The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1849.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH MR. POUSSIN.—The N. Y. Herald, in speaking of the official statement made by the Washington Republic in regard to the difficulty with M. Poussin, says:

"By the givings out of the official journal, it seems that the whole affair originated in the ill-tempered note of M. Poussin; the amount of claim in one case, and of salvage in the other, probably does not reach $10,000, as the sum in dispute between the two public functionaries. Indeed, to read the account of the difficulty, and see the badness of the language used by the French Minister on the one side, and the strong acts of our Government on the other, it is difficult to believe that men of common sense, and in any position of public authority, could so far forget themselves as to create such a tremendous fuss out of such a small matter. But there are other things, it seems, mixed up in this matter, which have led to so much extraordinary feeling and magnificent punctilio, which has been exhausted upon it. We have received a full account of the matter in our Washington correspondence, but it is of such a nature, that we can't conveniently, or with propriety, give it in our columns. In fact, it seems that there is a woman at the bottom of the whole difficulty between the French Minister and the American Government, and that it is more a point of etiquette in the social circle in Washington, than a point of national honor or a principle in diplomacy. We cannot refer more particularly to the real and yet unknown source of all the difficulty, in any other terms than by saying that its origin was more a point of moral and social etiquette than national honor. It will be recollected that the first cabinet of Gen. Jackson was blown to the winds by a difficulty originating in a woman. Our present cabinet has taken warning by that, and will hold on."

The intimation contained in the closing paragraph has been given out by others besides Bennett. Indeed, there must have been something in the general air and manner of Mr. Poussin to irritate the officers at Washington. There must have been some expressions—some shrugs of the shoulders—which might serve as a commentary on Mr. Poussin's letters, and render his dismissal absolutely necessary.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The N. Y. Spirit of the Times has the following notice of the company engaged for the St. Charles Theatre during the coming season:

"Through the politeness of Messrs. Corbyn & Martini, agents in this city for Messrs. Ludlow & Smith, we am enabled to give a list of the company engaged for the St. Charles Theatre during the ensuing season. There are many names in it which would do credit to any dramatic company on either side of the Atlantic; and, as a whole, it is indisputably the best that has ever been drawn together in New Orleans. Messrs. Stark, J. M. Field, Leman, De Bar, Malone, Raymond, Fuller, Watson, Wright, Marens, Warwick, McMillen, Huntly, Ubl, Coad, Schoolcraft, Rickmott, English, Fredericks, Thorpe, Wheatley, N. M. Ludlow, Sol Smith; Mesdames J. M. Field, Raymond, Russell, Warwick, R. Russell, Fuller, and McMillen; and Misses Emily Coad, Fanny Raymond, Louisa Raymond, Emily Raymond, King, and Verity. With such a company, assisted by a good orchestra, (Waldauer, leader,) a scenic artist (C. L. Smith) of acknowledged talent, and fair and honorable management, the magnificent St. Charles must flourish next winter, despite all competition. We hear of some starring arrangements, which it might be premature to make public at present; but we predict, from what we already know, that a brilliant season will crown the efforts of those veteran managers in New Orleans."

☞ The trial of the Astor Place rioters, now going on in New York, promises to be a long, wearisome affair.

UNITED STATES NAVAL MARINE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer makes the following statement in explanation of the extent of our Naval force in the Mediterranean and at other stations, which is at once disposable, exclusive of a number of vessels in ordinary, that can be fitted out expeditiously:

In Mediterranean—Constitution, 50 guns; Independence, 56; Cumberland, 50; Jamestown, 22; Mississippi, (steamer,) 10 heavy paixhans; Erie, 4. Total—192 guns, 1700 men.

In North Sea—St. Lawrence, 50 guns.

In African Squadron, 22 guns; Yorktown, 16; John Adams, 20; Porpoise, 10; [illegible], 10. Total—78 guns, [illegible] men.

In Brazil—Bainbridge, [illegible]; [illegible], 22; Total—70 guns.

Home Squadron—Raritan, [illegible]; Albany, 22; Germantown, [illegible]; Water Witch, 1; Vixen, 3; Alleghany, [illegible]—136 guns, 1149 men.

At New York—Vincennes, 2[illegible] guns, ready in a few days.

At Norfolk—Perry, 8 guns.

The anticipation of difficulty [illegible] directly from this French affair as from [illegible], as well as for the purpose of protecting [illegible] commerce in the midst of European revolutions [illegible] administration wisely doubled the force in [illegible] Mediterranean, which accounts for this enormous and formidable naval force.

BOSTON "NIGGER" RIOT.—A meeting of colored people (as the Boston papers call them, by way) opposed to the exclusive colored school, [illegible] was held on the evening of the 18th ult. in the [illegible] Baptist Church, Boston, and proceeded harmoniously until about 9 o'clock, [illegible] quite hardly rowdies, headed by the colored [illegible] gang of exclusive colored schools, began to [illegible] the meeting. A large crowd was collected on [illegible] outside, who finally assailed the building with [illegible] stones and other missiles, breaking the windows and endangering the lives of the people within. [illegible] the church were struck with [illegible] several persons in the house was badly injured. The police [illegible] and the mob was finally called to the scene, and the riot was [illegible] suppressed without further serious damage.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR MURDER.—[illegible] Henry McGary has been arrested in Philadelphia, on the charge of participating in the murder of [illegible] Beverly (N. J.) murder, and taken to [illegible]. This makes the fourth arrest in Philadelphia [illegible] this homicide.

MURDER AND MESMERISM.—[illegible] noticed the other day the disappearance of James G. Perkins, who was said by a [illegible] to have been murdered and buried under a [illegible] stable, the ground beneath which was [illegible] in search of his body. He lately returned over in [illegible] from Albany. He left Boston, [illegible] Boston, in a state of insanity, and first returned to a [illegible] in a North River steamboat. He [illegible] in the morning.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

LETTER CCXLIII.

Georgey, Kossuth and Bem—France refuses passports to refugees—Conspiracies in Rome—A. O. O. F. Grand Lodge of the U. S.—The Pensacola affair—Candidates for the Navy—Mr. Walsh's Removal—Stocks.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—While several Magyar chiefs have been executed, while others who surrendered at discretion are lying in chains, and while the wife and children of Kossuth are held as prisoners answerable for the conduct of the husband and father, while all these, and perhaps thousands more, are punished with barbarity for connection with the alleged rebellion, Georgey, who did more than all others in opposition to the pretensions and forces of Austria and her ally, receives the imperial pardon! This looks bad for Georgey, and without explanation must go as a confirmation of the early reports to his dishonor.

It is a matter of considerable interest what disposition Kossuth and Bem have made of themselves. It is not improbable that they are wending their way to the United States. They will hardly look for refuge in France, the Government of which nation might attender them to Austria without adding aught to the turpitude of its police. The steady refusal of France to grant passports to the refugees, now in that country, on their way to the United States, seems to me to demand the attention of our Government.

The Cambria brings us one small item of intelligence from Rome, which may serve to show in a strong light how much is to be expected in the Eternal City from the magnanimity of the Pope. A commission has been instituted for the prosecution of the authors and accomplices of the outrages committed during the revolutionary period, *against religion, its ministers, the subjects of the sovereign*, and public security. The "Holy Office" will be full of business for some time to come, and new cause of gratitude to the French deliverers will be deeply impressed upon the Roman citizens by each step of the proceedings.

The course of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States, as indicated by the report of the committee appointed to consider the difficulties amongst the Odd Fellows in this State, is not such as was to have been expected from that body. The best question whose is shirked. A subject of high principle is made a subject of compromise, and a high-handed assumption and exercise of power, amounting to outrage on the part of the Grand Master of this State, are permitted to pass uncondemned by the adoption of the committee's recommendation. The Grand Master, of his own will and power, took it upon himself to abrogate, not merely a law of the Grand Lodge of the State, or of the Grand Lodge of the United States, but a fundamental law of the Order—a constitution, sustained by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and adopted by more than two-thirds of the representatives of the Order in the State, assembled in the Grand Lodge. New York does not seek two Grand Lodges, but she needs, and the majority of the Order in the State have demanded, the reestablishment of the constitution, under which an equitable administration was secured by Grand District Committees. The three extreme Southern counties of the State are as strongly in favor of the District Committee system as the Northern and Western counties are; but by the proposition now brought forward, they are compelled to submit to a vicious system, or remain separated from the acknowledged Order.

As people take time to think a little, with the facts before them, the importance of the difficulty between our Government and the French Minister diminishes. Hardly an individual whose opinion is worth anything, or who is not interested in a mercantile movement in Wall street, imagines and apprehension of serious misunderstanding is likely to grow out of the matter between the two countries. A little flurry may naturally be looked for, and a small list of petty complaints may be made out, and growled over by the French Ministry and press, but there is little ground for fear as to the result.

Some of our printers are amusing themselves and edifying the crowd with a parade of our wonderful naval force, which consists, on paper, of a dozen ships-of-the-line, a dozen frigates, and ever-so-many sloops-of-war, brigs and schooners, besides steamers to the incredible number of fourteen. Of the latter, I would not trust my life in any one of half a dozen in a voyage from here to Charleston. Of the ships-of-the-line there are but about half a dozen, and two or three of these are rotten. Several of the frigates require repairs equivalent to rebuilding, and the only ships we have about really creditable to the country are about a dozen sloops-of-war. There are, of course, several of the larger ships in good and serviceable order, but the condition of the Navy, as regards *material*, is by no means such as to justify a boast.

We are yet all in a puzzle about the fate of Mr. Consul Walsh. It is positively asserted that he is removed, and it is positively asserted that he is not removed. If he has not already been removed, I am inclined to think he will not be, by the Administration, for he has a host of friends amongst all parties, and the most powerful influences can be brought to bear in his favor, if a little time only can be allowed. I have no doubt, too, that he can satisfy his course very much to the satisfaction of the Government, as I am sure he is not opposed in opinion to its policy, or to republicanism. If he is so opposed, I know he must have changed greatly within a few years. That he has certainly pursued an injudicious course with regard to European politics during the past few months, cannot be denied; but as far as I have heard, his official conduct has furnished no ground of complaint. His "private opinions publicly expressed" have called forth the feeling that has been manifested, although those opinions have not interfered with the discharge of his official duties in any shape. They have probably been of service, rather than injurious to his country.

Government stocks have gone up a little to-day. Treasury Notes brought 103½, but only a small lot could be disposed of at that price.

Nothing of importance has transpired on the trial of the rioters this morning.

Business is very brisk; the weather cool and pleasant.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

GRAND LODGE OF I. O. O. F. OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following is the Inaugural Address delivered at Baltimore by Robert H. Griffin, on his installation as Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge, the head of the Order in the United States:

"Our solemn forms consecrated such, my Brethren, I now assume the powers and duties of the Chief Executive Officer of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The subordinate officers, selected or confirmed by you, are already in the various stations assigned to them by laws for their government. It is in accordance with ancient usage, that the chief officer, selected for the year, and only consistent with the government of our Order, I, as your presiding officer in the government of the assembly. Such an occasion, the beginning of a new administration in Odd Fellowship, is always interesting, not only to those who have been set apart for the discharge of official functions, and to the august body to which they owe their elevation, but also, in a modified degree, to that great congregation which constitutes the broad foundation of our edifice. From the humblest member of our brotherhood to him who has earned his full harvest of honor, the whole order is concerned in the transition of authority, at these appointed periods, and in the hands of their servants of Odd Fellowship, into those of men comparatively new. The frequent recurrence of this period of change serves most forcibly to remind us all that our institution tolerated no long continued distinctions of persons, and that the rulers and the ruled are separated only by temporary barriers. No Odd Fellow can occupy the distinguished position to which it has pleased the Grand Grand Lodge of the United States to call me, without deeply feeling the responsibilities which accompanies its honors. That responsibility will ever be present in my remembrance—coming up now in the calm shape of constitutional law, and now in stormy form of that uneasy obligation which preceded my investure. I believe that I am properly impressed with the value of the trust which has been confided to me. I know that I am earnestly awake to the serious requirements of our system. Should further experience expose in me, fond and ambitious only to deserve the approval of my brethren, I will, so far as in me lies, administer your laws faithfully, honestly, and impartially. With as rare single to the advancement of the best interests of the fraternity, it shall be my constant aim up to walk and so to rest, that, in the fullness of time, I may fall back into the ranks of Odd Fellowship with a conscience void of offence.

"Brothers of our grand sire and representatives, is in your energy, infinitely more than in mine. You are the paramount legislature—you the supreme tribunal in our scheme of government. From you, her great head, descends the will which sets in motion and controls the immaterial body of Odd Fellowship. May the head never be sick, and the heart never be faint! The wise labors of your predecessors, protected and blessed by the Author of all good, have, in the lifetime of a single generation, laid the corner-stone and raised the roof-trees of as noble a charity as the world has ever seen. Fortunate, and deserving his good fortune, the humble man who watched the cradle of American Odd Fellowship has lived long enough to see the full blaze of her greatness, and to know that his services to her have made his name immortal. An association which has grown up so brilliant a career—whose short life has so flushed and sparkled with unsullied beauty, should be watched over with vestal care. The common course of events has transferred the administration of affairs of Odd Fellowship from those who tended her infancy to a younger generation, fond in the splendor of her maturity. You, my brothers, drawn together from the ends of the Republic, are now the watchmen on her towers, the rulers in her palaces. Her destiny is with you. Her fortunes are in your hands. God grant that in these, your council chambers, wisdom and brotherly love may ever sit enthroned together.

"An important part of my duty is to preside over the deliberations of this body. The chair of a presiding officer may be one of comparative pleasure and satisfaction, or one of incessant toil and trouble, as the body over which he presides may chance to be constituted. From you, representatives, it is my privilege to claim the better forgiveness. You have been chosen from ample great numbers, and the mere fact of such a choice, by such bodies as you represent, proves your fitness for the station which you occupy. From me, I have, therefore, the right to expect that which I am laboring to preserve the order and dignity of this Grand of Odd Fellowship, you will be my zealous assistants. I am confident that you will not be disappointed. You will deserve the honor of whatever success may attend my labors in this hall. The grateful fruit of that success will, nevertheless, be shared between us."

The Lodge then proceeded to the accustomed business of the session.

The Poussin Correspondence—The Case Stated.

The Washington Intelligencer and Republic, of the 22d, contain the correspondence on the Poussin affair. It is very full, but with one notable omission. The offence of M. Poussin was in a commentary upon the explanations made by Capt. Carpender in the salvage case of the Eugenie. These explanations of Capt. Carpender do not appear among the papers.

The correspondence is in three portions; one relates to the tobacco case, on which the first offence was given by M. Poussin, which was retracted and the difficulty amicably adjusted. The second embraces the salvage case, in which the words were used by M. Poussin for which he has been excluded from communication with the Government. The third consists of the correspondence with the French Government on that subject.

The correspondence on the tobacco case need not be quoted at length. The material parts may be stated in brief, and the offence offered by M. Poussin having been fully retracted at the time, on the suggestion of the Secretary of State, it is not fairly evidence of any disrespectful purpose.

A French merchant, M. Port, bought at public sale in Puebla, made by order of the commander of the United States army, five hundred bales of tobacco, which he resold at a profit of $4500, and it had been sold a second time for a further profit of $1000. It was ascertained then that the tobacco was private and not public property of the Mexicans, and therefore ought not to have been seized and sold. The commanding officer annulled the sale, reconveyed the property to the owner, and paid back to M. Port his original money. He claims damages to the amount of the profit he has been deprived of, and the sum for which he was made responsible for the loss of profit to the party to whom he had sold. The commanding officer refused the claim. The refusal was confirmed by a military court of inquiry, and he appealed to the Government at home. The ground of the refusal is that he must have been aware that the property sold by the United States was private property they had no right to sell—that there was fraud in his purchase with that knowledge, and further, that he was in collusion with the Secretary—since dead—of the American officer in command (Col. Childs). The proofs of these allegations do not appear. But it seems to us on this statement, that it would have been better for the United States to pay the money, on the simple principle that its officers had made a blunder, by which rights were vested in third parties, without inquiring if it were true that these [illegible] wrong. It was its business not to get in such a way before being sure of the title.

M. Poussin, in reviewing this decision, became extremely rude in his language, and closed a letter with the following: "*The Government of the United States must be convinced that it is more honorable to acquit fairly a debt contracted during war, under the pressure of necessity, than to avoid its payment by endeavoring to brand the character of an honest man.*" On the receipt of this very objectionable note, Mr. Clayton addressed M. Poussin, then at New York, a note with a request "to repair to Washington without unnecessary delay." M. De Tocqueville claims, as a proof of M. Poussin's conciliatory spirit, that he made no animadversions upon this expression, which, he says, "*Estimated with a certain degree of susceptibility might have seemed to be rather an imperious summons than a diplomatic invitation.*"

On the receipt of this letter, M. Poussin had an interview with Mr. Clayton, and at his suggestion expunged the passage from his (M. Poussin's) letter. That affair was therefore closed by amicable arrangements.

The next portion of the correspondence relates to the salvage affair, in which, for the full understanding of the case, we regret the want of Capt. Carpender's letters, upon the construction of which the difficulty arose. The direct correspondence upon that head is short, and the points are summed up in the correspondence with Mr. Rush and the French Ministry, from which we give copious extracts below. The main point is, that Capt. Carpender, of the United States war steamer Iris, who saved the French ship Eugenie from shipwreck, near Vera Cruz, in 1848, claimed salvage, and detained the vessel for a short time, but finally surrendered her—that his conduct and claim were approved by Mr. Clifford, then Minister in Mexico, and formerly Attorney General of the United States, and are sustained in the right to salvage by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the present Attorney General. M. Poussin, however, made a demand upon the Government for indemnification for the detention of the vessel, and for the reprimand of Capt. Carpender for his conduct.

This is, to use the lightest word, a very poor return for the service rendered by Capt. Carpender, in saving a valuable ship and cargo, at the cost of a great deal of personal labor of himself and crew. The Captain and owners of the Eugenie, give poor specimens of French magnanimity, in attempting, to make out such a case of wrong persecution against the officer who had saved their lives and property.

On the other hand, it is not to be disguised that there is something repugnant in the demand by U. S. Government vessels, of payment for such services to foreign shipping. There may be a technical claim which the law will allow. On this we are unable to decide—nor do we know upon what ground Capt. Carpender defends himself against M. Poussin's demand. But we would infinitely prefer that the Government should pay its officers and seamen out of the treasury, than that the gallant navy in which we have so much pride, should class itself with hired wreckers, and exact pay for services, such as are given by merchant vessels to each other, without the expectation or thought of a reward. We have frequently seen of late public notices of honorary rewards given by other governments to masters of American vessels for services given voluntarily to save ships when in distress. The British Government is very liberal in this respect; and we remember in particular, the service of plate which was sent to Capt. Crocker, of the New York line of packets, for his disinterested exertions in saving a British vessel when in peril. There is something repulsive in the thought of the conversion of the ships of the United States Navy, into wreckers. We are sorry, therefore, that Capt. Carpender got in this claim, lawful as it may possibly be, although it appears that the parties whom he served were actually mean and ungrateful.

On the receipt of M. Poussin's application for indemnification to the owners of the ship, dated May 12, Mr. Clayton referred it to the Secretary of the Navy, and receiving from him the official explanation of Capt. Carpender, enclosed them on the 28th to M. Poussin, with the expression of a hope that they would remove the "misapprehensions of the French Government." This does not appear to have been accompanied by any expression of the opinion or decision of the American Government for itself, on the points at issue. The correspondence, as published, includes a written opinion of the Attorney General, sustaining Capt. Carpender's claim on legal grounds; but it does not appear that this opinion was communicated to M. Poussin, nor is it shown on the face of that opinion, nor in any other paper published, what were Capt. Carpender's "opinions" of which M. Poussin spoke of as "strange" in his reply.

To the communication from Mr. Clayton, covering Capt. Carpender's (unpublished) explanations, M. Poussin made the reply dated May 30, containing the insulting words for which, three months afterwards, his diplomatic functions were suspended. That letter was published at length in the Crescent of last Friday. We do not give it again, because the offensive words and inferences are recapitulated in Mr. Clayton's dispatch to Mr. Rush, from which we quote presently.

The correspondence with M. Poussin terminated here, with a simple acknowledgement by Mr. Clayton of the receipt of M. Poussin's note, and a statement that it would, with all the correspondence upon the subject, be transmitted for the consideration of the French Government. There is no allusion to it as offensive.

This leads us to the third portion of these documents, which consists of the correspondence between the two Governments. From the extracts and letters we publish below, the following appears to show the order of events and the condition of the question now:

1. The whole correspondence, including that in the tobacco case, wherein the disagreements had been adjusted, were transmitted to the French Government for its consideration, but without signifying a desire of the Government for any particular action on the subject. The recall of M. Poussin was not asked for.

2. The French Government took no action at all on the subject. Their Foreign Minister, M. De Tocqueville, expressed "astonishment and regret" at the course the correspondence had taken "on *both sides*," and intimated that both sides had been in error.

3. On the receipt of this, Mr. Clayton directed a dispatch directly to M. De Tocqueville, expressing surprise and resentment at the tone in which M. Poussin was indirectly supported, and the Department of State censured. This dispatch was dated September 8, and of course no information has been received of its receipt in France.

4. On the 14th September, Mr. Clayton signified to M. Poussin, that no further communication would be held with him as Minister, and referred him to his own Government for the cause and the reasons why it had been delayed so long.

Mr. Clayton's letter of the 5th of June to Mr. Rush, states his complaint against Mr. Poussin thus:

But M. Poussin himself was not satisfied with the explanations [of Capt. Carpender] furnished, and without suspending to refer the matter to his Government, and await their instructions, he declared the explanations to be not of a nature calculated to dispel the discontent of his government. Having then failed to bring upon Commander Carpender the severe reproof of the Government for an illegal act "committed," as M. Poussin says, "on a point involving the dignity of your (our) national marine," the Minister taunts the Government of the United States with subscribing to the erroneous "doctrine" of the commander, against which doctrine the Minister proposes to protest in the name of his Government.

Directing Mr. Rush to transmit all the papers, (including the tobacco correspondence,) to the French Government, Mr. Clayton concludes with the following general remark, which contains no special direction:

"You will readily perceive that the language objected to, and the temper which it evinces, if allowed to be construed, must necessarily lead to obstruct diplomatic intercourse, and are essentially calculated to embarrass rather than promote a friendly discussion of questions that involve the honor and interests of the two republics."

Mr. Rush in transmitting the reply of M. De Tocqueville, states that he was charged with the duty of simply presenting the papers, and had no warrant to discuss it. The next two letters we prefer define the position of the two Governments, we give unabridged:

M. De Tocqueville to Mr. Rush. [Translation.]

PARIS, August 9, 1849.

SIR—I have received with the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 7th of last month, the copy of the correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United States and the Minister of France at Washington, upon the subject of two claims, which the latter had been charged to present to the Federal Government, the one for the damages for detention of the Frankship l'Eugenie, by Commodore Lampedit, off Vera Cruz; and the other for the purpose of asking for an indemnification in favor of M. Port, a French merchant, for the alleged loss of a certain quantity of tobacco struck off to him by the commander of the American forces at Puebla.

These two affairs having hitherto been discussed at Washington, where they are to be completely, I hope my Government is to examine their merits. Besides, I am too certain of the integrity of the Union to doubt that it will ultimately acknowledge every claim founded in right; and, as an part, I cannot think that the French Government should hesitate to be drawn, by the desire of presenting its subjects, to support pretensions the justice of which has not been demonstrated to it.

These sentiments of reciprocal confidence being of a nature to avert and prevent in the discussions of private interests, those susceptibilities and misunderstandings which cannot fail to complicate them, we have seen with the much satisfaction regret the turn which the communications exchanged between our Envoy and Mr. Clayton have taken. Even before I had received the letter which you have written me to call my attention to them, M. Poussin had transmitted copies of them to me. I had been painfully impressed to find in that correspondence a tone of hostility and harshness very little conformable to the friendly relations between the two countries; but I ought to say, without entering into useless recriminations, without seeking for the side where the first injuries proceeded, it had appeared to me that the observations addressed to the latter applicable to the letter written by the Minister of France.

M. Poussin, doubtless misconstruing some expressions in those which have been addressed to him by the Secretary of State, believed that he saw in them a summons, which he may have manifested his resentment with too much spirit; but if a passage of his letter of the 30 of April may have hurt Mr. Clayton, it seems to me that there is sufficient ground to believe that, upon being informed of it, Mr. Poussin has consented to withdraw it; and he has given a pretty signal proof of his conciliatory spirit in abstaining from such expression as an expression in the answer addressed to him by that Minister on the 1st of April, which, estimated with a certain degree of susceptibility, might have seemed to be rather an imperious summons than a diplomatic invitation. Furthermore, it is not necessary for me to tell you that I entirely concur in the opinion which you express, not deviating, in negotiations, from the observances and forms of a temperate courtesy.

I pray you, M. Ministre, never to forget this rule in his intercourse with the Government of the United States, and I am sure that, if it be reciprocated, the observance of it will be rendered easy to him.

Receive, sir, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, your very humble and very obedient servant, ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

The Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, September 8, 1849.

M. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.

SIR: I have received a dispatch from Mr. Rush, the American minister in Paris, of the 12th of August, covering a note from you to him, dated the 9th of that month. Both have been submitted to the President, with the correspondence to which they relate. As Mr. Rush is continuing home, and Mr. Rives, who has been appointed to succeed him as Minister to France, has probably not yet arrived in Paris, I wish to avail myself of the only means of communication between the governments we now enjoy, by addressing you directly on the subject of your note.

You acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence "which took place between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United States and the Minister of France at Washington," from which it must have been obvious to your mind that the latter had repeatedly and gratuitously addressed communications to the Secretary of State offensive and discourteous, both in manner and in substance.

That correspondence was submitted simply to enable your Government to decide upon the proper course to be taken in regard to its own Minister. You, however, have considered the occasion as one which called upon you to construct an apology for that Minister, by indiscriminately censuring both parties to the correspondence. You wing not invited to decide as an arbiter upon the mode in which the American Government conducted that correspondence, which was not only courteous and respectful in terms, but entirely unexceptionable in spirit; and you could not have failed to observe that this Department had not, in any instance, discarded its determination, whether useless or otherwise, with Mr. Poussin.

Should the correspondence of any Minister of this Republic prove insulting to the friendly Government of France, that Government is too confident of our desire to maintain kind relations with it to doubt that the President of the United States would feel it to be a high duty to examine the complaint, and to render a prompt and proper atonement for the injury. But the issue presented in the correspondence of Mr. Poussin cannot be evaded by any charge of intemperance. If that charge can be made with any shadow of truth, let it be separately presented, and it will be promptly and most respectfully considered.

The President instructs me to say to your excellency, that from the whole tenor of your communication to Mr. Rush, which has struck him with much surprise, it would seem that the disrespectful language of the French Minister at Washington has been received with indulgence, and held worthy of palliation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, who has manifested no disposition to redress the wrong, he, as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, finds himself now at perfect liberty, and in fact constrained, with a view to preclude opportunities which might be again abused, to perform, without any further delay, an unpleasant duty, from which he had hoped his friendly appeal to the French Government would have relieved him.

This Government is the guardian of its own honor, and, as on all occasions it seeks to avoid giving cause of offence, so will it never submit to intentional disrespect. By the time this letter reaches your Excellency, M. Poussin will have been informed that no further correspondence will be held with him by the Executive of the United States, and that every proper facility will be offered him should he desire to return to France.

The President further instructs me to express to your Excellency the friendly sentiments of himself and of this Government for the President, the Government, and the People of France. He does not doubt that those kind sentiments are reciprocated by them, and he anticipates, with lively satisfaction, the arrival of Mr. Rives's successor, with whom it will be the study of this Government to cultivate agreeable and friendly intercourse, in the spirit and the spirit of mutual courtesy, which will be honorable to both the ancient Republics.

In the mean time prompt and respectful attention will be given to any communications touching the interests of our respective countries which may be made through other diplomatic agent whom the French Government may see fit to select.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—A few days ago an adjourned meeting of the New Brunswick Colonial Association was held at St. John. A general discussion of the subject of Colonial politics took place. A resolution was introduced, proposing a Federal Union of the North American Colonies, "preparatory to their immediate independence," which was negatived *by a small majority*. A report was presented, and laid on the table for future action. This report suggests the postponement of all decisive measures till the other Provinces shall have shown a disposition to concur in the great object: it comprises also the following declarations:

"The Committee believe that, whatever may be the future destiny of these Provinces, their welfare will be promoted by devoting our attention to the following subjects, which this Committee recommend to be declared as the present object of this association: A Federal Union of the Provinces, with a concession from the Mother country of enlarged powers of self-government, including the *unrestricted* privilege of making laws to regulate and protect our commercial and industrial interests. A commercial agreement with the United States, establishing a reciprocal coasting trade, and a free exchange of the natural products of the two countries. The development of the various resources of British America, by encouraging, in every practical way, native enterprise and home industry."

KIDNAPPING IN OHIO.—An examination of a Mr. Cogsell, from Tennessee, and two others, at Hillsborough, land county, (Ohio,) on a charge of kidnapping. The person whom it was charged was attempted to be kidnapped was a colored girl who had been sent as servant to a lady, by the Tennessean, to Ohio last summer, she being his slave in Tennessee. And it is alleged that he, in company with the two persons from Ohio implicated in the offence, attempted to take her back into slavery; for which attempt they were arrested, on the charge of an attempt to kidnap. The girl had put herself under the protection of Mr. James Shoane. The parties were held in bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for their appearance at the Court of Common Pleas of Highland county, to answer the charge of kidnapping. The black woman was admitted to testify as a witness in the cause.

MURDER.—Dr. McQuinta, a highly respectable physician and citizen of Mc Ledersop, Chambers county, Alabama, was shot dead in his own house, on the 21st inst. The Doctor was ascending the stairs of his house, and on reaching the top was shot through the window, when he fell back lifeless, nearly into the arms of his wife, who was at the foot of the steps, and in the act of ascending. The Montgomery Flag says that circumstances of the strongest nature, go to fasten the murder on a negro fellow belonging to the Doctor.

SERIOUS DISASTER.—We learn from the clerk of the steamer General Worth, arrived this morning, that on the evening of the 27th inst. the river bank at Morganza, in the parish of Point Coupee, caved in, carrying away about two acres of ground, and that Mr. J. Bissett, the keeper of the hotel at that place, Mr. Boyd, and two negro men belonging to the estate of Charles Morgan, lost their lives by being engulfed in the river. Persons were engaged yesterday in searching for the bodies of the missing.

Another Canadian Riot.

The following dispatches are published in the New York papers:

MONTREAL, September 19, 1849.—Intelligence of a bloody rencontre between the Radicals and the Tories, at Bytown has just reached this city. It appears that the Radicals (or "Reformers") called a public meeting for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, and that both parties went armed to the appointed place, where a fight soon commenced. The Radicals were driven from the ground, although it is said the Tories suffered the most. Seven or eight persons were seriously wounded by gun-shots; and one or two not expected to recover.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19, 1849.—A public meeting was held at Bytown on Monday last, called by the Ministerialists, for the purpose of addressing Lord Elgin. The opposition men were present in full force, and succeeded in completely breaking up the meeting and forcing the Ministerial President to leave the chair. A resolution condemning Lord Elgin and the Ministry was then carried, which gave rise to considerable disturbance, during which fire arms were freely used, and several persons wounded or killed. The military were called out, and, after some difficulty, order was restored.

THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—From an article in the Montreal Pilot (the organ of the Government) it is inferred that no doubt remains as to the removal of the government offices, etc., from that city. The Pilot speaks of it as the inevitable consequence of the illegal and violent proceedings which have occurred at Montreal within the last six months. The resolution of the Legislature seems to contemplate the location of the seat of Government alternately at Quebec and one of the cities in the Western province—either Kingston or Toronto.

ODD FELLOW DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the United States was still in session at Baltimore on the 22d, but it was supposed they would adjourn that day. The committee on the state of the Order in New York, on Thursday evening unanimously recommended legalizing the "new constitution" Grand Lodge as the Lodge of northern New York, the old Lodge to be the Lodge of southern New York, the boundaries to be the same as of the two United States judicial districts into which the State is divided. This report was made the special order for Friday, and after a discussion of the question, which occupied the body until half-past 11 o'clock at night, a vote was taken on the adoption of the report of the committee, and it was adopted by 53 ayes to 25 nays, thus legalizing both the Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments into which the Order had been divided in that State. This effects a harmonious adjustment of the difficulties which have so long prevailed among the Odd Fellows of New York.

GEN. CAMPBELL.—The National Intelligencer contains the following announcement of a difficulty between the Spanish authorities and the American Consul at Havana, with which the public was not previously acquainted:

"Early in this Administration a demand was made by the Government of Spain for the recall from Havana of Gen. R. B. Campbell, the respected and efficient Consul of the United States in that port, on the ground of objection to his official conduct in a certain particular. After a thorough examination of the case, the Executive, approving the conduct of the Consul in that affair, refused to recall him. But, upon the question having arisen whether offence would be taken by the Government of this country at the revocation by the Government of Spain of the *exequatur* by which the Consul had been recognized, the inquiry was answered by a declaration on the part of this Government, that the United States could not take exception to such a step, which was a matter of right on the part of any Government choosing to exercise it. The exequatur was not revoked, it is true, because, it is presumed, the Government of Spain was not so much dissatisfied with what had passed at Havana as to reject a Consul who was in all other respects acceptable to the Government and inhabitants of Cuba; but the answer of this Government was not the less conclusive as to the question of right."

CONSUL WALSH ACTUALLY REMOVED.—Notwithstanding the contradiction, in several quarters, of the New York Tribune's original statement that Mr. Robert Walsh had been ejected from the U. S. consulship at Paris, it would seem, by the following positive statement, that he is actually out of office, or will be as soon as the edict can reach him. The New York Courier says:

"We learn that dispatches went forward by the last steamer, removing Mr. Robert Walsh from the office of U. S. Consul at Paris, which he has held for some eight years past. It has always been a point conceded by all parties, that the representatives and agents of the country abroad should agree substantially, in sentiment and political sympathy, with the government at home. The present administration, though not disposed to insist rigorously upon this safe rule, with reference to our own domestic politics, has felt that in the existing state of opinion in Europe, a just regard to the character of our country requires it to be enforced, so far as the essential principles of republican institutions are concerned. Mr. Walsh, therefore, has been removed, mainly because his sentiments and sympathies, in regard to the struggles for popular rights and republican institutions in Europe, are not in harmony with those of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet."

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—Abraham Lincoln, a member of the last session, received the appointment of Governor of the Territory, in place of Gen. Lane, removed.

SAILED FOR FRANCE.—The packet ship New York, sailing from New York on the 21st inst., [illegible] George P. [illegible], in consequence to the Ottoman Porte—also, M. Charles De LaForest, late Consul General of France, in the United States. An address of regard was presented to the latter by the French residents and many merchants of New York. Though a monarchist, he was highly popular.

☞ Fredrika Bremer was expected in the Cambria, just arrived. The New York Post says that she is for a short time to be the guest of Mr. Bowring, of Newburg, the distinguished horticulturist.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

The following is a telegraphic account of the Democratic Convention at Springfield:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19.—The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day, and organized by the appointment of Erastus D. Beach, of Springfield, as President. About six hundred delegates were present. Mr. Hallett, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—which will have no "free soil" motions about them—made a speech against sectional issues, and congratulated the Convention on the union of the New York democracy.

After some other business had been transacted, the balloting for a candidate for Governor was proceeded with, and resulted in the nomination of George S. Bout