LETTERS OF AN EXILE....NO. IX.

Eastern Struggles—Sultan Mahmoud—Reforms—Feudal Fights in Asia—The Janissaries—Their Slaughter—Its Effects—The New Army—Prospects.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1851.

I have already said that the Mohammedans were taught to fight or die. But you may contend that the prime of Mohammedan glory has long since past, and that the race has been for a long time declining. To this I shall answer that the warlike spirit of the Mohammedans has found a sufficient field in those internal contentions which passed, almost unknown to the West, although they made an important chapter of Eastern history. The last Sultan Mahmoud was really the Eastern Louis XI., the destroyer of the feudal power, and relying for help upon the partisans of new principles, as the French King had done upon the rising Communes, felled the high trees of his garden, and left only bushes growing in their stead.

The new state of things could not endure because the people had not been educated to freedom and liberty—because, under the feudal masters, they paid much less than under the direct government of the Sultan—because a political reformer should never destroy a political or civil institution, imperfect as it may be, before he has a new one ready and fit to follow it. While the European nations were entirely engrossed in the repression of the war between the Sultan Mahmoud and Mohammed Alee, they quite overlooked the serious contests going on in Asia Minor, in Syria, in the Kurdistan, and throughout the distant provinces of the Mohammedan Empire.—These contests were, however, seriously alarming. The lower classes of the provinces scarcely knew that they were subjects of the Sultan.—They paid tribute to their feudal chiefs, who appropriated it all to their own purposes; followed them to the field, and fought against they knew not whom—even against the soldiers of the successor of Mohammed.

Some of these Eastern Barons commanded armies of 50,000 men, and defended themselves in well-fortified towns. Others kept the open country with a formidable and well-mounted cavalry, against whom the heavy and refractory troops of the Sultan could not stand. Several of these wars lasted many years, and ruined the countries in which they took place. Many melancholy mementos of these revolutions are still to be seen in the broken walls, the desolated fields and the ruins of towns that encumber the ground and impart a mournful aspect to a once prosperous country.

It was in the year 1820 that the last of the feudal Princes was vanquished, pardoned and shamed. The rebel troops were disarmed and dispersed, the extensive estates of the conquered chiefs were confiscated by the Sovereign—that is to say, transferred into wilderness. Then it was that the lower classes, who had lost their protectors, the source of all their prosperity, found themselves obliged to pay a heavy tribute to the Sultan, and being unable to pay, beheld their grounds converted into Irish bogs. Their present misfortune became thus the cause of a greater, and all better prospect died away, leaving in the forlorn population nothing but despair, or that apathetic resignation which forbids aspiration and leaves man quite unarmed against the caprices of Fortune.

It is, certainly, one of the happiest features of the present time that no Governor, be he never so tyrannical, can prosper if his people are unhappy. The well-being of the subject is now necessary to the well-being of the king, and we can now scarcely comprehend how, in old times, every popular right was daily despised without endangering in the least the safety and grandeur of the prince and government. This state of things is past, and even in Mohammedan countries the great Christian law of equality, though discarded in theory, does actually rule.

Mahmoud had been successful against the feudal barons of his dominions, but his finances were in the utmost distress, and his troops were rather a danger than a security. Then it was that he conceived and executed the gigantic plan of destroying in one day 60,000 men, all armed, accustomed to fight and possessing every means of defense belonging to the State. This plan, projected in utter secrecy, was executed with a boldness worthy a better object. Although some of the Janissaries escaped the general extermination, they have never rallied since that day, and the remnant of that proud and powerful army fled to bury themselves in the wilderness of their native country to live and die unknown.—But if the material part of Mahmoud's plan succeeded so well, the practical bearing of it was neglected, as in the affair of the feudal Barons and Kerû none of the fruits that were anticipated from it grew and ripened. Before he undertook to annihilate the feudal power, Mahmoud ought to have prepared a constitutional law to put in place of the feudal one, and his neglect of that caused anarchy to succeed despotism. Before he destroyed the Janissaries, who were a kind of national militia of the Mohammedans, Mahmoud ought to have laid the foundation of a regular army. But not only was this left undone, but none of the constituent elements of a future army were secured. The military organization was not ready, and no money was in store for its formation, and no plans were proposed to raise the necessary funds. As soon as the Janissaries were dead, Mahmoud beheld himself, with consternation, deprived of all military strength, and surrounded with enemies and perils. He summoned several European officers, formed a conscription law in great haste, and put tight trowsers, short jackets and high bonnets upon the astonished shepherds and muleteers of the distant provinces. But a European tailor is not sufficient to form a European army—no, not even a Mohammedan army. The Janissaries were the depository of the warlike spirit of the Osmanlis. They dressed like their fathers, were armed like them, thought, loved and hated like them, and were proud of the authority they had gained and maintained. But if Mahmoud hoped to inoculate that spirit upon his young recruits, he was strangely mistaken. The new army was not of the sons of the Janissaries, born and bred to their fathers' arms and fame; it was composed of soldiers chosen for their age and hight. It was a new undertaking, and should have been treated in a new spirit. As it was, it failed, and that failure will be the subject of my next letter.

CHRISTINE TAIVULZIO DI BELGIOIOSO.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—But three vacancies now exist in this body, one each in Connecticut, California, and Tennessee, all of the class of 1857. The terms of 22 Senators expire in 1853—19 in 1855; and 21 terms are vacated in 1857. The Whigs have 22 Senators; regular Free Soilers, 3; regular Opposition 20; Secession or 'Southern Rights' ditto, 8; Locos who were elected from Whig States, or made Whig pledges, &c., 4. Beside this, Whitcomb of Indiana, and Shields of Illinois, were elected by the Free Soil balance of power over the Locos. They have since generally acted with the Locos, having disregarded their pledges to adhere to the Free Soil organization. This political analysis (including the vacancies) makes up the entire Senate, consisting of 62 members.

☞ Hon. Francis Granger has declined the appointment of Visitor to West Point, tendered him by the War Department.

A HOAX.—The Manchester (Vt.) Cave.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

THE BUILDING, Hyde Park, April 19, 1851.

At a banquet given last evening by the Lord Mayor to Her Majesty's Ministers, Hon. Abbott Lawrence said, in alluding to the Great Exhibition, that he believed it was conceived in wisdom, that it had been carried out with energy and judgment, and that those men who have had the management of it will have done great honor to themselves, and when it shall have been finished, brought great glory to England. He might have added and great *profit* also, for with all due acknowledgement to the courtesy of the Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee, and granting that they have yielded many points at the solicitation of the Foreign Commissioners; still the fact is most glaring that the whole Exhibition has been projected and, generally speaking, carried out in a mean, selfish, contracted spirit. Part of the objectionable rules brought before the notice of the meeting of Americans on the 26th of March have been rescinded. No alteration has, however, been made in regard to charging Exhibitors three guineas each for their season tickets, and it is very doubtful whether any will be.

The "Act to extend the Provisions of the Designs Act, 1850, and to give protection from piracy to persons exhibiting new inventions in the Exhibition of the works of industry of all nations in 1851," has passed and become a law. This covers fully many of the American and Continental inventions, but not all of them. By the present laws a person securing a patent is allowed six months in which to make his specification, so that a simple statement of the *objects* of an invention patented in December last is all that its owner needs to give until June next, and here is where the shoe pinches. For instance, Mr. A. of Birmingham has obtained the great seal for improvements in steam boilers. Mr. B. of New York has secured a similar right, but if he should now expose his model in the Exhibition, Mr. A., provided it is superior to his own, or in his opinion may be made valuable, is at perfect liberty to enrol a full description of it in *his* specification, and Mr. B would find that he has paid out £300 to give his invention to another. The Lord Chancellor has promised, and we are daily in expectation of the fulfilment of the pledge, to issue an edict compelling an immediate specification in all cases. Should this be done, some packages now in the building will be opened, that would otherwise be removed under Custom-House seal. In connection with this point, I would state that the Manchester Patent Law Reform Association are holding frequent meetings, and urging for an immediate reduction in the present exorbitant charges for patents. They advocate that the first cost of a patent for the three kingdoms should in no case exceed £10; and what is better still, they are determined not to give up the point until many of the useless and expensive formalities are done away with, and a poor inventor has a chance of realizing something from his ingenuity. May they be successful!

Yesterday and the day before, a trial of Agricultural Implements has been had on the land of Philip Pusey, Esq. for prizes from the Royal Agricultural Society. The Foreign Commissioners were invited to test the implements from their several countries in competition with the English and with each other. The offer was not generally accepted. The United States Commissioner, with the approval of most of the Americans interested in the exhibition, decided not to allow our articles to be tested in this way until the object for which they were sent out had been attained. Many of them are beautifully finished for display and would not be improved in appearance by use; after the exhibition is over, we may feel safe that, if in nothing else, in this branch of manufacture the Americans will bear the palm in any fair competition with the world. Among those tried yesterday were some Belgian plows, which the Society allow were used under great disadvantages from being in the hands of English laborers who were unaccustomed to them, and the same would doubtless have been the case with the American ones, if Mr. Riddle had consented to their trial.

The counters are being up in our department with all possible speed, and as it is now positively announced that ready or not, the Exhibition is to be opened to the public on the 1st of May, great activity pervades the entire building. It would seem, from the amount of work still to be done, almost an impossibility to meet the views of the Commissioners on this point, but many hands make light work, and the Crystal Palace is a hive of the industry of all nations. Yours, E. G.

Paris and the Great Exhibition.

A correspondent suggests that many Americans who visit the Great Exhibition would like to pass over to Paris and see a few of the French lions; and requests a rough estimate of the expense, &c. of such a trip.

The most rapid method of reaching Paris from London, is the Dover and Folkestone Railway, taking the Channel steamer to Calais or Boulogne, and thence Railway to Paris. There is no choice of route for the ordinary traveler. The cost of the trip would be seven or eight dollars, at the least.

In Paris the Hotel *Meurice* is charmingly and centrally situated, upon the Gardens of the Tuilleries, and is much frequented by Americans and English. It is a first-class travelers' hotel. A room, with service, &c. may be had for not less than 5fr. ($1) a day. If one dines at the Table d'Hôte, breakfasts, &c. it will cost from 8 to 10 francs more.

There are more moderate hotels, less pleasantly situated, and frequented by foreigners. Such may be found in the neighborhood of the *Opera Comique*, the Hôtel Favard, Hôtel d'Italie, &c. &c. The costs at these houses would be perhaps from ½ to ¼ less than at Meurice's, the Hôtel des Princes, Hôtel de Paris, and other first-class houses.

Rooms may be had in *maisons meublées*, or furnished houses—at every price according to situation and style. But these are not let by the day or week, except at a great advance on the quarterly or yearly rates. The cheapest pleasant region of Paris for a man of limited means, is the Latin quarter, on the farther side of the Seine from the Tuileries. Rooms may be had here from the almost nominal sum of 12 francs a month up to 2 or 300, depending of course upon situation and character. The pleasantest street for strangers who do not look so sharply to the purse—is undoubtedly the rue de Rivoli—which is almost an English quarter. The rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, the hotels in the rue de la Paix and neighboring streets also offer admirable and convenient accommodations. A bachelor may suit himself here for a sum of 80 to 100 francs a month. However, for a stranger who is ignorant of the language, who means to make only a short stay and wishes to use all his time in sight seeing, the best and cheapest plan is to take a cheap room at a moderate hotel.

He must take breakfast at the Cafés—either on the Boulevards or in the Palais Nationale, and the Rue St. Honore; or he can make an arrangement to breakfast in his room. The best Cafés are on the Boulevards. Coffee and bread and butter will cost him about a franc. Dinner is to be had at every price, from the two napoleons of the elegant Café de Paris—where, probably, the best dinner in the world is prepared—down to the two francs of the many restaurateurs in the Palais Nationale, where he may dine very well indeed. At a *Laiterie* some friendly milk-woman will perhaps serve him a good steak with potatoes for a franc. But, except by hunting out of-the-way places, he will hardly dine for less than two francs. Very good English roast beef and plum pudding may be found daily at the restaurant of Lucas, near the passage de Madeleine.

The chief objects of attention, beside the life of the city, are the Louvre, Gallery of Sculpture and Painting, the Luxembourg, which contains the pictures of living Frenchmen; Nôtre Dame and the Island generally, the Madeleine Church, Pere la Chaise, the Library of France, the Hotel Cluny, where are Roman remains, and the various Colleges, if he is interested. The *ateliers* of artists are not very accessible. But in Paris the great charm is the life of the Boulevards. Every day, from five till any hour in the evening, the stranger should betake himself thither, and also in the afternoon to the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne, which are the fashionable drives. He will also, of course, visit the various '*places*' in the city, and see the commemorative columns. He will go through the Faubourgs St. Germain and St. Antoine, and walk in the Gardens of the Tuileries and the Luxembourg.

Much of the characteristic life of Paris is to be seen at the gardens, to which the middle classes resort for dancing.

Out side of the city he will go to Versailles, St. Cloud, Vincennes, Fontainebleau, St. Germain, St. Denis, Montmorency, &c. To all these places access is extremely easy and cheap by rail. Fontainebleau is worth a visit of two days, that the stranger may see not only the Chateau but the forest, which is very extensive and famous, and as well rewards a visit as anything in France.

All this may be done with diligence in a fortnight. If the traveler does not know French and has no friend in Paris, and does not wish to pay from three to five francs a day for a *commissionaire* to pilot him about, his best plan is to buy Galignani's Paris Guide and Map, and trust to them and his sense of locality, and his mother wit. Paris is by no means a difficult city to manage, and if he speaks French enough to inquire himself out of difficulties, he has no need of a *commissionaire*.

One hundred dollars would probably cover the expense of such a fortnight's trip, without anxiety to the traveler. He could, of course, by economy and care, reduce it to a much lower figure; but the cost of so brief a visit is proportionably much greater than for a longer time.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON UPON MARTIAL LAW.—During the recent debate in the House of Lords upon Lord Torrington's defense of his conduct as Governor of Ceylon, the Duke of Wellington expressed his views—according to which he declared he had always acted—upon the state of siege and the General's will in a conquered country.

The Duke said that the General ought to guide himself by the laws of the country, and if possible employ the agents of its Government.

Apropos of this somewhat singular military sentiment, the Paris *National* pungently remarks, that to test its worth it is only necessary to refer to a letter preciously preserved in the archives of Tarbes, in the Pyrenees, and which is in the following terms:

To Mr. ——, Mayor of Tarbes.

MR. MAYOR: Upon receipt of the present you will arrest and execute Mr. —— and Mr. ——.

Signed, A. WELLESLEY.

Which letter may be considered as the criticism of a General in the field upon the theories of a Field Marshal in the Senate.

The Massachusetts Senatorial Election.

We present below the vote on the final balloting in both branches of the Legislature for the long and the short terms:

SENATE.—*Short Term.*—(Jan. 28.) Rantoul, Coalition,) 21; Winthrop, (Whig,) 13; Scattering, 2. *Long Term.*—(Jan. 22.) Sumner, (Coalition,) 23; Winthrop, 14.

HOUSE.—*Short Term.*—(Jan. 30,) Rantoul, 187 Winthrop, 173; Scattering, 12. *Long Term.*—(April 24,) Sumner, 193; Winthrop, 166; Scattering, 25; Blanks, 2, (not counted.)

We give below a table showing the result o the several ballotings for U. S. Senator in the House:

Ballot-ings.	No. of Votes.	Necessary to a choice.	Sumner.	Winthrop.	Scat.	Blks.	Sumner lacks
1	381	191	186	167	28	3	5
2	383	192	186	168	29	4	6
3	387	194	185	172	30	1	9
4	378	190	182	165	31	1	8
5	374	188	180	166	28	2	8
6	392	192	187	169	26	3	5
7	392	192	188	168	26	1	4
8	378	190	185	168	25	2	5
9	382	192	184	171	27	2	8
10	381	191	186	168	27	1	5
11	381	191	188	168	25	3	3
12	380	191	189	167	24	2	2
13	380	191	188	168	24	1	3
14	382	192	183	169	30	1	9
15	384	193	193	169	26	3	2
16	388	195	193	168	27	3	2
17	390	196	189	170	30	2	7
18	390	196	188	168	34	1	8
19	386	194	185	166	35	1	9
20	380	191	179	169	32	1	12
21	388	195	194	167	26	1	1
22	386	194	193	166	27	0	1
23	385	193	192	166	27	3	1
24	377	189	185	166	26	0	4
25	386	194	192	168	26	0	2
26	384	193	193	166	25	2	0

Absentees on the 26th ballot—Messrs Gates of Rutland, Tilton of Goshen, Gaylord of South Hadley, Wason of Springfield, Cole of Cheshire, Buck of Lanesboro', Bell of Westington, French of Fall River, and W H Bradford of Plymouth.

The scattering votes on the last ballot were, for Henry W. Bishop (Hunker Loco) 11; Caleb Cushing (Hunker Loco) 3; Isaac Davis (Loco) 3 Stephen C. Phillips (F. S. Whig Coalitionist) 4; John Mills (F. S. Loco Coalition) 1; Henry H. Childs (Hunker Loco) 1; Benjamin F. Hallett (Hunker Loco) 1; N. P. Banks, Jr., (Speaker of the House) 1.

Massachusetts—The New Basis of Representation.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State, which is just now the subject of much political discussion, and which has received the approval of the Senate and is now before the House, provides a new basis of Representation which is briefly stated in the *Commonwealth* as follows:

All towns having 1,000 inhabitants are to have one Representative annually. All towns having 5,000 inhabitants are to have two Representatives, with one more for each additional 5,000.—Towns with less than 1,000 inhabitants to have as many Representatives in ten years as they have hundreds of inhabitants. The largest House under this arrangement would be 399, being less than the largest House under the present arrangement, which amounts to 438. But the average House being by the amendment 379, would be greater by twenty than the average House at present, which is 359. The average here spoken of supposes no failures to choose, or commissions to send, by which actual average is reduced some fifty or more.

The practical operation of the amendment is to take from nineteen large trading and manufacturing towns, having a total of 370,000 inhabitants, forty Representatives as follows: from Boston, seventeen, Lowell, three, Cambridge, Roxbury and Salem, two each; Charlestown, Worcester, New-Bedford, Lynn, Springfield, Fall River, Taunton, Chicopee, Danvers, Lawrence, Newburyport, Nantucket, Quincy and Barnstable one each, and to distribute these forty, together with the additional twenty among 172 towns of less than 1800 inhabitants each, having a total of 195,000 inhabitants. In other words, the amendment takes from nineteen towns with 370,000 inhabitants, forty representatives, while it gives to 172 towns with a population of 195,000, an average increase of sixty Representatives. The other 128 towns containing an aggregate population of 408,000 inhabitants, retain the same representation as before.

THE VOICE OF THE WEST.—The *Buffalo Courier*, the Hunker organ at Buffalo, talks manfully in regard to the conduct of its political friends in the Senate. It speaks the voice of the West in regard to the Canal Bill and denounces the means by which this and all the Appropriation Bills have been defeated.

The *Batavia Times*, Hunker, and the *Advocate*, unite in condemning the Loco-Focos who resigned their seats in the Senate to defeat the Canal Bill. Everybody will do the same.

[Le Roy (Genesee Co.) Gazette.

BREAK IN THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—*Glen's Falls*, April 22—An extensive break has just occurred on the Glen's Falls Feeder. The water is yet running. It commenced on the heel-path, about eighty rods below the rock section on the feeder—passed under the lining of the Canal and discharged through the towing-path, sweeping everything to the rock. How much will go it is impossible to know, there being three miles of canal to be drawn off through the break. The Superintendent is damming the canal and cutting a hole through the towing-path above the break, there being no waste-weir above the break.

An Interview with Humboldt—His Letter to Mr. Heine.

MR HEINE, a talented German artist, who has been for some time residing in this city, is about to accompany Mr. E. G. SQUIER on his scientific exploration of the antiquities of Central America. In order that he might overlook no advantage to be derived from such a journey, he recently wrote to his father, in Berlin, enclosing a letter Humboldt, in which he asked of that philosopher to some information in regard to the subjects most worthy of notice, to be met with in his projected tour. Mr Heine has kindly furnished us with an extract from his father's letter, describing his interview with Humboldt, together with a copy of Humboldt's letter to himself. We translate from the former the following passages, which contain an interesting description of the Nestor of scientific men.

"I found this great philosopher the most amiable old man whom I have ever met—in one word, the friend of Man, as of Nature. The mild, clear eye, the friendly features surrounded with a halo of silver hair, made a powerful impression on me, and I cannot now decide whether reverence or an instant affection for him, was the prevailing feeling in my mind. He speaks very fast, yet distinctly; his voice is soft and winning, and his slightly bent stature scarcely betrays the veteran of 81 years. He invited me to sit with your mother on the sofa, and drew a cane chair familiarly toward me. In answer to a movement of mine he said he "never sat on sofas." I will endeavor to recall his own words, as near as possible:

"'Pray do not interrupt me, for my time is very limited; only answer me. Your son has written me a charming letter, which has given me great pleasure and fully informs me about his plans. I know Mr. Squier and am already acquainted with his undertaking. I have also spoken to the King about it, and he is pleased that a young German artist will be Mr. Squier's companion. The King has much respect for Mr. Squier; but was at first a little astounded concerning his reports of the monstrous dimensions of the ancient American monuments. It is therefore agreeable to His Majesty to find those reports so thoroughly confirmed, and he takes no less interest in the undertaking, than myself. You cannot think how keenly everything interests me, which is going on in the great distance, to discover for us new truths and beauties;'—and here Humboldt's clear eyes said plainly that he would willingly be young again, to do as he has done, as if he did not already wear enough of well earned hours. I wish I could better describe his dignified and yet unpretending expression, which impressed me strongly with the presence of a great man. 'The highest degree of perfection which Man can reach,' said he, 'is the knowledge of what still remains for him to achieve. I have arranged for your son,' he continued, 'what I wish him to do for me. But wait a moment. I must write something more.' With that he went into an adjoining room, and soon returned with two volumes, smiling as he said: 'If I want to write well, I must write very slowly—yes, yes, these 81 years!'

"I asked whether he desired I should give him further details, when I should again hear from you. 'It will give me pleasure,' he answered, 'to hear them from your own lips; but don't write, for then I should very likely hear nothing. I receive 5,000 letters a year; how should I read them all? Many must necessarily lie unread, though this troubles me. You cannot think how many claims are made upon me, all of which I am expected to answer. See, here are notes which I got up at 5 o'clock this morning to write. This very day I was obliged to pay a large amount of postage, and for what? A piece of embroidery, which I was expected to set up as a lottery for a charitable purpose. Now the design of this is praiseworthy, and therefore one must do the favor.—But I shall keep my promise and send tomorrow a friendly letter to your son. I most heartily wish him a fortunate result in whatever he undertakes.' I reminded him of your promise concerning the palm-blossoms. 'Ah,' said he, 'how can I describe them more minutely? If I could go myself, I would be better able to do it,' and again the longing for new activity and new discovery shone in his eyes. I then left him; but the half hour I spent in his company will always remain one of the most delightful reminiscences of my life."

We also translate the following letter from HUMBOLDT to Mr. Heine:

"At a season when I am unusually active and preoccupied, my dear Herr Heine, I can only thank you in a few words for your very friendly letter. I consider you fortunate that your talents have met with a favorable opportunity to represent the grand scenes of the tropic world and the venerable remains of ancient culture. I recommend to you the correct illustration of the volcanic peaks as much more important than that of the physiognomy of the vegetable world, which has already been enriched by the extensive and faithful sketches of Rugendas, Edward Hildebrandt and Bellermann. Still, those great lakes, filled with islands, must present many new features of landscape painting. As regards the monuments, (in Yucatan, Guatemala and Nicaragua,) there is a great lack of illustrations which preserve the correct proportions. Your architectural knowledge will enable you to supply this deficiency.

"The eighth edition of my folio work in three parts, *Vue des Cordillères*, will, I think, be of most service to you. You will find in it a multitude of views which may throw some light upon what discoveries you make in the department of ornamental sculpture, with which all the ancient edifices of the Aztecs, the inhabitants of Yucatan and the southern region adjoining the Isthmus, are richly covered. In Yucatan there is a species of pointed arch to be found, constructed, however, from a series of overlapping stones, as in the old Egyptian monuments. You may there be able to find sculptures of the Aztec calendar, traditions of the four ages of the world, or the name *Wotan*, which seems to have some connection with that of Odin, and stands as authority for our division of the year.

"I rejoice at your connection with Mr. SQUIER, whom I beg you to assure of my particular regard, since I have to thank him for his admirable researches among the enigmatical monuments of the United States. May you find that enjoyment which must certainly crown your laudable spirit of enterprise! HUMBOLDT."

STRAW AND PAMELA SEWERS.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Fountain Hall, on Wednesday evening. Miss C. STOPFORD in the Chair. Miss Roberts, the Secretary, and the other officers present. The The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Several new members were admitted. Miss Gordon, one of the delegates to the Industrial Congress, gave an interesting account of that body's proceedings. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft resolutions, presented the following, and which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association hire suitable apartments and go into business on the Co-operative principle on the 1st day of October next.

Resolved, That all persons employed in the Straw and Pamela trade can become members till the 1st of October next by paying a 25 cents fee and 12½ cents monthly dues; and that on and after that date the fee will be $3; dues 14½ cents.

Resolved, That the Editors of the papers friendly to Labor Reform be requested to publish these resolutions. Signed,

CATHARINE STOPFORD, ELIZABETH GORDON, ANNA MARIA ROBERTS, } Committee.

The Misses Martha Gordon, Watson, Wallace, Baker, and Alexander, all addressed the meeting, which was subsequently and eloquently addressed by Henry J. Crate, Miss Stopford, Wm Snyder, Ex-Vice President of the Carpenters' Association. John D. Hennessy, Ex-President of the Carpenters, although requested by the Lady President to address the meeting, was obliged, in consequence of his late indisposition, to decline. Messrs. Hennessy and Snyder were appointed a Committee to hire a Hall for future meetings. The meeting then adjourned, after a harmonious session. Due notice will be given of the time and place of the next meeting.

From the Rio Grande.

By the steamer Fanny, at New-Orleans dates have been received from the Rio Grande to April 9. There had been no recent Indian disturbances, and the crops along the banks of the river, since the late rains, look quite promising. Business is represented as being rather at a stand. The *Rio Grande Sentinel* has a letter from a correspondent at Lareco, dated 28th of March, giving the following account of a rather singular ocurrence which took place there lately:

About four weeks since, an Indian woman (Comanche) and a captive Mexican boy, made their appearance one morning in our town. The sight of them immediately drew a large crowd of Mexicans, volunteers, &c. to see what they wanted. When an interpreter could be got, it was ascertained that they had come to inform the commandant of this post that a party of Comanches had come down to make peace, under the command of a gentleman who rejoices in the name of Pico quesse, or some other name about as tough. They stated that the party was camped about sixty miles from here, and they wanted a small escort of three or four men to go out with them to bring in the rest. This request was itself sufficiently suspicious, but Lieut Holabird, of this post, whose turn it was to go out with the three men. After being away four days, he returned with eleven as pretty specimens of the genus Comanche as can be found anywhere. They loafed around town for several days and then left for Monterey, under a Mexican escort, to see the Inspector General about making peace. They, however, came back without effecting anything, and shortly after their return, receiving a fright from some cause or other, they stampeded between two days, leaving their arms, horses, &c., and their Mexican captive, who was seized upon by his lawful progenitor (a man belonging to Mier) and reduced to civilization again. He was a boy about 16, and had been among the Indians about eight or nine years. He was very unwilling to leave his companions. In the mean time, and while these Indians were in town, others have been robbing, &c., continually around town, but those who were friendly told us that the others belonged to different tribes.

Items by the Asia.

—We hope that our musical readers are marking the progress of CAROLINE DUPREZ, the daughter of the famous French tenor and the only promising singer of the moment. She has achieved complete success in London and we keep up our bulletin of her progress, by the following notice of her *Amina* in Bellini's Sonnambula, which expresses the universal feeling of her success:

Last night Mademoiselle Duprez appeared as *Amina* in "La Sonnambula:" a character well suited to her, and in which she gained the greatest success that she has yet obtained. It is hardly necessary to say that she looked the part perfectly; and though it demands feeling and passion, yet it never rises, like *Lucia*, to a pitch of tragic intensity beyond the powers of an actress so young as Mdlle. Duprez. There were no striking or remarkable points in her acting: it was intelligent, quiet, and gentle; and, in the principal scenes, exceedingly pathetic. As in her other parts, her singing was superior to her acting. As a dramatic performer she has still much to learn from time and experience; as a vocal performer she is already an accomplished artist. The opening air, "Come per me sereno," may almost be called a perfect performance; every phrase was given with the most exquisite delicacy and finish, and with a charming expression of tranquil happiness. The final air, too, "Ah, non giunge," was most brilliantly executed, and was truly, what it is intended to be, a beautiful burst of passionate joy. In one part of her singing Mdlle. Duprez failed somewhat, but her defect was more of a dramatic than a musical kind. In the sleep walking scene, when *Amina* descends from the mill, her singing was too much *awake*. Her voice was too clear, her accents too marked, her execution too elaborate; and it was impossible to imagine so careful a performance—the dreamy sounds unconsciously poured out by the sleeping girl. On the whole, however, Mdlle. Duprez's *Amina* is very delightful, and was felt to be so by the audience, who were enthusiastic in their applause.

Another Journal says more enthusiastically:

The desponding passages in the subsequent act were delivered with exquisite plaintiveness; but the sleep-walking scene was the triumph *par excellence*. Mademoiselle Duprez in the couse of this one scene evidenced, even more unmistakably than before, the incalculable value of the large and noble manner which she has acquired. She produced effect upon effect by the most lawful exertions of musical power, and scorning even the semblance of trickery and contrivance, carried the audience with her in a way which left the most fastidious no *arriere pensee*—no excuse for feeling dissatisfied that they had been beguiled of their applause by a mere artifice. It was sound, healthy, legitimate singing, which it was a pleasure to hear, and which it is a duty to note. The brilliant "Ah! non giunge," was enchantingly delivered, and was a perfect carol of girlish love and delight, sparkling with ornament, but softened by a shade of tenderness. This effort elicited from the house a stormy manifestation of gratification, and Mdlle. Duprez, who had twice before appeared before the curtain, came forward for the third time, in the white night dress of *Amina*, to receive the plaudits of the audience. But this was not sufficient. On her retiring the *finale* was unanimously redemanded, after which Mdlle. Duprez was summoned to the footlights for the fourth time.

—AUBER'S *Masaniello* had been produced at both the Opera Houses in London. The Queen attended at the Royal Italian on the opening night, where the work of the genial and melodious French master was adequately represented. At her Majesty's, however, it was the occasion of the debut of Mdlle. Monti, who was heralded as the finest pantomimist in Italy. Her success was complete, and passing by a prolonged and discriminating notice of her, we select the following: "Mademoiselle Monti, who appeared as *Fenella*, justified her reputation of being the finest pantomime actress now on the stage. We never saw the poor dumb girl so beautifully represented. Her looks and gestures spoke the most eloquent language, and were so instinct with mind, that (in the words of the old poet,) it almost seemed as if 'her body thought.'" And, again, from another source, to show the unanimity of the impression: "To Mdlle. Monti, therefore, belongs the rare merit of elevating the pure mimic *rôle* from the traditional and passionless commonplace which has hitherto marked it, to the highest standard of histrionic art. We gladly hail her advent as noting a new era in this department of dramatic personation. She acts from and to the heart, from the easy grace of the early scenes, to the deep pathos and terrible despair of the sad castastrophe, not one phase of the character lacked words for its presentment. The simple and truthful tale which she told her brother of her love and its holiness—of her marriage and its sanctity—was given with a fervor and a force which no language but that of Shakspeare could have reached."

—THE London musical critics have been enchanted by the performance of Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, played by the violinist Ernst and the pianist Charles Hallé. At the same concert a posthumous quintet by Mendelssohn was played, which seemed to indicate a new epoch in his manner, akin to that of the chamber-music of Beethoven.

—THERE is an antique heroism in the following fact that will kindle anew the enthusiasm of all lovers of Italian liberty: Signor Manin, the late gallant and chivalrous President of the shattered Venetian Republic, has been living in Paris in a state of such indigence, that the Minister of the Interior, on hearing of his position, offered him a pension. Signor Manin called upon the Minister yesterday, thankfully declined the offer, as he said that he had obtained a few pupils now, and as his wants were few, he could thus earn all that he required.

—A GLOVE destined for the Queen and weighing but 2 drachms, is thus described: "This glove, which has been a considerable time in preparation, is now perfected for the Exposition, and a more exquisite, gossamer-like covering for a lady's hand, it is impossible to conceive. Its texture is peculiarly soft, and it is so woven that even were a stitch to give way, the fabric would not, as it is technically termed, "run," whilst, by the adoption of Walter's patent, the fingers are so formed that the disagreeable pulpiness between them, and the marking of the hand, as observable by the wearer of the ordinary glove, are got rid of. The appearance, altogether, is most elegant and *distingué*, and well designed to support the reputation of the Messrs. Foster, Porter & Co., of Wood street, and equally deserving the lofty patronage extended to it."

—THE *perversions* to the Romish Church, as the *Times* calls them, continue. Among the more recent, two of some importance are mentioned, sufficiently important to inspire a leader in one of the large morning journals. We find the following account of it: "In addition to the batch of Tractarians who went over *en masse* to the Church of Rome, in Leeds, on Thursday last, we have now to announce the names of Archdeacon Manning, and of Mr. James R. Hope, Queen's Counsel, as having also embraced Popery. Archdeacon Manning is brother in law to the Bishop of Oxford, another of whose near relations may be confidently expected to join the Romish communion in a few days. It is expected that the Archdeacon will bring over with him to Rome a considerable number of persons, some of them of high rank. He was the most influential man among the Tractarians, and has already sent various recruits to Rome. Among those whom he has thrown into the arms of Popery, is the daughter of a peer, who consulted him on some theological points on which her mind was undecided. Other members of the aristocracy, especially of the younger branches, with whom the Archdeacon was on habits of intimacy, have had their minds so thoroughly imbued with Romish notions by the Rev. gentleman, that their speedy secession may be regarded as morally certain. "Verily, Tractarianism in the Anglican Church, is doing the work of Rome with a vengeance."

—PER CONTRA, we find that in the short space of six days the petition against Papal aggression, from Edinburgh, received nearly 16,000 signatures.

—Of Mrs. TROLLOPE'S new novel, "Second Love, or Beauty and Intellect," the *John Bull* says, that without her name every reader would "at once have recognised the clever caricaturist of social life, whose pen pursues with relentless severity the foibles of the mingled crowd which constitutes what is technically termed society.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Election of Sumner to the U. S. Senate—Rejoicings of the Abolitionists.

BOSTON, Friday, April 25.

The Free Soilers last night had a large meeting in State st. to rejoice over the election of Sumner. It was rather noisy. Cheers for Daniel Webster being called for, were freely and heartily given.

Henry Wilson and others addressed the meeting, urging them to vote for Robert Rantoul for Congress. Rockets were fired from the *Commonwealth* office, and in the square tar barrels were burnt. Tar barrels were also burnt in other towns, and cannon fired, with illuminations and fireworks. A salute of 100 guns was fired in this city to-day by the Free Soilers.

The letter of Daniel Webster, in reply to the invitation to speak in Faneuil Hall, will appear this afternoon.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 25.

I learn that the removal of Robert Mills, Architect and Superintendent of the Extension of the Patent Office building, is determined on by the new Commissioner of Public Buildings. Wm. Elliot will be his successor.

The case of John T. Davis *vs.* Col. Hughes is now progressing in the Circuit Court. While at Jalapa, during the Mexican War, Hughes punished Davis severely for an alleged crime, hence the suit. Eminent counsel are employed, and they are discussing the authority for Hughes' acting as Civil and Military Governor.

A number of frame buildings on Missouri-av. were destroyed by fire to-day.

Death of an Indian Chief.

Da-o-ne-bo-ga-weh, a Chief of the Senecas, died at Tonawanda, in this State on Friday of last week. This Chief was generally known among the whites by the name of John Blacksmith. He was a most determined and fearless defender of the rights of his brethren against the encroachments of the "pale faces," and his name may be found to several important treaties at Washington. He was always a zealous opponent of the Land Speculators, and frequently came in contact with them in courts of Justice, and we believe on one or two occasions, actually forced some of them to leave the Indian territory. He was strictly temperate in his habits, and was regarded by the Six Nations as their greatest Chief since the death of Red Jacket.

According to the customs of the red men, a runner was despatched to the Six Nations, consisting of the Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Mohawks, Cayugas and Senecas, with intelligence of the death of their great Chief. The runner to the Onondaga Nation passed through this city on Mon