters dated June 20th and 30th, from Mr. Brewer and Mr. Brown, give a melancholy account of the ravages made by the plague. Just before their arrival it made its appearance in the Turkish part of Smyrna. Five months previous it contained a population of thirty thousand, chiefly Turks, and at the date of the letter "there were not enough of the living to bury the dead." Out of two thousand Jews, not two hundred survived the malady.

From the New York Express.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE INDIANS, TEXANS, MEXICANS.

By the latest arrivals we have received the following interesting items of news:

THE INDIANS. The Creeks and Seminoles. We learn from the Creek country that the Creeks are playing their usual game, and the Indians' usual game of deception. The troops in Georgia and Alabama have lately pursued them so closely that it has become necessary for them to break up the main body of their troops and make good their escape into Florida and the interior of the country. To do this they are making towards Florida in parties of from eight to twenty. Arriving in Florida they intend to unite themselves with the Seminoles, and forthwith together, open a vigorous campaign. We are informed that hundreds have already joined the Seminoles, professing themselves determined to die fighting against the whites to extermination, and the giving up of their old lands and old homes.

Letters have been received at Tallahassee from Hamilton county and other points, stating that parties of Indians from ten to fifty are very frequently on the march down the country. If interrupted by the whites, they resort to their usual and successful defence of stratagem, flight and concealment—often collected together in some haunter or piece of wood or moss, where they feel strong enough, though numbering but a handful,

to fling defiance to their pursuers. How long this system of Indian butchery is to be continued, we have yet to learn. Our Government in all her intercourse with the Indians has shown herself sadly deficient in duty. She has first provoked the Indians to hostility, and prepared herself to defend herself and her citizens at the very moment when the Indians were butchering the citizens, firing the towns and driving the defenceless inhabitants to and fro over a broken and miserable country. Millions of money have been already appropriated and nearly spent, and what has been brought to pass? A triumph on the part of the Indians—a defeat of the whites—a waste of American property—a destruction of business—a ruin of plantations and an awful waste of life. Another campaign like the last, in Florida, and Oseola may again boast that he and his men can carry on a war of three years against the whites. We were unprepared at the late hour, to learn that the Creeks were stealing a march upon their enemies, by joining the Seminoles. But if what we learn from Tallahassee and Florida, be correct, such is the fact.

EMIGRATING INDIANS.—We learn from our last Natchez papers, that three hundred Indians passed Natchez the middle of last month, on their way to Arkansas.

TEXAS.—The United States agent sent to examine into the affairs of the Texan country by order of the President, had arrived safely at Texas, and had several interviews with the President of the new republic. The result is not yet known, and it is probable the agent of our Government is instructed not to publish any thing in relation to the country before his return to the United States.

The news published under our Texan head in relation to the state of the country and the attempt to plot Santa Ana's escape, is all confirmed. Among the crew of the *Pasac*, we notice the names of F. C. Gray, formerly the publisher of the *Texas Republican*, and his wife, and another man by the name of Barthallon, are among the number arrested; they were to have been examined on the 20th, the result of which will probably be known by the next arrival. Santa Ana is secured in irons. The abandonment of the blockade of Matamoros, which we announced some time since, is also confirmed. It may and is thought it will again be attempted by and by.

We also learn that the town of Bostrap on the Colorado river was burnt by the Indians, and 200 government troops had been despatched to prevent further depredation.

GENERAL GAINES.—The position General Gaines has taken by marching to Nacodoches, and making his encampment there, has excited very general interest, not only here but abroad. The friends of Mexico contend that he is in a Mexican town, with an American army, and that he marched there for the purpose of giving his men a good opportunity to desert and join the Texans, while on the other hand, the Texans and their friends contend that Nacodoches is not now a Mexican town, and that General Gaines was but acting in obedience to orders from the American Government, by taking his present position. In all this, we see matter of deep interest for the next Congress.

CREEK INDIANS.—Our last news from Georgia and Alabama make sure our worst anticipations in regard to the intentions of the Creeks.—That they intend to join the Seminoles can no longer be doubted. We are glad to learn, however, that the whites are in some measure preparing themselves for the emergency. A letter from the interior of Georgia, where the Indians have been doing the most mischief, says, that—

"Major Nelson separated the men at the stores of Messrs. Richardson & Harper, and told them when they struck a trail to follow it up—so away they went. Capt. Bishop with eighty men soon struck a trail sure enough, (it was reported there were 500 Indians in the mountains,) showing signs of a number of Indians which thickened as they progressed. The Captain put it to vote whether they should go on in pursuit or turn back for help. They one and all said, 'let us go ahead.' In a few hours they came in sight of the camps and took them so unexpectedly that they did not know what to do. The Captain told them to surrender or fight for it. They stood with their muskets cocked ready for the word to fire. The Indians seeing them so resolute, got frightened and surrendered without resistance, and this small band of soldiers returned to their camp with 74 Indians and their guns, ammunition, ponies and baggage. Yesterday they went out and took 71. The Indian prisoners say there are 1000 Indians in the mountains and the Cross Bottom."

Mexico.—By the arrival of the *schr. Lady Hope*, in seven days from Tampico, we learn that the Mexican republic is in a frightfully convulsed state. The intelligence received at Tampico, previous to the sailing of the *schr.* was of a most painful nature, plotting, treachery and strife being the order of the day, party pitted against party, and all in open hostility throughout the distracted land. No battle of note, since that of Elta, has been fought, in which it will be remembered the Constitutionals were worsted; they are not, it appears, dispersed or broken by their defeat—on the contrary they are encouraged by the accession of numbers to their ranks and the rapid extension of their principles.

The troops at Tampico are daily drilled by the new commandant Pasa, and amount to 1000 men. Capt. Williams, of the *Lady Hope*, speaks highly of Pasa, and states that he is a most gentlemanly and humane man, giving all possible protection to foreigners residing at Tampico, and suppressing all attempts at riot and insubordination. His active and energetic measures were productive of much good. The destination of