FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS

BY THE ALABAMA, AT NEW-ORLEANS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 2—6 P.M.

The exports from San Francisco of Gold Dust on the day the steamer Tennessee left, amount to $2,000,000.

There has been frequent rains in the valley and snow on the mountains, thus enabling miners to renew their digging operations.

Gold from quartz rock has been procured with better success, but no machinery is suitable for the purposes.

Agriculture, this year, will be an important feature in California. A large portion of the population having turned their attention that way.—If Congress passes any law by which the farmer may know he has a good title to the land he improves, the State will supply her consumption in a few years.

The Indian difficulties are not yet definitely settled.

Politics are exciting attention, and the people are marshaling for a contest. The Legislature is still in session, but no further attempts have been made to elect a U. S. Senator. Probably something will be done this session.

A difficulty occurred at San Francisco between the Collector of the port and the acting Postmaster, relative to the mails. The Collector directed the Surveyor of the port to proceed to the Post-Office and examine the bags landing from the steamer Panama as they were opened. In attempting to discharge this duty he was rudely repulsed by the Post-Office officials. Nothing was found to cause suspicion, but the affair has caused great excitement.

A great many murders are reported as having occurred in different parts of the country, the most cruel of which is the murder of Capt. Jarvis of Texas. The papers literally teem with fights, murders and robberies.

The foreign miners' tax had been repealed.

The city of San Francisco is to be supplied with water from a Lagoon, four miles distant.

By the burning of Nevada City, the loss is estimated at $2,000,000.

The markets are dull, with an immense stock of merchandise on hand.

The price of gold dust, through the operations of the U. S. Assayer, has risen.

The Legislature attaches the penalty of death for grand larceny. The Committee of the Legislature have reported in favor of impeaching Judge Parsons.

Extensive preparations are making to rebuild Nevada.

The richest mining section in California is stated to be in the neighborhood of Yuba and Feather Rivers.

San Francisco Markets.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Beef is selling at 12@$14, and Mess Pork at 15@$16; Clean do, 17@$18; Prime do, 7@$10.

LARD sells at 10@12½c.

PRIME BUTTER is sold at 35@40c.

PICKLED HAMS are sold at 13@14c; Smoked do, 12½@15

CHEESE sells at 12½@20c.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

From Washington—The Case of Col. Hughes.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3.

In the case of Col. Hughes, after the arguments by counsel during the past week, as to the extent of Martial Law in Mexico, independent of Gen. Scott's proclamation, which directed that officers should be tried by Military Commissioners, and of the sentence affirmed to be punished accordingly, whether Col. Hughes had power to punish without such Military Commission, and whether the testimony relative to the cause of punishment should be heard in mitigation. The Circuit Court to-day ruled the first two points against Col. Hughes and the third in his favor. Evidence will now be received as to the character of the heinous offense committed by Davis upon the Mexican female.

Col. Warren, Second Assistant Postmaster General, left town yesterday for Iowa.

Jenny Lind in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 3.

The tickets for Jenny Lind's Concert to-night are all sold and are now being transferred by the holders at $2@$3 premium

Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 2.

The Southern mail came through to-night, bringing dates from New-Orleans to the 25th ult., and from intermediate points as late as due.

The New-Orleans papers have advices from Campeachy to the 18th ult. The Yucatan Indian war was considered as nearly brought to a close.

The authorities of New-Orleans paid an official visit to Gen. Scott on the 24th ult. The General received them cordially, and made a handsome speech in reply to the hearty welcome extended to him.

The *Savannah News* of the 28th says no intelligence has been received of the steamer Welaka, which had been dispatched on the previous day from that port, with an armed force on board, with a view to arrest a detachment of the Cuba invaders.

The Cotton crop throughout Georgia has been much injured by frost.

Extensive Damage to the Cotton and Tobacco Crops by Frost.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 2.

We have had heavy rains in this section, and a killing frost last night caused much damage to the Cotton and Tobacco Plants. The greater part of those already up are thought have been killed.

EDDYVILLE, Friday, May 2.

We have had a severe frost here, causing great destruction to the Tobacco plants.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn. Friday, May 2.

The Tobacco plants have suffered in this district from heavy frosts.

The Schr. Victory, of Salem, Ashore.

NORFOLK, Friday, May 2.

The schooner ashore at Cape Henry is the Victory, of Salem, not of Newburyport, as before reported. She will not become a wreck, her hull having sustained little damage, and her cargo is safe. A portion of flour has been landed on the beach. The captain has entered into a contract with Messrs. Baker to save the cargo and get the vessel off, and they have gone down with two schooners for the purpose.

The U.S. surveying schr. Franklin, Belcher, from Charleston, arrived yesterday.

Fire in Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Friday, May 2.

The American Hotel, in this place, recently completed by Mr. Knapp, caught fire to-day, in the upper part of the building, but fortunately the fire was extinguished before occasioning much damage.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow—Awful Murder, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 3.

The City of Glasgow (propeller) arrived at her wharf at 1 o'clock to-day in 16½ days from Liverpool.

Three persons were murdered in Roxbury last night—father, mother and infant. Their brains were knocked out apparently with an ax. No facts are known.

In the Contested Election case the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, ousted Mr. Kneass, the incumbent.

Voice of Syracuse.

An immense meeting of the friends of Canal Enlargement was held in Syracuse on Wednesday evening, Hon. JOHN WILKINSON in the Chair. Speeches were made by the Chairman, GEORGE W. CLINTON of Buffalo, and Hon. GEORGE GEDDES. An excellent series of resolutions, introduced by V. W. SMITH, Esq., were adopted.—Among them were the following:

Resolved, That the Enlargement bill, instead of being liable to objection, as coming in conflict with the Constitution, is, in our judgment, in entire accordance with that instrument, and in harmony with the designs of its framers; while in regard to the completion of the enlarged Erie and Oswego Canals, and the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, every consideration of economy and expediency loudly commends the vigorous prosecution and perfection of the work remaining undone, in order, as well to prevent the diversion of trade through other channels and to other markets, as that the generation whose foresight, energy, and enterprise planned and entered up n the execution of this system, may survive to witness its glorious consummation and realize a share of its benefits.

Resolved, That whatever reasonable doubts may be entertained in regard to the constitutionality of the bill defeated by the withdrawal of the thirteen indicating Senators from the seats, there is but one safe and legitimate method of testing question of this character, and that is to refer them, after having passed the Executive scrutiny, to the judicial tribunals, whose province it is to pronounce upon their validity when called upon to do so; and that any other mode of settling them is dangerous, impracticable and anti-republican.

Resolved, That the anticipated rise in the prices of produce and increase of wages and demand for labor, to result from the operation of the Enlargement and Completion bills, awaiting the action of the Legislature, are not sound or valid objections to their passage into law, as some who differ with us in opinion are disposed to argue; but that any measure which draws from the hoards of capital accumulated in the city to be disbursed to the improvement and extension of commercial intercourse in the country, will be followed by beneficial consequences to all parties and can only be resisted for the promotion of selfish and jealous purposes.

CITY ITEMS.

WHARVES.—The question recently arose, whether the owner of a Wharf can lease it to any individual, and exclude the vessels of any other persons from using it. The Secretary of State, to whom the subject was referred, decided that wharves are grants to promote the commerce of the State, and that all persons have a right to use them in common, by paying the regular wharfage. The Corporation, however, have the power to make special reservations for Ferries, &c., but these are limited to the purposes specified in contracts and ordinances.

A MILITARY DISPUTE SETTLED.—The difficulty which occurred some time ago respecting the transfer by Col. Postley of officers and men from Company A to Company C, in the Third Regiment of Hussars has been terminated. The Court of Inquiry have decided upon the different points as follows:

First—That the transfer of the officers and men from Company A to Company C was not legal. *Second*—That the said officers and men should be restored to Company A. *Third*—That, under the circumstances as presented by the evidence, Col. Postley was not justified in making the said transfer in the mode and manner adopted by him.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—During the month of April the number of patients treated at

the Northern Dispensary was	1,926
Patients treated at their houses	771
" " " the Dispensary	1,155

Sex		Result.		Nativity	
Males	742	Cured or released	1,645	Ireland	1,318
Females	1,184	Vaccinated	194	U. States	492
		Sent to Hospitals	16	England.	46
	1,926	Died	15	Scot'd	32
		Still under tr'ment.	56	Germany	38
			1,926	Other countries	10
					1,926

Whole number of prescriptions put up during the month was	3,978
Greatest number in any day	214
Least " " "	92
Average per day	153

SHORT DRESSES.—The *Oswego Journal* of Saturday says: Quite an excitement was produced at the steamboat landing, day before yesterday, at the appearance of a couple of ladies with the short Turkish dress. They were traveling in company with gentlemen, and were evidently people of cultivation. A revolution in female costume is undoubtedly in preparation. There can be nothing more ungraceful than the long, *drabbling* dresses which sweep the streets and steps wherever ladies move. As a matter of personal comfort, the Turkish dress must be most agreeable, in addition to its beauty.

JENNY LIND AND THE NORWICH WEAVER.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*: Looking over the April number of the *London Farmers' Magazine*, I met the following in an article, "Labor and the Poor." As everything in relation to the gifted individual at present with us, is interesting to the community, I offer it for your columns. The writer, describing his visit to Norwich, to examine the condition of the weavers in that city, observes:

"I was directed to a person who was selected to weave one of their shawls as a present to Jenny Lind, at the time of her late visit to Norwich. He stated to me as follows: 'Miss Lind was very kind to me, as she was to every one who made anything for her. She sent Miss —— round to all that she could find, and gave 'em all that they wanted. When she came to me, I said, I did'nt want anything; I thought it would be imposing like upon her;' but Miss —— said, 'You must have something.' Then my daughter said, 'Father, I think you want a good great-coat.' So Miss —— sent a tailor to measure me for one, and she paid for it, and I hadn't had one for many a year before that. Miss Lind did a world of good for the poor weavers when she was here, and all adore her for it."

This weaver of Jenny Lind's shawl, earned at making it, 11s 4d or $2 85 a week, to sustain himself and family. Is it any wonder we cannot manufacture Norwich shawls in the United States? Q.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—About three weeks since we gave the particulars of the murder of a man named Moore by Aaron B. Stukey. On Friday, Stukey was sentenced to be hung on the 28th day of June, having been indicted, tried, and found guilty in the short space of three weeks. If our new District Attorney continues to act as promptly as he has commenced, we shall have no occasion to enlarge the Tombs for the accommodation of those awaiting trial.

MONEY FOR BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.—The receipts of ten of the principal Benevolent Societies in this City, for the year ending 30th April, (unless otherwise specified,) are subjoined. Though large, they are, in the aggregate, only about $15,000 greater than during the preceding year. The receipts of that year were near $200,000 greater than during the year 1848–'9:

	1849-'50.	1850-'51.
Am. Tract Society	$308,286 72	*310,618 09
Am. Bible Society	284,614 34	270,852 53
Am. B. C. Foreign Missions	161,355 83	†176,676 23
Am. Home Mission Society	157,160 78	150,940 25
Am. and For. Chr. Union	56,885 84	‡56,625 82
Am. and For. Bible Society	41,625 01	45,373 41
Am. Bap. Home Mis. Soc	28,128 52	29,648 23
Am. Seamen's Friend Soc	22,291 19	§19,252 61
N. Y. State Colonization Soc	17,414 71	22,000 00
Am. Soc. for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews	6,080 00	11,163 02
Total	$1,083,742 74	1,096,790 34

*Of which $200,790 33 were the proceeds of the sales of tracts and volumes.

†From Aug. 1 to March 31—8 months.

‡From eleven months, ending March 31.

§The receipts from legacies last year were but $290; whereas, those of the previous year were $3,133. Considerable sums raised by the chaplains abroad—more than $6,000 from the Floating Bethel at Canton—are not included, nor still larger amounts raised and expended by auxiliaries. The whole sum would exceed $70,000 for the past year.

A SCAMP CAUGHT.—The following account of the arrest of Sausot, who robbed a woman with whom he had been living in this City, and sailed for New-Orleans in the steamship Union, we take from the *New Orleans Crescent* of the 24th inst:

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A SPANIARD.—Three or four days ago a telegraphic dispatch was received in this city, directed to the Spanish Consul, stating that a man had succeeded in decamping from New-York with $2,500, which he had stolen from a woman with whom he has lived for a number of years. He was supposed to have taken a passage in the steamship Union, from New-York to this city, and directions were given for his immediate arrest should he arrive by that vessel. A warrant was granted at the instance of the Spanish Consul, by Recorder Genois, and on the arrival of the Union on Tuesday night, inquiries were made and it was discovered that a person answering the description given had been a passenger, but had booked himself by the name of Simpson, instead of his real name, Antonio Sausot. Yesterday morning officer Soulless prosecuted his inquiries at the different hotels, and found Antonio at the Veranda, where he had taken up his residence. He was immediately arrested, and his luggage was taken to the First Municipality watch house, where he was met by the Spanish Consul and recognized as the person described by the telegraphic communication.

In searching him, a belt was found containing $2,306, all in gold, and his luggage consisted of a trunk, a carpet bag, a brace of double barreled pistols, a Spanish dirk, a writing desk, leather bat-case, silver watch, and a great quantity of clothes. These things were taken charge of by the police, and he was confined in the Municipality jail, to await further proceedings.

We learn, by inquiries made in his presence, that he came originally from Havana, where he lived till within the last fifteen years. Before leaving Cuba he had a law suit with his wife, which terminated in her favor, and left him heavily saddled with damages. He then sold his property for $4,000 and with the proceeds went to New-York, where he practiced his profession, that of doctor. After being there some time, he met a lady of property, with whom he soon became intimately acquainted, and being unable to marry her, they cohabited together and passed as man and wife. They lived on the greatest terms of friendship until a short time ago, when Sausot became dissatisfied, and ended the acquaintance by decamping with her money. He left New-York on the 18th April, and appears to have gone direct to the vessel from his own house.

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CONSPIRACY CASE.—The prisoners in this case, who it seems, were brought into court on the 30th ult., when David Stuart, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne, read five joint bills of indictment by the Grand Jury, against each and all of them, to which they severally plead "not guilty."

A motion was made to quash the indictment on the ground that the Grand Jury were not legally summoned, but it was overruled. Tuesday, May 13, was fixed as the day of trial, and the prisoners were escorted to jail by a strong body of officers.

☞ In the Massachusetts Senate, on Friday, a petition was presented from 107 Clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, praying that body to take all such steps as are constitutionally in their power to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Law.

BISHOP HEDDING.—A letter from Bishop Hedding was read to the New England M. E. Conference by Bishop Janes. The venerable man is sinking fast to the tomb, but enjoys a deep peace and firm confidence in God. The Bishop thought it probable he would never meet in conference again.

REPENTED.—The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* says that Delusion Smith, the last Tyrolite has been converted at a protracted meeting, and become a Methodist preacher.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ "THE FEMALE JESUIT" is the anonymous history of an impostor whose extraordinary career in London is related at length, but apparently without aiming at any important end. The heroine, who plays the leading part in the narrative, professed to belong to an order of Female Jesuits, and to have been an inmate of various convents in connexion with the "Faithful Companions of Jesus" for seventeen years. She became convinced of the errors of the system, and leaving her religious functions, engaged in a series of deceptions and conspiracies, which have the air of a romance. The work is entirely unsupported by documentary evidence, is without the sanction of a responsible name, is filled with astounding improbabilities, and has nothing to show that it is not a barefaced imposition on the public credulity.—(12mo. pp. 353. M. W. Dodd.)

☞ "CICERO ON THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL."—A neat volume, containing the First Book of "The Tusculan Disputations," the "Dream of Scipio," and extracts from the dialogues on "Old Age," and "Friendship," with English Notes, by Thomas Chase, Tutor in Harvard College. These are all the passages in the works of Cicero in which the question of the Immortality of the Soul is discussed. The editor has availed himself of the most important results of modern scholarship in the execution of his task, which he has performed with modesty, thoroughness and good taste. (18mo. pp. 207. Cambridge: John Bartlett.)

☞ "HOW TO LIVE IN LONDON," is the title of a neat pocket volume by the late Editor of a London journal, containing minute directions as to the ways and means of daily life in London and intended as a practical cicerone to the stranger in Europe. The visitor to the World's Fair will find this a seasonable traveling companion and should not fail to avail himself of its aid in the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.'—(18mo. pp. 108. Adriance, Sherman & Co.)

☞ "THE COMPLETE WORKS OF MARTIN F. TUPPER," Vol I., contains "The Crock of Gold," 'The Twins," and "Heart." The publication of this edition will enable American readers to form an intelligent opinion of the merits of the famous Tupper as an author. It will embrace much that has never been published in this country, and will form the most complete edition that has yet been issued. (12mo. pp. 448. E. H. Buller & Co.)

☞ "JOURNAL AND LETTERS OF THE REV. HENRY MARTYN," edited by Rev. S. WILBERFORCE, aside from its religious interest, presents a curious psychological study, illustrative of the effects of perpetual introspection on a morbidly sensitive temperament. In this point of view, the work furnishes an instructive lesson, though of a different tendency from that aimed at by the reverend editor. (12mo. pp. 466. M. W. Dodd.)

☞ "FRANK FORESTER'S FISH AND FISHING OF THE UNITED STATES," by HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. The third edition of this splendid work is just issued by Stringer & Townsend, giving another proof of its well-deserved popularity with American sportsmen. It's external form is in the highest degree attractive, and worthy of the rich and varied contents of the volume.

☞ "ISAIAH," translated and explained by JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, is an abridgment of the author's larger work. The first volume now published, reaches to the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah. It is not intended in any respect, as an advance on the former publication, not having been re-written, but merely contracted, and that for the most part by simple omission. (12mo. pp. 397. John Wiley.)

☞ "THE AUTHORITY OF GOD," by the Rev. J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, is the title of Four Discourses intended as a two-headed shot against the Roman Catholic aggressions on the one hand and the encroachments of German Rationalism on the other. The subject is treated in a florid and declamatory style, with little pretension to logic or learning. (12mo. pp. 305. Robert Carter & Bros.)

☞ "LAYS OF THE KIRK AND COVENANT," by Mrs. A. STUART MONTEITH, A collection of brief religious poems, illustrative of the ecclesiastical history of Scotland. (12mo. pp. 385. Robert Carter & Brothers.)

☞ "THE ALHAMBRA" forms the Fifteenth Volume of Putnam's elegant library edition of WASHINGTON IRVING'S Collective Works. (12mo pp. 435.)

☞ "THE TWO ADMIRALS" by J. FENIMORE COOPER, is issued in a handsome volume with an original preface by the author. 12mo. (pp. 576 G. P. Putnam.)

Books

Received at The Tribune Office for the week ending Saturday, May 3.

The Two Admirals. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Complete Edition. 12mo. pp. 576. George P. Putnam.

Romance Dust from the Historic Placer. By William S Mayo, M.D. 12mo. pp. 284. Geo. P. Putnam

Cicero on the Immoriality of the Soul. With English Notes. By Thomas Chase. 18mo pp. 207. Cambridge: John Bartlett. Sold by G. P. Putnam.

Journal and Letters of Rev. Henry Martyn. Edited by Rev. S. Wilberforce. 12mo. pp. 466. M. W. Dodd.

The Complete Works of Martin F. Tupper, D. C. L., F. R. S. Authorised Edition. Vol. I. 12mo pp. 448. E. H. Butler & Co.

The Female Jesuit; or The Spy in the Family. 12mo. pp. 353. M. W. Dodd.

The Fruit Garden. By P. Barry. 12mo. pp. 398. Baker & Scribner.

Wild Sports of the West. By William H. Maxwell. 8vo. pp. 186. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.

Nell Gwynn, or the Court of the Stuarts. Philadelphia: A. Hart. Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.

History of the Protestants of France. By G. de Felice. Translated by Henry Lobdell. 8vo. pp. 524. Edward Walker.

Ship and Shore. By Rev. Walter Colton. Revised by Rev. Henry T. Cheever. 12mo. pp. 313. A. S. Barnes & Co.

The Mother-in-Law. A Tale. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. 8vo. pp. 157. D. Appleton & Co.

Caius Gracchus. A Tragedy. By Louisa S. McCord. 12mo. pp. 128. Henry Kernot.

The Gospel Applied to the Fugitive Slave Law. A Sermon preached to the Third Congregational Society of Hingham. By Oliver Stearns. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

English Songs and other small Poems. By Barry Cornwall. A new and enlarged edition: 12mo pp. 367. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields. Sold by George P. Putnam.

Midnight Harmonies. By Octavius Winslow. 12mo, pp. 248. Robert Carter & Brothers.

Letters to my Pupils. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. 12mo, pp. 341. Robert Carter & Brothers.

The Water Witch; or, The Skimmer of the Seas. By J. Fenimore Cooper. 12mo. pp. 462. Geo. P. Putnam.

Travels in America. By the Earl of Carlisle. 12mo., pp. 135. Geo P. Putnam.

Valedictory Address, by Fred. A Tickardt, M.D. Philadelphia.

The Wife's Sister. A Novel. By Mrs. Hubbach. Harper & Brothers.

Life of Algernon Sidney. By G Van Santvoord. 12mo., pp. 334. Baker & Scribner.

Episodes of Insect Life. 12mo., pp. 320. J. S. Redfield.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

The New-York Journal of Medicine. May. E. F. Hudson.

Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet. May. D. A. Woodworth.

The Evergreen. May. Wm. H. Onderdonk.

Little's Living Age. No. 294. Dewitt & Davenport.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine. May. D. Appleton & Co.

The Christian Examiner. May. C. S. Francis & Co.

North American Miscellany. No. 14. A. Palmer & Co.

American Agriculturist. May. Saxton & Blanchard.

The Comic Natural History of the Human Race. By Henry L. Stephens. No. 3. Philadelphia: S. Robinson. Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.

The Westminster Review. April. L. Scott.

Bulletin of the American Art Union. May.

Boydell's Illustrations of Shakspere, No. 31. S. Spooner.

Dictionary of Mechanics and Engine Work, No. 28. D. Appleton & Co.

Disturnell's Railway Guide. J. Disturnell.

Journal of the Franklin Institute. April. Philadelphia: Sold by C. S. Francis & Co.

The American Journal of Science. May. New-Haven: Sold by C. S. Francis & Co.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine. May. Harper & Brothers.

The International Magazine. May. Stringer & Townsend.

MONROE EDWARDS.—We take the following from a San Jacinto (Texas) correspondent of the *Picayune* (La.) Herald: "I was informed here yesterday, in my surprise, that the mother and sister of the infamous Monroe Edwards live within about twenty miles of this place, and are much respected. The old lady is said to be very agreeable, and always of fine spirits."

THE FINE ARTS.

Musical Gossip from London.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, Thursday, April 18, 1851.

The influenza occasioned disappointments at both Operas on Saturday night. The Queen was to have been at Covent Garden, but at the last moment Tamberlik, the tenor, was quite unable to sing, and *Roberto* was replaced by Semiramide, with Grisi and Angri. The audience were very noisy and uncomfortable until she appeared. But she sauntered slowly down to the foot lights and stilled the tumult, like Tennyson's Princess calming her uproarious college.

The Royal Italian Opera having opened later than usual this season, only two operas have been produced up to the present moment—Semiramide and Masaniello. But it is something to say that Grisi, Angri, Castellan, Tagliafico, Formes and Timberlik, have appeared before Easter, besides the new barytone, Salvatori, who has been attacked by the prevailing "influenza" with such singular perseverance and tenacity. The announcements for Easter week are highly attractive, combining the *rentree* of Mario in the Huguenots, and the first performance of Beethoven's only opera, the long and anxiously expected Fidelio.

At her Majesty's Carlotta was unable to dance, on account of her influenza, and Pardini broke down in the second act of the *Muette de Portice*. M. Poultier, a Parisian fame, who chanced to be in the theater, supplied his place. He made a good impression, but it is impossible and unfair to judge him under such circumstances. M'lle Monti confirmed the universally favorable impression she had already made.

Handel's "Messiah" was sung to an overflowing Exeter Hall. Miss Louisa Pyne sang the soprano, and is fast making a name. She is equally good in the massive solemnity of the German or the florid grace of the Italian school.

Camillo Sivori was announced at a concert at the Lyceum; but he has not yet arrived. It will be his first appearance since his return from America.

At the Royal Academy, a sacred song of Mr. G. Cusins, one of the King's scholars, attracted great attention. The *Times* says: "Not only is this song remarkably well written for the voice, and accompanied and scored for the orchestra with undeniable ability, but it betrays a feeling of depth and expression exceedingly rare in young musicians (Mr. Cusins, we understand, is only 17,) and holds out the highest promise for the future.

We had also Beethoven and Mendelssohn upon the programme, and it is hardly to be denied that the taste of the London musical public is now the final musical tribunal. Even Caroline Duprez was obliged to come immediately over and sing where Jenny and Sontag have sung before, feeling sure of her position. Parodi will never recover from the sentence of "second rate" passed upon her at her Majesty's. I am far from claiming a musical nature for the English; but music as an art, requires the same cultivation for its enjoyment and understanding that all other arts demand, and that cultivation the audience of her Majesty's has eminently enjoyed.

The greatest novelty and delight of the week, however, has been Mr. Hullah's monthly concert, at which Haydn's oratario of the "Passion" was sublimely performed for the first time in England. Of this work I select the following account as the best I find among the critics."

"It was originally a series of instrumental movements, written for performance in the cathedral of Cadiz during Lent. Haydn's own account of it is this: "It is about fifteen years ago since I was applied to by a priest in Cadiz, who requested me to write instrumental music to the seven words of Jesus on the cross. It was then customary every year during Lent to perform an oratorio in the cathedral at Cadiz, the effect of which the following arrangements contributed not a little to highten. The wall, windows and columns of the church were hung with black cloth, and only one large lamp, hanging in the center, lighted the solemn and religious gloom. At noon all the doors were closed, and the music began. After a prelude suited to the occasion, the Bishop ascended the pulpit, pronounced one of the seven words, which was succeeded by reflections upon it. As soon as these were ended, he descended from the pulpit, and fell on his knees before the altar: this pause was filled by music. The bishop ascended and descended again a second, a third time, and so on; and, at every time, the orchestra filled up the interval in the discourse." At a subsequent period, Haydn superadded to the instrumental score of these movements parts for four solo voices and a great chorus, appropriate words having been written for the music—an achievement of the magnitude of which the experienced musician can only form an idea.

"The result is that a series of instrumental movements have been converted into a vocal work, which is by far the noblest specimen of ecclesiastical music that Haydn has produced. It is the most sublime, the most beautiful, and the most pathetic commentary on the last words of our Savior that has emanated from human genius. We have to add, that its execution on this occasion was admirable, the vocal quartett being sustained by Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Whitworth. The chorus was correct and powerful, and the orchestral accompaniments were carefully played, supporting the voices without overpowering them.

"This great work was followed by another novelty; a "Tantum ergo," recently composed by Rossini. The renowned Maestro's genius does not seem brightened by the lazy and luxurious life he is said to have led for many years. It has not a vestige of the ecclesiastical style, but smells entirely of the "foot-lights." It has no originality, being filled with trite phrases from his own operas; its counterpoint is shallow, and its instrumentation is as noisy as an opera of Verdi's. It was not worth Mr. Hullah's while to bring forward a novelty of this description. The remainder of the Concert consisted of the selection from a mass of the young French composer, Gounod, performed at a previous Concert, and already noticed by us; and of Mendelssohn's sacred cantata, 'Lauda Sion.'"

Mr. Henry Russell has presented a "vocal and pictorial entertainment," at the Olympic, of which the papers speak. It is called the *Far West*, and for the bold promise of the singer contained in the last paragraph, you may be interested in the following account, while you are not bound to regard the promise as other than a part of the performance: "The substance of the entertainment was an illustrated account of the Slave Trade, from the point at which the negroes are captured in the interior of Africa, to that at which, apparently reconciled to their fate, they are disporting themselves with dancing and music at a plantation in Carolina. All the intervening scenes, including the horrors of the passage, the chase of the British "preventives," the arrival at the slave port, the auction, and the sugar, cotton, and rice labor at the settlements—the luxury of the planter's mode of living, exemplified by a shining villa situated in the midst of a flourishing garden, being contrasted with the wretchedness and poverty of those upon whose labor their wealth depends, &c.—are introduced, the whole presented through the medium of a moving panorama, sketched with a good deal of rough fidelity, and, though coarsely painted, not without some striking effects of contrast and color. Meanwhile Mr. Russell separates each division of the panorama by a song, an anecdote, a philosophical reflection, or a joke, with interludes on Kirkman's "Amico di Piano," to accompany the scenic illusion. The audience seemed mightily pleased, and applauded the songs and sentiments, none of which were remarkably new, although they were all appropriate and short, with vehement good will; and as Mr. Russell declares his positive intention to carry this entertainment into the very heart of the Slave States, setting consequences at defiance, the anti-Abolitionists may as well take warning, and be on their guard against so novel and formidable an enemy. The theater was crowded."

Even Queens of Song, it seems, cannot renounce their legal spouses without paying for the privilege. We read in the last *London Journals* that by the deed of separation of the celebrated singer Grisi and her husband M. de Melcy, he was to have the property of some iron works at Chitiery: but as the revenue arising from them was uncertain, it was further stipulated that the wife should pay him 10,000f a year as long as she should remain on the stage. For some time past this income has not been paid, and M. de Melcy, on Thursday last, brought an action against his wife for the arrears, amounting to 27,500f. The counsel pleaded that the revolution of February had so injured her in her professional pursuits that she was no longer able to pay so large a sum as 10,000f. a year, and offered, in lieu of the arrears due, to pay a sum of 10,000f. The counsel for M. de Melcy denied the truth of the statement made as to the reduced means of Madame Grisi, and entered into a detail of the sums received by her at different theaters, &c. He mentioned, among other things, that when in Russia she had received very valuable presents in jewels, and in particular a wreath for the head, valued at 30,000 rubles (about 120,000f.) which had been purchased by subscription, the Emperor himself having subscribed 10,000 rubles. He stated also, in reply to the advocate of Madame Grisi, who, after having alluded to the abandonment of the Italian Opera by the aristocracy in consequence of the revolution, had described the attempt of his client to find a compensation in London as unfortunate, that she had not been a loser to the extent pretended. On the contrary, he declared that she had realized large sums, and had received not less than 30,000f. in England for her assistance at the musical festivals. The Court condemned the defendant to pay the whole sum claimed by M. de Melcy.

Mr. LUMLEY, the great opera manager, as our readers remember, undertook the *Opera des Italiens* in Paris, which has been death stricken since the Revolution. A letter by an *habitue* of the Italian Opera at Paris, gives the following account of the results of his French season: "The season is winding up here with tolerable *eclat*. I don't know whether to compare Mr. Lumley's exit to the expiring swan, 'fading in music,' or to the departing dolphin, whose brightest hues are reserved to the last. Nothing could exceed the skill, industry, energy and good faith displayed by the active *empresario* through his first and arduous campaign in Paris. Having obtained the theater only at the last moment, it is astonishing how he succeeded in getting a *troupe* around him so complete and efficient as to go on without a single night's failure. The bad reputation of his predecessors was another obstacle in his way. But Mr. Lumley has come out of the ordeal triumphant; preserving his own credit, and maintaining the English character for probity and successful enterprise. The French are more than satisfied; and if political events do not interfere, we shall see the Italian Opera next year exceed the glory of its palmiest days in Paris. How far Mr. Lumley has been compensated for his heavy expenditure this Winter I cannot say, but he must be gratified at the brilliant assemblages of rank and fashion that have come forward night after night to encourage and reward his zeal and indomitable energy. The French are especially pleased with his quiet and unassuming manners: and the honor is certainly due to the director of her Majesty's Theater of having added another link to the bright chain of good-fellowship that happily binds the two nations together. Z.

CANADA.

Reciprocity—Annexation—Clergy Reserves—Canada Land Company—Land Bill of the last American Congress—Education—Roads, &c.

VIENNA, (Canada West,) Thursday, April 24, 1851.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Although the matter of reciprocal Free Trade between the Provinces and the United States did not succeed last Winter, as was anticipated and wished by the Government and the business men of the Provinces, and that from the want of action on the part of the American Congress, the question still remains a most vital one to the business interests here, and will continue to be agitated until the object is in some manner effected; to those of us who understand the policy of the American Government to approach as nearly as possible to a system of Free Trade in commercial matters with other nations, (and such we believe is the avowed policy of the majority in Congress,) it is a little surprising that this matter was suffered to perish for want of attention. In the single article of lumber, which is exported from the Provinces in great quantities, the duties now levied by the United States Government increase the price to the consumers in the States to the amount of $1 per thousand. This is the principal article of export in this vicinity, and generally throughout the pine region in the vicinity of water communication. From this town, a village of seven or eight hundred inhabitants, there are, on an average, about ten million feet of lumber exported annually to the Cleveland, Buffalo and Oswego markets.

The manifest advantages to the people of the province which would result from unrestricted trade with the States is so apparent that the failure of the reciprocity measure has materially lessened public sentiment upon the still more important question of Annexation. The people of the provinces have now few grievances of a serious nature from the Mother Country of which to complain. It seems to be the policy of the Home Government to allow us to manage our own matters in a manner to suit ourselves. Hence a bill passed by the Provincial Parliament granting payment for loss of property to those who took up arms against the Government in '38, received the royal assent, notwithstanding the deadly hostility of the loyal inhabitants to the measure. This has soothed the exasperated feelings of the radicals and quieted them for a season, although it has almost turned to rebels the hitherto staunch loyalists in the province. There is nothing now to excite the public mind sufficiently to effect a violent separation from the Home Government. But could the question be put up to the people of peaceable separation from England with Independence or Annexation to the United States, nine tenths of them would be in its favor. The reason of this can be given in a few words. We see ourselves standing in the shadow while you are in the broad sunshine; we have noble harbors unimproved, splendid forests of timber standing in native majesty, beautiful cascades wasting their music on the vacant air, a country boundless in extent and resources. We have everything that you have. What are *we* and what are *you*? We are anxious to hear the whistle of the Locomotive and the click of the electric Telegraph. What can a lady four thousand miles off, born a princess, and educated in the atmosphere of a Court, or her ministry intriguing for place, be expected to know of our wants, and not knowing, to provide for them? Besides we are getting old enough to get out of such leading strings. An impression is fixed indelibly in the minds of the people that with Independence or Annexation a different order of things would take place. Government is *something*, else a man would be as secure in his person and property in Turkey as in Scotland.

The question of the Clergy reserves is exciting much attention. These reserves of land were first set apart for the support of the Established Church of England. A resolution passed at a late session of the Provincial Parliament, requesting permission of the Home Government for the people of the Provinces to divert the proceeds of these lands to other purposes, has been favorably received by the Ministry, (to the great astonishment of almost every one.) They will probably be applied to educational purposes; if sound policy prevail, to the establishment of *Free Schools*. There will be much strife on this question of *established rights* versus *natural rights—privilege* against the *people*. The great bane and curse to this country, and which more than anything else has prevented its settlement, has been the Canada Land Company. This Company was allowed to purchase from the Government at a mere nominal price, (one York shilling—12½ cents per acre,) such tracts of land as they should choose throughout the Province. The consequence has been that the emigrant has been compelled to pay to this Company from four to ten dollars per acre for his farm. In many, and probably in most cases, the emigrant is unable to pay down the full amount. Interest is charged upon the balance, and if not paid when due, compound interest is added. In this way the pioneer, after overcoming the difficulties of a new settlement—after enduring sickness, privation and toil, finds himself at the end of twenty years *homeless*, and more deeply in debt than when he commenced. There are tens of thousands of such instances in this Province. The consequence is that emigrants of intelligence and good sense go by us to the States, while those who remain become, after a life of slavish toil, almost as abject as the serfs of Europe.

The Land Bill before the American Congress last Winter, attracted much attention here.—Had it become a law, and the actual settler received a grant of the Public Lands, with a title from the Government, Canada would have been depopulated of thousands of hardy and industrious people, who would have rushed to the new States and become valuable citizens. If the American Government would take the advice of those who can speak from sad experience, they would prohibit the accumulation of their Public Lands in the hands of individuals or companies, and would donate to every actual settler upon them, a farm sufficient to render him comfortable and independent. The question is a very simple one. Which is best for a country, a forest owned by a Lord, and settled by a few half starved dependants, or a community abounding in population, wealth and pros