

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS.  
SPEECH OF PRESIDENT BONAPARTE AT POTTERS.

Monsieur le Maire.—By my interpreter with your fellow-citizens, and to thank them for the reception, so kind and so cordial.

look to the future fate of the country without apprehension, for its safety will always proceed from the will of the people freely expressed, and religiously accepted (applause). And, therefore, I anxiously wish for the solemn moment when the powerful voice of the nation will bear down all kinds of opposition, and place in accord all rivalries (applause). For it is most alluring to behold revolutions convulse society, heap up ruin on ruin, and yet leave still unshaken the same passions, the same exigencies, and the same elements of disturbance (applause). When one traverses France, and beholds the varied fates of her soil, the marvellous products of her industry; when one admires her rivers, roads, and canals, and surveys her ports bathed by two great seas—one is obliged to ask to what degree of prosperity she would not attain if a durable tranquility would permit her inhabitants to co-operate together, with all their means, for the general good, in place of yielding to intestine dissensions (applause). When, under another point of view, one reflects on the territorial unity which has been bequeathed to us by the persevering efforts of the monarchy, to that political, judicial, administrative, and commercial unity which has been given to us by revolutions which contemplate those populations, so intelligent and laborious, animated as they almost all are by the same belief, and speaking the same language—what clergy so venerable, inculcating morality and virtue—that magistracy so renowned for impartiality, which caused justice to be respected—that army so valiant and well-disciplined, which is only acquainted with honor and duty (bravo, bravo)—in fine, when one learns to appreciate that crowd of eminent men capable of guiding the Government, and to admire assemblies as well as the sciences and the arts—when all this is borne in mind, one seeks with anxiety what the causes can be which prevent this nation, already so great, from becoming still greater, and one is astonished that a society which contains so many elements of power and prosperity can expose itself so frequently to seek its own ruin (loud applause). Can it then be true, as the Emperor has said, that the old world is ended and that the new one is not yet firmly fixed? Without knowing what it will be, let us do our duty to-day in preparing for it solid foundations (hear, hear, hear). I am well pleased to employ this language to you in a province remarked at all times for its patriotism. Let us not forget that your town, under Charles VII., the centre of a heroic resistance—that it was for fifteen years the refuge of nationality in France when intestine dissensions let us hope that it will be still one of the first to give the example of devotedness to civilization and its native land (loud applause). I now drink to "The prosperity of the town of Potters" (prolonged cheers).

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DERBY.  
(From the London Morning Chronicle.)

As far back as 1837 or 1838 the deceased earl was visited with a severe attack of paralysis, since which time he had not taken the slightest part in public life. About six weeks ago a slight fever took place, which was then supposed to be a cold, but it was feared that the attack would prove immediately fatal. The strong constitution of the deceased earl, however, prevailed for a time; he rallied, and his son returned to his duties in the House of Lords.

It is understood that upon the earl's death at Knowsley Park, the deceased earl had lost all consciousness—in which condition he expired, in presence of the various sorrowing members of his family, in the 77th year of his age.

Lord Stanley has now, therefore, become the fourteenth Earl of Derby. The family, as most of our readers are aware, stands very high upon the roll of the English Peerage, as its members have from generation to generation played important and celebrated parts in the history of the Kingdom. The Stanley coat of the possession both of noble Norman and Saxon blood. The Duke William's followers; and one of his descendants, William I. of England, some few generations ago, the Conqueror, had having married a lady of high Saxon descent, obtained through her possession of the manor of Stanbury, and assumed the name—afterwards simplified into Stanley. The earlier Stanleys, before the family had been raised to the peerage, seem to have been an obscure family, but they have since that occasion eminently to have extended their names and possessions in the representation of the English Peerage, and the name of Stanley, acquired from Henry V. the first of the name, with the personal sovereignty of the Isle of Man. It was in 1556 that the first Baron Stanley was summoned to Parliament, and he was soon afterwards made a Knight by the Stanley of Boscawen, and the founder of the Victorian dynasty, the Duke of Devonshire, was created Earl of Derby in 1793. The first Earl of Derby, who was the Stanley of Boscawen, and the founder of the Victorian dynasty, the Duke of Devonshire, was created Earl of Derby in 1793. The first Earl of Derby, who was the Stanley of Boscawen, and the founder of the Victorian dynasty, the Duke of Devonshire, was created Earl of Derby in 1793.

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The twelfth earl, it will be remembered by many, upon the death of his first wife, married, in May 1797, Miss Farsen, the daughter of a surgeon in Cork, and who had attained a fair though not a first-rate celebrity as an actress of High comedy both at Covent-garden and Drury-lane. Her Lady Toiny and Lady Teazle were her great parts. The now Countess of Derby was in high favour at the Court of Queen Charlotte, who, says Mr. Hall, "treated her with special attention, and selected her to make one in the procession at the marriage of the Princess Royal."

The late earl entered the House of Commons as member for the family borough of Preston immediately on coming of age, and forthwith devoted himself staunchly to the fortunes of the Whigs. He made no parliamentary or political figure. Indeed, unlike his son, he was not far removed from being a silent member; but his services were always consistent, and his opinions were actively liberal and progressive. After retiring from the representation of Preston, he sat in several Parliaments for the county of Lancaster until 1832, when he was summoned to the House of Lords, by the same title as Baron Stanley, of Dickerstaffe—as that bestowed in 1814 upon his son. Ten years afterwards, in 1834, he succeeded, by the death of the then higher rank. Almost the last honour bestowed by the Melbourne Ministry was the conferring of the Garter upon this unobtrusive and little remarked, but steady supporter, the Earl of Derby.

The late earl was one of the earliest adherents to Free Trade, having—although he never actually took part in its legislative efforts of the League—given in his formation, a formal adherence to its principles. It was, however, in private life, also as a keen partaker in and patron of field sports—including racing—that the late nobleman won the universal popularity in which his name was held. On the turf he took the highest rank, as his father and done before him, and as his son has long done. He was also a fox-hunter, and always supported with splendid hospitality the hereditary reputation for generous liberality of house-keeping, of the family of Derby. Combined, however, with his love for the chase the late earl had not only a strong penchant for natural history, but delighted especially to study the habits of all manner of forest nature. To this end he fringed at Knowsley Park perhaps the only private menagerie in the world. The establishment is still kept up; and containing an extensive and very interesting collection of animals, it forms, with the splendid aviary with which it is combined, one of the most remarkable features of the fine old mansion to which both are attached.

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A ROWLAND FOR AN OWEN.  
The struggle now making to give the falling cause of Non-Resistance, in England, is likely to meet with a check in a quarter little expected either by the Non-Resistants, or their devoted followers. An English paper states that—"The suggestion to substitute upon the Pope, by the creation of a Protestantism, is a suggestion which is likely to be adopted."

There is no class of his Majesty's subjects who have made such an outcry for civil and religious liberty, as the Roman Catholics, while, at the same time, no body of people in the world, not even the Mahomedans, have acted with so much intolerance, and tyranny when in their power. As Rome ever, at this moment, such is the dread of English Protestants, that not only is it forbidden to build a Protestant Church in the City of Seven Hills, but the distribution of the word of God is considered a criminal act, and visited accordingly by the strong arm of the law. It is gratifying, however, to learn, that another portion of Scripture is about to be acted on by Protestants, as an effect to the intolerance of the Imperator—City—"Whereas, in the opinion of the Legislature, it is expedient that the Non-Resistants should be met with restriction, and precisely the same disabilities under which Protestants have in France, should be extended to Romanists throughout the British dominions, that the most zealous Papists begin to fear that a great defection from "The Church of darkness" is at hand, to be found in the circumstances that—"A requisition has just been presented in Ireland, for an aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an association for the defence of the religious rights and liberties of the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom. It contains the signatures of thirty magistrates, twenty-one priests, about one thousand of the clergy, and between two and three thousand laymen." This is a highly important step to be made in a cause, the importance of which is fully acknowledged in Rome, the very citadel of the secular law.

Runners for the Crown.—A few days since on the arrival of the steamer Oracle, as is usual, a number of Cal and hand Carpenters crowded the wharf in search of jobs. They had been a custom with these persons to rush upon the stern deck, and seize trunks, bundles, and packages, indiscriminately, very much to the annoyance of the passengers. The Captain of the boat, ever attentive to his duty and the comfort of the passengers, issued an order, that such persons should not in future be permitted to come on board. Winters, a Calman, regardless of this order, pushed himself on board, and was immediately told to go on shore by Talbot, the Steward of the boat, who had been placed at the gangway for that purpose. Winters refused to comply, and endeavored to dodge, when Talbot, who is a powerful man, seized him by the breast and detained him. This captain coming up at the time, and seeing the state of affairs, applied his foot, and thereby rather helpfully helped him on shore. The indignant "Jarvis" straightway complained to the Chief of Police, and both captain and steward were brought up to answer the charge. The case was heard as above stated, and the Magistrate condemned Talbot to pay in costs and his fees, thus inverting the old English rule, that a man's house is his castle. It is notoriously disgraceful to this city, that better manners is not observed by that portion of our community, who make a point of crowding the decks of steamers on their arrival.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
The American steamship Arctic, with dates from Liverpool four days later, arrived at New York on Monday; and the Royal Mail steamer Africa, which sailed three days after the Arctic arrived Wednesday morning. The Arctic brings Liverpool news to the date of the 10th inst. The following brief outlines of the news has been received at the News Room, by telegraph.

The Ecumenical Council has received the Royal assent. Parliament was to be prorogued on the 7th inst. The news from the Continent presents no features of interest, and nothing of an exciting character has transpired since last advice. France was quiet at the latest account.

The Liverpool Markets present no unusual appearance, and that the market of commodities will be quiet. The number continued exceedingly favorable for the growing crops.

View of this City.—A very recent and interesting view of this city has been taken by Mr. F. S. D. of New York, and is now on sale at the Queen's Head, in the Strand. The view is a most beautiful and interesting one, and is a most valuable addition to the collection of views of this city. The view is a most beautiful and interesting one, and is a most valuable addition to the collection of views of this city.

A NEW LETTER READER.—The University of Cambridge is a good deal interested by the invention of a new letter-reader, by Don Diego de Salamanca. With this machine, Don Diego reads the contents of a letter in the most concise and accurate manner, and without the aid of a human eye. The machine is a most valuable invention, and is a most valuable addition to the collection of views of this city.

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DISCOVERY.—On the night of the 10th inst., 10 persons belonging to the garrison at Head Quarters, deserted, and took to the woods. A party was dispatched in search of them from Head Quarters, and another from Saint Andrew's, the latter party directed by a Mr. William Carr, fell in with and captured them. They have been returned to the Garrison from which they made their escape, there to abide the decision of a Court Martial.

General Election in Nova Scotia.—The polling day is fixed for the 20th inst. On the return being made, it is thought a short Session will be called, and that the details for carrying out the Statute in Nova Scotia will be settled, and the work commenced at the earliest possible period.

What the next step is says the Morning News, adding to the note one who has undertaken to call a public meeting to denounce the conduct of Messrs. Gray and Wilton. Answer: Why should there be any, and their denouncing of their conduct. Are you answered?

Money for the East India.—It has been stated in the House of Commons, that the Government have decided to grant a sum of £1,000,000 for the purchase of the East India Company's shares. The Government have decided to grant a sum of £1,000,000 for the purchase of the East India Company's shares.

Halifax Report.—The Halifax papers state that great preparations are making for a Regatta to come off on the 10th of September. A one of the Regatta is to be a regatta, and is to be held in the harbor of Halifax. The Regatta is to be a most interesting and valuable one, and is a most valuable addition to the collection of views of this city.

Naval Intelligence.—It has recently been discovered that ships can be ballasted with water encased in bags, and that the ballast can be ejected through the same aperture in the vessel's bottom, that it has been admitted, by a great admiral to that purpose. This will be a great saving in the expense of ballasting vessels.

Accident.—Three persons were precipitated from the scaffolding of Mr. Reid's brick building in Leicester Street, some of the scaffolding having given way. One of them, Mr. W. Sullivan, had his arm broken, while the other two were seriously injured. "Rats hind, rats hind," let them look to this in future.

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