

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON

This steamer has arrived at New York. M. DeTocqueville has proclaimed his satisfaction with the Italian policy projected in President Bonaparte's letter, and that it was in entire conformity with the views of the Cabinet.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing from Paris, says: I have this day received a letter from Vienna, of the 13th instant, which brings the announcement of an event of some importance in a political sense, namely, the official recognition of the Bey of Tunis by Austria. The following is an extract of the letter:

Vienna, Oct. 13.

The refusal of the Porte to deliver up the Hungarian refugees to Austria has had, as the first result, to induce the Imperial Cabinet to recognise the political independence of the Bey of Tunis, hereby imitating the example of England, and France.

The commercial relations between Austria and Tunis, which have been interrupted since 1846, are about to be definitely resumed, and with that view an Austrian Agent and Consul-General is to be sent, who will be accredited to the Bey of Tunis, without being provided with the Sultan's rman to that effect.

M. Marlato, the Consul-General at Tripoli, has now been elevated to the rank of Agent and Consul-General at Tunis.

The appointment of M. Marlato will be announced in the Official Gazette, of Vienna, tomorrow, and that gentleman will forthwith start for Tunis.

As regards the disputes between the Porte and the Governments of Russia and Austria, with respect to the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, there is not a doubt that they will have a pacific solution. The Divan is quite willing to send the refugees out of the Turkish territory.

Austria, as far as she is concerned, is contented with that concession, although Russia still appears to persist in the extradition of the Polish refugees. Austria does not appear to be much disposed to be the cat's-paw of Russia in the affair, for she knows how necessary the integrity and independence of Turkey is to the political equilibrium of Europe. On this account Austria is anxious to take away from Russia all pretext for war with Turkey; and the Vienna Cabinet is giving all its efforts to bring the Turkish quarrel to a pacific solution.

From the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 3.

Victor, the Hungarian hero, the Polish patriot, victor in many a battle, has fallen—not in the field, but on the scaffold, to which Russia condemned him, for then he would have been a martyr. He has ceased to command either admiration or our sympathy; he is no longer a patriotic hero—the devoted patriot, the noble cause with which his name was so identified. Bem has become a Mussulman; he embraced the religion of Mohammed, and being the hero and patriot, he is now Murad Bey. Humiliation and shame were the sentiments excited in the minds of the friends of Victor at Constantinople, when the news arrived that not only Bem, but all his staff, had become apostates. It is impossible to give an idea of the contempt which the name of renegade has acquired in Turkey, even amongst the Turks themselves.

A thousand men were yesterday reviewed by Stefano, on the coast of the Marmora, by Sir Stratford Canning and General were present. After the review, both admirals were honored with an audience by an.

Majesty's steam frigate Odin arrived here from Corfu and Athens, with despatches for Sir Stratford Canning. It is understood that the Odin is to remain here for some days, to receive the orders of the Ambassador. Her arrival caused a great sensation.

you think it a disgrace to live idly. It is a great blessing to live in a country where it is a credit to work, for idleness is the parent of vice and misery. So do not get weary or think your lot a hard one when putting up pickles or preserves, apples, butter, sausages, and saucers, for future use."

GOSSIP FROM WARSAW.—The accounts of eye-witnesses, and reports received at Warsaw, announce that the whole of the Russian corps, with the exception of the hospitals, have quitted Hungary, or were on march. Orders have been despatched to Grabbe's division before Comorn, to withdraw as soon as the terms of the capitulation have been complied with. General Rudjger and his staff have all returned to Warsaw, and the whole of the Prince Field-Marshal's field equipment has already arrived. A saying attributed to a Russian field officer at Warsaw, relative to the latter, is fully worthy of repetition. This officer was standing with others at the place, when the Prince's carriage and fourgons were being taken down from the railway waggons. Among the vehicles was a light droschka, in which the Field Marshal generally made his marches, in lieu of being straddled. "Ah!" exclaimed the officer, "there is the droschka in which the Emperor's alter ego matured all his plans for not falling in with Googy's corps." Apropos of this alter ego, it is generally known that the honors conferred upon the Field-Marshal by the Emperor have created great dissatisfaction and jealousy, especially in the Guards and Imperial family; since, independently of his requiring the former to pay the same honors to Prince Paskiewitch, with standards, &c., they pay to the Czar, all members of the Imperial house are obliged to stand in the Marshal's presence. Indeed, it is reported generally at Warsaw, that this subject led to the attack which carried off the Grand Duke Michael. His Imperial Highness, it is stated, presented himself to the Czar so soon as the order was issued, remonstrated warmly, and declared that he would never submit to rise or to pay the required compliments. A hot discussion is said to have ensued, which so much affected and irritated the Grand Duke, that he was attacked on parade in the manner known to all. Let us add another word or two of Warsaw gossip. It was stated in an earlier letter that the Emperor, who, during his residence at Warsaw, lodged and fed not only his own household and staff, but the foreign diplomatists, had made propositions for lodging and feeding Gen. Lamoriciere at the Bruhl Palace, in a suite of apartments similar to those inhabited by the Austrian Minister; but, for motives which are best known to the Emperor himself, this intention was changed, and Gen. Lamoriciere, on arriving, was informed that he must provide for himself and suite, which he did at the expense of 2,000 francs per month lodging, and 14 francs per day for each "cover" for himself, Madame Lamoriciere, and his secretaries or aide-de-camps. Some persons attributed this distinction made between the General and his colleagues, to displeasure at his having omitted, when at Berlin, to demand of the King had any messages to convey to the Imperial family. Others ascribe it to his having been supposed to have had interviews with suspected or dissatisfied persons at Cracow. Be this as it may, the General was compelled to pay his own expenses. But in every point he was treated on the footing of "the most favored nation."—Berlin Letter, Oct. 6.

KEW GARDENS.—It were well if, on entering the orchid dwelling, one could be provided with some lighter garments than those which become our climate. If the palm-house was hot, this literally steams; and the moist vapours, laden with the most fragrant perfumes, penetrate the clothes and surround us, like the tabbed divinities of old, with a cloud of warm incense. Such are the tender habits of these flower-favorites, that they require a very elevated temperature for their successful management. Who shall adequately describe these strange and outlandish plants? Here are some scrambling upon old logs of wood, some uprising out of cocoa-nut shells, some out of oyster shells; some rest on a lump of peat, some upon a bundle of fagots; some peep through a wire cage, and not a few look as if they were fixed in nothing at all, but hung suspended in the air, tossing out their fairy-like flowers like a cloud of birds. Wonderful!

At the root instead of by the usual stem; whose only food is water and air, now it is tied up by a piece of wire to the roof, and its scented breathings all around; here whose pointed flowers resemble insects; and here are a score more which resemble earthly things whatever, nor any unguis that pen has described or the pencil. One is so extraordinary in appearance that it has been declared to be an artificial flower, but I not believe in its being a natural proven though exhibited to them growing in the garden. Here are fair and healthy lives of those aristocratic plants which are permitted to deck the brow of noble Indians; here are others whose relatives are odours on the shrines of saints in Mexican Catholic chapels; and here, too, is the King-plant of the Cingalese, whose leafy robes of state are decked with a network of gold. Scrambling up awkwardly at the end of whose leaves is a vegetable, at the end of whose leaves is with its curious lid, part filled with the ps distilled by the plant itself, and part crowded thither for a sip at these dangers. Interesting, however, though this far too hot for a lengthy sojourn. Yet a glance may help us in some degree to know of the floral grandeur and splendour of these beautiful plants growing in their lustrous bowers on every tree, and the air with ravishing fragrance. Halling beauties of a tropical wood are due to the orchids which it displays; there are ferns from tree to tree, or climb upon rocks, or sit in vegetable majesty upon boughs, displaying such glories of color as are alone to be found in the great Creator. Let us leave their society, lest we catch the prevailing disease, and direct our steps elsewhere.—Magazine.

STATION AT THE MOUTHS OF THE BALIZE.—As we approached the Balize, even ceased to adorn the margin of the river, then simply bounded by mounds of balize means beacon in Spanish. In 1744, the main passage or entrance as at three small islands, which then this Pilot station now stands. It occupies the principal mouth of the Mississippi a century later. The present Balize, has a population of more than among whom there are fifty regularly, and many more who are aspirants to be housed are built on piles driven into the water, and the greater part of them moored to strong anchors, whenever a hurricane. They have no fear of the fierce winds which make the Gulf rise six feet in 1812; and so fast has been the population of late, that there are enough, as one of the pilots confessed the people, should the waters rise in a deluge. They might, however, endeavor, which abounds here, provided to choose the more buoyant trees; for any large rafts of wood so water-logged would scarcely swim, and the slightest sink them. Although the chimney of a not lofty, it stood higher than the order to obtain a wider prospect, I took a look-out, a wooden frame-work, where the pilots were watching for their telescopes. From this elevation he south, the lighthouse, situated at the principal entrance of the river, is that the old light-house, of solid brick, erected on the "south-trodden" by a hurricane in the winter of 1812, was saved, although he was or 48 hours before it fell, and during which it vibrated frightfully to and fro, and low banks, then bounding the river-way, but have since been restored to their former position, and the new New Orleans and the delta, I saw more signs of the existence of a new locking southwards, or towards the west, Biri Island, covered more conspicuous. An old pilot habited by large deer, and was "How high above the sea?" "Four feet," he replied; and as if anxious to require the confirmation of the appended to the bystanders, "ing, 'It is all that, for it was only the great hurricane.'" And elevation command respect in the foundations of the houses are where the value of each site is number of inches or feet within to the surface of the sea. It is to behold seventy or more dwellings, among reeds half as high as which often grew close to them,

most of the buildings communicating with an out-house by a wooden bridge thrown over a swamp or pool of water, sometimes fresh, and sometimes brackish. On one side of the main channel, which our steamer had entered, was built a long wooden platform, made of planks, resting on piles, which served for a promenade. There we saw the pilots' wives and daughters, and among them the belles of the place, well dressed, and accompanied by their pet dogs, taking their evening walk.—Sir Charles Lyell's Second Visit to the United States.

THE BOOK TRADE OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The American papers throw out a suggestion to English publishers, by which they fancy that some of the evils arising out of the want of a copyright law between the two countries will be rectified—namely, that they shall offer the English editions of all the best books to the transatlantic public at half-price. We are told that after several editions of Macaulay's History of England had been sold in the United States, the London publishers sent out a large number of copies to be sold there at half of the retail price at home; and they are found fault with for not having done this at first—as in that case, it is said, they might have sold at least 25,000 copies. Possibly; and perhaps if they would have consented to give it for much less—or for nothing—they might have distributed so many more. We are not fully alive to the reasonableness of selling the same book in London for two guineas, in New York for one. If the present want of law admits of a work being pirated abroad—the author and publisher thereby wronged have at least the unsatisfactory satisfaction of a protest against the injury. What is now asked of them is simply to withdraw the protest. A firm of acquiescence in their own loss is proposed to them. It is suggested as a remedy against robbery, that they shall reduce the price below the point at which the goods are worth stealing. The English bookseller is offered the privilege of doing that in the 'Row' for the invasion of his own interests which otherwise will be done for him in the Broadway. The suggestion involves a mode of dealing with the copyright question which we should be sorry to see acted upon. A very different solution of this vexed question is needed; and now that an English court has ruled that by the terms of existing laws an American cannot sustain a right to hold literary property in this country, it is probable that the Government of the United States will be induced to take steps towards an adjustment of the matter. We understand that more than one American writer has already been made to feel the consequences of the recent decision in his dealings with the trade in London. We know of one book in three volumes, of which the reprint was commenced—and stopped. The publisher had no assurance that his three-half-guinea book would not appear in a few days in the shilling library—so withdrew his risk. The American author now stands in a similar relation in this country to the English author in America; and the wrong being thus reciprocal, it is possible that efforts may be more seriously made on the other side of the water—which we will be willing to match on this—to obtain an equitable law on the subject.—London Athenaeum, Oct. 6.

NEW YORK, November 9—6, P. M.

The case of Bodine vs. the New Jersey Rail Road Company, in a suit for damages, which are stated to have been laid at \$20,000, for putting Plaintiff out of the Cars because he had not paid a through passage, has been decided in favor of the Company.

The Eastern Line has been out of order all day, and no tidings of the Cambria have, consequently, been received.

The rain is now coming down in torrents. A fire occurred early this morning in the four-story brick building, used as a Cabinet Manufactory, at 22, Renington Street, which was entirely consumed; several buildings in the rear were more or less damaged. It is feared that the walls of the Manufactory, falling on the corner building, have buried several persons beneath the ruins, though, as yet, but one man has been found. A Policeman of 10th Ward, two Policemen of 14th Ward, and Mr. Cornell, assistant-treasurer of the Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, were much injured. The property is partly insured.

The ship Houghton arrived from Liverpool this morning, she had 15 deaths on board from Cholera, and 8 sick.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—The Grand Jury have found a True Bill against the Editor of the Post for Libel, he having pronounced General Taylor's speeches, reported by Templeton, a caricature and a forgery.

COMMERCIAL.

ASHES MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT.

MONTREAL, Friday Evening, 9th Nov., 1849.

PEARLS.—Our last Circular quoted Pearls at 31s. to 31s. 6d. In consequence of the receipt of favorable advices by the Hibernia, they have advanced to 32s. 6d.

POTS.—Are in active demand at 36s. for small parcels, and 36s. 3d. to 36s. 6d. for shipping lots.

RECEIPTS SINCE 2ND INSTANT:

Table with 3 columns: Pearls, Pots, Total. Values: 225, 1028, 1253 barrels.

DINNING & SCOTT, Ashes Brokers, 35, St. Francois Xavier Street.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived—November 8.

Schr Mackerel, Bernier, Caraqueet, Painchaud, fish, &c. Schr Stephen Binney, Vigneau, Halifax, Holmes, Young & Knapp, sugar, &c.

Cleared—November 3.

Brig Colonist, Thos Hunter, Out of Canso, E & V Hudson. Schr Governor, Jno Godfrey, (C W.) Holmes, Young & Knapp. Brig Vivid, Edwin Thomas, London, J G Mackenzie & Co.

EXPORTS.

Per Brig VIVID, Captain EDWIN THOMAS, for London. Agents—J G Mackenzie & Co.

Jos Rhedes, 12 brls pot ashes—Jesse Joseph, 20 tons oil cake—J T Badgley, 2 brls apples—J S Eavesport, 2 brls apples—J B Torry, 500 brls flour—Philip Holland, 1000 brls flour—Neil McIntosh, 1 brl apples—W V Campbell, 2 brls apples—I Buchanan & Co, 1 brl do—A Cuivillier & Co, 1 keg tongues 1 keg butter—H Jones & Co, 43 brls ashes—Macpherson & Co, 2 trunks 1 case 1 keg butter 1 keg lard—M Cuivillier, 5 pockets hops—Thos Hay & Co, 43 kegs butter 2 csts—John Frazer, 3 brls apples—Edwd Perry, 2 csts Indian Corn—J S McQuig & Co, 1 case—J G Mackenzie & Co, 102 brls pot ashes—M W O W I 5 cases 5 brass guns—L Maitland, Tylee & Co, 1 case—D Busted, 1 keg.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—November 7.

Schr True Friend, Godier, 20 days, Halifax, order, ballast Schr Maria Louisa, Conpl, 12 days, Labrador, H J Noad & Co, herrings and oil.

Schr Cinara, Gardner, 10 days, Halifax, H J Noad & Co, sugar and molasses, 1 pass.

Cleared—November 6.

Bark Favorite, Wylie, Glasgow, Symes & Co. Brig Amy Ann, Thompson, Liverpool, Brocklesby & Co.

Ship John Bull, Duffill, London, G B Symes & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

8, A. M.—Therm. 44° Bar. 29.75. Cloudy. Weather unpleasant. Wind N. E.

The steamer from Montreal, due here yesterday morning, did not arrive until nine o'clock last night. No boat left here last night for Montreal. The John Munn, which left here last Tuesday, got to Montreal last night at 10 o'clock, and would not leave till this evening.

The steamer from Montreal, the Quebec, due here on Tuesday morning, did not arrive till 7 o'clock, P. M. this day. Her detention was caused by a collision with the lateau off Long Point, which carried away a number of the props that support the wing on which the shaft rest the wheel, consequently, gradually settled down into the water so far, that when the Lake, they had to stop the engine, and were detained two hours in raising it sufficiently to proceed on a slow rate.

The schooner Cinara, arrived this morning, reports inward-bound bark at hand. The above bark had not arrived when we went to press, and, as it has been blowing from the East all day, we suspect it must be the wreck of the bark Dispaic which is coming up in a very disabled state. She was before reported as being on her way up.

We have been favoured with a perusal of a letter received by the last steamer, giving some further particulars regarding the "Yearling," which, our readers will remember, was thought to put into Vigor, on account of a child having made its appearance on board. Most of her crew is again on board, and the agent was in expectation being able to dispatch her on the 16th ult. Had it not been for the disgraceful laws existing in Spain the vessel might now have been in harbour; but, as it is, there is a chance if favored with strong easterly winds, of her yet reaching Montreal before the season closes. The crew and passengers are in perfect health, but, we regret to add, it is two-thirds of the cargo, which was landed, has suffered considerably from being shifted.—Gazette.