DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 96 ST. CHARLES STREET.
Will be regularly served to subscribers in the city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 26, 1851.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We will hereafter publish the simple announcement of marriages and deaths free of charge.

A Notable Debate.

On the third of February, in the U. S. House of Representatives, there was a notable and curious debate. Some of the most prominent gentlemen connected with Northern or Southern interests were engaged in it, and the remarks made were worthy of the notice of the country at large.

Mr. Cabell led off. Mr. Cabell is well known as a Representative from Florida. He took occasion to say that he had believed the Whig party conservative, except upon the Compromise question. Subsequent reflection and examination had convinced him of his error in this matter. He expressed himself clearly of the opinion that the determination of an overwhelming majority of the Whig party in the South was, without regard to party, to stand by, uphold and vote for, a friend of the Compromise measures, and for none other. We know this to be the feeling of the Whigs of the South. Recent events had convinced him that he was mistaken in his unlimited confidence in the *pseudo* friends of Union and the Compromise elected as Democrats. They had clearly shown to him, that, if they loved the Union much, they loved their party more.

He had expected to act with them, but, he now felt convinced that in so doing he would only betray the Whig party, without gaining any compensating support in behalf of the Union. He would stand by the Union, stand by popular reverence and honor and love for the cause of the Union; but, he would not sacrifice his honest convictions of political principles to the selfish and treacherous views of gentlemen who came into the halls of Congress, nominally as Union men, but, in fact, acting as the most bitter, unscrupulous, violent and vituperative of Democrats. He was willing to stand by them and with them as Union men; but he was not to be deceived, he was not to be treacherously sold in the name of the Union, to the maintainance of principles totally repugnant to his political faith. It had been, it was yet, a matter of the greatest surprise to him, that the most avowed Union-men upon the floor were at the same time the most virulent and unscrupulous partisans.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Rantoul, the celebrated Massachusetts free soiler, felt himself called upon to reply. He declared, in substance, that if he was not a Democrat there was no such thing as a Democratic party in the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Rantoul, it will be recollected, was elected by the joint vote and united nomination of the Massachusetts free soilers and democrats.

Mr. Disney, of Ohio, also felt himself called upon to reply. Mr. Disney acknowledged that he had voted for the Wilmot Proviso and against the Fugitive Slave Bill. Very amusingly he offered as an explanation, that he, a member from Ohio, was more Southern in feeling than Southern gentlemen themselves, and therefore he had voted as he had.

Of course, Mr. Giddings was entitled to say something after this. He said, very frankly, that free soil whigs, of his own kidney, had been brought up by the democrats.

Mr. Cabell replied, with great point and force, that the pledge to abide by the Compromise had been signed by every Southern whig but two, and that it had not been signed by any Southern democrat but one—Mr. Cobb. He added that Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster were only two of the many prominent whigs who had solemnly pledged themselves, in good fortune or in bad fortune, in brightning or beclouded popular opinion, to stand fast and firm by the Compromise measures, and to sustain them regardless of all personal results. He then alluded to the character of the delegates appointed to the Democratic Presidential Convention. He found the Southern ultraist, the avowed unionist, and the professed and active free-soiler, all delegated to harmonize in the selection of a Presidential candidate. He desired to know what such contradictory appointments meant.

So, Union democrats answered: they, elected by the joint vote of whigs and democrats, peremptorily and positively declared themselves, in will and action, the most uncompromising of the democratic party. They charged upon Mr Cabell that he had voted for Gen Taylor. He answered briefly and emphatically—"I did: the Lord forgive me!" He then said that he and other Southern Union whigs would, he knew, vote enthusiastically for President Fillmore for re-election, as he hoped and believed every Southern Union man would. For Gen. Scott they had no earthly disposition to vote. The gentlemen of the other side could vote for Gen. Butler, or some other gentleman of uncertain and unknown opinions, and he expected that certain loudly-professing Union men would co-operate with them. He appealed from them to the common sentiment of a people ever faithful to the Constitution and the Union, and scorning all trickery for mere party ends.

The people were faithful to Union sentiments, if politicians were not. He would rely upon them; he would appeal to them, and, confident in them, he would defy managing politicians. Interrupted by Mr. Murphy, Mr. Cabell asked him if the democrats adopted the unanimous resolutions of '48, and the resolutions of '98 and '99, and refused to put themselves on the Georgia platform, would the gentlemen vote for the whig candidate? Mr. Murphy answered on behalf of himself and other Union democrats, that they would vote against any whig candidate who refused to subscribe to their principles, without regard to support or opposition to Compromise measures. So much for Union democrats. So much for Union organization.

In this style, the debate continued. We shall have something hereafter to say in vindication of views we have heretofore advanced in reference to the Union organization in the South.

AVOYELLES PARISH.—The Villager, published at Marksville, Avoyelles Parish, says: Never did the planters on Bayous Rouge and Des Glaises feel more acutely the necessity of good means of transportation than at this time. Such nearly a month, and even more, sugar and cotton are lying ready for shipment, as the transportation of those staples, by land, to any of the landings on Red River is too expensive. Yet March is drawing nigh, and merchants must be paid.

SURVEYOR OF THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.—A dispatch was received from Washington yesterday, stating that Col. Wm. Christy had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Surveyor of this Port.

NEW MAP OF LOUISIANA.—The Baton Rouge Advocate states that Mr. G. W. R. Bayley, Assistant State Engineer, is a new map of Louisiana, embracing portions of Mississippi and Texas, nearly ready for publication.

CONSUL AT HAVANA.—A Havana correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing under date of the 20th January, says: "The Hon. William L. Sharkey entered upon his duties as Commercial Agent yesterday morning, and begins very fairly, by requiring all shippers (owners here) to swear to their invoices, a practice which has been neglected, very much to the injury of the fee bill of the office."

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's (Morse) Line.

Consolidation Complete—Votes on the Annexation Bill.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 13.

Consolidation is triumphant. The bill to annex Lafayette was taken up, and a test vote applied on a motion to lay on the table an amendment to take the sense of the people on the measure. The vote to lay on the table stood—58 yeas to 28 nays. The vote on the first section of the bill stood—67 yeas and 11 nays. Mr. Payne offered many amendments, all of which were laid on the table. The bill was then put on its passage, with the result of 72 yeas and 6 nays.

In the Senate the bill appropriating $20,000 for clearing out the Red River Falls was passed. The remainder of the business was of a local or incipient character.

Both Houses have adjourned over to Monday.

Pardons—Appointment.

BATON ROUGE, February 13.

William Silk and Dr. Hines have been pardoned.

Judge James Dunlap has been appointed Judge of the Fourth District Court of New-Orleans, in place of Judge Strawbridge.

The only steamboat that has passed here to-day, bound for New-Orleans is the Wm. Noble, at five o'clock this afternoon.

Professor Glidden's Seventh Lecture.

The attractive lecture of Professor Glidden again drew a crowded audience to the Lyceum last evening. Indeed, it appears that the interest of these lectures, instead of falling on the public appetite, increases with each succeeding discourse. The subject chosen was, "The State of the Arts Five Thousand Years ago—Painting, Sculpture, Chemistry, etc." Drawing, he said, was the father of writing, and was adopted by the ancients to typify events in the absence of alphabetical signs. True to its mission, after the application of letters, it grew into painting and sculpture, and gave to the present time statues and monuments of stone that have been the wonder of every age.

The paintings of the Egyptians showed that they had no idea of foreshortening or expression, nor of the mingling of the different shades of color, but that they were keenly alive to the ridiculous, was evidenced by their pictures now extant of men going home after a carouse, or of indies in fainting fits or in liquor. Their sculptures showed the perfection of art, and were the sources whence the Greeks derived their knowledge of statuary and painting six centuries before Christ, and it was only after the Greeks borrowed this knowledge that the arts turned epic and gave to future ages the master-pieces of Appelles and Praxiteles, now the admiration of the world. Representations of Isis and Osiris, divinities of the nations that dwelt by the Nile, were shown, done in right creditable marble, and this at a period far back in the darkness of forgotten ages, when Athens was not built, when Moses had not written the Pentateuch, and before Achilles had battered Troy, in wrath, for the rape of the beauteous Helen.

The Egyptians were a mighty people. They had carved out the statue of Sesostris sixty feet high, and weighing eight hundred tons, and planted the Pyramids to typify eternity! The Parthenon was a glory of art, and a classic wonder, but to liken it to the temple of Carnac, with its single hall of one hundred and thirty-six columns, eighty feet high, would be like comparing the mountain rills of Scotland, that leap from Ben Lomond or Ben Nevis, to the Falls of Niagara. The Professor entertained his audience an hour and a quarter with interesting details of the glories of ancient art, much to the delight and edification of the scores assembled.

Music and the Drama.

MISS HAYES'S FIRST CONCERT.—The tickets for Miss Hayes's first grand concert in New-Orleans will be for sale at the office of the Armory Hall this morning, and they will probably all be taken before night. Those who would secure choice seats should be on hand at an early hour.

MRS. SINCLAIR.—Mrs. Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest, has made a second and third appearance as *Lady Teazle*, with great success. Her voice is said to be very much like Mrs. Kean's.

THE BLACK SWAN.—The concert of the Black Swan in Boston on the 5d was a failure. She was pronounced a humbug.

RECEPTION OF CATHERINE HAYES.—Miss Hayes will arrive by the Mobile boat this morning. She will remain at the Lake until 10 o'clock, when she will be waited on by a committee of her numerous admirers in this city, and escorted to her rooms at the St. Louis Hotel. We understand that she is to be serenaded this evening.

MILITARY BALL.—The Second Anniversary Ball of the Emmet Guards, come off to-night, at the Armory Hall, and it promises to be the affair of the season. The company will be numerous, and at the same time select, and nothing has been left undone to render the re-union, one of pleasure.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—The members of Fire Company No. 8 give a ball to-night at the Orleans Ball Room, and we can promise much pleasure to those who may attend. Every thing has been arranged for a fine affair.

We yesterday morning inadvertently neglected to acknowledge the politeness of Mr. Duplessis, of the Post-office Department.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamers Guinare and Alex. Scott for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer Martha Jewett for late St. Louis papers.

FRESH.—We received through yesterday's mail several New York papers of January 10th.

RIVAL RACES IN AMERICA.—Havana newspapers to the 29th of January contain a notice of the arrival of Senor Mariano Moreira, who has been appointed by the Republic of Peru as its Consular Agent at Madrid. The appointment is said, in the Diario de la Marina, to be, according to intelligence has received, made for the purpose of opening with the Spanish Government preliminary negotiations for the acknowledgment of the independence of the Peruvian Republic.

The Havana print expresses a confident opinion that the mission of Moreira will be successful. It dwells at some length upon the importance of reconciling the different branches of the Spanish-American family with the mother country, and upon the necessity of making common cause against "a rival race," as it calls it, occupying another part of the American continent, which has already aggrandized itself at the expense of Mexico, and from which proceeded the piratical expedition against Cuba.

DELAWARE.—The Legislature of Delaware has just passed a bill repealing the Sunday law, and graduating licenses from $15 to $20. The NewCastle and Frenchtown Railroad offer the State a bonus of $10,000 per annum for twenty years for a re-charter. The Delaware City Road offers a bonus of $20,000 for a re-charter. A company in the same State have offered the State a bonus of $40,000 for a lottery grant for ten years, and it is said the bill will pass the Legislature. Mr. Glazier, of Wilmington, also offers $50,000 for a lottery grant for a similar period.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—On Wednesday a bill was reported in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania to allow the banks of the State to issue small notes, and also to permit the small notes of banks out of the State to circulate in Pennsylvania. A bill was also reported to create a free banking system; and a resolution adopted in favor of the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Sault Ste. Marie, by the General Government.

"ROME TO AMERICA,"—The report that his holiness the Pope intended to present a block of marble for the Washington Monument, is confirmed by a letter from the Hon Lewis Cass, Jr., to the Secretary of the Monument Society. The following is the letter:

ROME, Dec. 24, 1851

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I have been apprised by his Holiness, the Pope, through Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State of the Roman Government of his intention to contribute a block of marble towards the erection of the National Monument to the memory of Washington. The block was taken from the ruins of the ancient Temple of Peace, adjoining the Palace of the Cæsars, and is to receive the inscription of "Rome to America." As soon as the work is completed, the necessary measures will be taken to forward it to you. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEWIS CASS, JR.

JAMES G. BENNY.—This gentleman, a report of whose death has been going the rounds, asserts positively that he is not dead. We suppose we shall have to believe him although the *papers* said he was dead certain.

A WIFE KILLING HER HUSBAND'S ASSAILANT.—A few days ago a man named McKimnich went to the house of John R. Sisk, a neighbor, near Marietta, Ohio, and, telling him he intended to kill him, snapped a pistol at his breast three times, and finding it would not go off, he threw him down and commenced beating him over the head with it. Sisk and his wife both cried murder, and finally Mrs. Sisk seized a chair and struck McKimnich over the head fracturing his skull so badly that he died in a few minutes. The coroner's jury immediately acquitted her.

EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.—It has been proposed in the City Council of Philadelphia to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a law requiring the fire insurance companies chartered by the State, and also foreign agencies, to pay over all income over six per cent. to a sinking fund, for the benefit of the fire department.

STOCK.—Upwards of 3000 head of cattle were in the different stock yards of Louisville awaiting shipment, on the 1st inst. In three counties about Louisville, there were between fifteen and twenty thousand head of sheep also for the river markets, principally for New-Orleans.

ANOTHER BOAT LOST.—The steamer Susquehanna was sunk in the Cumberland river on the 24 inst. She will probably prove a total loss.

FILLIBUSTER TRIAL.—O'Sullivan and others, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws, are to be tried in New York next week. The application for a postponement on the ground of absence of witnesses, was denied.

Things at the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 12

A large delegation from the Second Municipality and Lafayette arrived this morning on the "C. E. Watkins." They had been preceded by a number of officials from the First and Third. All the energy of a Genois, and a Claiborne, has been poured out in deadly opposition to Consolidation with Lafayette. They have held up the emaciated form of the Old Third, and appealed for commiseration to the country members. All their efforts will be futile. To-day the whole subject of Consolidation comes up in the House. There is but one sentiment with the country members. They regard the measure essentially necessary to the improvement of the commercial health of the State, and will not suffocate a common benefit to subserve a limited individual interest in the lower part of the city. I will not close this letter until after the subject is disposed of to-day.

You will please call the *Delta's* attention to the fact that Mr. Benjamin, from the Judiciary Committee, reported *unfavorably* by *unanimous vote* of the Committee, on Mr. Cade's Bill for the relief of the stockholders of the Citizens Bank. I hope that the "Delta" will not now repeat that it is received with "general favor" at Baton Rouge—nor the "Bee" insist on it being so "lucid and clear."

As I said in my communication which the "Delta" quotes as incorrect, with proof from the "Bee" that it is so, Mr. Cade's bill was a ridiculous manœuvre of partyism which has scarcely a respectable countenance from the more independent of his political friends; and if any man can read the bill with its extraordinary *proviso*, and recognize any sense in it, he will excite the especial wonder of all Financiaiders.

Mr. Benjamin's substitute for this, and the vetoed bill, is now in the hands of the printer, and will come up as the especial order on Wednesday next. There is a disposition to restore the Bank to her forfeited privileges. The Democrats, however, wish to avoid the Governor's objections. It is believed Mr. Benjamin's bill will meet this general wish, inasmuch as it has been framed for this purpose, after full consultation. The Committees of both Houses are deserving of great praise. There is such an absence of bitter party or local prejudices among the members, that nothing of importance comes before either branch without having passed through the crucible of confidential consultation and honest advice.

The House got itself into a very good humor yesterday over two local bills. The first was to change the name of some gentleman with an unfortunate name. There was a general laugh when the title was read.

The merriment was very excessive, but not without sympathy for the disconsolate German, who had borne the brunt of American criticism ever since he touched our shores; for no bill has been "trotted through" so quick during the session, excepting, at all times, the bill making appropriation for the *per diem* of members.

While the whole House was in full cachinnation, that worthy son of the Emerald Isle who has the honor to represent the good democracy of Rapides, called up a bill to provide for the formation of the Parish of "Dugdemonia." Mr R. succeeded in having important amendments made in regard to boundaries. He then said he had a petition from a large portion of the citizens of the territory included in the proposed parish, asking the adoption of another name, and in order to do so, he would move, first, to strike out. The motion prevailed, and Mr. R. proposed the name of "Winn." Mr. Richard on proposed the name of "John Moore." Our waggish friend White, who writes the Jenny Lindisms for the Thibodaux Minerva, liking the name of Moore, proposed "Fillmore." The names of "Cass" and "Taylor" were successively proposed, amid the hilarity of the members increased.

The large blue eye of Erin's son expanded into an expression of wild surprise, and that piece of paper which he always twists when he is excited became as hard as a hangman's cord. He asked if gentlemen wanted to give his people a name they did not want; the name he proposed was honored by his constituents in their memory of a gentleman now deceased, who had served them in the National Legislature. It was no use. The names of "Winn" and "John Moore" were both lost. Our editorial friend pertinaciously stuck to Fillmore. Mr. Ryan could not have appeared more unhappy if he had been doomed to spend the balance of his days on his native Isle in the midst of a perpetual potato rot. The name of Fillmore was adopted by one vote. The piece of paper, at this juncture, went entirely in two from a violent twist. It was too much. How could a Democratic Representative account to his sovereign constituents for such a mishap as a compliment to the President? Such a thing was against all party usage. Mr. Ryan remonstrated until a reconsideration was moved. It was voted down, and there seemed no remedy, until one of our city Representatives, Mr. Campbell, remarked, that this seemed to be a practical "sell," and he would move to re-commit the bill to the Committee, which was carried with great unanimity and glee.

This morning the member from Rapides is in great good humor, and has not twisted paper during the day. The committee reported his bill back filled with the name of "Winn," and it was passed immediately. So we have a new Parish, named "Winn," formed out of parts of Rapides, Catahoula and Natchitoches.

But the night is upon me, and about me the buzz of many voices, discussing the great event of the day.

The first Consolidation Bill passed the House without amendment. There was an earnest effort on the part of Messrs. Augustin, Payne, Meehan, and a few others. Mr. Augustin moved to amend the Second Section so as to take the sense of the people of the three Municipalities on consolidating their governments, and requiring that it shall take a majority of each Municipality to approve of Consolidation.

Mr. Lathrop moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Augustin appealed warmly in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Lathrop said he had made his motion because the bill before the House was the digest of the wisdom and intelligence of the most prominent members of the Senate, and the best informed citizens of New-Orleans, and he considered it beyond improvement by amendment at this time.

There was quite a running debate kept up for some time, in which Messrs. Augustin, Payne, Lathrop, Meehan, Connelly, and others participated. In the course of debate Mr. Fleming very bluntly remarked to the House, that there seemed to be a good deal of talk about this thing—that a former Legislature had divided the city, and he reckoned they were about as sensible as anybody about here now, and as they had divided it he couldn't see why we couldn't unite it.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed, only 16 voting against it. Only a few other amendments were proposed. They met with such general disfavor that their advocates relaxed by degrees into silence, only interrupted by spasmodic appeals to save the dear old Third property-holders. They died very hard. The country members stood firm and refused to adjourn until the bill was passed. The final vote was taken at half-past 3 o'clock, when only two votes, Messrs. Lambert and Meehan, were recorded against. The grand fight will be to-morrow on the Lafayette bill. No doubt of its passage. It is too late to write more fully.

H.

BATON ROUGE, February 12.

SENATE.—Gen Martin, President, *pro tem.* in the Chair. Twenty-six Senators present.

Mr. Benjamin presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans. Referred.

Mr. Benjamin introduced an act relative to legal mortgages and the inscription thereof.

Mr. Richardson, of Ouachita, reported an act to reduce the salaries of State officers. Ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Robb presented the memorial of citizens of New Orleans in behalf of Public Schools. Also, reported from the Committee on Finance an act to appropriate $20,000 for the improvement of the falls of Red River.

After some discussion and a shower of amendment, Mr. Lacoste moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table indefinitely, which was lost. The previous question was called for, when the Senate refused to adopt the first section, and the bill lies over.

Passed: An act for the organization of corporations for works of public improvement and utility; an act relative to the appropriation of lands for Railroads and other works of public utility.

House.—86 members present.

Mr. Lathrop presented petition of the Society for relief of Destitute Females. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce, NewOrleans. Referred.

Mr. Solomon, petition of citizens of Third Municipality against annexing Lafayette.

Mr. Lathrop, petition of Second Municipality Council on Consolidation.

Mr. Lumsden offered a resolution to pay to J. B. Leffin his mileage and per diem while contesting the seat of Weisheimer. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ranney introduced joint resolutions relative to obtaining from the General Government an appropriation sufficient to improve the navigation on the mail route between NewOrleans and Mobile, to establish buoys and stakes along said line, and provide harbors for safety along the coasts of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. Read first time.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the Governor accompanied by a communication from the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, Ky. requiring a further appropriation for the support and education of the nine pupils to be supported by this State.

Mr. Curry, from Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the following entitled bills:

An act to repeal tax on Attorneys and Physicians.

An act to exempt certain property from liability.

An act to exempt from seizure, etc. the homestead of a householder having a family, etc.; also, personal property to the value of $200, and of the wages of labor and compensation of professional services to a certain amount.

An act to repeal article 358 of the Civil Code

An act to amend an act relative to family meetings. Approved, March 10, 1834.

Mr. Curry, also, reported back an act to prohibit card-playing in this State; and asked its reference to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Parham, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported an act to authorize the sale of the tract of land belonging the State adjoining the Racourci Cut-off.

Passed—An act to create the Parish of "Winn" out of portions of Rapides, Catahoula and Natchitoches.

Mr. Moise introduced an act relative to Bills of Exchange—Referred.

Message from the Governor, that he had signed: An act concerning Pledges; An act to prevent the Municipalities of NewOrleans from levying taxes on capital.

The House then took up the Bill to Consolidate the city of NewOrleans, which passed without amendment. Adjourned

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Humboldt's Mails.

Europe.

The U. S. steamer Humboldt arrived at her wharf, New York, on the morning of the 5th. We make the following extracts from a summary of the news received by her prepared by the NewYork Tribune:

FRANCE.

BANISHMENT OF EIGHTY-THREE REPRESENTATIVES—*Paris*, Saturday evening.—The *Moniteur* of this morning will stand as one of the blackest records of the revolution of the 2d of December. It contains three lists of proscription, which may compare in iniquity with the most terrible and vindictive decrees of any era of political convulsion, ancient or modern. The alternate retaliations of the blood-thirsty parties of Marius and Sylla in the dying days of the Roman Republic, the rolls of eminent senators marked down for exile and beggary by Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony in the opening of their ruthless triumvirate; the decree of the Comite de Salut Public in the Reign of Terror, alone can challenge competition with the acts which are announced to us by the *Moniteur* of this morning.

At one fell swoop, without trial of any sort, by a stroke of the pen, 66 representatives chosen by the nation to legislate for their country, men including talents of the first order in a variety of departments, by one scratch of the dictator's pen are expatriated from France, and not only this but are pushed from the frontier, with the incredible menace that, if they re-enter their country, they will subject themselves to transportation. A second list of seventeen representatives, including the most illustrious French statesmen and generals of the day, are also banished. The Government apparently is not satisfied to make public the penalty with which these also have been threatened in case of their re-entering the French territory. But the most daring violation of all rights remains to be told. Five representatives are transported to Cayenne. The name which heads this list is that of Marc Dufraisse. His crime apparently is a speech which he made in the Assembly, justifying the decapitation of Louis XVI, a measure voted by the statesmen who had the chief finger in concocting the constitution proposed by Louis Napoleon to the French people. The condemnation of these five representatives of the Mountain to the fate of felons in a pestilential penal colony is certainly the most atrocious feature in these iniquitous decrees. I now proceed to give the decrees as they appear in the *Moniteur*:

The Tribune gives the decrees of banishment, and a list of the names. The President drops the patronymic designation of his family and signs himself in true royal style, Louis Napoleon. The decrees are countersigned by M. De Morny, Minister of the Interior.

The non-official part of the *Moniteur* begins with the following statement relative to the lists of proscription:

"The Government, firmly determined to prevent any cause of troubles, has taken measures against certain persons whose presence in France might impede the re-establishment of tranquility. These measures are applied to three categories. In the first, are the individuals convicted of having taken part in the recent insurrections; they will be transported to French Guiana or to Algeria, according to their degree of guilt. In the second, are the recognized chiefs of socialism; their residence in France would be likely to foment civil war; they will be expelled from the territory of the Republic, and will be transported should they return to it. In the third category, are included the political men who have made themselves remarked by their violent hostility to the Government, and whose presence would be a cause of agitation; they will be temporarily expelled from France. Under existing circumstances, the duty of the Government is firmness; but it will know how to exercise its repressive measures within just limits. The different decrees which precede only regard the ex-representatives. Marc-Dufraisse, Greppo, Molt, Mathe and Richardet will be transported to French Guiana."

Five hundred and seventy-five prisoners, arrested for being concerned in the resistance manifested to the *coup d'etat*, were conveyed last night from Paris to Havre in order to be transported to Cayenne; 250 of these were confined in the fort of Bicêtre, and of the remaining 20 came from Clemecy, in the department of the Nievre. They were escorted by a detachment of lancers.

Among the few eminent members of the Mountain who have escaped proscription may be mentioned MM Michel (de Bourges) and Cremieux. The latter pleaded on Thursday before the Civil Tribunal of Chaumont, department of the Haute-Marne, as advocate of the town of Chateauvillain, in an action between it and the Orleans family.

Of the 418 taken from the streets Ivry and Bicêtre, there are not more than 25 or 30 *reprs de justice*—that is, persons who have already been in the hands of justice. All the others are persons who, without having been actually condemned for affiliation in the secret societies, have nevertheless occupied for several years a prominent position in the ranks of the Red Democracy. The Military Commission has declared itself incompetent to decide as to their culpability, and to apply to them the decree on transportation to French Guiana.

In the number of the prisoners who left Havre by the steam-frigate Canada, are to be found about fifty members of the famous Democratic Socialist Electoral Committee of the Seine. Several members of that Committee have been ordered for transportation to Cayenne. One of the Secretaries of the Bureau, M. Vasbenter, an operative printer, formerly director of the *Peuple* and then of the *Voix du Peuple*, and intimate and bosom friend of M. Proudhon, (who is, by the way, still at St. Pelagie,) is among the number.

M. Demosthenes Ollivier, formerly member of the Constituent Assembly, and whose younger son, Aristides Ollivier, was killed in a duel at Montpellier six months ago, is also among the banished.

M. Molinari, an advocate of the Court of Appeal in Paris, known for his perseverance since 1848 in defending political offenders belonging to the Socialist party when on trial before the political courts or courts-martial, had been likewise marked out for transportation. Owing, however, to the influence of one of his most distinguished colleagues of the same bar, M. Delangle, member of the Consultative Commission and of the Municipal Commission, Attorney-General in Paris under Louis Philippe, M. Malleport has been pardoned by the President of the Republic. Who has restored him to his family and to liberty. It is said that if M. Malleport has not decided on abandoning his political opinions, he is at all events disposed to renounce the excess of political agitation.

The same good fortune has not attended another arrested Socialist, Maillard, formerly Secretary to M. Ledru-Rollin. The penalty pronounced against him has been maintained and he has left on board the Canada, in company with M. Xavier Durrieu (former member of the Constituent Assembly, and principal editor of the *Courrier Français* and *Revue Française*) M. Lagrange, M. Watripon, M. Gaspérini, and Henry Grignon, all writers and reporters in the latter journal. The whole of the *redactive* was, in fact, looked upon as the nucleus of a secret society—the office of the journal being the place of meeting.

A letter from Havre, of the 10th instant, states that among the 468 political prisoners shipped on board the steam-frigate Canada on that day for Brest, to be transported thence to Cayenne, were observed M. Alexandre Martin and M. Michel-Bourges, late representatives for the Departement of the Loiret, and an ex-Commissary-General of the Provisional Government.

The London Times comments on and denounces in most bitter terms, these wholesale transportations without trials. It says:

There have been those even among our own countrymen and contemporaries who flattered themselves with the delusion that the severities of Louis Napoleon's dictatorship were temporary evils, and that his policy would change when it had received the popular sanction. We have not been deceived for an instant by so gross a fallacy. From the first hour of his illegal dominion we have never doubted that he must go on from bad to worse, until he had either trampled out every spark of liberty and independence from the French nation, or had paid the penalty of his attack upon the fundamental laws of a civilized people.

In speaking of the Exiles and Cayenne, the Times remarks:

To most of those thus abruptly torn from their homes, their professions and their country, exile is total ruin. It has even been hinted that sequestrations of property, and upon this largest scale, are held in terrorem over the heads of those who may be supposed to be most hostile to the present state of things, though they no longer inhabit the territory of France. The unfortunate wretches now on the point of sailing for Cayenne will be landed on a swampy island in South America, cut off by a river a league wide from the mainland of French Guiana, situated only fifteen degrees north of the Equator and utterly dead even of the resources of manual industry. The population of Cayenne does not exceed 2,000 whites and 5,000 negroes, and the colony is totally unprepared for the reception of a large immigration of men who have figured in the political and social life of France. To call it a penal settlement would be an outrage on the former Governments of France, for, none of them would have dared to have found a penal settlement in a climate notoriously destructive to European life. It is a *bagne* for liberal opinions transported within the tropics, and filled with journalists and politicians, not by the courts of justice, but by the authority of the police. All that we have heard before with dread and disgust of the military colonies of Russia, of Siberian exile, of the prisons of Spielberg or the *carceres duros* of the Spielberg, sinks into nothing compared with the wholesale confinement of such a class of men in such a part of the globe as Sinnamari of Cayenne.

The *Pays* (Paris) says:

We are informed that a second detachment, consisting of 614 persons, arrested after the events of the 2d December, left Paris yesterday morning for Brest, where a vessel is waiting to convey them to Cayenne. We are assured that among the number is M. Xavier Durrieu, formerly principal editor of the journal the *Revolution*, and M. Lachambeaudie, author of "Fables Populaires."

The *Independance*, of Brussels, has the following account of the release of the political prisoners at Ham:

On Thursday morning the six prisoners, Gen. Changarnier, Gen. Lamoricière, Gen. Bedeau, Gen. LeFlô, Col. Charras and M. Baze, were told that the doors of the fortress of Ham were about to be opened to them, but on the condition that they would go to England. Some of them protested against the designation of a country to which they were to go. It appears, however, that the orders were not so rigorous that they could not be relaxed. Gen LeFlô was alone taken by two police agents, not only to Calais, but even to Dover. The other prisoners obtained permission to go to one of the States of the Continent. All wished to come to Belgium. But the desire was not acceded to; and only two, Gen. Changarnier and Col. Charras, were allowed to come here. M. Baze and Gen de Lamoricière had to promise to go, the former to Aix-la-Chapelle, the second to Cologne. On Thursday, then, Gen. Changarnier, Col. Charras and M. Baze, each escorted by two police agents in plain clothes, were taken to the railway. There the agents took their places in a train about to leave. They arrived on the morning of the debut at the frontier, and the agents accompanied them to Brussels. M. Baze only remained in our town until the time of departure of the railway train for Germany. He took his place in the train, escorted by two police agents, who accompanied him to Aix-la-Chapelle. M. Changarnier and M. Charras remained at Brussels up to Friday morning, when the former went to Liege and the latter to Louvain. As to Gen. de Lamoricière, he only left Ham by a second train on Thursday. He was accompanied to Brussels by two police agents, who took up their quarters in the same hotel. He left for Cologne on Friday morning. Gen. Bedeau, the last of the prisoners of Ham, arrived on Friday morning by the goods train. He was accompanied. It was said, by a domestic and a lady. We have not heard that he was attended by any police agent. To complete this account, we must add that none of the prisoners of Ham, on arriving in Belgium, made any complaint to the Belgian Government.

The *Emancipation*, of Brussels, says that M. Thiers is about to leave for London.

The correspondent of the Daily News writes as follows:

Among the 18 representatives included in the second decree of proscription, you will have observed the name of Emile de Girardin. Reports have prevailed since the 2d of December that the talented editor of the *Presse*, who had been latterly writing in favor of the Elysee, was privy to the *coup d'état*, and consulted as to the measures which followed it. I have the best reasons to believe that these reports are calumnies. Equally false and absurd is the rumor that Girardin solicited his own expulsion. He was at the office of the *Presse* when he first became aware of this blow through the *Moniteur*, and was quite stunned by it. Owing to his own intimacy with M. de Morny, and that of his wife with the Countess Lelion, Girardin was full of self-confidence that he was quite safe. He immediately sought an interview with the Minister of the Interior, to know the meaning of this extraordinary punishment, inflicted on one who had rendered such immense services to Louis Napoleon. M. de Morny is said to have replied that his own was the only voice in the Cabinet raised in favor of M. de Girardin. The only service which the Minister could now render him was to grant him a few days' respite, a favor which had been refused to M. M. Chambolle and Jules de Lasteyrie, who were escorted without delay to the frontier.

RUSSIA.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.—The Berlin *National Zeitung* has letters from the frontiers of Poland of the 4th inst., stating that since the events in France a strong military force has been brought together on the borders between Russian and Prussian Poland. Eight Russian regiments, both cavalry and artillery, are stationed on the frontiers of the province of Posen, and the authorities are ordered to use the strictest supervision over all travelers entering Russia. The pickets of Cossacks at the first Russian barrier are doubled, and the travelers are accompanied by a military escort to the custom-house station. They there undergo a rigorous examination. The description in the passport is carefully compared with the person bearing it, and in doubtful cases the list of suspected and proscribed individuals is referred to, and a special report made of all travelers proceeding to Warsaw. The high road from Posen to this city is strongly guarded; the little town of Plugge, a mile beyond the frontier, is the last station of the Prussian post, and this place is surrounded by a triple cordon of cavalry. All the Polish hotels are placed under special control. Large magazines of provisions and forage are collected from the surrounding country, and notwithstanding the good harvest, the export of rye and oats is prohibited. These extraordinary precautions have created among the population, a vast number of whom cannot read, an impression that somewhere in the world a dangerous revolution has broken out, or that war is impending. Of late, the march of large bodies of Russian troops from the interior towards the western frontier, described by some of the German journals, reaching was known in Poland itself.

ITALY.

The official journal of the Duchy of Savoy states that a railroad through Savoy is now in contemplation, and that a bill on the subject will shortly be presented to the Sardinian Chambers. The survey of the projected line has been executed by Mr. Heafrey, in the interest of a company already formed.

The *Gazette de Milan* states, on the authority of a letter from Genoa, that M. Castabianca, son of the Ex-Minister, is to be sent on an extraordinary mission to Piedmont, relative to the political refugees and the license of the press in Piedmont.

At Rome, on New Year's Day, a quantity of red liberty caps, cut out in paper, were strewed about the streets; many arrests took place in consequence. Mr. Freeborn's guest, Signor Mazzoni, has been transferred to the secret cells of the new prisons. The French Ambassador has consented to send the advocate Petrocchi out of Rome to free him from persecution. Fifty-two non-commissioned officers were to be dismissed from the army. Father Murchal has discovered an interesting inscription on lead in the catacombs.

SPAIN.

The election of Louis Napoleon was celebrated at Madrid by a *Te Deum* in the Church of St. Louis of France.

The Spanish ministry have, it is said, intimated their intention to remove several general officers, who have given umbrage to the government.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Berlin *Zeitung* of the 4th contains a statement, on authority, that the "the negotiations between the Danish envoy, M. Von Bille, and the Prince Schwarzenberg, had produced an argument that rendered it highly probable the intervention of the Bund in the duchy of Holstein would terminate in a few weeks."

"When the Austrian troops quit Holstein, supposing the agreement to result in a satisfactory conclusion, the customs frontier of Denmark will be established on the Eyder and Rendsburg will be garrisoned by "the troops of the sovereign," without regard to nationality. The elections for the provincial diets of both duchies will be taken according to the law of 1834.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mail from India and China had arrived in London with Bombay dates to the 27th Dec.

The Burmese Court had thirty-five days allowed them to consider the demands made upon them, when, if not acceded to, it was supposed that Com. Lambert would proceed up the Irawadda and commence hostilities at Rangoon.

Letters from Hong Kong of the 29th November mention that