FRANCE.

Political and other Matters.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PARIS, Thursday, March 25, 1852.

You have heard by the intervening steamer of the anomaly committed by the President, in decreeing the budget, instead of submitting it to the Legislature. It would be useless to return to the subject at this late day; suffice it to say that the deficit of 54 millions, which is more likely to be increased than diminished before the close of the fiscal year, creates uneasiness, though not alarm. The apparition of the appropriations in the *Moniteur* took the city by surprise, as the rumor that they would be passed by decree, and not by vote, seemed too monstrous for belief. If the budget, such as it appears, tells a true story, it is not as bad as was expected; and to this circumstance it is doubtless due that the innovation in the traditional method of voting the taxes has occasioned no greater outcry.

The rules and regulations by which the deliberations of the three State bodies, the Council, the Senate and the Legislature, are to be guided, have appeared in the *Moniteur*. I find very little worthy of reproduction in this decree. It merely embodies and develops the various provisions upon the same subject in the Constitution. Some few of the conditions by which the Deputies maintain the frail tenure of their existence, are not, however, without interest. The proclamations of the President of the Republic, adjourning or dissolving the Legislative Body, are to be read in public sitting, all other business being superseded, and the members are immediately afterward to disperse. No member can speak without having obtained leave of the President, and then only from his place, the tribune having been removed. If a speaker wander from the question, the President recalls him to it. If a speaker, twice recalled to the question, shall continue to wander from it, the President consults the Assembly upon the propriety of requesting him to sit down, and speak no further upon the same subject. All personalities, and all signs of approbation and disapprobation are interdicted. A member disturbing order may be expelled from the Chamber for a period of five days, and this decision may be posted on all the public buildings in the Department which he represents. (Cannot somebody put Borland on every stump and shanty in Arkansas?) If the Assembly become tumultuous and ungovernable, the President put on his hat, suspends the sitting for an hour, or postpones it to the next day. The reports of the session, to be published in the newspapers, will be such as—and none other than such—shall be drawn up and authorized by the President of the Chamber. No speech shall be published, unless the Chamber authorize it; an unauthorized printing and distribution of a speech shall be punished by a fine of from 200 to 5,000 francs against the printers, and of 50 to 500 against the distributors. But any member may, upon authorization, cause to be printed and distributed, at his own expense, any speech that he may have delivered.

One inevitable result of their system of regulations will be to render the Legislature the best-behaved political body extant, and the Deputies the most bland, easy, amiable gentlemen to be found exercising any political capacity. And, indeed, what else can you expect of individuals who have neither initiative nor responsibility; who have no favorite measures to carry, no hostile policy to defeat; whose course is so chalked out that each one knows the crack he is to walk and the line he is to toe; how can a man lose his temper when everybody is on his side; how can a man fail to preserve an impassive mien when he can neither turn, nor stir, nor swerve, nor budge? When you have a Legislative body that really possesses power, and really enjoys independence, there you may expect, and you rarely fail to find, great indecorum and even positive brutality, as in the Senate of the United States; where you have a Legislative corps belonging body, soul, and vote, to some superior power above which has no power to enforce good or to correct evil, which has no share in the credit of the beneficial measures it may be called upon to pass, and no responsibility in the pernicious counsels it may adopt, there you will find serenity, composure, dignity, decorum, as in the French Legislative Corps. When shall we see an independent body at the same time decent? Answer, Borland, when? And when shall we see a decently dignified dody independent? The French Constitution says that there is no hope under ten years. Let us hope that Borland will have made a satisfactory reply in much less time.

To-day, the eighth day from the second trial to elect a deputy at Lyons, we have heard of the result: 13,000 for the democratic candidate, and 8,000 for the government nominee. The delay has doubtless been caused by the Prefect of the department, who would naturally desire, on finding the vote against the side of law and religion, to inquire of the Government whether he should elect the official candidate in spite of the figures, whether he should give publicity to an uncorrected return of universal suffrage. Had the poll been favorable to the Government, we should have known it five days ago. There has been an unexplained delay of five days in making public the result. You cannot prevent people from making harsh comments upon such peculiar doings; the official papers neither offer excuse for the delay, nor do they vouchsafe any remark whatever upon this defeat of the regular troops by the skirmishers of the enemy.

We are principally interested just now in the approaching inauguration of the Constitution, by the solemn opening of the two branches of the Legislature by the President in person. The first session takes place at the Tuileries; after this the Senate retires to the Chamber of Peers, and the Legislative Body to the Chamber of Deputies. In the gallery encircling the latter Chamber are to be ten tribunes for spectators; one of them is for the "house of the Prince-President," containing thirty places; one for the Senate, one for the Council of State, one for the Ministers, one for the President of the Chamber itself, one for the Vice-Presidents, one for the diplomatic corps, and one for the officers of the army; one for such persons as have obtained tickets, containing sixty places; and one for those who have no tickets, containing twenty. Seats have been placed in the semi-circle surrounding the orators' tribune—lately removed—for the Councilors of State deputed to propose and sustain the discussion of the laws elaborated by the Council.

You will have heard of the acquittal of MM. Thomas and d'Haussonville, French refugees in Brussels, arrested for publishing the *Bulletin Français*, in which Louis Napoleon was rather roughly handled. The charge brought against them was that they abused the hospitality of Belgium and compromised the peace of the country. The Jury had the good sense and the independence to reject the conclusions of the State Attorney, and to order the release of the prisoners. They were loudly cheered on leaving the Court; but a decree of banishment from Belgium was almost immediately served upon them by order of the submissive Leopold. It is said that they intend to continue the publication of their journal in England.

The *Siecle* has published of late several appeals to the President for a general amnesty to the political prisoners, and suggesting the propriety and the policy, too, of inaugurating his Constitution by some striking act of clemency. Whether there is any sequence between the two facts, I cannot say, but the Government is redoubling its severity and its activity in ferreting out subjects for arrest and exile. Three nights ago a descent was made upon a café, known as the *Café du Danemarck*, asserted to be a rendezvous for German demagogues, and to be called by the familiar spirits *Hungarian Hall*. About thirty Germans were arrested. The police then commenced a search among the furnished lodgings of the neighborhood, and arrested thirty more. The next night a foray was made at the Batignolles, one of the suburbs, and some forty gentlemen were nabbed, declared to be emissaries of Mazzini! The authorities of the northern frontiers have been put upon their guard against a certain Goberinger, an emissary and courier of Kossuth. The prisoners condemned to transportation to Algeria will be all embarked this week. The Minister of the Colonies has taken all the necessary precautions to insure a speedy and safe execution of this service. The condemned are to be landed at three different points on the African coast: 1,100 at Algiers, 1,250 at Oran, and 400 at Bona; from these places they all proceed to Lambessa, their destination, some distance in the interior. On the other hand, it seems that the public disgust and indignation at the barbarous decree of transportation to Cayenne have reached the Executive ears. It is now said that the five representatives, sentenced by the President to the soil of Guiana, will be sent to Lambessa instead; that, in fact, none will be sent to Cayenne except felons, and such insurgents of December as shall have been regularly condemned to it by the judicial tribunals and mixed commissions. A steamer has arrived at Havre with a cargo of prisoners, released from Belle-Isle, on condition of their quitting France forever and residing in such foreign countries as shall be designated. Among these are Xavier Durrieu, late editor of the *Revolution*, and poor Lachambaudie, a harmless song-writer, or at most the author of a volume of satirical fables, slightly tinged with republicanism. Belle-Isle witnesses some shocking scenes. A fortnight ago an old man, a political prisoner, was visited by a slight stroke of apoplexy; on recovering slightly, he asked that his son, who was a physician, in the north of France, might be immediately sent for. In somewhat less than a week he received a reply that his son had been banished from the country about the time of his own incarceration. M. Bonaparte, you will remember, is the great champion of property, family and religion.

The trial of Jobard, the bigot and assassin, commenced on Tuesday, before the Court of Assizes, at Lyons. I shall give in my next a detailed report of such developments as shall be made, as I am sure that I cannot find a subject of more interest to your readers than this most curious case; the most curious, medico-legally considered, of any that have been during this century submitted to judicial investigation.

The Academy of Sciences held its annual sitting on Monday, at the Institute, for the distribution of the prizes won during the year. Dr. Rayer, the President for the year 1851, announced the names of the persons to whom academic prizes had been adjudged for important discoveries in the arts and sciences. The prize for astronomy, founded by Lalande, was shared between Mr. Hind, an English astronomer, lately elected member, for his planet Irene, and M. de Gasparis, for his planet Eunomia. The prize for statistics was divided between M. Maumené, for his paper on the waters of the arrondissement of Rheims, and M. de Watteville, for a paper on the Monts-de-Piété. The prize founded by Madame Laplace, in favor of the pupil obtaining the first place at the final examination of the Polytechnic School, was awarded to M. Oppermann. This prize consists in a complete collection of the works of Laplace. His widow, La Marquise de Laplace, now 90 years of age, was present at the ceremony. The prize of experimental physiology was given to M. Claude Bernard, for a paper on a new function of the liver in men and animals. M. Masson and M. Succuet obtained prizes of 2,000fr. each—the first for his preserved vegetables, of which I had occasion to speak last summer, and the second for his disinfection of dissecting theaters. The Montyon prizes for physic and surgery were awarded as follows: 2,500fr. to M. Jules Guerin, for the generalization of sub-cutaneous Tenotomy; 2,000fr. to M. Huguier, for his researches into the diseases of women; 2,000fr. to MM. Briquet and Mignot, authors of a practical treatise on cholera; 2,000fr. to M. Duchenne, of Boulogne, for his electro-physiological researches, applied to pathology and therapeutics; 2,000fr. to M. Lucas, for his physiological and practical treatise on inheriting good or bad health from one's parents; 2,000fr. each to MM. Tabarie and Pravez, for the medical use of compressed air; 2,000fr. to M. Gluge, for his pathological histology; 1,500fr. to M. Gosselin, for his researches into the obliterations of the spermatic channels; 1,500fr. to M. Garriel, for his applications of vulcanised caoutchouc to medicine and surgery; 1,500fr. to M. Serres, for his researches respecting the phosphenes; and 1,000fr. to M. Boinet, for his work on the treatment of abscesses from congestion by injections of iodine. The session terminated after a historic eulogy upon the naturalist Geoffrey St. Hilaire, the friend and rival of Cuvier.

I mentioned some weeks ago that Dr. Emery, who accompanied Napoleon to the Island of Elba, and whose name is mentioned in the will of the Emperor, had been appointed Physician to the Senate. This is an error. It is his brother who has received the appointment, the medical attendant of Napoleon having died six years after his return from Elba.

I read in a Spanish paper that the Queen of Spain, in return for the blessed linen presented by the Pope to her august daughter, intends to send to His Holiness a picture by Murillo and a span of Aranjuez horses.

The annual exposition of paintings and sculpture by living artists opens on the 1st of April. A rule adopted this year by the Committee forbids any one artist to send more than three pictures. It was hoped by this measure to limit considerably the total of the paintings proposed for acceptation. But an effect precisely contrary was produced. Every artist thought himself bound to send three, so that at least one of the three might meet with a favorable reception. The whole number of the works of art submitted to the judgment of the Committee was 4,300, of which 3,500 were paintings. A Draconian severity on the part of the jury has somewhat corrected this superabundance. For several successive days it only consented to entertain ten out of a hundred, and executed just two-thirds of the pictures presented. Only 1,400 have been accepted and will figure in the catalogue of the year. From sundry intimations of indiscreet jurymen, the opinion is general that the exposition is a comparative failure. The great artists are still absent. There is nothing from Ingres, Delaroche, Ary Scheffer or Delacroix. The latter pleads the ceiling in the Salle d'Apollon at the Louvre as his excuse. Nothing from Decamps, Robert, Fleury, or Muller. M. Couture's promised painting, the "Enrolement des Voluntaires," remains unfinished in his studio. Per contra, Horace Vernet sends his "Taking of Rome," in which his wonderful historical fidelity is said to be as remarkable as ever; and M. Gaillait his splendid picture of the "Execution of Counts Egmont and Horn, by order of the Duc d'Albe." This painting has already been exhibited in a gallery at Brussels. Taken as a whole, say those who have seen it and ought to know, the merit of the exposition is merely negative; if there are few good pictures, there are also fewer bad ones than usual, and with this compensation the dilettanti must be for one year content.

A great number of beggars have for some time past occupied a large house in the quarter de la Pépinière, and have formed among themselves a "Fraternal Association" for duping the public. Some went into the streets, and pretended to be laboring under severe infirmities; others hired children and passed them off as their own; others visited respectable people in their own houses; an Englishwoman specially confined her labors to the English and American community; a degraded ecclesiastic victimized the clergy; and some of the band remained at home to manufacture begging letters and petitions, as well as to forge the certificates necessary for thir success. There was a complete wardrobe attached to the establishment, where the rogues costumed themselves anew every morning, to elude suspicion and simulate a vast variety of characters. The money which was collected, amounting to a considerable sum daily, was carried to a common fund, out of which the house was kept. Every evening the whole band dined together in good style, and, it seems, amused themselves in drinking toasts to their dupes. The police yesterday put an end to their operations, by arresting the whole of them just as they were about to sit down to dinner. They were carried off to the Prefecture of Police. I imagine it will be easier to convict them of infraction of the laws than the thirty emissaries of Mazzini, captured at Batignolles.

And now one word to the editors of American newspapers, who, in quoting from the Paris correspondence of *The Tribune*, attribute the citations to Mr. Fry, and thereby do that gentleman great injustice. I understand Mr. Fry to be tenacious of his well-won reputation, and are therefore unwilling that any more of these unconsidered trifles should be foisted upon him. The editors in question could not have noticed that, about a year ago, the initials W. H. F. were dropped, and their place taken, though not filled, by those signed below. This acknowledgment, tardy though it be, is the only reparation in my power to make.

G. B. F.

Books of the Week.

Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life among the Lowly. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. 2 vols. pp. 312, 322. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co.
Lady Felicia. By Henry Cockton. 8vo. pp. 186. Garrett & Co.
May Martin, and other Tales of the Green Mountains. A new Edition. 12mo. pp. 380. Boston: B. B. Mussey & Co.
History of the United States. By Emma Willard. New Edition. 8vo. pp. 523. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Heroines of History. Edited by Mary E. Hewitt. 12mo. pp. 336. Cornish, Lamport & Co.
A Journey Through Tartary, Thibet, and China. By M. Huc. 2 vols. 12mo. (Appleton's Popular Library.) D. Appleton & Co.
A Selection of English Synonyms. 12mo. pp. 179. Boston: James Munroe & Co. New-York: C. S. Francis & Co.
Fancies of a Whimsical Man. By the author of "Musings of an Invalid." 12mo. pp. 281. John S. Taylor.
Adventures of Col. Vanderbomb of Slough Creek, in Pursuit of the Presidency. By J. B. Jones. 12mo. pp. 202. Phila.: A. Hart.
Evenings at Home. By Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld. 12mo. pp. 446. C. S. Francis & Co.
Mark Seaworth. By W. H. G. Kingston. 12mo. pp. 408. The Same.
Hearts Unveiled. By Sarah Emery Saymore. 12mo. pp. 200. D. Appleton & Co.
Wild Shrubs of Alabama. By the Minstrel Maiden of Mobile. 12mo. pp. 165. C. B. Norton.
The Revelation of St. John. Translated from the German of Hengstenberg, by Rev. Patrick Fairbairn. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 534. Robert Carter & Brothers.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Whig Congressional Caucus.

[Special Dispatch to The Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10, 1852.

They would not telegraph for me last night, after 10. The Caucus adjourned at 11 to Tuesday week, without doing anything but discuss the Compromise. About sixty persons were present, as I learn. Mr. MANGUM presided, and CHANDLER of Penn. and DOCKERY of N. C. were Secretaries. BADGER was for adjourning right off, but TRUMAN SMITH was for doing something. HUMPHREY MARSHALL was the first to bring in the Compromise, which he said must be made the great thing in the Whig platform. GENTRY of Tenn., OUTLAW of N. C., WALSH of Md., PARKER of Ind., BROWN of N. Y., CAMPBELL of O., THAD. STEVENS of Penn., and TRUMAN SMITH made speeches, some for and some against bringing this new issue into the Whig creed. All this, let me say, however, is but a keyhole report. It was a secret conclave, all such heathen as representatives of the Whig press being excluded by the door-keeper.

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 10, 1852.

We have received Rio Janeiro papers of the 2d March which contain late accounts from Buenos Ayres. The city had surrendered, and Urquiza had been appointed Governor *pro tem.* of Buenos Ayres.

Dr. Vincent Lopez had made a requisition on Urquiza for means and force to suppress the disorders of the populace.

Among the rigid orders for the occasion was the following: "Any person found plundering shall be executed within a quarter of an hour and upon the spot."

Directly after the embarkation of Rosas, General Mancilla disbanded his troops, who were very disorderly, plundering and sacking houses, &c. In consequence of which, Urquiza ordered a division of infantry against the mob; 200 of whom were killed. Better order was restored.

Montevideo dates are to the 8th of Feb. We learn from them that Rosas would go to England in H. B. M. steamer Conflict. He still, however, remained on board the Centaur.

The dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 15th of February. On the 12th, the new Government was organized, as follows: Interior, Dr. Vintue Alsina; Foreign, D. Luis de Lapend: State, Grastinga; War and Marine, Escalada; Chief of Police, Guerrico.

The 18th of February was appointed for the public entry of the allied forces into the City of Buenos Ayres, and great preparations were making for the occasion.

The Boston Journal of Saturday, publishes the following letter:

RIO JANEIRO, Saturday, February 21, 1852.

Mr. SLEEPER: You have doubtless heard by the way of England in full of Gen. Rosas's disastrous defeat and flight. The old man seems to have lost all his former sagacity and foresight. In fact I am credibly informed that since he has been on board the "Centaur" he has shown decided symptoms of insanity.

Of the manner of his flight I suppose you are also informed. Both he and his fair daughter "Manuelita," were barefooted, and both dressed in sailor's hip pants, checked shirts and roundabouts. In the darkness they escaped by means of an open jolly boat to the steamer.

I have heard it stated on good authority that many of Rosas's troops had been without water twenty-four hours when the action commenced. The Buenos Ayreans seem glad to get rid of him, and before this he has doubtless found a more secure asylum in England than he could ever expect among the people whose confidence and rights he so sadly abused.

By the latest advices we are informed that Gen. Urquiza has had to shoot some three hundred of Rosas's army to prevent their sacking the city of Buenos Ayres.

The Winfield Scott arrived out in the quick passage of *twenty-one days and seventeen hours.* She will finish coaling to-morrow, and is expected to leave here for Valparaiso on the 26th.

The Carnival, of which this is the second day, is celebrated here with much spirit this year. A heavy rain has however set in to-day, which will check their ardor at least for a few hours. Waxballs filled with water are thrown here instead of bouquets and sweetmeats as at Rome. Among the maskers at the balls the strictest and most dignified rules of propriety are followed to the letter. But when you get into the streets among the Blackies, you can scarcely imagine the uproar and confusion. It is here termed the "three days of madness."

I must close in haste. Yours truly, GALEN.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Saturday April 10, 1852.

The harbor of Erie continues blocked up with ice. Cleveland is free, and there is no ice above Conneaut. The steamers which tried to get out from Erie yesterday were obliged to return to their docks, not being able to force their way through.

The ice here is solid, but the wind is changing, and the weather is warm, so that the prospects of an early opening are more encouraging. With the weather of the past few days it would take a fortnight to free us.

From Louisville—Fatal Quarrel—Extensive Robbery of Watches and Jewelry.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 9, 1852.

Mr. W. W. Miller, produce dealer, was killed by his partner, Mr. Phillips, this morning, during an altercation on business affairs. Phillips has been bound over for trial.

Linde's Jewelry establishment was robbed on Tuesday night of $5,000 worth of watches and jewelry.

Markets....*Reported by Telegraph.*

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 9, 1852.

Our COTTON market is dull and declining.

Whig Legislative Caucus--A Card.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, April 9, 1852.

To the Editor of the Alb. Eve. Jour.

Sir: In relation to the Resolution of Mr. UNDERWOOD, adopted at the Caucus of the Whig members of the Legislature, held in the Assembly Chamber in the city of Albany on Wednesday evening, April 7, 1852, recommending General WINFIELD SCOTT to the Whig National Convention as their first choice to the Presidency, subject to the decision of such Convention, *The Register* of this morning says:—"We deny that there were more than thirty votes given in the affirmative, and we do not believe that a single absent member has authorized such declaration of concurrence."

As Secretary of that Caucus, I wish to say that I called the roll on that occasion; that there were present and answered to their names at that time and place, eight members of the Senate and fifty-five members of the Assembly—total 63; that *seven* members of the Senate and *forty-three* members of the Assembly voted in the affirmative on said resolution, the original lists of which I have in my possession. I have, since said Convention, seen, personally, eight members of the Assembly, who have authorized me to say they concur in sentiment with said resolution; and I understand from reliable sources, that two other members of Assembly also concur in said resolution, whom I have been unable to see.

In haste, truly yours, H. P. HEDGES.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE CO.

	1852. GOVERNOR.				1851.		
Towns.	*Harris,* W.	*Allen,* Opp.	*Sc.*	*Chapin,* W.	*Allen.*	*Scat.*	
Providence	2352	2354	....	1401	1273	23	
Nor. Providence.	272	480	....	224	429	14	
Cumberland	186	468	....	123	387	12	
Scituate	279	386	....	304	367		
Foster	181	165	....	142	170	3	
Smithfield	415	682	3....	257	630	24	
Gloucester	83	377	....	48	356	12	
Burrillville	154	318	....	143	287	11	
Cranston	214	336	....	257	321	2	
Johnston	123	235	....	71	217		
Total	4259	5801	3....	2970	4427	101	
NEWPORT CO.							
Newport	679	473	3....	510	304	7	
Middletown	124	21	....	95	15	1	
Portsmouth	182	93	....	124	35		
Tiverton	291	225	....	188	145	2	
Little Compton	98	70	....	89	30		
Jamestown	29	39	....	19	28	6	
New-Shoreham	89	145	....	89	126		
Total	1492	1066	3....	1114	683	16	
WASHINGTON CO.							
North Kingstown.	262	248	....	201	196	4	
South Kingstown.	357	287	....	212	308	1	
Exeter	115	129	....	111	123		
Richmond		m. 20	....	91	137		
Hopkinton	179	104	....	121	118	18	
Westerly	224	112	....	137	101	32	
Charlestown	57	113	....	39	80		
Total	1194	1013	....	912	1063	55	
KENT CO.							
Warwick	522	342	....	337	204	2	
Coventry	274	187	....	203	126	23	
East Greenwich	120	151	1....	127	106	1	
West Greenwich.	41	140	....	16	127		
Total	957	820	1....	683	563	26	
BRISTOL CO.							
Bristol	347	229	....	183	165	2	
Warren	275	67	....	151	38		
Barrington	78	29	....	58	19		
Total	700	325	....	392	222	2	

RECAPITULATION.

	GOVERNOR, 1852.			PRESIDENT, 1848.		
Counties.	*Whig.*	*Opp.*	*Scat.*	*Taylor.*	*Cass.*	*V. B*
Providence	4259	5801	3....	3542	2515	398
Newport	1492	1066	3....	1207	232	113
Washington	1194	1013	....	750	450	149
Kent	957	820	1....	620	318	52
Bristol	700	325	....	590	131	18
Total	8602	9025	7....	6779	3646	730

THE EXPLOSION OF THE REDSTONE.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* gives the following particulars relative to the explosion of the Redstone, on the 3d inst.:

Three boilers exploded at the same instant. All the upper work of the boat forward of the ladies' cabin was blown to atoms—the hull swung round with the current and immediately sunk at the bow, in 20 feet water, while the stern rested on the bottom near the shore. There were on board at the time about sixty-five passengers, of whom it is thought thirty-five must have been killed.

Among the killed are Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Goble, editor of the *Lawrenceburg Press*, and Mr. Myers, foreman in the same office. The first and second engineers and all the firemen were killed instantly.

Mr. Soper, the first clerk, was standing near the office, and says the first intimation of the danger he had was being lifted up full 100 feet and falling into the river, and swam ashore; a moment after he heard a cry of distress in the river a few feet distant; he swam out and rescued a drowning person. This was the Captain, (Pate,) who had one of his legs broken. The second clerk was accidentally left at Madison. The pilots were badly injured. Capt. Wright brought Mr. Langley, one of them, up to Aurora; he had both of his legs broken. The other could not be moved, and it is probable that he will not recover.

The awful force of the explosion can be conceived from the fact that a large piece of one of the boilers was blown *half a mile*, lacking 5 or 6 yards, from the wreck! Eleven bodies were blown into a cornfield at some distance from the water. Among them, those of the first and third engineers.

The people of Carrolton and the vicinity hurried to the scene, and 25 dead and wounded bodies were immediately borne to a small farm-house on top of the hill which rises back from the river, and which was converted into a hospital. The inmates of this house gave up their rooms, bedding, and everything in their possession, to the suffering. The scene here beggars all description. The mangled and ghastly corpses by the side of the wounded and dying, with inadequate medical aid and means for the care of the latter—the floors of the rooms covered deep with blood; this, and the view of the scattered wreck and the awe-stricken multitude on the shore below, made up a scene of horror before which the intensest paintings of Sue and Dickens pale and grow dim.

The river for some distance below Carrolton was strewn with the fragments of the boat, furniture and clothing. Small pieces of bedding and clothing were found at the distance of very nearly half a mile back from the river, while the trees along the shore were littered with the fragments of the same and of the wreck!

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 5th gives the following list of killed and wounded, which it presumes is nearly correct:

KILLED—Lewis Berry, Brownville, Pa., First Engineer; Joseph W. Berry, Brownville, Pa.; ——— David, Second Engineer; E. P. Durbin, Lawrenceburgh; M. Smith, Petersburgh; Rev. Henry A. Scott, Scott's Landing; five cabin boys, names not known, and one or two others about the boat.

BADLY WOUNDED—Thomas W. Pate, Captain; Sidney Longly, Pilot; Charles M. Jackson, Pilot; Samuel Fritz, first cook; Geo. Breck, pastry cook; Henry Bozei, six firemen and four deck hands.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—Geo. Collard, mate; John Wilson, carpenter, and three or four other hands, names not known.

UNHURT—Geo. Stirgel, steward, Thomas Bates, barkeeper; O. M. Soper, first cook.

NOT FOUND—James E. Cable, Mr. Chrisman, Lawrenceburgh; Wilson Langheny, and four or five others, or more, names unknown.

☞ OGDENSBURGH, St. Lawrence Co., elected a full Maine Law Charter Ticket last Tuesday.

GENEVA, Ontario Co., the other sort.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Joseph Parsons, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, in the place of D. McCallum, deceased.

William Thompson, to be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

CITY ITEMS.

CASE OF WM. C. BARNEY.—We have before us a proof-sheet of certain affidavits made by Mr. Barney, Robert Ludlow, John Mowatt, and W. F. Leonard, in regard to the alleged frauds on California emigrants by E. H. Pride & Co. The main allegations in these affidavits are that neither Barney nor Pride represented themselves as either agents or owners of the Monumental City; that Barney sent Pride to Panama to secure tickets for passage on said steamer from Panama to San Francisco; that purchasers of tickets here were well aware that they could not get tickets for the other side except of Pride at Panama; that the Monumental City broke down and could not fulfill her time; in short, Barney denies all the allegations of fraud, and charges that the whole thing is a conspiracy to extort money. Mr. Ludlow, who was a clerk in Barney's office, swears that he was present at nearly all sales of tickets or certificates, and never heard Barney represent himself or partner as being agent or owners of the Monumental City; that Barney never, in his hearing, sold any bona fide tickets for the Monumental City, but only certificates to be exchanged for tickets by Pride at Panama; that Barney always said that Zachrisson & Co. were the only authorized agents for said steamer. Messrs. Mowatt & Leonard make statements similar to to that of Ludlow.

CASE OF HORACE PRESTON.—The U. S. Deputy Marshal, and his officers, conveyed Preston to Baltimore, where he was immediately seized, we understand, by Policeman Martin, of the Sixth Ward of this City, and another New York policeman, who were in Baltimore with a view, probably, to the quid pro quo. It is said that the share of Martin will be about $50, and it is further said that he shares, besides others, with the Captain of the Sixth Ward Police. We understand the the gentleman who says he owns Preston, has stated that he wants $1,500 for him—$1,100 for the man himself, and $400 for what he has paid to somebody, and for expenses, to get him. So it would seem that Martin, instead of doing the duty for which he gets pay from the people of this City, was waiting in Baltimore to get his clutches once more upon the "chattel" so as to secure his thirty pieces of silver. He was unduly zealous of the glory of the transaction; a glory which we fancy few honest men would desire to share with him.

☞ The Clay Festival Association celebrate the birthday of the aged Statesman this evening, April 12, by their regular banquet at the Apollo Saloon. We expect to see the Hall much more crowded than usual on that occasion, not only because it is possible that this will be the last of these Festivals during Mr. Clay's lifetime, but because he already enjoys something of the impartial justice of posterity, and, to a great extent, no longer suffers from partisan distrust and opposition. His life and fame are recognized as belonging, not to a party, but to the country, and men of all shades of opinion rejoice to do him honor.

We understand that ex-Governor JONES and Hon. PRESLEY EWING, of Tennessee, will be among the speakers of the evening.

TEMPERANCE.—An adjourned meeting of the Ladies of the Sixteenth Ward will be held at the house of Mrs. Isaac Hall, No. 236 Eighth-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting a Ladies' Temperance Alliance, auxiliary to the Sixteenth Ward Temperance Alliance. All the ladies of the Sixteenth Ward, who are favorable to the Temperance cause, should be in attendance, to engage in this glorious work. This will be a meeting of ladies only.

AN UNFORTUATE ELOPEMENT.—Sometime since a gentleman, apparently, accompanied by a handsome young lady, came to this City, from New-Jersey, and put up at the New-Haven Hotel as "Mr. Stewart and lady." After dinner they went out, and were not seen again until evening. No particular notice was taken of them until two or three days after their arrival, when the husband seemed to neglect his wife almost entirely, spending his time in the bar-room or elsewhere, and allowing her to go to the table alone. One evening a gentleman called at the house and inquired for the lady. Shortly afterward she made her appearance, and upon entering the parlor confronted her brother, a Mr. Campbell, residing in this City. The interview between them was very brief. He desired to know if she was married to the man who was with her. She informed him that she was, and produced the certificate, dated the day of their arrival, after which he left the house. It appears that the parties were from the town of Whippany, Morris Co., New-Jersey; the young lady being the daughter of Daniel T. Campbell, a worthy citizen of that place; and her husband, John Stewart, a tailor by trade, who had only been there a short time. Stewart had succeeded in winning the affections of Miss Campbell, but meeting with opposition from her father, who forbade him coming to the house, he persuaded her to leave home, and to come with him to New-York, where they were married. About a week after their arrival in the City Stewart told his wife that he was going to see her father for the purpose of reconciling him. In the afternoon he left; but not returning the next day as appointed, it was discovered that he had left for parts unknown. In a day or two afterward she returned home and was received by her father. A short time since Stewart made his appearance, but finding all his schemes frustrated, he designed taking the lives of his wife's parents. Accordingly, on Monday last, he armed himself with a pair of double-pointed tailor's shears, and entering the house at night, proceeded to the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. C., and asked them if they had anything against him. They replied "No," when he shook hands with them and told them they were a d——d good-looking couple, but had got to die; when he drew forth his weapon. Mr. and Mrs. C. being alarmed, sprang from the bed, when just at this moment the wife of Stewart came in and snatched the shears from him, when he escaped. A warrant was immediately issued for his arrest, but he has not since been heard from.

SIXTH-AV. RAILROAD.—The track in the streets below the junction of Varick and Canal are to be use jointly by the Sixth and Eighth-av. roads, and to be kept in repair by the two Companies. Assistant Aldermen Bouton and Barker, members of the Committee, stated that much care had been taken in selecting the route, and that the arrangement as to the mutual use of the lower portion of the track was fully concurred in by both Companies.

OLD TIME DISTANCED.—Direct communication was had on Friday evening between the New-Orleans Telegraph Office and the office of the New-Orleans line in Hanover-st., the whole extent of near 3,000 miles of wire having been successfully worked in a single circuit. Dispatches were sent from New-York to New-Orleans and answers received *sixty minutes* ahead of time.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The 11 o'clock train from Albany on Friday morning, when coming to the Dépôt at Poughkeepsie, ran against and over a man who was, from some unaccountable cause, upon the track, breaking his head in a dreadful manner, besides crushing his legs.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN CASE.—Some of the gentlemen belonging to the southern branch of the Church have arrived in the City with a view to the reference ordered in the decree of the Court. The reference will proceed forthwith.

EXHIBITION.—The very excellent School of the Mechanics' Institute, in Chambers-st., will give their annual exhibition at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday night.

WORLD'S FAIR STOCK.—Twenty thousand dollars are said to have been already subscribed to the stock of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in Reservoir-square. The capital of the association is fixed at $300,000 by the act of incorporation, with liberty to increase the amount to $300,000.

FIRES.—On Saturday morning about 5 o'clock a fire broke out in the roof of the house corner of First-av. and Houston-st., occupied by Dr. White, the City Inspector. The firemen were early on the ground, and soon succeeded in subduing the flames. Damage about $200. The fire is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of a tinman who was engaged on Friday evening repairing the gutter.

Shortly afterward, a fire broke out in the hold of the schooner Samuel T. Lord, Capt. Smith, lying between Piers 13 and 14 East River. The fire was soon extinguished; considerable damage was done to the cargo by water.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—*Verdict of the Jury.*—The Inquisition relative to the cause of the death of Wm. Spence, and the investigation in relation to the occasion of the collision on the Harlem Railroad, which took place on the 17th ult., was brought to a close on Thursday night, the Jury having been engaged upward of nine hours in endeavoring to agree upon a verdict. The following is a copy of their verdict.

We find, *First:* That the deceased came to his death in consequence of bodily injuries, received on the occasion of the collision between the train of which he was fireman, on its way to the City of New-York, from Dover Plains, on the afternoon of March 17, 1852, and another train of the same Company (namely, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.) then proceeding from the City of New-York to Croton Falls, the latter train being then under the direction and control of Aaron Jennings, the Conductor thereof, or as the cause of said death stands expressed in the testimony of Dr. Alex. B. Mott, the medical attendant of deceased, it was caused by the shock of the nervous system, consequent upon the said bodily injuries.

Secondly: We find the said collision had for its immediate cause the fact, that the up train, under the control of the said Jennings, did start from the stopping place, or start on at Williams's Bridge before its proper time, as shown by the time table with which said Jennings was provided for his government, which untimely starting did take place in violation of two distinct regulations, printed upon the back of said time table, each being in its terms most positive and peremptory, and leaving nothing whatever to the discretion or judgment of the conductor, but requiring absolute obedience and conformity on his part—the one of which is a general regulation applicable to all stations—the other, a regulation made with special and exclusive reference to the station at Williams's Bridge, the very station from which the said untimely starting did take place. The said two regulations, together with another, also applicable to the case, being regulations Nos. 2, 4 and 23, are as follows:

2d. All trains will wait at the station where they are to pass another train, thirty minutes after the regular time, if the train should not arrive before; will then proceed cautiously around all curves.

4th. No train will leave the double track at Williams's Bridge without waiting thirty minutes from the time they are due there, unless the trains should have arrived that should have been passed south of Williams's Bridge.

23d. In all cases, where there is room to doubt, take the safe side.

Thirdly: That said violation of the peremptory regulations aforesaid was committed by said Jennings at an hour (approaching nightfall) and under circumstances (a most violent snow storm) which rendered it difficult to make time and to discern objects, and did consequently make manifest the necessity of an