

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Latest from Washington. COLONIZATION MOVEMENTS—THE AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS—THE THREE CENT POSTAGE BILL—FUNERAL OF COL. GALT—HENRY LONG FOR SALE, &c.

THIRD-YEAR CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION. House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1851.

Mr. BAYLY'S motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the deficiency bill, was rejected.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Senate. ALBANY, January 18, 1851. PETITIONS.

For the abolition of the militia laws; for par redemption in New York of country bank notes.

By Mr. COLBURN—To increase the capital stock of the Utica Glass Mills and the Utica Steam Woolen Mills.

To restrict and regulate the power of municipal corporations in cities, in borrowing money, contracting debt, and localizing their credit.

A resolution was introduced instructing the representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a bill granting public lands to actual settlers, not exceeding 150 acres—also charges not to exceed four dollars—no more than 120 acres. It was discussed by Senator COLBURN, and laid on the table.

Mr. CARROLL discussed the Governor's message, after which the Senate adjourned.

Assembly. ALBANY, January 18, 1851. PETITIONS.

Of John Underwood, claiming his seat as member of Assembly from Yates, to reduce the fare on railroads to twenty cents per mile, for recharter of Solon Canal company, of New York.

The select committee reported on the memorial of the Mayor of New York, asking an amendment of their charter. The same committee reported favorably on the memorial of the New York Common Council, asking the passage of a law authorizing the Supervisors to raise money by loan.

The general tax bill was referred. The bill incorporating the New York Savings Bank and the Central City Savings Bank were reported favorably.

Gov. Quitman and the Cuba Invasion, &c. CINCINNATI, Jan. 18, 1851.

It is believed that Judge Johnson, of Mississippi, will decide that Gov. Quitman must appear at New Orleans, to answer the charge of being concerned in the Cuba Invasion.

The Arkansas Legislature adjourned sine die on the 17th inst. The Governor has arrived at New Orleans from Florida.

The sugar house of A. R. Arganum, at Bayou Sara, La., has been destroyed by fire, together with 800 bags of sugar.

Senator for Ohio. COLUMBUS, January 18, 1851.

The white have nominated Hiram Driessel, of Stark county, as United States Senator. The House passed a resolution unanimously, to go into the election of Senator on Thursday next.

Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 18, 1851.

The bark Ocean Wave, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived this morning. The missionary ship Washington Alston, from Boston, called from Cape Town Nov. 12, for India. The Kaffirs remained quiet; but during the year about 200 lives had been lost by intestine quarrels between the different native tribes.

The Penny-Venue Legislature, &c. HANCOCK, Jan. 18, 1851.

A bill was introduced in the House to reduce the capital of the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, also a bill to remedy certain defects in the charter of the Washington Bank. The House ordered the bill to the committee of the whole.

Abolition Meeting in Boston—Diagrams of Proceedings.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1851. Mr. Wm. L. Chapin, who has been called out of prison for having been caught in the act of abducting slaves from their masters, was received last evening at Tremont Temple, by an audience of about 700, one-third of whom were colored people. He related his story, and a subscription was raised toward making up the \$25,000 for which he is held.

Virginia and Vermont, &c. BALTIMORE, January 18, 1851.

The Senate of Virginia has passed, unanimously, the House resolution returning the Vermont resolutions. No small show of Wilmington has been received to-night.

Sentence of death. ALBURN, January 18, 1851.

John Iahan jr., who was convicted yesterday, of the murder of Nathan Adler, was this morning sentenced to be hung on Friday, 14th March, between 10 and 12 A. M.

Murderer Reprieved—Slave Convicted of Manslaughter. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18, 1851.

Keats, who murdered his wife, in this city, and had been sentenced to be hung, has been pardoned by the Governor, on condition that he will leave the United States.

Destructive Fire at Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, January 18, 1851.

A fire broke out this morning, at three o'clock, in a fire chandlery, corner of Ellis and East Water streets. The thermometer, at the time, was two degrees below zero, and there was a strong wind. The fire company was unable to subdue the flames, in consequence of the hose freezing. The square was occupied by lumber yards and small buildings, which were all burned.

Fire in Orrego. ORREGO, January 18, 1851.

About 4 o'clock this morning, a long wooden block, corner of First and Bridge streets, known as Terrell Block, was destroyed by fire. The upper part was occupied by seven poor families, and the lower by grocery and liquor stores. The building was covered by insurance, and owned by Mr. Bennett. The loss is about five thousand dollars.

The Explosion of the Anglo-Norman. NEW ORLEANS, January 18, 1851.

Nathan Jarvis, a member of the General Convention, who was wounded by the explosion of the steamer Anglo Norman, has just died. He was a native of Massachusetts.

Western Navigation. LOUISVILLE, January 17, 1851.

The steamer Memphis had to lighten to enter the canal. The Schofield got through the canal. The French and North River had to be lighted. The steamer Princeton sunk in Red River, by coming in collision with the Adams. Her machinery and cabin fixtures were saved.

Count of Appeals. ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1851.

No. 23 concluded, 36 argued, 42 argued, 45 argued, 46 argued, 47 argued, 48 argued, 49 argued, 50 argued, 51 argued, 52 argued, 53 argued, 54 argued, 55 argued, 56 argued, 57 argued, 58 argued, 59 argued, 60 argued, 61 argued, 62 argued, 63 argued, 64 argued, 65 argued, 66 argued, 67 argued, 68 argued, 69 argued, 70 argued, 71 argued, 72 argued, 73 argued, 74 argued, 75 argued, 76 argued, 77 argued, 78 argued, 79 argued, 80 argued, 81 argued, 82 argued, 83 argued, 84 argued, 85 argued, 86 argued, 87 argued, 88 argued, 89 argued, 90 argued, 91 argued, 92 argued, 93 argued, 94 argued, 95 argued, 96 argued, 97 argued, 98 argued, 99 argued, 100 argued.

Meteorological Observations. BY ROBERT S. LEE, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

Buffalo, Jan. 18—9 A. M. Fine, clear, cold, and pleasant morning. Wind still blowing strong from the northwest. The thermometer stands at 11 above zero; the barometer at 30.50, and rising.

3 P. M.—The weather is clear and cold, wind northwest; thermometer 10 above zero, and falling; barometer at 29.90.

5 P. M.—A splendid morning, the sun shining brightly. A strong breeze west wind. Last night was the coldest of the season; the thermometer, at 11 o'clock P. M., stood at 10 above zero, and fell to 8 below zero.

8 P. M.—It has been a fine, clear, sunny day, with a piercing west wind blowing; thermometer stands 8 above zero, and falling; has not been above zero to-day.

10 P. M.—The weather is clear and very cold, with high wind from the west.

12 P. M.—Beautiful, clear morning, and very cold. The thermometer stands at 14 above zero.

3 P. M.—The weather was clear and very pleasant, all day, but exceedingly cold, with a heavy west wind; the thermometer stands at 14 above zero.

5 P. M.—The weather is clear and cold, with a heavy west wind; the thermometer stands at 11 above zero.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Jan. 2, 1851. Another Political Crisis at Hand—Political Omens—Treasury Bonds—Danger to Switzerland—The German Question—Bavaria, &c., &c.

I am sorry to be obliged to state that we are once more near a constitutional crisis. The good understanding and friendly intercourse which seemed to have been sealed between the two powers of the government, are broken. The Legislative Assembly, which, on Monday last, adjourned till to-day, is on the edge of a storm, which may open at any moment. The year 1851 has come amidst apprehensions and fears, which recall to mind that this is the fourth year of our era of experiments.

It is, I think, good for my readers to give a short aperçu of the causes of the actual dissatisfaction. They will recollect that, at the dinner given by M. Dupin to Louis Napoleon, a certain speech was considered as a lesson to the President, who, despite the hint, gave the toast, "to the union and concord of all the public powers of France." M. Carlier was the only person connected with the Presidency who had been omitted in the invitations of the Speaker of the House.

After all, this would have been nothing, but the unexpected attack of M. Paul Duprat, relative to the lottery of the gold bars, and his success over M. Baroche, and the decision of the committee in the affair of the Commissary of Police, all poisoned the first wound; and so we stand on the eve of a struggle.

The decision of the Assembly in the affair of Mr. Mangin has also contributed much to the difficulty of the position, for there is no precedent, under any government, that a sentence of a court had ever been annulled by those who are the law makers of the country.

This is a political position, and though M. You have already sent in resignation, and thus cleared a little the horizon of the political sky, I have nevertheless to deplore all these events, which have caused so much agitation, and will, perhaps, be the cause of much more.

The reception of Louis Napoleon showed yesterday some stiffness, which, with reason, may be attributed to the above causes. It is said that M. Dupin, having been introduced into the presence of the President, told him that he had come there to present his "sincere sentiments of devotion, as well as those of the bureau of the Legislative Assembly, to the chief of the State."

To these words Louis Napoleon answered that "he would be happy to receive them, but he was persuaded that they were sincere, since M. Dupin said so, and that he had only to hear it to believe it." The conversation, I have been told, continued in this tone for some time, and both parties were highly pleased with the result.

Another incident of some interest occurred also during the official reception of the Count of Appell, presided over by M. de Polignac; Louis Napoleon, in the presence of the members of the Assembly, cunningly mentioned that there were still many judges in Berlin, and "that justice in France was more powerful than a despotic power."

All these *apergus* are but only opinions, and the only ones which are generally admitted. It is unnecessary to see how political parties are on the *quatre* to destroy the present peace, which we have enjoyed for the last three months. Let us hope that all these fears will be swept away as a cloud.

The loan of Treasury Bonds, amounting to 2,000,000 francs, at 5 per cent and 3 per cent, took place, on Tuesday last, and it was taken by Mr. Lecomte, of the General Bank, agent of the Government of France. The loan is advertised at a premium of 56.60, and the announcement has had a bad effect at the Bourse. It is said, in commercial circles, that though the guarantee offered by the Government is good, it is not sufficient to induce the public to purchase the bonds.

The question of the re-organization of the Principality of Neuchâtel into its dominions. This has been the cause of a long debate in the Council of State of Switzerland, and it has excited much sensation among the members of the Helvetic Republic.

Private correspondence received from Dresden, announces that all the fears which have been entertained relative to a distant action between Austria and Prussia have been thrown aside. Everything seems to be as before the time of Schwartzberg and M. de Mantuffel have taken definite arrangements, and that they will follow the same road.

The Prussian government has been invited by Austria and Prussia to send a plenipotentiary to Dresden; and, in the mean time, M. de Klenowitz has reported to the Emperor, that he has been invited by the Prince of Schwartzberg to join out for having the army reduced, and to consent to a submission—adding that this would be the only condition by which the rights of Holstein would be protected, if he were to be admitted.

A new prolongation of the House is spoken of at Berlin.

Interest Paris Fashion for January. OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 2, 1851. The New Fashion—Dress of Madame Caron—Ball Dresses—Flowers—Special Dresses—Mantles—Royal Dresses—Gentlemen's Coats, &c.

The winter season has a noble inauguration by the two last balls at the Hotel de Ville, and the Opera House, and it may be said, with much reason, that there have been exhibited the most refined objects of the season. The new dresses are of taste and elegance. The fashions, instead of being stationary, and following the same style, are this year as numerous as the feet of the pavement of our boulevards. The dresses for parties are adorned in a thousand styles. The colors are much brighter, even those of blue, which formerly were placed nearly all on the dresses. The ball dresses of tulle are trimmed with bands of ribbon, and bunches of flowers. A kind of dress and a form is called *à la Watson*, being an assemblage of volumes made with ribbons and gauze, most beautiful in effect. Some of these dresses were worn the other night, at the ball at the Hotel de Ville, by Madame Caron. It consisted of a succession of bands of blue satin ribbon, adorned with roses, and twisted with a ribbon of whose green tints, these colors, lightly twisted on the edges, were worn on a stiff muslin, and formed the most beautiful toilet. The bodice was much exposed, and glided like a bird's wing.

The *taille* is also generally made large, and their large size makes the dresses of short duration for they are more easily torn when they are tighter to the body. This new fashion, which is called *pro-frou*, will be much in vogue this winter.

The style of Louis XV is generally adopted for the dresses with low necks. The bodice is composed of the dresses with silk or ribbons, or of trimming of lace and bunches of ribbons and flowers. The style of the dresses is made in a new way, and is called *à la Watson*, being an assemblage of volumes made with ribbons and gauze, most beautiful in effect.

Flowers are employed in profusion this year. The bouquets for the bodice, are made with long branches, falling to the waist. Several are placed on the side, in order that their lower branches may fall on the skirt and join the trimming of the *jupe*. The garlands are very large, and they are generally trimmed with ribbons and flowers.

The *coiffures* are made with ribbons trimmed with gold or silver—gold lace; diadems made with gold pieces of Turkish coins, tied together by a chain of the same metal. There are also a great number of diadems, all trimmed with gold and silver, and which are placed by the hair dresser in the middle of the *chignon*, upon a wreath of flowers.

Of the prettier dresses I saw at the ball of the Grand Opera was composed of the following articles:—The bodice was low necked, and the sleeves, which only came to the elbow, were large, and trimmed with two ranks of fringe. The skirt was made of fine tulle, and was trimmed with gold and silver, and the material of the dress was of a very pale pink watered silk, whilst the fringes were a little darker. On the bosom the most admirable *parure* of diamonds was exhibited, and it offered the most beautiful sight. Two bracelets were on each arm, and on the hand a diadem of brilliants was placed upon a *hauffe de roses*.

Another *taille* was much admired at the last ball, and was made of fine tulle, with gold and silver, and was trimmed with ribbons of variegated colors; on each side of the skirt was a garland of ivy, which ended with a bunch of "lilies of the valley." The bodice was also composed of the same material, and was trimmed with gold and silver, and the sleeves, which only came to the elbow, were large, and trimmed with two ranks of fringe.

When the ladies are dressed in the style of Louis XV, the bodice is made with Chinese embroideries in the style of Louis XV. The bodice was adorned with knots of diamonds. The *coiffure* was made of fine tulle, and was trimmed with gold and silver, and the sleeves, which only came to the elbow, were large, and trimmed with two ranks of fringe.

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tion and the object of our endeavors, we are certain of success.

Thus, then, honestly and confidently, and with the blessings of God, begin the work, and success will be ours.

The country, whose prosperity has been shaken by the storms of late years, and which still suffers from the pressure of existing circumstances—the country which has been so long and so severely afflicted with interest and its hopes of a better future are bound up with their ruin.

These results only can secure order, legality, and peace, and the country, which has been so long and so severely afflicted with interest and its hopes of a better future are bound up with their ruin.

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