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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1841.

To talk of ourselves is a disagreeable task at any time, but on an age of blushing and "blow your own trumpet" like this, we must not consult our feelings, but our interests.

Yesterday's *Morning Advertiser* reported the following vessels which were not to be found in the Bee.

Brig Regulus, from Portland.
Brig Georgiana, Thomaston.
Brig Loretto, do.
Brig Leretto, do.
Brig George, do
Schooner Creole, the coast.

and three flat boats.

Had we one tenth of the means wielded by our neighbors, we could lick them in this way every day in the year—*Morning Advertiser.*

The above is one of those specimens of self-laudation which may be found almost diurnally in the columns of the *Advertiser*. We pity the editor who in order to disguise his deficiency of brains is compelled to resort to such lying paragraphs, and who attempts to deceive the public by the most gross misrepresentations. His article headed *City* in imitation of the London Times (bah!!) is a mere tissue of fictions, as the few who look at it must be aware of. There was no cotton sold on Wednesday, was there Mr. Wiswacre?

We are ashamed of wrangling with a paper for which we have so thorough a contempt, but it be comes necessary once for all to undeceive the community in respect to this braggart's pretensions.

The four brigs and one ship which he so pompously parades in yesterday's paper, were reported by us on the 11th inst., as being at anchor at the English Turn, and their cargoes as amply specified as they were by him six days later. And if we thought proper to report them yesterday, it was chiefly for the sake of giving the exact particulars of the imports, a circumstance which the *Advertiser* appears to lay no stress on whatever. If we mistake not the "official organ" of the 11th inst., said that it would immediately mention the fact, when it was distanced by its competitors. Let us examine how treacherous has been its memory.

On the 12th instant we reported a tow with the barque Damariscotta, from Boston, and schr. Freeland in advance of the noisy pretender; on the 13th, the ship Martha Washington from London; on the 15th, the schooners St. Anne, Wm. A. Turner, Equator and General DeKalb; yesterday the schooner La Poste Creole, and finally the brig Gibraltar, reported by him yesterday, was announced by us as having arrived on the 13th.

We will not dwell upon the fact of his having omitted the consignees of four vessels in Wednesday's paper, but will close by stating that having made matters clear to the public—for whose verdict we are not anxious, we shall in future leave the *Advertiser* and its system of self puffing to win their way as they best know. Should he outrival Ferdinand Mendez de Pinto—or the Father of lies himself in the enormity and number of his falsehoods, we shall not again take the pains to expose him; and we owe our readers an apology for even thus far occupying with so pitiful a subject, a space which might have been devoted to something worthy of their attention.

The Reporter, L. H.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sir Charles Bagot called for Halifax, on board the steam frigate *Styx*, on the 30th of October.

The town hall at Derby was destroyed by fire on the 8th of October. It was erected in 1826, at a cost of about $50,000.

All the town records perished in the flames.

It is reported that Lord Lyndhurst will resign the Chancellorship in January, and will be succeeded by Sir W. Follett, now Solicitor General.

Mr. Stevenson had his audience of leave on the 19th of October. He has arrived in the Great Western.

The Duke of Richmond is a sustained another calamity in the death of his young daughter, aged ten years. He has a son, it may be remembered, in the steam ship Prometheus.

Mr. O'Connell has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, and has accepted the office.

Lord Cowley goes ambassador to France, Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Berlin, Sir Stratford Canning to Turkey, Sir Robert Gordon to Austria, and Lord Burghersh to Prussia. Lord Cowley is a brother to the Duke of Wellington's wife.

Queen Victoria's freshmen now was expected to see the light early in November, or some time in the month.

Queen Christine of Spain, bearing the mother of Queen Isabella, arrived at Paris, about the 20th of October, of course a young Monsieur, on Thursday morning, Captain S. S. Girling, the master of the New York packet ship Montreal, a man of appearance at the usual hour, and the people on board having left the cabin on board the vessel. It appears that the captain, who slept in his own quarters on board the ship, was found dead in his cabin on board that vessel. It appears that the captain, a steward was about the ship, and the second officer, a skilful and experienced mariner, and had been in command of the steamboat and other liners for many years. For some time past he had been laboring under asthma, and was subject to fits of coughing, and to allay the pain, it seems, he was in the habit of swallowing large doses of laudanum. It is believed that he was attacked with a fit of coughing during the night, which terminated fatally.

West Indies Mail Steamers.—The line of Royal West India mail steamers will commence running on the 15th of November ensuing. The Clyde, Lieut. Woodroffe, now lying at Southampton Water, will be the first to start, she will call at Falmouth for the mails. The first point of arrival will be Barbadoes, whence the branch steamer will convey the Jamaica and the usual island mails as heretofore. The steamer, in the meantime, will call at Turk's island, and be starting on her way to the Havana, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, back again to Vera Cruz, thence to Mobile, and back to Havana, touching at Nassau for the mails of the branch steamers, which, after this, she will take in coals, and make it her starting point for England.

FRANCE.

The news from France is of minor importance. The loan of 150,000,000 francs was taken up on the 16th, by Rothschild, Bottinguer, and the Receiver General. The offer was at 764,324 for three per cents, and was accepted. The funds rose considerably after the arrangement was made known.

M. de Bourqueney is appointed French Envoy to Constantinople in place of M. de Pontois.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain confirms the accounts we had received by way of Havana. An insurrection in favor of Queen Christina broke out on the 1st October, headed by General O'Donnell, her Pamplunas. He obtained possession of the citadel, having with him three battalions of foot, two squadrons of horse, and a small body of artillery. The movement was quickly followed at Vittoria and Bilboa, and was favored throughout Navarre and Guipuscoa.

The plot extended to the capital, where an attempt was made to seize the person of the young Queen, but the arrest was frustrated by the firmness of Isabella, and the interference of her sister, who was apprised of it beforehand and fully prepared to meet it. Diego Leon and General Concha, who were at the head of the disturbances, escaped.

A few days after some disturbances occurred at Barcelona, but these seem to have been got up by a third party, adhering neither to Christina or Espartero.

The latest accounts are to the 20th, from Bayonne.—O'Donnell had then marched from Pamplona and gained possession of Estella. General Ayerbe was advancing to meet him, having taken possession of Pamplona on the evacuation by O'Donnell. At Madrid all was quiet. Diego Leon had been taken and shot.

It was not doubted that the insurrection would be finally suppressed in the provinces, but not until after a long term of carnage and bloodshed. Queen Christina is reported to have officially disclaimed all connection with the Pronunciamento, but her disclaimer was not believed. The King of the French also is charged with having some hand in it, as a preliminary to the marriage of his son, the Duke d'Aumale, with the young Queen Isabella.

The following account of the attempt to seize the Queen is given in a letter from Madrid:

"The force which entered the palace on the evening of the 7th, consisted of 11 companies of the regiment of the Princess, and that which was on guard at the palace, making altogether 1000 men. The dastardly conspirators, on having been offthe most determined and heroic character was, it appears, fighting in the Queen's bed room, in the Hall of the Ambassadors, and in the antechamber; 19 officers were killed, and 40 wounded, of the guard, who were on duty at the palace on the 7th. Of the assailants only 60 were killed, and 200 wounded. The count through the country, and the number of prisoners, is not known. Many of the assailants are known to be Christinos, and will be executed. Many of the assailants are known to be Christinos, and will be executed. Many of the assailants are known to be Christinos, and will be executed