LAMARTINE'S OPINION OF NAPOLEON.

In Lamartine's new work on the Restoration, he portrays the Emperor Napoleon as perhaps never Frenchman before has depicted that extraordinary man, at one time so emphatically and literally the *idol* of the whole people of France. We are somewhat curious to know how such sentiments as the following are received in the Republic:—

WHAT NAPOLEON DID FOR FRANCE AND FOR HIMSELF.—He left freedom chained, equality compromised by posthumous institutions, feudalism parodied, without power to exist, human conscience re-sold, philosophy prescribed, prejudices encouraged, the human mind diminished, instruction materialised and concentrated in the pure sciences alone, schools converted into barracks, literature degraded by censorship, or humbled by baseness, national representation perverted, election abolished, the arts enslaved, commerce destroyed, credit annihilated, navigation suppressed, international hatred revived, the people oppressed, or enrolled in the army, paying in blood or taxes the ambition of an unequalled soldier, but covering with the great name of France the contradictions of the age, the miseries and degradation of the country. This is the founder! This is the man!—a man instead of a revolution!—a man instead of an epoch!—a man instead of a country!—a man instead of a nation! Nothing after him! nothing around him but his shadow, making sterile the eighteenth century, absorbed and concentrated in himself alone. Personal glory will be always spoken of as characterizing the age of Napoleon; but it will never merit the praise bestowed upon that of Augustus, of Charlemagne, and of Louis XIV. There is no age: there is only a name; and this name signifies nothing to humanity but himself.

False in institutions, for he retrograded; false in policy, for he debased: false in morals, for he corrupted; false in civilization, for he oppressed; false in diplomacy, for he isolated;—he was only true in war; for he shed torrents of human blood. But what can we then allow him? His individual genius was great; but it was the genius of materialism. His intelligence was vast and clear, but it was the intelligence of calculation. He counted, he weighed, he measured; but he felt not; he loved not; he sympathized with none; he was a statue rather than a man. Therein lay his inferiority to Alexander and to Cæsar; he resembled more the Hannibal of the Aristocracy. Few men have thus been moulded, and moulded cold. All was solid, nothing gushed forth, in that mind nothing was moved. His metallic nature was felt even in his style. He was, perhaps, the greatest writer of human events since Machiavel. Much superior to Cæsar in the account of his campaigns, his style is not the written expression alone; it is the action. Every sentence in his pages is, so to speak, the counter-part and counter-impression of the fact. There is neither a letter, a sound, or a color wasted between the fact and the word, and the word is himself. His phrases concise, but struck off with ornament, recall those times when Bajazet and Charlemagne, not knowing how to write their names at the bottom of their imperial acts, dipped their hands in ink and blood, and applied them with all their articulations impressed upon the parchment. It was not the signature; it was the hand itself of the hero thus fixed eternally before the eyes; and such were the pages of his campaigns dictated by Napoleon—the very soul of movement, of action, and of combat.

This fame, which constituted his morality, his conscience, and his principle, he merited, by his nature and his talents, from war and from glory; and he has covered with it the name of France. France, obliged to accept the odium of his tyranny and his crimes, should also accept his glory with a serious gratitude. She cannot separate her name from his, without lessening it, for it is equally incrusted with his greatness as with his faults. She wished for renown, and he has given it to her; but what she principally owes to him is the celebrity she has gained in the world.

HIS PORTRAIT IN 1814.—The empire had made him old before his time. Gratified ambition, satiated pride, the delights of a palace, a luxurious table, a voluptuous couch, youthful wives, complaisant mistresses, long vigils, sleepless nights, divided between labor and festive pleasure, the habit of constant riding which made him corpulent—all tended to deaden his limbs and enervate his faculties. An early obesity overloaded him with flesh. His cheeks, formerly streaked with muscles, and hollowed by the working of genius, were broad, full, and overhanging, like those of Otho in the Roman medals of the empire. An excess of bile mingling with the blood, gave a yellow tint to the skin, which at a distance looked like a varnish of pale gold on his countenance. His lips still preserved their Grecian outline and steady grace, passing easily from a smile to a menace. His solid bony chin formed an appropriate base for his features. His nose was but a line, thin and transparent. The paleness of his cheeks gave greater brilliancy to the blue of his eyes. His look was searching, unsteady as a wavering flame—an emblem of inquietude. His forehead seemed to have widened, from the scantiness of his thin black hair, which was falling from the moisture of continual thought. It might be said that his head, naturally small, had increased in size to give ample scope between his temples for the machinery and combinations of a mind, every thought of which was an empire.

The map of the world seemed to have been encrusted on the orb of that reflective head. But it was beginning to yield; and he inclined it often on his breast; while crossing his arms like Frederick II—an attitude and gesture which he appeared to affect. Unable any longer to seduce his courtiers and his soldiers by the charm of youth, it was evident he wished to fascinate them by the rough, pensive and disdainful character of himself—of his model in his latter days. He moulded himself, as it were, into the statue of reflection, before his troops, who gave him the nickname of *Father Thoughtful*. He assumed the *pose* of destiny. Something rough, rude and savage in his movements revealed his Southern and insular origin. The man of the Mediterranean broke out constantly through the Frenchman. His nature, too great and too powerful for the part he had to play, overflowed on all occasions. He bore no resemblance to any of the men around him. Superior and altogether different, he was an off-spring of the sun, of the sea, and of the battle field—out of his element even in his own palace, and a stranger even in his own empire. Such was at this period the profile, the bust, and the external physiognomy of Napoleon.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S DIAMONDS.—By the death of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, who was a Bavarian princess and the wife of Eugene Beauharnois, the son of the Empress Josephine,—the jewels presented to Josephine by the emperor Napoleon, and which had since belonged to the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, now become the property of her son the Duke of Leuchtenberg, whose wife is a Russian Imperial Princess, so that poor Josephine's diamonds will in future sparkle on the person of a daughter of the Russian Czar.

DEPARTURE OF THE JEWS FROM RUSSIA.—It is well known that several Imperial ukases have of late been issued in Russia with regard to the Jews, which not only forbid them to wear the dress peculiar to their nation, but go so far as to forbid their women to cut their hair in their own fashion, and make various other restrictions, all which are intended to compel the Jews in mass and immediately to become nationalized and enter the bosom of the Russian Church. But many circumstances make it appear probable that these imperial ordinances will have an effect entirely opposite to what had been expected. Many wealthy Rabbins have already left Russia because they were not willing to become citizens of the country, and because their women refused to cut off their hair in the required manner. It is also feared that the rich Jewish corn merchants will follow this example, as the pecuniary responsibility laid upon all Jews in case of infringement of the imperial edict is so severe that many others will probably be driven from the country.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN CHINA.—"The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," states that the Emperor of China has issued a decree by which the free exercise of the Christian Religion is permitted throughout the whole extent of the Chinese Empire. This movement is ascribed to the circumstance that the Emperor was educated by a christian lady in whom his father had great confidence.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Fifty Prisoners Shot!!

The Steamship *Cherokee* arrived at New York on Thursday evening, 21st ult., in four days from Havana. She brings 200 passengers from California, and $1,500,000 in gold; but this news is of little weight by the side of the intelligence respecting the Lopez Expedition. The Spanish war steamer Habanero, while cruising off Bahia Honda, (about 40 miles west of Havana,) captured a party of fifty belonging to those adventurers. They were in four boats, unarmed, and reported as were steering for New Orleans. They were brought to Havana by the Habanero on Saturday morning, the 16th instant, at 1 A. M., placed on board a Spanish frigate lying in port, AND EXECUTED at 11 15 A. M on the same morning. They were shot on the public road in Havana, and at the least calculation in the presence of twenty thousand spectators.

The names of the unfortunate victims were as follows:—

Col. W. S. Clendenner; Capts. F. S Sewer Victor Kerr, T. B. Veacy; Lieuts. James Brand; J. O. Bryce, Thomas C. James; Doctors John Fisher and K. A. Tournique; Sergeants J. Whitewres and A. M. Cochett: Agent R. C. Stanford. Privates M. H. Homes, Samuel Mills, Edwd. Rutman, George A. Arnold, B. J. Wregy, William Wiseman, Anselmo Torres Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Thomas Hearsey, Samuel Reed, H. T. Vinne, M. Philips, Jas. L. Manville, G. M. Green, J. Salmon, Napoleon Collins, N. H. Fisher, Wm. Chilling, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, M. H. Ball, Jas. Baxer, Robert Caldwell, C. C Wm. Smith, A. Ross, P. Brourke, John Christdes, Wm. B. Little, Robert Cantley, John G Lanks, Jas. Stanton, Thos. Harnott, Alexr. McIleer, John Stubbs, James Ellis, Wm. Hogan, Charles A. Robinson. Total 50.

Many of the Cherokee's passengers, who were on the spot of execution, were pointed at with a sneer of contempt, and many stopped in the streets and insulted, telling them they were one and all of the same party—that they were Americans, and that ere long they would be in the same situation. At night it was dangerous for an American to be seen in the streets alone.

The steamer Falcon, while on her way up the coast of Cuba, from Chagres, was fired at three times by the steamer Habanero, and was obliged to heave to, and was boarded by the officers of the Habanero. After the Falcon stopped, the officers of the Habanero cheered as if they had gained a victory. This is the third time the Falcon has been served the same trick.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany was in port when the Cherokee left.

A letter from Havana, dated the 16th, says:

"When the Spanish troops made a charge on the invaders, they gave way, and the government troops pursued them. All at once the invaders turned back, and gave their pursuers a terrible charge. Out of about 300 men, they shot down and wounded all but 30 men and one officer.

The following narration was drawn up by a passenger who arrived in the Cherokee:—

THE SEARCH OF THE FALCON AND REPORTS OF THE EXPEDITION.—On the 16th inst., as the U. S. Mail Steamer Falcon was proceeding on her voyage from Chagres to Havana, when off that part of the coast of Cuba known as the Bahia Honda, at 10 A. M., we saw the smoke of a steamer close in shore, and shortly after she hove in sight. We then saw that she was a large frigate in chase of us. When first seen she was standing out from the land directly across our course, evidently intending to cut us off. We, however, held our course, and running only at our usual speed, soon left her eight or ten miles astern, notwithstanding she seemed to be doing her best. We at first took her for the Pizarro, but afterward learned that she was the Isabella Catholica, formerly an English steam frigate—the Caledonia. After she had been in chase of us for an hour, we saw the smoke of another steamer on our starboard bow, close in shore, hull down. She soon, however, showed herself, steering so as to head us off, in which, being a fast goer, she succeeded. She fired two guns shotted to seaward to bring us to, as soon as she was within about four miles; but we took no notice of her until she run down close aboard of us and fired a third shot across our bows. Captain Rogers had hoisted his colours before he saw her and as soon as he saw that the frigate was in chase. After the third shot the engine was run slow, when she hove to, hailed us to "stop her," which was then done.

As soon as they saw that we had stopped, the officers of the Spanish steamer, the Habanero, took off their caps and waved them round their heads with a hurra! This was a decided insult. An officer then boarded us and demanded what ship we were, where from, where bound, and if we had any Spanish passengers, &c. He was answered, and he said he must go on board his vessel and report. He was admonished to be in a hurry, as we were going ahead immediately. He lost no time in doing so, and they motioned us to go ahead.—We arrived in Havana at 8 P. M., and soon learned that the Habanero had the night before brought into port 50 prisoners, taken in four launches off the Bahia Honda, and that they were all shot about 12 o'clock that day. Forty of the number were Americans. They are said to be part of the Expedition that sailed with Lopez in the Pampero from New Orleans.

The following from the two Whig papers at Washington, shows what has been the action of Government on the subject:

The National Intelligencer of Monday says:

We are authorized to state that the steam frigate Saranac will be despatched forthwith from Norfolk for Havana, with Commodore Parker, of the Home Squadron, on board, who has been instructed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death, for having been, as alleged, engaged in an armed expedition which invaded the Island. A full investigation will also be had into the circumstances of firing at the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish cruiser.

At the same time that these steps are being taken, renewed and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military, and naval officers of the Government, to take all legal steps, and employ all the means at their command, to check and break up any armed and illegal expeditions from the United States against the territories of friendly powers, and to seize any vessels and arrest all persons who may be concerned therein; it being the fixed determination of the Government to maintain its treaty obligations and to enforce the laws of the land, the recent violation of which, in the case of the expedition of the *Pampero*, has led to such lamentable results.

We understand that a despatch to the Department of State from the American Consul at Havana states that all the prisoners were tried (we presume by a military tribunal) previous to their execution.

The Republic of the same day, says:

We cannot but deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the dupes and victims, who have paid so severe a penalty for their offence; nor can we omit to stigmatise as still more inhuman and barbarous than the authorities of Cuba are represented to be, the foreigners who have dared to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and sought by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them.'

Under these circumstances, comparatively little sympathy would have been felt for Lopez and his followers if they had all been shot down in the field in the immediate prosecution of an unlawful enterprise. But the wholesale slaughter of prisoners incapable of further mischief, without a trial and without a hearing, seems an act of cold-blooded atrocity that shocks every sentiment of humanity, and will excite universal indignation. It has received, as it demanded, the prompt attention of our Government. We understand that, upon receipt of the late intelligence from Cuba, measures were taken to ascertain whether any of the persons so summarily put to death by the Spanish authorities were American citizens, and if they were such, by what evidence their guilt of a crime deserving so sanguinary a punishment was established, as also to ascertain the facts in relation to the alleged firing upon the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish ship of war, and how far this proceeding, if in contravention of our national rights, was authorized or approved by public authority, and that for this purpose Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, will sail from Norfolk for Havana in the steam frigate Saranac, to-morrow.

While taking this step, however, the proper officers of the Government have been instructed to be vigilant and active in preventing military expeditions from fitting out against that island in contravention of our treaty obligations, and the public statutes in such cases made and provided, as enjoined by the proclamation of the President.

The Charleston and Savannah papers of Saturday, are filled with every variety of contradictory reports, by telegraph and otherwise, relative to the Cuban advices by the Empire City at New Orleans, some affirming that Lopez and his party had been successful even beyond the most extravagant hopes of his friends, whilst others, with equal confidence, state that the Government succeeded in capturing nearly every one of the invaders, including Lopez himself. We have a despatch from our own correspondent at New Orleans, dated 23d, but no mention is made of these extravagant reports, probably from a conviction that they were destitute of any reliable foundation.

Captain Lyon reports the steamer Pampero in Doboy sound, about 50 miles below Savannah She was expected to arrive at Savannah on Saturday night, where a large body of men were waiting to take passage in her for Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

There was another tremendous gathering of Cuban sympathisers in the Park to-night, ten or twelve thousand at least being present. Edmon Blankman presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Enoch E. Camp, Thomas N. Carr, Capt. Rynders and others. The language of the speakers was, if possible, more violent and exciting than on the previous evening, and, as a consequence the mob was raised to the highest state of enthusiasm. Banners with bloody mottoes were scattered among the crowd, and every means taken to increase the feeling of resentment against the Cuban authorities, and all who defend their conduct. Cheers, screams, hoots, and groans arose on all sides, the latter especially, whenever the Express, Courier, or Tribune was alluded to. One of the speakers, however, in the midst of a violent harangue, begged of his listeners, to do nothing rashly. He especially deprecated all attempts to molest the Spanish consul, as had been threatened. His office, said he, "is at 119 Leonard street, but don't, my friends, do anything unlawful." After this speech was closed, the sympathisers formed a procession, and headed by a band of music, marched up Broadway in the direction of Leonard street, yelling and threatening vengeance. The Spanish Consul, we presume, has kept out of the way, as he had warning that a coat of tar and feathers was prepared for him. In consequence of threats also directed against La Cronica, the Spanish newspaper in this city, an extra force of 300 Police is stationed in the vicinity of that office in Cedar st., with orders to protect it at all hours.

QUARTER OF H. P. M.—The procession of Cuban sympathisers after leaving the Park, proceeded through several streets up town, but finally quietly dispersed without—as far as we have learned—making any unlawful demonstration against the Spanish Consul or any other party.

THE CUBA NEWS AT THE SOUTH—RIOT.—It was to be expected that the painful intelligence brought by the Cherokee from Havana would produce intense excitement at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and other Southern cities. Those who have thus been suddenly cut down went forth from those regions, and had there their associates and friends; and defiant of law and justice as the invaders were, Southern sympathy was generally with them. Probably, too, from the persevering misrepresentations made by the majority of Southern journals, a large number of the people believed that the invading expedition would be successful, and were little prepared to hear that it was so easily and so summarily disposed of. These and other circumstances considered, we are not disposed harshly to judge the ebullition of feeling of which the telegraph brings imperfect accounts. The execution of the fifty must have been a severe shock to many a parent and brother, while those who seduced them from their allegiance to the laws of their own country, and led them into the snare that involved them in an ignominious and, unresisting death, such due intelligence must have been humiliating and exasperating; and the citizens of the North, while they condemn the violence committed at New Orleans, will also deeply regret that such sudden retribution has fallen upon those who violated a friendly nation's rights, and will remember that the victims of an incensed Government had their friends and sympathisers at the South.

We are glad also that in the first burst of exasperated feeling no further lives have been sacrificed. The murder of the Spanish Consul would have for ever disgraced the city of New Orleans, without bringing back one of the dead to life, or in any way bring a retaliation upon the Captain General of Cuba. The consul was living at New Orleans under the most sacred of all forms of protection which international law and usage can supply; and the country would have been disgraced and humiliated before the world had that protection been violated. Nor has he done any wrong; for admitting that he has kept his Government well advised of the designs and acts of the men who had avowed their determination to invade his possessions, what did he more than his duty? Would he have been an honorable man and a faithful consul had he failed to do this? Could he otherwise have been regarded as worthy to represent his country upon our soil? Should we not expect just the same line of conduct from every consul of the United States, wherever residing? Why, then, should he be assailed, or hurt, or threatened—he, a sanctioned representative of a friendly nation, officially resident in one of our own cities, under the most sacred guarantees of protection, for an act done at Havana, which he was utterly powerless to prevent? was the attack upon him quite in accordance with that chivalrous hospitality and sense of honor of which our Southern friends make their boast?—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We subjoin a telegraphic report of the disturbance at New Orleans. The allusion to the bodies of Victor Kerr and Col. Crittenden wants explanation.

BALTIMORE, Aug 25.—*Riotous proceedings of Cuban Liberators at New Orleans.*—The Southern mail has arrived. A despatch to the Charleston papers, dated New Orleans, 21st inst., says that "A party of Cuban liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper, La Patria, this afternoon attacked the office of that paper, broke in the windows and doors, and threw the press, cases, types and furniture into the street. In fact, they destroyed everything belonging to the office. There was no interference on the part of the police. After demolishing the Patria office the rioters proceeded to the cigar store on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, broke in the doors and windows, and destroyed all the stock and fixtures, which were very valuable. At 7 o'clock the rioters went to the office of the Spanish consul, and destroyed desks, furniture, and property of all kinds. They also broke down the sign, which they carried in triumph to a meeting held in Lafayette Square."

Another despatch dated 22d, says, "A mob of 2000 men surrounded the city prison this morning, where the Spanish consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless he was delivered up to them. There are about 50 police on the ground. Nearly all the cigar shops kept by Spaniards were destroyed. Yesterday minute guns were fired from sunrise until night in honor of the executed liberators. The bodies of Victor Kerr and Col. Crittenden attracted many visitors, and produced much feeling. Three or four Spanish coffee houses were also destroyed. The military were called out. It is said the Spanish consul received several letters from murdered Americans, but refused to deliver them up to the committee who called on him. Subsequently however, he was forced to surrender them.

The Cuban news caused great excitement at Savannah. A tremendous town meeting was held there on Thursday evening, a committee appointed, and after several speeches, an adjournment was carried till Friday.

THE CUBAN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—An immense mass meeting was held this evening in Independence square, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of our citizens on the late inhuman act of the Spanish authorities at Havana, in so summarily shooting the American prisoners at that port. Colonel John Swift presided. Col. Swift spoke with a very great deal of feeling, strongly condemning the needless barbarity of the Spanish authorities, and urging the immediate interference of our Government.

BALTIMORE, August 27th, 10 P. M.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever witnessed in this city, assembled in Monument Square to-night. A series of resolutions, condemning the conduct of the American Consul at Havana, and expressive of sympathy for the patriots, was adopted, after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The excitement on Cuban affairs is still very great, and there are no signs of abatement. The principal streets are thronged with rioters, and the property of Spaniards is destroyed in all directions. The Spanish Consul has been burnt in effigy. In the meantime our authorities are doing nothing to check the lawlessness of the mob, which seems to reign supreme.

CINCINNATI, Aug 25.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held at Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday evening. Resolutions were adopted alluding in terms of indignation to the barbarous murder of Americans at Havana—calling on the Government to inquire into the outrage on the steamer Falcon—and declaring emphatically that the President of the United States has no right to hinder persons leaving this country for Cuba, or any other foreign country. A committee was also appointed to collect means for the Cuban patriots. After the meeting a grand procession was formed and marched through the streets, carrying a banner with the motto—'God and Liberty—Cuba.'

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS TAKEN NEAR BAHIA HONDA.—We copy below the sentence of the Captain General of Cuba, under which the fifty followers of General Lopez, captured in their attempt to retreat from their enterprise, were executed on the 16th inst. We have no account of the proceedings of the trial, which doubtless were summary, and according to the forms of martial law, which prevail where the sole authority is vested in the Commander in-Chief. It is stated in this document that the identity of the prisoners as a part of the invaders under Lopez, was established by their own declarations. We have been informed, on the authority of letters from Havana, that on their arraignment, they all acknowledged that they were participators in the invasion, and that some of the younger individuals represented that they had been deluded into the enterprise by the leaders, but that the officers made no defence and solicited no mercy. The sentence purports to be in accordance with a royal order "issued for this particular case" and with a general order of the 20th of April last, subsequently republished, in which the fate of pirates invading the island was decreed. It has been stated on the authority of letters, that the Captain General is a man of humane feelings, and personally disposed to pursue as lenient a course as a sense of duty will permit, but that on the present occasion he was waited on by a delegation of the Creole population, who represented to him strongly that any failure to execute the law in its full rigor, under existing circumstances, would be attended with disastrous consequences.

This execution is called a *massacre*. If it is one, what is that slaughter of the defenders of their own soil at the village of Pozas, by these same individuals and their comrades, on the day before they attempted their escape, to be called. It has been pretended by the friends of these victims of their own folly, that the slaughter inflicted upon the Cubans, in their resistance of the invaders was greater even than that of this military execution. This, however, is probably an exaggeration. It is not to be presumed, however, that Lopez and his followers were restrained from the shedding of even the blood of the innocent by considerations of humanity. The acts of homicide committed by them, may therefore be far more appropriately termed a massacre, than the execution of a military sentence, which however severe, was in pursuance of lawful authority, and in expiation of an offence punishable with death by the laws of every civilized country in the world. The clamor, therefore, which has been excited in many places by this necessary act of severity, displays as little of judgment and common sense, as it does of genuine humanity.

"It having been decreed by the general order of the 30th of April last, and subsequently reproduced, what was to be the fate of the pirates who should dare to profane the soil of this Island, and in view of the declarations of the 50 individuals who have been taken by his excellency the Commander General of this naval station and placed at my disposal, which declarations established the identity of their persons as pertaining to the horde commanded by the traitor Lopez I have resolved, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Ordinances, General Laws of the Kingdom, and particularly in the Royal Order of the 12th June of the past year, issued for this particular case, that the said individuals whose names and designations are set forth in the following statement, suffer this day the pain of death by being shot the execution being committed to the Senor Teniente de Rey, Brigadier of the Plaza.

"JOSE DE LA CONCHA."

A Monster Engine.—It is said that the New-York and Erie Railroad have lately placed on their line an engine capable of drawing forty loaded cars, or a weight equal to eight hundred tons—a large freight for a ship.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 2, 1851.

FROM EUROPE.—The English news by the *Asia*, at New York, is quite unimportant, and continental intelligence is equally devoid of interest. Dates are to the 16th inst. She brought out about 160 passengers.

The Asia brings the news of her own arrival at Liverpool, at one o'clock on Sunday, the 10th Aug., and we learn by her that the steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 13th.

Considerable interest was evinced at Liverpool in the race between the Cunard steamer America, from Boston, and the Collins steamer Atlantic, from New York, which, it will be recollected, sailed for Liverpool at the same hour on the 6th instant.

The weather for the week previous to the sailing of the Asia, was rather broken, but not altogether unfavorable for harvesting operations, which had become very general, with every prospect of the crops being greater than last season. The favorable promise of the incoming harvest had a depressing effect upon the corn markets throughout the country, and prices for breadstuffs had considerably declined.

The cotton market has remained steady and rather quiet during the week.

There have been large arrivals of provisions at Liverpool, and prices consequently had still further declined.

Rather more than an average business was doing at Manchester, and for articles most in request prices were a shade higher.

Money was more in demand at the sailing of the Asia, and the current rates were 3¼ to 3½ per cent.

We have by the Asia a telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the overland mail at Marseilles on the 15th August, with Calcutta advices of the 3d of June.

We learn that orders had been given for the surrender of the Northern Provinces of the Nizam, in satisfaction of the sums due to the East India Company. The English ship Commerce had been wrecked near Aden, and a portion of the crew murdered by the natives. Trade at Bombay was dull.

Later advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Governor had been compelled to remain quiet until the arrival of reinforcements.

The yacht America continues to attract a good deal of attention among the yacht clubs and nautical men: and great interest was felt in the Regatta of the 17th, in which she was entered. Her friends, it is said, are ready to back her to the extent of £10,000 against the whole fleet of English yachts.

Lord Brougham has retired to Brougham hall, on the urgent advice of his physician, Sir Benjamin Brodie, who, it is said, has told the learned lord that to continue his parliamentary labors, must inevitable prove fatal.

THE RECENT BANQUET AT PARIS.—Banquets, given at the public expense, and eaten by a few, are always rich, but Belshazzar's cook never dreamed of half the delicacies served up on the table of the prefect of the Seine. The bill of fare fills up several columns of one of the newspapers.

A very destructive fire occurred on the 12th inst., at Havre. It commenced at the ship yard of N. Norman, and at one time a large part of the city was considered to be in great jeopardy; three vessels on the stocks were burnt and other property destroyed to the amount of £400,000.

At Paris on the 12th, during the funeral of Marshal Sebastiani, at the Hotel des Invalides, a spark from one of the candles on the altar set fire to the surrounding drapery, and many of the flags and similar trophies with which the walls were hung were consumed. The building was saved from serious damage, but the loss sustained is much felt by the whole French people.

M. Pierre Bonaparte, cousin to the President, had been thrown from his horse, his leg broken in two places, and his person much bruised, but no danger is apprehended as to his life.

The Stockholm journals state that Jenny Lind has purchased one of the largest estates in Sweden, that of Beckarsboerg, in the province of Nyhoping.

Mr. Peto has gone over to Norway to construct the first line of Railway in that country: which will connect Christiana with Copenhagen, and bring St. Petersburgh three days journey nearer London than it is at present.

☞ There was no word of the arrival of the steamer at Halifax with the mail of the 23d ult., at two o'clock, P. M., to-day.

Late and Highly Important from Havana!—A Telegraphic Despatch to the News Room received at 12 o'clock to day from New York, says:—"Reliable intelligence from Havana to the 23d ultimo, states that Lopez is everywhere triumphant. In a battle on the 17th, General Enna, the Spanish Commander-in-Chief, was killed, and Lopez was marching on Havana with 2000 troops."

THE COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND MAYOR'S COURT were opened this morning. His Honor the Recorder, in charging the Grand Jury, brought under the notice of the Court the necessity of making provision for the payment of the Principal and Interest due upon the Debenture issued for the House of Correction, (now the Penitentiary) which remain unpaid, to the great injury and annoyance of the holders.

We observe that the *Courier* gives an *authoritative* contradiction to the rumours which have been circulated of late, that our Government is *pledged* to support Mr Howe's Railway schemes. We always thought, notwithstanding positive assertions to the contrary, that Mr. Chandler was much too cautious a man to pledge his Government to the support of any project, in the face of the unanimous vote of our Legislature last Session, especially since no intimation has been given that the stringent terms proposed by Earl Grey are to be modified. The subject, however, will probably again be submitted to the Legislature after Canada and Nova Scotia have pronounced upon the matter, and as it ought to be viewed in all its bearings and thoroughly discussed, we will, for the purpose of drawing attention to this great question, make a few remarks upon it.

There are two modes proposed by which the Halifax and Quebec, and the European and North American Railways may be constructed. The first is that the two Roads should be separate undertakings the former, along the North Shore to Quebec, with the account of the three Colonies and the latter to be constructed by New Brunswick on her own account, the funds for the whole to be provided by the British Government.—The other mode is that recommended by Mr. Keefer, that the Halifax and Quebec, the European and North American, and the St. Andrews and Quebec lines should form one Road proceeding from the boundary of Nova Scotia to the Bend, thence to St John and up the Doubias Valley until it intersects the Road from St. Andrews, on which line it would proceed to Quebec. We understand that this line would be little, if any longer than the other. There is one advantage presented by this latter plan, which ought not to be overlooked by those who have the interests of New Brunswick at heart. In the former, Halifax would be the natural Atlantic terminus to the line from Canada; on the latter plan, all the freight designed for shipment to Europe, would find its nearest and best Atlantic port at Portland or St. John. On the former plan, the two Roads would give their joint tribute to the Nova Scotia line; on the latter, the whole business would pass over one set of rails. In few words, to former would be the Quebec and Halifax Road, with a Branch to St. John; the latter would be the Quebec and St. John Road, with a Branch to Halifax. By the one Road we would build up Cities at Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Andrews and St. John; by the other we would sacrifice New Brunswick and all her interests to build up Halifax. No doubt the people of Halifax, and Mr. Howe and his admirers will proclaim that we are selfish. We admit it. We decidedly prefer the interests of our own country to those of any other.

But to take another view of the subject: and that is as relates to the question of Finance. Mr. Howe's plan is that the Colonies should borrow the money from England, and construct the Roads at their own sole cost and risk. By this plan, granting that they can comply with the terms and give sufficient security in the shape of permanent taxes for the whole sum wanted, it is quite clear that this expenditure would absorb the whole resources and securities of this Province. There would be nothing left for Branch lines, say to Miramichi and to Fredericton.

There are other plans proposed, however, by which at half the cost to us, we might have all the Trunk Lines and the Branches too. The Province is at present pledged to give Twenty Thousand pounds annually to the Halifax and Quebec Road, Eighteen Thousand to the European and North American, and about Ten Thousand to the St. Andrews and Quebec—in all Forty-eight Thousand. Now for this sum with the guarantee of the British Government Companies and Contractors would build all these Roads at their own risk, give the Province dividends on the amount invested, and leaving us with means sufficient not only to provide amply for the ordinary expenditure, but to build Branches to Fredericton, Miramichi, and wherever else it might be necessary.

It may be true, or it may not that it would be better that the Province should build and own all these Railways. As far as we can understand the matter, we do not see how that question affects *us*. It is quite clear that we have not the means to own even *one* of these Railways far less the whole of them. It is quite a different thing, although some people do not seem capable of comprehending the difference, to risk one's *own* money, from risking *borrowed* money.

The accounts from all parts of the Province represent the crops as being highly encouraging to the farmers. Hay and oats are excellent in quality and quantity; potatoes, though partially affected in many localities, will turn out much better than was lately anticipated; and wheat promises a heavy and remunerating crop in most places where it was sown.

☞ A Bye Law recently passed by the Common Council of this City, to provide for the appointment of a Harbour Inspecter, not having been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is accordingly null and void.

By Advertisement in another column, it will be seen that POTTER & Co. are prepared to furnish, at short notice, at their Establishment in German Street, near Trinity Church, FRAMES in elegant Gilt Rosewood, &c. for the splendid "View of Saint John," just published by the Messrs. Smith, of New York; and being at present engaged in supplying a large number of orders, they are enabled to furnish Frames at a much cheaper rate now, than at a future period, in any style that may be preferred, of which they have a variety of elegant specimens completed for inspection.

BAZAAR AT FREDERICTON.—We take the following account of the late Bazaar, from the Fredericton *Reporter* of Friday last:—

"The Bazaar, which opened yesterday at 11 o'clock was as we anticipated doubtless the most splendid affair of the kind ever known in the Provinces and will, if we are not much mistaken, exceed the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The day turned out one of those fine warm and cloudless ones so peculiar to the summer climate of Fredericton; and the beautiful scenery around the residence of Judge Wilmot, seemed even to exceed itself in loveliness. It is impossible for us at the present moment to do anything more than guess at the proceeds thus far realized; but between the entrance money, the Bazaar Tables, the Refreshment Tables, and THE TEA at which we suppose about thirteen hundred persons were partakers, the amount must indeed be large. The Ladies (Heaven bless them!) were the foremost in every good word and work throughout the whole arrangement; and it was somewhat amusing to see many of the first in Society as well as in personal attractions, selling fine slices of ham and biscuit, or custards, jellies, and bread and honey to their numerous customers. His Excellency the Lieut Governor and Lady, Lieut. Colonel Lockyer and family, Lieut. Colonel Hayne and family, Hon. Judge Street and family, and the Rev. Messrs. Brooke and Churchill, with several others of the highest distinction, were present during a great part of the day, and bought at the Sales' Tables. A Table kept by about half-a-dozen very young Ladies, was the subject of much attraction, and their sales of fancy ware must have been pretty large; while a Soda Fount introduced on the ground by Mr. Brayley, realized nearly £10. The Tea Tables in the evening, were really magnificent and extremely *well attended to*; and it is generally owned that the display of Fire-works, under the super intendence of S. R. Foster, Esq., of St. John, was the finest ever seen in this part of the Province. The noble Band of the 97th, lent for the occasion, with his usual urbanity, by Col. Lockyer "discoursed sweet music" throughout the greater part of the day and evening, and added greatly to the general festivity. The sales will of course be continued to-day, as we imagine not more than one half of the rich and rare goods have yet been disposed of. This sketch, hastily written as it is, will of course be subject to future enlargement or correction."

[The proceeds of the Bazaar are at present variously estimated at from £500 to £700—a noble sum truly in aid of the excellent object for which it was got up—the rebuilding of the Wesleyan Church at Fredericton, destroyed in the great fire in that city last November.]

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—We are pleased to learn that everything connected with this spirited attempt of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute to encourage and develop our domestic manufactures, is proceeding in the most gratifying manner. The Building for the Exhibition is nearly completed, and does infinite credit to the taste and skill of the Architect, Mr. Stead, and to the Builder, Mr. Cochrane. A large number of persons have signified their intention to contribute, and we are assured that it will be a very complete exposition of the manufacturing and agricultural products of the Province. The most active steps are being taken for its inauguration on the 9th September next. The festivities of the week will be of the most varied and interesting character. The opening will take place in the presence of his Lieutenant Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD the Commandant of the Garrison, and the civic authorities, when an address will be presented to His Excellency by the President of the Institute, W. J. Ritchie, Esquire, on behalf of the Directors.

On the following day a public Procession will be formed of the Members of the Common Council, the several Engine Companies with their Engines and Apparatus, the Officers of the Company, and others, which, after proceeding through the City, will proceed to Kingsclear, where the water from the Company's new Works will be formally introduced to the City by His Excellency, through the Fountain there, and an Address presented on behalf of the Water Company by the Hon. John Robertson. A grand Ball, under the auspices of the St. George's Society, will come off in the evening for the amusement of the Ladies, and on Thursday it is announced that arrangements will be ready for a Regatta, for which St. John is now so deservedly celebrated.

We are requested to state that a person will be in attendance at the Institute during all next week, to take charge of articles intended for exhibition, and that nothing can be received after Saturday next.—*Courier.*

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends and supporters of the *European and North American Railway*, was held at Portland on the 19th ult.—Hon. C. Noyes in the chair. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a number of resolutions in favor of carrying out the project, were adopted. We subjoin the concluding resolution:—

Resolved, That, while we regret the existing uncertainty in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, as to the particular *mode* by which they will construct the portions of the road within their borders, as liable unfavorably to affect the appeal for subscriptions, to our own citizens, we see in it, from our knowledge of the circumstances, no reason for such unfavorable influence; no reason to delay the subscription for the completion of the part in Maine; no reason to doubt that those Provinces will early determine between the several modes now under their consideration, and early enter upon the construction, and prosecute to completion, in full time to run their cars in connexion with our own, the portion within those Provinces respectively.

CONFIRMATION AT KINGSTON.—On Sunday morning, August 17th the Lord Bishop of Fredericton visited Trinity Church Kingston, for the purpose of administ