

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, Dec. 31, 1860. Arrest of a Member of the National Assembly for Debt—The Policemen Alarms—New Donation Bill for the President—Politics—Algeria—Society—Hesse Cassel, &c., &c.

An incident, which has had no example in the proceedings of the National Assemblies of France, or, I may say, of any country, took place on Saturday last, at the Chamber. The facts are as follows—M. Mauguin, a representative of the people, was arrested in the morning and imprisoned at Cluchy, on execution of a warrant rendered against him, by a judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce.

The affair of Allais, the policeman, has been concluded: he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs. The Commissioner of Police to the Assembly, who, according to all probabilities, was to be dismissed by his chief, has been maintained in his capacity, and the affair of the wishes of M. Carlier, Minister of the Interior, was given by the Assembly upon the face of M. Baroche, our Minister of the Interior. It was first thought that he would press the issue, and consider it as personal.

The Democratic socialist party is now separating. Dime discord has taken possession of their camp. The question is, to know if the party ought to be united, or never, as the chest of the Elysee is empty.

The most important event is that of the return of the Elector to the capital of Casel. He reviewed all the troops, and was received with much enthusiasm by the Austrian and Bavarian troops.

The Great Industrial Exhibition of 1861. (From the London Times, Jan. 1.)

This great work, wherein the choicest industrial products of the world will shortly be most becomingly exhibited, has now been so far advanced towards completion that it may almost be regarded as ready for the reception of the public. The original contract, to have been handed over yesterday to the commissioners, the last day of the year having been appropriately fixed upon for that purpose.

bits intervening between them, it was necessary to be completely fitted up with the necessary shelves. A second floor, Thursday, the 20th of February, so that nothing remains to be done, but simply to bring in the goods and deposit them in their proper places and receptacles, will thereby acquire a title to have requests for extension of time made to the Secretary of the order of the executive committee, and such requests for extension of time will then be duly considered and dealt with on their merits.

Visit of the American President to the World's Fair. (From the London News, Dec. 2.)

The following letter from the President of the United States precludes, we regret to say, at least for the present, the hope that London will, during the month of January, be visited by the President of the executive head of the great Republic. Mr. Stoll, the gentleman to whom the letter is addressed, is an American, who has been for upwards of twenty years resident in this country, during which time he has been engaged in one of the largest and most respectable commission houses in Manchester, engaged in the American trade.

Washington, December 1, 1860. My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., in relation to the World's Fair in London, in May next, and assuring me that I should receive a cordial welcome from my countrymen in England, and that they would be glad to see you.

The Gold and Silver Disturbances in the World.—The Effect of California Gold. (From the London Times, Dec. 30.)

The returns of the importation of specie and bullion into the port of Southampton, for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1860, are as follows:—The preceding six months, ending the 30th of June last, exhibit a falling off, when contrasted with the corresponding period of the year 1859, in the amount of gold and silver brought to the port of Southampton, by the Royal (West India) Mail Company's agents, during the past half year, amounting to £1,252,273.

While the total returns of receipts of the precious metals from Spanish America, California, and the West Indies, shows so trivial an improvement compared with the previous expectations, the list of receipts of bullion from all other parts of the world, including Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Portugal, &c., shows a great falling off when compared with the year 1859, thus proving that in most of those quarters the balance of trade is against this country, and that specie is now being drawn to the amount of £2,000,000 per annum.

YORK OF BILL OF ENTRY FOR FOREIGN GOODS. The Commissioners of the Customs have approved of the following new form of bill of entry, to be used for goods imported from abroad, and intended for the retail sale of the whole or a portion of all nations, and have ordered the same to be adopted and used for that purpose accordingly.

Production of Gold and Silver. (From the London Economist, Dec. 27.)

The comparative production of the precious metals at different periods since the beginning of the present century, is as follows:—The total amount of gold and silver produced in 1849, was £3,142,273, in 1858, prior to the discovery of California, £1,027,237, (the whole increase having arisen in Russia); and in 1859, £2,810,000, which being added to the £2,000,000 contributed from the entire new source—California, but that inquiry also showed that the relative quantities of gold and silver produced at those different periods had greatly changed.

Production of Gold and Silver. (From the London Economist, Dec. 27.)

The Bank of England, though bound to pay all her liabilities in gold, is yet authorized by the Act of 1845 to receive deposits of bullion, in the proportion of one-fourth of the amount of gold bullion and coin held at any particular time; and in practice, until lately, the Bank of England has always received deposits of bullion to the amount of £2,727,000.

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production of which was giving a recent number, of the effect of the same exchange on the bill of exchange on England held by continental bankers.

But, however much apprehension and speculation may have contributed to the present state of the exchange, and to the relative price of the metals, we think no doubt that, if the production of gold continued at the same rate, and in the same proportion to each other as in 1850, that a considerable permanent change must take place—in the present relative value of the two metals; and, in the value of the precious metals together, in relation to other commodities. The probability and the consequences of such results we will consider separately.

Another Reported Miracle. (From Galignani's Messenger, Dec. 30.)

It has already been stated, on the authority of Mr. Lyon's paper, that an alleged miracle recently took place in the church of St. Saturnin, canon and archbishop of Arles, in the month of August last, consisting in the flowing of blood from a picture representing the descent of Jesus Christ from the cross. The 'Ponson' publishes a letter, dated the 25th of the month, from the Sub-Precept of Arles, on the subject, in which he makes the following extraordinary statements:—

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