Amusements—This Evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The Rifle Brigade—Le Diable à Quatre—The Green Monster.

Another Season—This Day.

[illegible] Warrington sell, at 11 o'clock, at 120 Canal-street, Furniture.

[illegible] sell at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Sale Room, Furniture; at 12 o'clock, [illegible]

Meetings This Evening.

[illegible] Division No. 15, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 222 [illegible] street, at 8 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

Quay Branch Division No. 2, in Good Hope Court, St. [illegible] at 8 o'clock.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1851.

See First and Fourth Pages.

The Winding Up Dues.

"It's now done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly."

Such was the sober conclusion of the ambitious Mayor, when he meditated the death of his gracious sovereign: such, too, seems to be the conclusion of the great reformers of the Third Municipality, who in one fell swoop destroy the legislation of years. At the last meeting of the General Council, Mr. B. H. Payne, (the *Honorable* was the generous fee of our reporter,) from the Third Municipality, introduced an ordinance repealing all the previous regulations relating to wharfage, dues, and introducing a tariff which reduces the revenues to about one-fourth of the present amount. It would be naturally supposed that a radical change (we are not prepared to call it reform) like this, would be attempted only after discussion, deliberation, and a thorough knowledge of the matter, by the whole Board. If, after such discussion, it had been determined to adopt it, the public would much more readily have acquiesced. Instead of this, however, this most important measure is introduced on one evening, the order of the day set aside, the new bill taken up, the *rules suspended*, and it becomes a law. This is quick work enough with a vengeance. This is radical reform for you. The old Third, after a long and sickly sleep, awakes to all the frenzy of madness. The indecent haste with which this bill was passed is an argument against it. The sense of fair-play, of justice, revolts at the exercise of power by a majority.

It was not known that such a bill was to be introduced. Two members were absent. *Those not in the secret* were totally unprepared to answer the imposing array of figures which were hurled in their teeth. They asked for time—that the bill should not be passed without the usual delays, that they might vote understandingly on the subject. But no time was given. Was it feared that a scrutiny would pick errors in the calculations? that those formidable columns of statistics might be broken? This, *of itself*, is a sufficient ground for the Mayor to interpose his veto, simply that the measure may be canvassed, and the sense of the people ascertained. Do the *friends* of the measure fear to submit it to the people? We do not mean that polls should be opened, but we do say that a measure so important as this, introducing a new system, ought to be thoroughly canvassed through the columns of the city press; the public mind enlightened and its wishes consulted. The Mayor will but do his duty in guarding the rights of the people, by interposing his negative, so as to *delay* final action. Will the majority who have passed this ordinance with such hot haste, refuse to the people a supervisory control?

There is another fatal objection. The taxes in all the Municipalities have been assessed upon reports of the respective finance committees, made upon the supposition that a certain amount will be derived from the Levee dues. But if these dues are reduced to less than half, the deficit must be made up by additional taxation! We are prepared to urge serious objections to the new tariff. But it is sufficient to say that the operation of the bill at present, in the middle *of the financial* year, will be most disastrous—disarranging the affairs of the Municipalities. If, after a fair discussion, it is deemed best to adopt the new rates, at least let us begin the new year with the reform bill. Let the Finance Committee make up the deficit by increased taxation. We shall take up Mr. Payne's figures to-morrow, and endeavor to show that in many of his facts he is in error; while his logic is infinitely looser than his calculations. In the meantime, we hope the Mayor will, by his veto, give an opportunity for "the sober second thought" of the *taxable* people to act, and at the same time administer a rebuke on this attempt to pass an important measure by surprise.

The British Periodicals.—Morgan has received the Edinburgh and the Quarterly for April. The Edinburgh contains nine articles. At this moment we can give only the titles, reserving for future notice the contents: 1. England as it is. 2. The Salmon Fisheries. 3. Southey. 4. Lamoinian in Thibet and Tartary. 5. Cossin. 6. Spain. 7. Shall we retain our Colonies? 8. The Defeat of Italy. 9. Ultramontane Doubts.

The Quarterly has eight articles: 1. Poultry Literature. 2. Miss Kavanagh's Woman in France. 3. Julius Cæsar. 4. The Republic in the King's Coaches. 5. Sanitary Consolidation. 6. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. 7. Lives of Calvin. 8. Lord John Russell.

Irving's Works.—Putnam's edition has reached the Seventh volume, which contains the Alhambra. Spanish history and literature have formed a favorite theme with American scholars. Irving, Prescott and Ticknor, have paid back the debt America owes to the early discoverers. This work is one of the most charming which has come from the graceful mind of Irving. We are glad to see it in this handsome dress. Mr. Putnam deserves to be successful with his beautiful editions. For sale at Morgan's.

Nell Gwynne, or The Court of the Stuarts.—A historical novel, at Morgan's.

Rare Flowers.—On Saturday evening we again had the pleasure of seeing a night-blooming Cereus, at the green-house of Mr. Gay, 152 St. Charles street. He informs us that he is now importing the most beautiful of all the Cereus family—the "Cereus Creatus," the flowers of which are white, large and magnificent, rivaling those of the "Night-blooming Cereus," and far more desirable, as it blooms in the day time, and continues in its splendor for five or six days, and it has a most delicious perfume; it is a native of Honduras. This plant received the highest medal at the Chiswick exhibition for new plants a year or two since.

Rare, of the finest, sent a splendid bunch this morning at half past 10 o'clock. See card.

Stock of French and Swiss Goods.—We call the particular attention of city and country buyers to the catalogue sale by F. H. Peltgen, at the store of Mr. D. Beauvalet, at No. 58 Chartres street, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The stock comprises upwards of 250 lots fancy French and Swiss goods, and terms of sale will be liberal.

We are indebted to the steamer Concordia for St. Louis papers of the 10th inst.

Cholera at Fort Smith, Ark.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald of the 6th admits that there had been twelve or thirteen deaths of soldiers, from cholera, there, within three or four days. The Herald had not heard of any deaths among the citizens of the town.

Congratulatory.—The Tahlequah Advocate, published in the Cherokee Nation, notices and welcomes the return of some of the California boys from the Nation, and congratulates them on having picked up enough of the precious metals to bring them home any how.

Mississippi River at Memphis.—The Eagle of the 10th inst says:

The river at this point on Monday evening, the 9th inst., was five feet below the highest water mark of the past season, and still falling rapidly. It is only 6½ feet below the high water mark of 1844.

New York Battery.—It has now been resolved to enlarge this beautiful and extremely useful public area. The present size of the Battery is ten acres, three rods and thirty-two poles. The enlarged Battery will contain twenty-four acres.

The Next Congress.

As yet no public demonstrations have been made by either party. The First District has such a large democratic majority that a whig candidate will hardly be put in the field. Several gentlemen of the other party are spoken of. Mr. LaSère, it is understood, declines re-election. The present candidates are Wm. Dunbar, J. H. Kennedy, and Mr. Bienvenu.

In the Second District the tables are turned, and the whigs have a majority quite as large as that of their opponents in the lower District. We cannot learn that any gentleman of the slightest claims is at all desirous of the honor. The city is particularly indifferent, as, by a general understanding, the next member is to be taken from the country. We hear occasionally of *subterranean* rumblings about the *four corners*, in the neighborhood of the drinking houses; but the great mass of the whigs of the city seem to be provokingly indifferent about the matter—while the active politicians are engrossed with the Custom-house affairs. We are inclined to think that any clever fellow from the country can have the office just for the asking.

In the Third District the democrats have a handsome working majority, and can elect any candidate who is fairly nominated. The Felicianas have given many patriots to the State, and they do not fail in this pinch. Col. Marks would not object to serve his country at Washington. Isaac Johnson would not refuse, and in spite of his bad appointments when Governor, we should vote for him if in his district, were it not that Alcazar Snyder, of Madison, is in the field, who would sweep the northern parishes of the district. Mr. Penn, the recent member, claims a full term, having received only a piece of a short session. The only whig spoken of is George Watterston, of Livingston. Of him we can only say that he is the strongest man of his party in the east, and can come nearer an election than any whig of the district.

As to the Fourth, we are inclined to think that Tip. Morse will be left at home. His dissunion notion will find no favor with the ancient population, while the northern democracy find an expoundent in Senator Down. We think Gen. J. S. Gilbert, of Caddo, will be the nominee. He is a fine lawyer, a handsome speaker and able man. The whigs will probably bring out John Ray, of Ouachita, a strong man, well known through the north.

Any of these, or other ambitious gentlemen, can have the use of our columns, by paying in advance, while old customers have only to *pay up back bills*, and then we will consider the question of a new credit.

THE RECENT NOMINATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The convention of democrats at Reading, Penn., was viewed as an occasion fraught with momentous interest to the rival factions of the democratic party in that State. There was scarcely a village in the State that had not its representative there sounding public opinion, while the leaders of each faction strung every nerve to make as imposing a front as possible. The friends of Gen. Cass on the one hand, and of James Buchanan on the other, found themselves at the head of a larger army of adherents than they had reckoned upon, but neither set of leaders knew whether more to admire the devotedness of their own adherents, or the compact power and patriotic enthusiasm of the rival faction. While both were proud of their own strength, both were generous enough to concede still greater strength to their competitors for the prize of *nomination*. Therefore it was that this convention adjourned without its members availing themselves of the best possible opportunity of expressing the preferences of the democratic party of Pennsylvania for either General Cass or Mr. Buchanan, for the Presidency.

Congressional Nominations in Mississippi.—The late Union Convention at Monticello nominated Hon. A. B. Dawson, of Clark County, as the candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. Judge Dawson is a democrat well tried and highly esteemed by the people. He is a man of whom it may truly be said that he never shrunk from a responsibility. His nomination is a death-blow to the hopes of the fire-eating candidate in that Congressional District, the Hon. A. G. Brown, the famous "resistance" man. The Greensboro' Convention, to nominate the Union candidate for Congress in the *Second Congressional District*, have nominated Col. John A. Wilcox. We know the Colonel to be one of the most provoking democrats in Mississippi. As Lieut. Colonel of the Second Mississippi Regiment in Mexico, he was very popular—at home he has always been held in high esteem. He made a good soldier, makes a good stump orator, and has the higher qualities for a good Congressman.

Election of Governor of New Hampshire.—The two houses in Convention elected on the 5th inst. Whole number of votes 275; necessary to a choice 133. Dinsmore (democrat) had 145. Thos. E. Sawyer (whig) 120.

State Debt of New Hampshire.—Governor Dinsmore, in his message, says the State debt at the commencement of the fiscal year was $20,997. At the close of the year, it will be not far from $76,000, an increase within the year of about $55,000.

State Debt of Maine.—The Treasurer's report shows the debt of the State to be $815,373 37. The resources of the Treasury are $688,692 41.

Episcopalian Convention.—An adjourned general convention of this body was held in Christ Church, in this city, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, for the purpose of transacting the business of the denomination. The bishop of the diocese, the Rev. Leonidas Polk, occupied the presidential chair, and the Rev. Mr. Preston acted as secretary of the Convention. The reports of the rectors of the different parishes were read to the Convention, and received with great satisfaction, as they showed a steady and gradual progress of the denomination throughout the State. Resolutions for altering several of the canons of the Church were proposed, but, on motion, were laid over until the next general meeting. The proceedings were interesting, and showed that harmony existed in all portions of the diocese. On Friday the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

From Matanzas.—Schooner Union, Capt. Neill, arrived here yesterday from Matanzas, which port she left on the 6th inst. Her cargo is sugar and molasses.

From Havana.—The brig Adams Gray, Captain Schmidtau, schooner Oregon, Capt. Tennis, schooner Fairy, Capt. Williams, and brig Tehuantepec, Capt. Brown, all arrived at this port, from Havana, yesterday. The cargoes of all of these vessels are sugar and molasses, which are the principal articles of freight from Havana to this city, now, and recently.

Brazil.—The New York papers have received files of the *Jornal do Commercio* up to April 29, and translate the following items:

The recent escape of Ex-Captain Pedro Soo, the leader in the late disturbances in the province of Pernambuco, had caused considerable discussion at Rio; he is presumed to have been aided by the parties under whose supervision he was placed, and the commandant of the fortress where he was confined had been arrested to await his trial for connivance, and the conduct of some other officers had been severely commented upon by the Commander-in-Chief.

During the week the official report of deaths from yellow fever at Rio, on sea and land, amounted to 25.

The extraordinary session of the Legislative Chambers had just commenced.

From the South Coast.—The U. S. brig Dolphin arrived at Valparaiso on the 23d April, having board $90,000 in specie. The frigate Raritan and sloop of war St. Mary's were at Valparaiso on the 25th, the former to sail north in a few days.

Proposals are made by the Chilian Government to establish a line of steamers between Chiloe and Valparaiso, to touch at five intermediate ports.

In the department of Linares and Maube gold has been found in great quanties.

Cincinnati Showing Sense.—The "spiritual rappings" are not heard with much profit in Cincinnati. Miss Fox, the "spiritual rapper," and C. Chauncey Burr, the reputed humbug exposer, have been exhibiting in that city for some time. The former charges one dollar; the latter only twenty-five cents; but they have failed to draw crowds, and scarcely attracted attention.

Health of St. Louis.—The *Times* of the 10th says, that during the last week the bills of mortality have considerably increased. Ten out of thirteen cemeteries had reported 119 interments, 59 of which had been from cholera. Of the whole number 47 were children under five years of age.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1851.

Webb and Willis—"The Lady" and her Husband—The "other gentlemen"—Webb in a tight place, etc, etc.

Col. Webb did not appear yesterday in court, and in default, was ordered to deliver up the Willis and Inman letters to Samuel Warner, Esq.

To-day appears a letter from Webb to George Buckham, whose affidavit was used in Mr. Coddington's bill of complaint. He expresses his surprise that Mr. B. should have attempted to point out Mrs. Coddington as the lady referred to as Willis' victim, and says that no one living has ever heard him breathe a suspicion against the virtue of Mrs. Coddington, or the purity of Mary Inman, and he denies, even now, that there is any ground for supposing her to be the lady. Still, there is no explicit denial that she is the person referred to.

As to the letters received, Webb says that they were addressed to him in Willis' own hand, and, that on opening the package, the first letter he saw was one, "which should have compelled him to marry her the moment he was a widower, or to have followed the example of *Judas*."

He makes several charges against Mr. Buckham's veracity in the statements of his affidavit, and proposes that, without any legal proceedings, the letters be delivered in the hands of Rev. Dr. ****, with instructions not to make them public until required by a court of justice. Of course this proposition is superseded by the order of the court yesterday. There is evidently a startling denouement yet to come out of the affair.

Judge Deer has granted the commission to take the deposition of Anna Flowers, of New Orleans, to be used by Mr. Forrest in his divorce case. Provision is also made for Mrs. F. and a male escort going to attend the taking of said deposition, her expenses to be paid by Mr. F. The affidavits filed to obtain this order, disclose a most corrupt character for Mrs. Anna Flowers.

The little Bateliens sail to-day in the Baltic, under an engagement with Barnum, for two years. He is to divide their profits with them, and guaranties them $50,000 as their share.

The Baltic will have a large number of passengers, and about $600,000 in specie.

Jenny Lind's farewell concert last night was a triumph, of course. She was called out raptuously, at the close, as well as Benedict, Belletti and Barnum, but the latter declined making the speech that was expected from him.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 7.

Washington Items.—The Postmaster General has made arrangements, by which, after the 1st of July, letters to the West India Islands, ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Atlantic coast of South America, can be sent through our post office on pre-payment of the United States postage to any such ports in the British possessions and with British postage added, when destined for places in the possession of other governments.

The postmasters of New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Monterey and Diego, will make up mails as above to our Consul at Havana, who will deliver them to the British Consul, to be forwarded thence to the points of destination by the Royal West India Mail steamers.

Allen F. Owen, Consul at Havana, has been appointed Resident Post Office Agent at Havana, to carry the foregoing operations into effect.

BOSTON, June 6, 1851.

The Rescue Case—Hayden's Trial.—Lewis Hayden, a colored man, was put on his trial this morning, on the charge of rescuing the fugitive slave Shadrach.

Only nine jurors were obtained before the list was exhausted, a large number having been set aside for bias and scruples as to constitutionality of the fugitive slave law.

When the name of one of the jurors, John Stone, was called, it was announced to the court that he fell dead at his work-bench yesterday afternoon.

The court adjourned till Monday, to allow time to summon more jurymen.

The Rescue Trials—No Verdict.—The jury in the case of Scott came in at half-past 9, and stated that they still could not agree, when the court ordered them to be discharged, and another jury empanelled at once to try the case of the negro Hayden, who is also an alleged rescuer.

Execution in North Carolina.—The slave Damon, convicted of the murder of Tighman Hunt, his master, was hung at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 6th instant. Before his execution he was permitted to address the crowd, which he did, and called on all present to look on him as an example. He said he had committed murder, and was about to suffer justly. His remarks were principally addressed to the colored persons present.

Emancipation of Slaves.—A provision has been adopted by the Virginia Reform Convention, in Committee of the Whole, prohibiting the Legislature of the State from passing any law for the emancipation of slaves.

Died:

On Sunday morning, June 15, at half-past 6 o'clock, CATHERINE MCLEAN, aged 18 years, 10 months and 15 days, daughter of Alex. McLean and Margaret McFayden.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place This Afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 9 Prytania Levee, between Annette and Gaiennie streets.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

On Friday, June 13, Capt. ISAAC PARKER, of Andover, Mass., aged 67 years, and for many years a resident of this city.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

On Sunday, June 15, CATHERINE ELIZA SHEPHERD, daughter of William H. Shepherd and Mary O'Mahony, aged 4 years and 11 months.

☞ The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place This Morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 120 Carondelet street, between Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, without further notice.

On Sunday evening, June 16, THOMAS FERNEY, aged 28 years.

☞ The funeral will take place This Afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 North Market street, St. Mary's Market. His friends and those of his brother, Michael Ferney, and his brothers-in-law, Patrick Fallon and Edward Riley, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ JOHN J. HOPPE, the former Constable of the First Justice's Court, is a candidate at the approaching November election, for same office, at the urgent request of his numerous friends. jn16 1d

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fyre, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 23d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We saw saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fyre. [Editors Louisiana Staat Republican, Lafayette, Mar 28, 1851. mr30 6m Wif

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION LOUISIANA MILITIA, New Orleans, June 14, 1851.

General Orders No. 10.

1. The Volunteer Corps of the First Division Louisiana Militia will be prepared to celebrate, with due military honor, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of our glorious independence, for which purpose they will assemble on their respective parades, fully equipped, at 6 o'clock A. M.

2. The Artillery will be prepared to fire a National Salute, at sunset on the eve of the day, and one at sunrise and noon of the day, on the Place d'Armes, Lafayette and Washington Squares.

3. Brig. Gen. D. AUGUSTIN, commanding the Louisiana Legion, and Brig. Gen. S. L. TEASY, commanding the First Brigade, are charged with the execution of these orders, so far as they concern their respective commands, and will hold themselves ready and subject to further orders from Division Head Quarters.

4. Brig. Gen. Chenay and officers of the Ninth Brigade, and other officers of the first Division, not on special duty, are invited to join the Major General, on foot, on the Place d'Armes, (Circus Square,) at half past 6 o'clock A. M.... By order of MAJOR GEN. LEWIS.

THOMAS CRIPPS, Aid-de-Camp. Major Gen. Com'd 1st Div. La. Ms. jn16 1d

NEW AND INTERESTING
Books,
Just received at the
NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 14 Camp street.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC of 1849, by Theodore Dwight.
EPISODES OF INSECT LIFE, by Acheta Domestica, Ms. E. S.
ANDERSON'S COURSE OF CREATION, in 1 vol., 12 mo.
RELIGION OF GEOLOGY, and its Connected Sciences, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D. LL. D.
MEMOIRS OF WM. WORDSWORTH, Poet Laureate, etc., by Christopher Wordsworth, D. D., in 2 vols.
THE COMPLETE WORKS OF MARTIN F. TUPPER, authorized edition, in 4 vols.
STEWART'S FREE MASON'S MANUAL, embellished with upwards of 100 engravings.
LOOMIS' RECENT PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMY IN THE UNITED STATES, etc.
.... Also ....
A fresh supply of Thackeray's new and very popular work,
The History of Pendennis,
complete and bound, in 1 vol.
☞ For sale by
J. B. STEEL,
jn16 1t&tp RW 14 Camp street.

PINE'S ALHAMBRA
Breakfast and Dining Rooms,

165 *Gravier street, opposite Placide's.*
BREAKFAST, DINNER AND SUPPER served at all hours. ☞ A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with boards. jn16 1t

LUNCH AT THE SHADES.
THIS DAY, June 16, at half-past 10 o'clock.—Green Turtle Soup, Roast Turkey, Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Chicken Pie, Mutton Pie, Sausages, Marrow and Onions, Stewed Kidneys, Stewed Chickens, Beef Steak, Fish Chowder, Turtle simmered in Onions, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables, etc. etc.
☞ Punches, Julips, Coblers, etc. Charge of the Lunch.

Later News from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Another Quick Passage.—The U. S. mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at her dock, at New York, on the morning of the 7th. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, May 28, at ten o'clock, A. M., and has thus made the run from dock to dock in ten days and two hours, no allowance being made for difference in longitude.

The Pacific has thus made in succession the three most rapid passages across the Atlantic on record.

The Pacific brings sixty passengers.

The royal mail steamship Niagara arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, May 24.

By the Pacific we have received Liverpool papers to the 28th and London to the 27th of May, four days later than our advices by the Asia.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, May 28, 1851.—The last dates from this side were by the Asia on the 24th. It was then mentioned that the cotton crisis at Liverpool appeared to have passed off, as it was anticipated it would, without affecting in any way the general course of sound operations—a conclusion which has been farther confirmed during the past few days. For some time it has been felt that business at Manchester was only restricted by the uncertainty and distrust which prevailed as to the price of cotton, and there are now strong indications that a large, steady and continuous trade will be resumed by our manufacturers.

At the same time confidence has evidently been produced by the increase of bullion (£290,000) in last week's Bank returns, and the prospect of a further augmentation, which has removed all fear of any rise in the rate of discount being determined upon under present circumstances at the Bank of England. In consequence of this, coupled with the evidence daily afforded of the increasing prosperity of the great majority of the people, the London stock market has experienced a further advance, and is still extremely firm. A week ago consols were at 97, and they have since been done at 99.

With regard to trade in France, the accounts are of a very opposite description, and as the discussion on the revision of the constitution approaches, the feeling of disquiet among capitalists becomes more and more marked. American and Russian stocks are being largely purchased by them, and during the past week or two, they have also made considerable investments in Peruvian, at a price that will not yield them a larger interest than they could get by purchasing their own *rentes*, and which consequently indicates that in their estimates regarding the financial security of nations, they put their own country and Peru upon a par.

A document, printed in some of the continental newspapers a week or two since, as a copy of a letter which had been addressed by the Papal Government to the Austrian Minister, praying that Austrian troops might be sent to garrison Rome in preference to those of France, who would become dangerous if the republicans at Paris should at any moment succeed to power, has been proved, like a manifesto lately attributed to Mazzini, to be a forgery. There can be no doubt, however, that it was a clever exposure of the real fears that now torment the Pope and his advisers.

The contemplated meeting between the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, is expected to take place to-day at Olmutz, in the Austrian province of Moravia. There are of course abundant rumors as to the nature of the plots to be hatched on this occasion by the royal personages and their advisers, and it is probable that the position of affairs in France will occupy no small share of their attention.

With regard to the prospect of liberation for Kossuth and his colleagues, nothing further has transpired, except that parties who may be supposed to represent the Austrian view of the matter, assert in a taunting and confident way, that their friends may give up all idea of their early release.

In consequence of a statement which has just gone the round of our papers, that an endeavor on the part of your countrymen to discover the remains of Paul Jones, in order that they might be conveyed to America, had failed, a captain of an English merchant ship has written to the Times, stating where they may be found. He says that Paul Jones was interred in the strangers' burying ground at Cronsadt, in Russia, and that he has often seen the stone erected on the spot.

The great exhibition during the last few days has furnished some curious results. Up to Saturday, the last day of the five shillings charge of admission, the receipts continued marvellous, and on that occasion, between the hours of twelve in the morning and six in the afternoon, they amounted to £5078. Every one in fact had hastened to get a good view before the reduction of the charge to one shilling should render the crowds too enormous, and the number of persons present could not have been far short of 35,000 or 40,000.

This apprehension of the rush on the first shilling day had the effect, however, of leading to comparative emptiness, and there has perhaps hardly been an occasion when the entire contents of the building could have been more quietly observed. The total number of visitors was under 22,000, and the receipts were only £960. The strange experience of yesterday has also in a great degree been repeated to-day, the attendance having again been moderate.

On Monday next, the 2d of June, the railway companies will commence bringing up cheap trains from all parts of the country, and one of the most interesting stages of the general movement will then begin. As far as the general conduct of the visitors is concerned, it still continues admirable.

SPECTATOR.

From the Globe....Evening, May 26.

England.

The Great Exhibition—Shilling Admissions.—This is the first day on which the humbler classes of the people have had an opportunity of visiting the interior of the Glass Palace. It has been an eventful one in the history of that extraordinary building. From early dawn thousands flocked into town by boat, and rail, and coach, to be present on this interesting occasion, and all the highways and by-ways leading to the metropolis, from east and west and north and south, were crowded with pedestrians, all directing their steps to Hyde Park to behold the accumulated wonders of the exhibition. The metropolis itself poured forth its thousands and swelled the vast tide of human beings that thronged the streets, eager to view the exhibition of the industry of all nations.

The day having cleared up as the time for opening the exhibition approached, a vast concourse of people lined the principal avenues leading to the Glass Palace, to behold those who were flocking with eager haste to go inside. Piccadilly and Oxford street were crowded, not alone with those who were wending their way to the great point of attraction, but with thousands who assembled in order to gratify their curiosity at the moving and animated appearance of the streets.

As early as nine o'clock an almost continuous line of omnibuses specially devoted to carry visitors to the exhibition was to be seen in Piccadilly crowded with passengers anxious to reach Hyde Park. The scene within the Park was both animating and imposing. From every entrance into the Park a living stream poured down each path to the great Palace of Industry, and by ten o'clock thousands were assembled in front of each of the numerous entrances.

All along Piccadilly and the different streets in the immediate neighborhood of the Park, as well as in the Park itself, numerous bodies of the metropolitan police were stationed, to preserve order, and to direct the vehicles and pedestrians proceeding to the Palace as to the route which it was necessary to follow. Captain Harvey, the assistant commissioner, aided by several superintendents and inspectors from the different districts, was also stationed at various points to direct the men.

From the good conduct and good temper of the people, their services were, however, not required, although it was a matter of precaution proper on their part to be at hand in case any thing might arise which required their presence. At each of the different entrances sectional palisades were erected to separate the crowd, so that there might be no undue or inconvenient pressure at any given point.

The gates were opened at ten o'clock, and, notwithstanding all the precautions which were adopted to prevent a rush, the throng that crowded at all the money-receiving boxes was very great, and the money takers had enough to do to receive the shillings that were showered upon them. The principal pressure was at the eastern entrance, where the greatest body of the visitors had collected, that entrance being the nearest and most convenient to the greatest number.

On no former occasion did the inside of the Palace appear to greater advantage. Its various and variegated wonders were more fully disclosed to view, and the arrangements in every part of the building were more complete and the grand whole more fully developed than on any previous occasion. By half past ten there could not have been less than 5000 people within the building, and by eleven o'clock there must have been at least 10,000 people congregated together.

This influx did not, however, crowd the building; on the contrary, every one had ample opportunity to walk about without the slightest inconvenience; and although pretty nearly 5000 additional visitors arrived every hour during the day up to the time of our going to press, they were enabled to view the magic structure and its marvellous contents without inconvenience or obstruction. This was in a great measure attributable to the excellent arrangement of the executive committee, and the civil demeanor and praiseworthy conduct of those who were appointed to carry them out.

Among the visitors were many foreigners from almost every country in Europe, and the attendance of Americans was much more numerous than on any previous occasion.

* *House of Commons*, May 27.—In the Commons, the House resolved itself into Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, Mr. Bernal in the chair. Mr. McCullagh moved an amendment to the first clause, the omission of the words "unlawful and," thus declaring the Papal rescript void, but not unlawful.

The Solicitor General opposed the amendment. On a division the amendment was negatived by 179 to 43.

Mr. Keogh moved, as an amendment, the insertion of the word "England" after "void," with the intent of exempting Ireland from the operation of the clause.

Lord J. Russel opposed the amendment, which, on a division, was negatived by 84 to 39.

Mr. Keogh then moved an amendment, to the effect that nothing contained in the act should interfere with the the ecclesiastical or spiritual functions of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in the United Kingdom. The amendment was negatived by 344 to 59.

Mr. Sadlier moved another amendment, embodying the same principle, which was only negatived by 278 to 47.

Mr. Reynolds moved that the Chairman report progress.

Lord John Russell expressed his conviction that public opinion would condemn the course taken by honorable members, in making the same motion over and over again, but he would not object to their having some time to reflect upon their conduct.

Important Protest of the Exeter Clergy.—The clergy of the diocese of Exeter, to the number of forty-four, have entered their formal protest against the synod intended to be held by the Bishop in June. The heads of protest may be thus briefly summed up: That the said synod is opposed to the spirit of the constitution of the church, and quite unprecedented. That the declaration intended to be issued at the synod is totally uncalled for. That the said synod will not be one of free discussion. That such synod, having no power of itself, would be fortile, and only have the appearance of schismatic interference.

O'Brien and Meagher.—A letter from VanDiemen's Land, which appears in Saunders', states that Smith O'Brien has become tutor to a gentleman's family in the colony, and that Meagher is about to vary the monotony of "convict life" by taxing unto himself a wife, in the shape of Miss Bennett, a farmer's daughter.

Irish Poor Returns.—The total number of persons in the workhouses of Ireland on the 31st March last was—males 100,540; females, 150,662; of these 88,656 were able-bodied poor, of sexes the females being at 3 to 1. The total number of children being at 3 to 1. The total number of children between 7 and 15 years was 96,563, and of those inmates between 20 and 40 years, 38,999.

Rome.

The following are extracts from the letter of a newspaper correspondent, dates at Rome on the 16th of May:

Among the many English visitors to Rome during the holy week was Lieut. Col. Curtis, C. B., an officer recently returned from India, where he served for many years on the staff, and had opportunities of rendering some service to Monsignor Carli, Roman Catholic Bishop of Agra, successor of the well known Dr. Borghi, new Bishop of Cortona, and head of the Indian Roman Catholic mission. The Colonel's kindness to the Indian bishop was mentioned in letters which Monsignor Carli wrote to the cardinals at Rome, intimating also that Col. Curtis was about to leave India, and would probably visit the Holy City on his way to England.

At the close of the holy week an invitation to a private audience with his Holiness was formally sent to Col. Curtis, a most unusual proceeding at any time, but especially so in the present year, when audiences of any kind are granted with difficulty, and never unsought; indeed, numberless applicat ons have recently been refused. The hour for the interview specified in the majordomo's letter was 7 p. m., at which time Colonel Curtis presented himself at the Vatican, and in a few minutes was ushered into the presence of Pio Nono. The interview was entirely private, his Holiness and the colonel being the sole occupants of the apartment.

The Pope received his guest most graciously, and simply, the ceremony of kissing the papal slipper being entirely dispensed with, intimating that he had sent for him to thank him in person for kindnesses shown to the Indian mission, about which, and India generally, he asked many questions. His holiness then began, doubtless to his visitor's great astonishment, to speak fully and unreservedly about his differences with England, justifying what he had done, earnestly disclaiming any intention of offending the English sovereign or nation, and expressing his anxious hopes (his precise words were *spero sinceramente*) that the shadow (*le ombre*) which interposed between the two Governments might speedily be dissipated.

Col. Curtis left the Vatican impressed with admiration of his holiness's urbanie manner and unaffectedly dignified demeanor. A few days afterward his holiness sent the colonel a very beautiful silver medallion, executed by M. Girometti, bearing on one side an admirable likeness of Pio Nono, and on the other a representation of the two colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, placed in front of St. Peter's Church at the commencement of the present pontificate. The medallion was enclosed in a red morocco case, bearing the papal arms impressed on it in gold. Considering that Colonel Curtis is of the Protestant Church, and was known to be so by the Pope, his reception and its consequences cannot but be considered remarkable.

The mode of annoyance next to abstinence from tobacco, against the Government, adopted by the liberals, will be the refusal to buy lottery tickets—the papal treasury deriving an enormous yearly profit from that mode of encouraging the gambling propensities of the people. A great diminution is said to be already observed, but as the very lowest classes are the principal patrons of the lottery, and are always hoping to be enriched by it, it is difficult for them to abandon their old habits.

The Papal States.

Important Roman Catholic Movement.—The bishops of the Roman Catholic provinces of the upper Rhine have agreed to a memorial to be presented to the several Governments, containing seventeen demands, which, if granted, would render the church totally independent of the State, and deprive the latter to a considerable extent of its political power. The demands are as follows:

1. Abolition of all the concessions made since March, 1848, in matters affecting the jurisdiction of the church, such as the civil contract of marriage, etc.

2. Free exercise of the power of the bishops in their respective dioceses to grant spiritual offices.

3. A limitation of the right of patronage in benefices.

4. Permission to the bishops to examine canonically, and canonically to punish their subordinates.

5. Abolition of the State examination for candidates for the priesthood.

6. Abolition of the assent of the State to the appointment to vacant livings.

7. Abolition of the present right of appeal to the civil government from the sentences of the ecclesiastical court in criminal cases; the latter shall be immediately put in execution, after the simple evidence given of guilt, as far as deprivation from a benefice and confiscation of the income.

8. Every appeal to the civil courts to be considered a rejection of the legal and normal authority of the church, and to be followed by excommunication.

9. Abolition of the State cities of the clergy.

10. The bishops to have the confirmation of all appointments of teachers of religion in the gymnasia and universities.

11. Abolition of the assent of the State to the publication of Papal bulls, letters and episcopal pastoral addresses to the clergy.

12. Right of the bishops to give their license for holding popular missions and religious exercises on the part of the priesthood.

13. Permission to form spiritual associations of men and women for prayer, contemplation, and self-denying obedience.

14. Restoration to the bishops of their power to punish members of the church who despise its regulations.

15. Free intercourse of the bishops with Rome.

16. The temporal power to have no right to interfere in appointments to vacancies in cathedral chapters.

17. Independence of the clergy in the management of all Catholic church and endowment revenues. The memorial is signed by the Archbishop of Freiburg, the Bishop of Limberg, the Bishop of Rottenburg, the Bishop of Fulda, and the Bishop of Mayence.

Letters from Rome of the 16th instant state that the Papal Government has published a decree announcing that a summary punishment shall be inflicted on any person endeavoring to prevent another from smoking or using tobacco. The following is the notification alluded to above:

"The insults offered to this peaceable population, to prevent it from using tobacco, have called the attention of the Government to the best means of guaranteeing the free exercise of legitimate actions, and subjecting as soon as possible those guilty of such crimes to their due penalty; wherefore, according to the orders of his Holiness, we publish the following dispositions:

"Whoever renders himself guilty of promoting, favoring, or executing any act directed to hinder the free exercise of lawful actions, and so disturb public order, will be subjected to a summary judgment, to carry out the penalties determined by law. The proceedings adopted will aim solely at establishing the impartial proof of the truth of the fact. In the term of twenty-four hours after the compilation of the proceeding, sentence will be passed by the competent tribunal, and put into execution immediately.

"Those who distribute or divulge intelligence, printed or written, of an alarming nature, or are found in possession of such printed or written papers, will be subjected to the same form of trial, and punished by being sent to the galleys for a term of from one to three years, *solo* heavier penalties when the prints or writings assume the character of a higher crime.

"The police is charged to adopt all preventive and repressive measures against those who in any way provoke them; and all the authorities will watch over the full execution