NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Foreign News Continued from First Page.

tions has the following: "We understand that a movement is about to be made, as soon as possible, among the clergy of the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly, to sustain Mr. John O'Connell. It is deeply to be deplored that the use of the Liberator should suffer from pecuniary difficulties, but that he is suffering in that respect is, we regret to state, too true."

FRANCE.

The Coming Usurpation.

The long talked of crisis, in reference to the stability of Louis Napoleon's position, seems rapidly approaching, if we are to give credit to the more recent letters from Paris, describing things as they are. A correspondent, one of the Red Republicans Bibend, writing from Paris on Jan. 16, furnishes us with the following significant letter:

"The Order of Paris, the organ of M. Thiers, asserts to the most positive manner, in its number of Wednesday, that the leading articles in the new weekly journal, the *Napoleon*, which have created so much sensation, were written or dictated by Louis Napoleon himself. If this be true, there can no longer be a doubt of the determination of the President of the Republic to avail himself of every opening afforded by the Constitution to make himself as far independent of the National Assembly, as not to be involved in the discredit into which it is falling in the country. Louis Napoleon, however, must not forget that in proportion as he assumes the whole of responsibility, he takes with them all the difficulties and dangers of his position. The reproach against the National Assembly is, that it has done nothing, but talk, and that not always very wisely. The President of the Republic must, in order to be popular, do something more than talk. He must act, and to do this without an open collision with the majority of the National Assembly will not be easy, unless he should succeed in intimidating it into submission. He has now brought forward a proposition, the fate of which will show to what extent the majority is willing to act with the President. He has proposed a bill for adding 30 centimes per day to the pay of the subofficers of the army. This is placing the National Assembly in what our friend Jonathan calls a fix. If the Assembly should vote the law, Louis Napoleon will have all the credit with the army of having obtained it; if it should be rejected, the army will be grateful to him for the intention, and owe a grudge to the National Assembly. When the Minister of War brought in the bill, a member of the Mountain exclaimed—'Vive l'Empereur!' This was a very concise mode of showing what that side of the Chamber thinks of the proposition. It is but fair to suppose, however, that Louis Napoleon has been actuated by nobler motives than mere ambition. The measure may be grounded on the ground of a regard for order. The Socialists have been working upon the subofficers of the army by telling them that they are not sufficiently paid, and promising their situations to the enemies of their rank, if they take power. Louis Napoleon offers them something real, something considerable. The increase of twopence a day to the pay of a subofficer will produce much greater effect on the good side than the reading of the socialist publications can do on the other. Let it be remembered, too, that the pay of the subofficer in the French army is rather the low, and that the addition will not add so much to the budget in one year as was expended in secret services by the Provisional Government for supporting the Ateliers Nationaux, by which Paris was made the theater of insurrection. The opposition journals say that Louis Napoleon will gain nothing by the proposition, that the French army is not to be gained by pay. It may be so, but one does not prevent the other. The subofficers would, we have no doubt, thankfully accept the increased pay, as a provisional substitute for glory—they can pocket the one, and the other can be promised to them. Already the troops of the garrison are expressing themselves warmly in favor of the Emperor."

The Montevideo Question.

The following paragraph appears in *The Patrie*:—"The Government, it is said, is resolved to send an expedition to Montevideo, to be composed of from 2,000 to 3,000 men. Several Legitimist letters received as assurance of this resolution from members of the Cabinet. The statement in the foregoing paragraph appeared to merit no inconsistent with the late view on the subject in the Legislative Assembly, and so contrary to the opinions expressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the same occasion, that I have made some inquiries respecting its accuracy, and I find that it has been confirmed by some personal friends of the President of the Republic. It is further stated that the Envoy from the Government of Montevideo had an interview yesterday with Count Lurde, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at which time the plan of the expedition was fully discussed. I think, however, that the statement ought to be received with great caution."—Paris Cor. of the Times.

The *Opinion Publique* says: "Yesterday, during the ballot on the Montevideo question, General d'Hautpoul accosted M. Victor Hugo, who was attending the tribune with a blue ticket in his hand. 'What, observed the General, you, the ardent friend of peace, are going to vote for war?' 'And you, General,' replied M. Victor Hugo, the ardent friend of war, are going to vote for peace!'"

The debate on this question has been at length brought to an end. An amendment was brought forward by M. de Rémusat, and adhered to by the Ministry, to the effect that "as the Government had declared that it intended to continue the negotiations for the purpose of guaranteeing the honor and interests of the Republic, and as in every case the French subjects in that part of the world were to be effectually protected against all the contingencies that might arise, the Assembly passed to the order of the day." This amendment was adopted by a majority of 36, the numbers being 358 to 322. The bill was then passed by a majority of 416 to 59.

Government Project Relative to Teachers.

The Assembly on January 9th closed the general debate upon the project of Government relative to primary teachers. The House divided on the question of ascertaining whether the articles were brought forward, when the matter was decided affirmatively by a majority of 344, the numbers being 359 to 206. In the course of the sitting the Minister of War presented a bill to augment the pay of the non-commissioned officers in the army 20 per day. The *Constitutionnel*, which has now become the ministerial organ, declares that it considers these votes to be absolute triumphs of the policy of the Ministry.

The discussion on the organic law relating to public instruction is fixed for the 14th. The *Presse* prophesies that it will never pass into a law. In the opinion of M. Emile de Girardin, the Ministerial Bill and the De Falloux project will both be so altered and amended that no party will accept them, and the Assembly itself will be divided into so many fractions that it will be impossible to carry any measure on the subject.

The agents of the Montevideans are exceedingly active in endeavoring to enlist a French Legion to serve against Rosas. They have, it appeared, made overtures to the Garde Mobile to enter the Montevidean service. Several members of the Assembly intend, it is said, to bring forward a proposition for a mixed expedition to Montevideo, the expense of which is to be ultimately paid by Montevideo, the French troops to remain in Montevideo until the charge of the expedition shall be defrayed.

Lamartine in Turkey.

A French journal gives some particulars of the estate recently bestowed by the Sultan on M. de Lamartine. The domain lies in the immediate vicinity of Smyrna, and is nearly as large as the Isle of Wight, being about fifty four miles in circumference. It has hitherto belonged only to the crown, as we should say in England. The soil is described as wonderfully fertile, like most of the land in the neighborhood of Smyrna, as being well planted with oranges and olives, and as capable of every variety of cultivation. The chateau, built for the residence of an imperial officer, is commodious beyond the usual run of Turkish houses; and under the windows lies a fine lake of more than a mile across, which is described as well stocked with fish. The estate includes five villages. M. de Lamartine, it is said, goes to Asia Minor in the spring, to take possession in person of his territorial gift.

Miscellaneous.

New Year day was seized upon as an excellent occasion to give the President a blow in the face in a way which he cannot avoid or resent. In the time of Louis Philippe it was usual for the Chamber of Deputies to send a grand deputation to congratulate his Majesty on the advent of a new year. As the traditions of the monarchy are at present the order of the day, there was no reason to suppose that the Legislative Assembly of the Republic would alter a system which had been practiced in the times of the Bourbons. Accordingly, the President sent a civil letter, through his official secretary, to M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, requesting to know what hour would suit the usual deputation to be received at the Elysée, as the President was anxious to consult the convenience of the Assembly. M. Dupin refused to put the question to the Assembly at all, and intimated to one of the Ministers who spoke to him upon the subject, that if he wished to do so he might bring the subject before the Assembly himself, but that he (M. Dupin) could assure him that the proposition would be received with shouts of derision. M. Rouher, the Minister in question, in the face of such a declaration, prudently abstained from bringing the subject before the Assembly, and the consequence was that no grand deputation this year waited on the President of the Republic.

The Abbe de Lamennais has retired from the editorship of the *Reforme*. It is said that M. Armand Marrast is about to assume the direction of that journal.

The election for the thirty seats in the Legislative Assembly, vacated in consequence of the nomination of M. Ledru Rollin and the members implicated in the affair of the 13th of June, will not take place till the month of February. The precise day is not yet fixed, but it is supposed that it will be about the 17th of the month.

The Moniteur publishes a decree, signed by the President of the Republic, dated January 1, 1850, appointing General Jerome Bonaparte a Marshal of France, on account of his services in 1807, 1809 and 1812, and in 1813, on the field of Waterloo, for that he, at the head of his division, was one of those who to put his sword back into its sheath, when the enemy invaded France.

The accounts of the Bank of France show that the cash in hand has increased by 1,500,000 francs. The commercial bills discounted have increased by 6,500,000 francs. The bank notes in circulation have increased by 13,250,000 francs. The balance to the credit of the Treasury has decreased by 1,500,000 francs, and the enemy accounts by 7,000,000 francs.

The *National* announces that 25,000 men of the army employed in restoring the Pope to his throne are to return to Rome, the Government having concluded contracts for the maintenance of that force in the Pontifical dominions during the first quarter of 1850.

A meeting of great financial personages took place on Friday at the Ministry of Finance, at which M. d'Argout, M. Rothschild, &c. were present. According to report a new loan of 150,000,000 is contemplated.

General Oudinot has received a private letter from the Pope, dated the 16th of December. His Holiness expresses his thanks for the last vote of the Assembly relative to the maintenance of the French troops in Rome. He adds that he had intended some time since to return to his capital, but that an incident had prevented him. He expresses a hope, however, to be able to do so soon.

At the sitting of the Assembly on Friday, Jan. 4, the members proceeded to elect the President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing quarter. The following is the result of the ballot for President: M. Dupin, 297; M. Molé, 64; M. Bourzat, 11; M. Baraguay d'Hilliers, 1. M. Dupin was unanimously declared to be duly elected President.

At the commencement of the sitting on the day M. Dupin addressed a letter to the Assembly, in which he declined accepting the office of President of the Assembly, to which he was the day before elected, on account of the small number of suffrages which he had obtained. The members present expressed a great sensation in the Assembly, but it was not determined what should be done in the circumstance.

M. Dupin has resumed his seat as President.

ITALY.

Piedmont Affairs.

The *Lagge di Torino* of the 12th ult. states that it had been supposed that the important question of the eligibility of ministerials to be elected as deputies would have come to be discussed on the occasion of the admission of Pallieri Isnardi, who had been returned by the electoral colleges of Varallo, Pallieri Isnardi is President of the National College of Genoa. This being considered an administrative office under the Government, the election was declared void, and thus the question of the eligibility of administrative was not raised. It was supposed that the Chambers would be definitively constituted on the following day.

It is said that the refusal of the Government to grant leaves of absence to Count Siccardi was in consequence of the personal remonstrances made by the Papal Nuncio.

The Sardinian Government is still in dispute with the Ecclesiastical Chapter of Genoa, in which all the ecclesiastics in question, and in which all the ecclesiastics in the parts of Genoa are to be removed, and that are to be placed in every respect upon the civil footing of national clergy.

Public war on the 10th ult. closed Parliament in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies.

The Sardinian in Lombardy.

The *Milan Gazette* publishes the following paragraph:

"The conference of the Regency for Lombardy, having entered into with the Chamber of Commerce of Lombardy and the agricultural committee of the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom, the question of the Austrian Government, relative to the Austrian Government, relative to the Austrian Government, relative to