INTERESTING EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

OUR PARIS DISPATCHES,

&c., &c., &c.,

Our Paris Correspondence.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

PARIS, March 27, 1851.

The Students, M. Michelet and the Police—The Ministry—M. Carlier—Revision of the Constitution—Intrigues—Mazzini and his Party—Algeria—Switzerland—Italy—Germany—Turkey, &c.

The "Clown's Act" of the students, which I noticed in my last letter, has had a second performance, which ended in the shape of a drama. Not being satisfied with the neglect, or rather the indifference, with which the protestation against the interdiction of M. Michelet had been received by the Legislative Assembly, they congregated to the number of about eight hundred, in the yard of the College of La Sorbonne, and uttered some seditious shouts. Whilst one of them was reading an address to M. Michelet, which was often interrupted by energetic hurrahs, the Commissary of Police, *Deus ex machinâ*, arrived on the spot, with his tricolored scarf around his shoulders, and followed by about fifty policemen. Immediately he summoned the students to withdraw. Some among them having refused to retire quietly, were arrested by the French "stars." The *émeute* was then organized in the street, and it was resolved that they would all go to the National Assembly. In the meantime, a column was formed, and they marched in order to the rue de Grenelle St. Germain, where they met with a detachment of gendarmes. A short struggle took place between the soldiers and the students but the former had the victory, and captured a large number of the *émeutiers*, who were taken by them to the Prefect of Police. On the next day, their examination took place, and about forty of these foolish young men were detained prisoners for a further bearing.

This was the second act of the drama. The third act was the visit of a delegation of about fifty students to M. Victor Hugo, the representative of the people, to whose care they trusted the protestation in favor of M. Michelet. The fourth and last act of this burlesque, will have its *dénouement* at the *Police Correctionnelle*, (Court of Common Pleas), where the sentence of the leaders of the *émeute* will be rendered.

The ministry, to replace the cabinet of Louis Napoleon, is not yet formed, and, if I rely upon a statement, M. Odilon Barrot has given up all idea of becoming the chief of the Council of State. It appears that it is impossible for him to combine the necessary elements to form a cabinet, with which a majority could be obtained; and, not knowing what to do, Louis Napoleon has to rely on his former ministers. Messrs. Fould, Baroche, and Bouher, escorted by M. Leon Faucher, must reappear on "the waves of our political sea." I was told that, on Monday evening last, at the reception of the President, M. Baroche, who was present, had a long conversation with Louis Napoleon, who had taken him to a corner of the parlor, and seemed to be very urgent in his speech. Some words were heard, of course, by those who were listening to the conversation of the two statesmen, and they were significant enough to show that the ministry was completed. This is all right; but now, how will the Legislative Assembly accept this trick of legerdemain a *la* Adrien? That is the question.

The news of M. Carlier's recall was spread, a few days ago, in political circles. The cause of his absence from the Prefecture of Police, during the anniversary of the 24th of February last, was thought to be a want of courage; and, naturally, those who thought that he had not shown much devotedness to the party on that occasion, did all in their power to injure him in the mind of the President. I was told, however, that the Prefect of Police had gained his cause, and proved that he had been travelling to take in his hands the thread of a new socialist plot, which, according to all prospects and conjectures, is to take place on the 4th of May next. We shall see if he has guessed right.

The newspapers devoted to the cause of Louis Napoleon, are much interested at the present moment in the preliminaries for the revision of the constitution. This is opposed by the rest of the Parisian papers, and I do not think that the majority would ever be in favor of the principal points which are desired by the Elysee. The object of the President, and his only aim is the prolongation of his power, which, he says, is necessary to the quietness of France.

Another thing which, no doubt, will create much bubbub in France, is universal suffrage, which, though regulated by the law of May 31, 1850, is still thought by Louis Napoleon as unsuited to the presidential elections. It will be remembered that M. Waisse, the actual Minister of the Interior, summoned by the Assembly to explain himself on the subject, and to say if the President's opinion was that the presidential campaign should be undertaken on that principle, answered that the law of May 31 only would be enforced. Now, all this has been changed, and the proof of it is that M. Base, one of the members of the Legislative Assembly, having, yesterday, demanded an explanation on the subject, was assaulted by M. Leon Faucher, who did all in his power to present his question under an unfavorable aspect, accusing him of an intent to excite the parties. The attack of M. Faucher was not reasonable, and the *ordre du jour* has thrown over M. Base's proposition till Friday next. No doubt that the session of to-morrow will be one of the most interesting of the season.

It is well known that the Orleanist party will oppose the revision of the constitution, with the hope of turning out Louis Napoleon, who cannot be reelected if the constitution is maintained as it is. They wish also, by all in their power, to obtain the recall of the Bourbon family to France, when the Count of Chambord will return "only as a king." Last, not the least, they will entice the republican party to vote in favor of the candidate who has the best chance to be elected, and thus they will be disembarrassed of General Cavaignac, who failed before, though he was in the most favorable condition; and thus the Orleanist party would humbug the Elysee, the legitimists, and the republicans. The Prince of Joinville would be elected President, and he would prepare the *coup d'etat*, by which the Count of Paris would be restored upon the throne of France. No doubt that the Prince of Joinville will find supporters in the navy and in the army, but this is not sufficient, and I still hesitate to believe that his election is among the *chances certaines*. We shall see.

Mr. Berryer has taken back his proposition to repay the tax of the forty-five centimes, which he had deposited at the Legislative Assembly. He thought that the committee having not accepted it, [illegible] and that it could be recalled in a more opportune moment.

The *emeutes* of the red republicans are still à l'ordre du jour in the departments. On the occasion of the conscription, the socialists of the department of the Gard have tried to excite the population. Unfortunately, they somewhat succeeded in creating an uproar in several villages, but the gendarmes soon gained on them, and the demagogues were put down, to the great satisfaction of the honest people of the country.

It is certain that a universal plot is progressing all over Europe. Letters received from Italy are announcing the manœuvres of Mazzini and his partisans. God only knows what will be the events approaching, and what will be the success of these revolutionists. An incendiary proclamation of these men has been seized by the police, but it had been already spread all over the country by the pedlars of the party.

It has been decided by the government, that troops shall be sent to Algeria to conquer a part of the Kabylia, which is occupied by tribes of Arabs, who are enemies of France. This expedition will begin in a few months, and it is hoped that, when it is ended, the whole colony will be prosperous.

News received this morning from Friborg, in Switzerland, announces that a mob of ninety agriculturalists took possession of that city on the 22d instant, and that after having captured several cannon, they began to attack the city. The Governor and the militia having assembled, they went to encounter these men, who, after a short struggle, ran in all directions. It appears that their intention was to upset the present federal government, to which the country people are altogether opposed. Order was restored to the city, and it was hoped that this lesson would be sufficient to prevent another attack of the rioters.

The Prince of Salerne, uncle to the King of Naples and Sicily, died at Naples on the 10th instant.

The other news from Italy does not offer much interest; the country is apparently calm, and the Austrian French troops are only busy in capturing gangs of banditti, who are desolating the highways.

The King of Austria left Vienna on the 20th instant, accompanied by the Archduke Maximillian Ferdinand, on his way to Trieste.

In the Duchies the universal demand is for the recall of the Federal Commissaries, and the Army of Occupation. This it is said, will be granted, and the only troops to remain will be a body of 2,000 Austrian, and 2,000 Prussians, who will be kept in garrison at the fort of Rendsburg.

At Bucharest, on the 4th instant, the Russian army has arrived, and it now amounts to 80,000 men. A loan is to be made by England to the Sublime Porte, which will allow the great Sultan to re-organize his financial affairs.

B. H. R.

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

PARIS, March 27, 1851.

The Season—Ice—Dramatic Ball—Other Balls—Kings and Queens—Telegraphic Curiosities—World's Fair—Revenge—Earthquake—The Theatres—Germans for the United States—American Gossip, &c.

The *mi-carême* (the half of Lent) is here to-day. Bad weather will not allow the masquerades in the city. At the present hour the rain is pouring in torrents, and hail is besieging, like grape shot, the windows of my office. This ugly weather has replaced the spring-like temperature which we have enjoyed during the whole of the winter season. Well, we now pay for it with the *giboulées de mars*, which, instead of appearing under the shape of snow storms, are falling, melted, in a thick rain, which renders the macadam the muddiest invention of the age. Paris, for the last fortnight, resembles those fountains of mud on the Mormons' lands in California, for the dirt is all over the streets and on the Boulevards.

The waters of La Seine have much augmented, and yesterday morning the river had such a height that its waves were bathing the upper stones of the wharves. There is no danger, however, of a flood. The snow has been scarce in the mountains, and the frost has not furnished the ice-houses of nature any more than those of mankind. Apropos: It appears that the keepers of refreshment establishments of Paris and France, do not know what to do to obtain ice for making ice creams, lemonades, sherry cobblers, and brandy smashers, for the next season. If I am well informed, ice will be scarce, and will cost from four to five cents the pound. I should think that it would be an excellent speculation to send some to Havre, and sell it with a clear profit of 400 per cent.

The weather, instead of preventing the pleasures of our fashionable society, despite the strictness of the Lent, has given a new chime to the merry bells of folly. The private parties have been quite numerous, and several public balls, of a refined kind, have also taken place.

The most conspicuous of these, has been that given by the actors and actresses of Paris, for the benefit of their benevolent association. This imposing assembly, at which all the pretty and talented actresses of Paris were present, took place at the Comic Opera House, on Saturday last, the 22d instant, and it was a splendid affair. All the *dames de theatre* of renown, and they are numerous in Paris, had hired a private box for the occasion, and their *loge* was a petit saloon, where they held their *cour plenier* during the intermission either of a quadrille or of a mazurka. Mlle. Rachel, whose parlor was much besieged at that ball, danced with some of the leading *beaux* of Paris, and it is said that each of her dances paid one hundred francs to the association by the happy partner. This example was followed by many of her sisters in the art of Melpomene, and it produced an addition to the income of the benevolent society. I was shown, at that ball, the individual who, wishing to be acquainted with the ninety-two patronesses of the association, visited all these pretty women, and took a ticket from each of their pretty hands. This curiosity was certainly quite expensive, but it gave the gentlemen who satisfied it, the best opportunity of rendering himself the lion of the soiree, and, perhaps, he will find some reward for his good action. Among the actresses whose *toilettes* offered the most elegant *ensemble*, I will mention Mlles. Page, of the Varieties theatre; Mlle. Brassine, of the Montansier theatre; Md'lle. of the Vaudeville theatre; Madame Rosi Chers, of the Gymnase; Madame Octaves, of the Vaudeville theatre; Md'lle Miolan, of the Comic Opera house; and Madame Pierron, of the theatre Historique. The richest goods had been employed by their dressmakers, and the style with which they had been arranged was the *ne plus ultra* of fine taste and elegance. The President of the republic was present at this festival, and though he did not leave the box which he had hired for the occasion, it is said that he gave audience in the back parlor of that box to the aristocracy of beauty belonging to our theatres. It was a sort of reception *au pied levee*, which had its peculiar charm. The Americans residing in Paris were numerous at the *bal des artistes*, and I could mention many intrigues which were began, through the interference of the god Plutus, in the *foyer* of the theatre. It will be sufficient to say that two of the most conspicuous "swells" of Saratoga and Newport, tried all in their power to conquer the hearts of "these" ladies, and created much laughter among them. The first, (to describe them without giving any name), was a thin and halt dead young man, who wears his hat on the left side of the skull, and whose continual "spinning" was the greatest curiosity of of Saracco's dancing saloon. The second was a fat and bombastic "gent," well known among the upper ten of New York. Now you may guess, and if you find out, you will see that I am correct in all respects.

There will be two grand balls this evening, which will offer much interest. The first is a masquerade party, given by the Princess of Wigram, in the place of Princess Mathilda Demedoff. The second is that of Mr. and Madame Berger, at the Hotel de Ville. I will send the particulars in my next. And last, not the least, the grand Masquerade Ball at the Academy of Music, which will be the *rendezvous* of all those who are fond of fun and pleasure. All Paris will go there and bury the carnival in the best style.

It is proper to mention that kings and queens are still elected by the people. You must know that an ancient custom renders it necessary to select a king and a queen in all the washing establishments of Paris. The annual ceremony took place on Sunday last, and it afforded quite an interesting sight to a foreigner. When the queen had been elected by universal suffrage, she chooses her king, and both are crowned with a crown of paste board, gilt for the occasion. This ceremony was followed by a grand dinner, during which the most enthusiastic toasts were delivered in honor of their majesties. One of our statesmen has said that the "Kings were gone." This, I declare, is falsehood and nonsense. On the contrary, they are returning.

Another royalty, that of merit, was bestowed, on Saturday last, by the Institute of France, upon Mr. Ambrose Thomas, the celebrated composer of music, who was named member of that body of distinguished men, in place of the celebrated Spontini. This selection was very popular, and it met with the universal approbation of those who are acquainted with the charming works of Mr. Thomas.

Curious experiments have taken place in Paris during the last week, by Mr. Sudre, the inventor of the Acoustic telegraph. This gentleman, with the use of a trumpet or a drum, gives to his hearers a series of questions and answers, which may be extended to the utmost limits of conversation. These experiments will prove very useful for the transmission of orders between two bodies of troops separated by the enemy during a battle. Guns and canons are also employed by the telegrapher as a means of transmitting very important orders on the battle field.

It will be remembered by your readers that last year, in one of my letters, I mentioned the wonderful work of an agriculturist, a man who had received no education, no principles of the art of machine making, and who, by natural science had built a clock of the largest size, by which the hours, the minutes, the seconds, the days, the years and the months, were marked. This man, named Cusson, has arrived here with his wonderful clock, and, after having visited it, I must confess that it is a most astounding sight. I am sure that the Horologe Cusson, which will be exhibited at the World's Fair, in Hyde Park, will meet with immense attention, even though it will be placed among the most marvellous discoveries of the age.

The greatest preparations have been made all over France for the invoices to the exhibition of London. Among those which were sent, a few days ago, I will speak of a "Mammoth *paté*," as big as a boiler of a steamboat, and filled with game of all sorts, poultry and truffles. This *paté de guant* was mad at Strasburg, and will, no doubt, create an immense sensation in the London circles of gormands.

The "preserves," which are so much used at sea, have received in improvement, or rather an addition, by the discovery of Mr. Masson, who has found out means to dry vegetables of all sorts, to press them in such a way as to reduce a big cabbage to the size of an egg. This new alimentary food will be much appreciated by the store keepers of the navy, and will afford the sailors excellent food for their long and distant cruises on the wide seas.

On board of a Dutch ship, recently arrived from Havana at Antwerp, was a negro, who had concealed himself during all the passage, and who, when found out by the captain, made him believe that he was dumb. When arrived in the port of Antwerp, he suddenly recovered his voice, and demanded of one of the sailors the shortest way to go to Cadiz, where, he said, his intention was to meet a certain Gouzaga Correz, who had been his master in Havana, two years before, and upon whom he wished revenge. This fact was published in the leading newspapers of Paris, and it is to be hoped that this gentleman will be on his guard

A violent earthquake was felt on the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean sea, and it destroyed the whole city Larissi, which contained 1,500 houses.

Five hundred emigrants from Germany, among whom were remarked several families in a state of the greatest poverty, arrived on the 22d inst., at Lille, Department of the north, on their way to Havre, where their intention is to take passage for the United States.

The third performance of "La Tempesta" took place on Saturday last, at the Italian Opera House, and it was witnessed by one of the most crowded houses of the season. Lablache, Colini, Gardoni, Mme. Soutag and Bertrand, sang their parts with the utmost energy and talent, and were rewarded with the most enthusiastic shouts. The pretty and graceful Mme. Rosati, who danced the *rôle* of "Ariel," was also received with much applause, and no one could believe, when she was flying all over the boards, as a butterfly, that she had been in danger of becoming lame for life. The most fashionable people were seated in the boxes of this elegant theatre, and among the prettiest ladies present, was "the admired among all"—a charming little miss, dressed in the utmost perfection, whose features resembled those painted by Greuze, the celebrated artist. The eyes of all the *amateurs* of the fair sex were cast upon her, and many inquiries were made about this new comer, who made her *debut* at the Italian opera, when it was finally discovered that she was an American, and that her name was Miss A. F. Hunt, of New York. Honor to whom honor is due.

At the Varieties theatre an extravaganza in two acts, entitled "Dans l'autre Monde," was performed last night, and proved very successful. The plot is remarkable for incidents of all sorts.

At the Ambigû Comique, the third and fourth parts of Monte Christo, called, "Le Comte de Morcerf," and "M. de Villefort," will be performed on Tuesday and Wednesday next,—a drama each night. It is said that these new plays of Messrs. Dumas and Maquet, are full of the highest interest.

The theatre of the Odion met, on Friday last, with the greatest success experienced since the days of François le Champs. The new drama belongs to the fantastical "toe" of the devil. It is entitled "The Novels of Hoffman,"—(Les Contes d'Hoffman)—and contains the most curious scenes ever invented by any author. The writer of this drama has dramatised the life of the German student, whose imagination went beyond the possibility of nature; and the effects drawn by them are really striking in the highest degree.

Fanny Elssler, the divine *danseuse*, after having danced during the whole season at the grand theatre of Moscow, has decided that she would leave the stage, and retire into private life. She was expected in Vienna, where it is her intention to give a farewell gala night to her countrymen, and then she will retire to the charming villa which she possesses, near Brunn, in Moravia.

The famed Mme. Sacchi, who calls herself a Countess of Sacchi Strina, whose daring as a rope dancer, was celebrated in Europe, since the days of Napoleon, is now residing at Madras. This lady, who is now sixty-six years old, made a wonderful ascension on the 10th of December last, for the benefit of the "Poor's Institute" at Madras. The receipts of that exhibition amounted to £15,000 sterling.

I will finish this long letter with a little scandalous gossip, which is now whispered in all the American circles of Paris. It appears that the daughter of a clergyman of New York, who was married to a gentleman of the same city, came to Paris with her husband, to see the beauties of *La Belle France*, and enjoy the pleasures of this promised land. For some cause or other, the husband seon became so queer in his deportment, that his better half, on a certain morning, thought proper to abandon the conjugal roof, without giving notice of her disappearance. During six weeks the husband, who had had recourse to the police, looked in vain for his wife. She was not to be found. In the meantime the lady had written to her father in New York, who arrived by the last steamer, and met his daughter at a retired house, where she lived "alone," with only the desire to avoid her husband, who, in her opinion, was somewhat wrong. I am told that the lady is quite pretty, and of agreeable deportment. If such is the case, and I think I am correct, the affair will be *dénouée* before the tribunals, and a divorce, or rather a separation of body and fortune, will end this unfortunate affair. More anon, as soon as I know the result of the decision by the parties.

Adieu, B. H. R.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

M. and M. N. Sullivan, N. Y.	J. D. Doubleday, N. Y.
O. H. Mildaberger, N. Y.	L. Blackstone, N. Y.
P. M. Suydam, N. Y.	M. de Motte, N. Y.
Isaac Sherman and family, Buffalo.	N. D. Wilkins, N. Y.
Mr. A. T. Hunt, N. Y.	T. A. Ronatilis, N. Y.
A. Van Berger, N. Y.	W. L. Faunters, Gloucester.
C. E. Barber, N. Y.	F. H. Saltlewn, N. Y.
R. Ronel, Boston.	James S. Sluter, N. Y.
C. F. Livermore, N. Y.	John H. Twift, N. Y.
John C. Sandford, New Havana.	A. G. Lowery, N. Y.
J. Andrzeikovie, Tenesee.	R. J. Auchmuty, N. Y.
R. W. Weyman, N. Y.	D. Scherman and family, New York.
G. Brown, Baltimore.	R. R. Harrison, Philadelphia
Samuel L. Garry, Boston.	Dr. Calvin, Ellie, Boston.
J. R. Jennings, Philadelphia	J. D. Picket, Kentucky.
H. P. Peet, N. Y.	Theophilus Pierre, Livingn.
Dr. J. M. Sherman, Mass.	Howell L. Thomas, Richd.
G. Y. Johnson, Boston.	Arcene Richards, Louisiana.
J. Lewis Peet, N. Y.	Hamilton McCall, N. Y.
John W. Ekninger, N. Y.	W. P. Lattimore, Erie.
U. H. Coles, N. Y.	A. S. Hope, N. Y.
G. C. W. Gamage, N. Y.	James P. White, Buffalo.
Edward Amery, N. Y.	M. White and Miss Carter, Buffalo.
Wm. Howell, Columbia.	Robert Pringle, N. Y.
L. S. Haskeel, N. Y.	

The French Republic.

The hostility between the Legitimists and Orleanists is so bitter, that the former are likely to assist the President in obtaining a prolongation of his power. The disarming of the National Guard at Strasburg has been peaceably effected. General Aupick has accepted the post of ambassador to England. There is a dispute between the Archbishop of Paris and the Bishop of Chartres. The former has issued a pastoral, forbidding the clergy to meddle in political matters; the latter has issued an address of a directly opposite character. The matter will most likely be referred to a Provisional Council, to which the archbishop has appealed.

In the Legislative Assembly, on the 22d ult., M. Raudot asked some explanations from the Minister of War relative to the expedition which, according to report, the government was about to commence against Kabylia. General Raudet replied that it was not a war that was intended, but an expedition of six or seven thousand men, for the purpose of keeping open the communications. M. Raudot hoped that the Assembly would not allow of any such expedition without its authority. A debate arose on the question, which was adjourned till Monday.

Accounts from St. Amand state that many more persons have been arrested there. The number now amounts to sixty-eight, among whom are three women. It is stated that two persons who were set at liberty the same evening, had the audacity to proclaim, by sound of drum, the next day in the streets, the following notice:—"Without the permission of the mayor, we thank the inhabitants of St. Amand for the support they gave to us in the *coup-de-main* of yesterday."

Miscellaneous European Intelligence.

The news received in England, from the Cape of Good Hope, is no later than that received at the *New York Herald* office, *via* Boston.

The question of the succession to the throne of Greece is understood to be settled. Prince Adalbert, third son of the King of Bavaria, will succeed the present King, who is likely to abdicate.

It is reported that seventy thousand Russians have entered Bessarabia.

William Petty, a native of New York, aged 28, was tried in the Court of Assizes of La Loire Inferieure, on the 20th ult., and found guilty of cruelly beating a passenger on the French ship Enterprise, while mate on board said vessel in the Pacific in 1848. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 200f. and to two years imprisonment.

The differences between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt have been accommodated. The Sultan has made some important concessions in his demands.

The woman who was a party to the pretended miracle of the bleeding picture of the crucifixion of Saturia, has been arrested by the French authorities.

According to the correspondent of the London *Globe*, it was calculated that, at a recent period, not fewer than 100,000 persons in Paris were suffering from influenza; and the medical returns showed that at least 30,000 were confined to their beds.

It is stated that the concentration of large masses of Russian troops in Poland, near the Prussian frontier is only preparatory to a grand review to be held by the Emperor in the month of April or May.

The Austrian Minister of Trade, M. von Bruck, goes personally to Venice, to superintend the erection of a free port there. He has had a plan prepared for a system of railroads throughout Hungary, and the construction of extensive canals in the southern parts of that kingdom.

The Prince Thurn and Taxis has consented to reduce the postage in all States under his postal direction, except in Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, the governments of which States will not consent to guarantee him from loss if the income fall short of the costs. Throughout all Germany, excepting Hesse, the highest postage for a letter of half an ounce will be, after the first of April, threepence half-penny.

The Queen of England held a levee on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th ult., at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty wore a train of black silk, trimmed with black crape and black ornaments. The petticoat was also of black silk, trimmed with black crape. Her Majesty were black ornaments in her head-dress.

One of the Liverpool papers says:—"Last week, amongst the passengers by the United States steamship Baltic were Doctor Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Geology, &c., in Yale College, United States, and his son, Professor Silliman, Jr., also of that institution, who visit Europe for the purpose chiefly of making a geological exploration of the central and southern portions of the continent. Immediately after reaching Liverpool, they proceeded to the continent, and, after visiting the volcanic regions of central France, propose to make the tour of Italy, visiting Vesuvius and Etna—returning to England in time to attend the meeting of the British Academy of Science at Ipswich, in July. They will subsequently visit Switzerland and the Alps, and return to the United States in the autumn.

The Manchester *Guardian* alludes to some samples of cotton grown in Jamaica, which have been examined by competent judges, and pronounced to be a very gratifying result of a four months' experimental cultivation. It is very clean, and of good staple and color, and is valued at 7d. to 7½d. per lb. It is, however, somewhat uneven and tender.

The public debt of Prussia which bears interest, amounts to 155½ millions of thalers, to which must be added 8,333,000 thalers of provincial debt. The debt of the State has increased 26,599,666 thalers since 1850.

Arthur Gorgey, the Hungarian leader, is giving lectures on chemistry, at Klagenfurth. He is stated to be in a state of deep dependency.

The *Parma Gazette* states that the object of the visit of the Count and Countess de Chambord to Modena, is to return the visit which the reigning Duke recently paid them at Venice; after which they are to return to Venice.

Four exhibitions of industry will take place this year, in the Russian empire, viz., at Kursk, Tula, Pentz, and Begobulow.

Messrs. Campbell, Arnott & Co., of this town, are making arrangements for the establishment of a line of powerful screw steamers between Liverpool and Chagres, goods and passengers to be from thence conveyed across the Isthmus to Panama, and transhipped in the Pacific steamers for San Francisco. It appears that the first section of the railway, from Navy Bay, near Chagres, to Gatoon, is to be opened by July next; a further section, thence to Gorgona, by next January; and the remaining portion to Panama by 1853. It is calculated that a first rate line of screw steamers will perform the Atlantic voyages in as little or less time than the irregular, cumbrous and costly West India mail steamers, and certainly at only two-thirds of their charges.

The *Illustrated London News* of Saturday, the 22d ult., gives a sketch of a scene in which a poor factory girl was discovered among the ruins of the cotton mill, after the explosion last week, at Stockport. She had been protected by the way in which the beams had fallen from being crushed, but had been suffocated by the smoke whilst engaged in prayer. She was on her knees, with her hands in the attitude of supplication—and so her spirit passed away.

It is stated that Lord John Manners is about to be married to Miss Marly, the beautiful and accomplished grand-daughter of the late Countess Dowager of Charleville.

The Paris *Siecle* is about to publish a romance and tales by the Emperor Napoleon, written when a youth, which are engaged to be perfectly authentic, and to be accompanied by proofs of their genuineness.

The London *Globe* has reason to believe that Miss Talbot will be placed under the care of a Roman Catholic peeress of high rank. In deference to the wish expressed by the Lord Chancellor, the name is not mentioned.

The number of season tickets already issued for the exhibition of 1851, amounted on Monday to 6,304—2,760 of which were for ladies. The building is beginning to show symptons of rapid completion.

The Board of Irish manufactures in Dublin have taken up the subject of an American steam-packet station on the west coast of Ireland, and are using their influence to have such a station established.

The people of Galway are about to present a block of marble to the Washington Monument Committee in Washington, with a suitable device engraved upon it.

A prospectus has been issued in Germany for the establishment of a line of steamers between Rotterdam and the United States. The proposed capital is fixed at 1,200,000 guilders, divided into 120 shares. The company is styled the "Rotterdam American Steam Navigation Company."

The walking match between Tim Ingham, of Preston, and Macmullan, of Ashton-under-Lyne, for forty miles, and £40 a-side, at Bell Vue, near Manchester, came off a short time since. Both started leisurely, and walked together for about five or six miles, when Ingham took the lead and kept it until they had completed eleven miles, when Macmullan found Tim was the better man, and gave in.

Although purchases of silver for India still continue in London, the market is not at all affected, as there was but little demand for the continent, and the deficiency was more than made up by importations from Mexico and other quarters.

According to official returns the maintenance of the political refugees in Switzerland, for the year 1851, has cost 62,242f.

The railroad between Verona and Mantua has been opened.

The situation of affairs in Electoral Hesse does not appear to improve. The military tribunals continue to condemn civil functionaries and members of the Commission of the States. The attitude of the inhabitants appears to be still hostile to the government of the Elector.

The preparations for emigrating from the Electorate of Hesse this year are made on a large scale in all ranks. The Bavarian troops there are being reduced daily, and sent to the palatinate.

Out of a population of 170,800 Rome prelates; 1,240 clergymen; 1,820 regular ecclesiastics; 1,467 cloistered Unucs, and 320 students for the priesthood.

The General Post Office of England announces that many newspapers addressed to Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, having been recently detained at that office, in consequence of the postage due for their conveyance not having been paid, it has become necessary to call attention to the regulation under which a postage of one penny, either in money or by stamp, must be paid in advance on each newspaper sent to those countries, and to point out that, unless such postage be paid, the newspapers cannot be forwarded.

Deaths in Europe.

The venerable Earl of Meath expired on Saturday, the 15th ult., at Great Malvern, England. His lordship was in his 80th year. The noble earl is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Lord Brabazon, now earl of Meath.

On the 21st. ult., Gen. the Hon. Sir A. Duff, G. C.H., died at Fulham, aged 73 years. The late Sir Alexander Duff, who was brother and heir presumptive to the present Earl of Fife, entered the army as an ensign in the 66th Regiment, in 1793, and had served at Gibraltar, in Flanders, and the East Indies. He proceeded with Sir David Baird's expedition, in 1801, from the East Indies to Egypt, and served there until the peace of the following year. In 1806, being then the lieutenant-colonel in command of the 88th Connaught Rangers, he commanded the centre column of attack upon Buenos Ayres. He was, in 1816, presented with a sword by the officers of the 88th who had served under him. The colonelcy of the 37th Regiment, to which he was appointed, in 1831, is vacant by his decease.

Lately, Admiral of the White Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B., better known as "Captain of the Surprise." This distinguished officer was the hero of the celebrated cutting-out expedition of the Hermione, which desperate affair has rendered the name of Hamilton immortal in naval annals.

Feb. 28, at Bhitoor, Rajee Rao, the ex-Peishwa. The Peishwa has received annually eight lakhs of rupees, as a pension, since his deposition in 1819, or in all above £2,500,000 sterling.

General Salleyx died recently, in Paris, in his fifty-second year. He entered the service in 1816, and lately commanded the military school of St. Cyr.

Major-General Parker, C.B., Royal Artillery, for many years Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where he resided, died on Tuesday, the 25th inst., after an illness of six days. Major-General John Botelor Parker entered the service as second lieutenant on the 1st of April, 1802; was promoted to first lieutenant, 1st September, 1803; captain, 5th June, 1808; brevet-major, 21st September, 1813; lieutenant-colonel, June 18, 1815; colonel, 10th January, 1837; and Major-General, 9th November, 1846. He had seen considerable service, having been employed at Walcheren, and in the operations previous to and at the siege of Flushing. It is said in *Hart's Army List* that he embarked in February, 1812, for Lisbon, and remained with the Duke of Wellington's army till the conclusion of the war in 1814. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, both sieges of St. Sebastian, battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, and lost his left leg at the battle of Waterloo. He received the gold medal for the battle of Vittoria, and the silver medal with three clasps for St. Sebastian, Orthes, and Toulouse.

Lord Dacre, died on Friday afternoon, 21st ult., at his seat, the Hoo, in Hertfordshire. The deceased nobleman was in his 77th year, having been born in 1774. He is succeeded in his title and his his estate by his only brother, Lieutenant General the Hon. Otway Trevor, of Glynden, in Sussex, who was a distinguished officer throughout the Peninsular war, and who took the name of Trevor on succeeding to large property in that county. The present lord's eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Brand, is one of the members for Hertfordshire.

Dr. Czermak, the celebrated professor of anatomy and pathology at the University of Vienna, died recently.

Died, at Cloghjordan, on the 13th ult., Mr. James Armitage, aged 109 years. For 89 years he was in church membership with the Baptist Church of Cloghjordan. To the last moment his intellect was clear and unimpaired.

The celebrated Danish naturalist Oersted, died recently at the age of 74. He was born at Kudkjobin, August 14, 1777. A fortnight prior to his death, he gave his last lecture as professor of natural sciences at the University of Copenhagen. He also filled the post of head master of the Polytechnic school. From the humble apotheary's son, he had raied himself solely by his genius to celebrity, earned not only by his discovery of electro-magnetism, but likewise by a series of scientific works, the last of which is entitled The Genius of Nature.

The father of the artists of Belgium, M. Francois, chevalier of the orders of Leopold and the Golden Spur, died a few days since, in Paris, in his 94th year.

M. Denis Lemarechal, who was successively a member of the French Constituent, in 1789, of the National Convention, of the Chamber of Deputies, President of the Council-General of the Department of Eure, and for forty years Mayor of the town of Rugles (France), died recently in that commune, at the advanced age of 97 years.

Chosrew-Pacha, the late Minister of Sultan Mahmoud, expired lately in exile, at a splendid villa which he possessed on the banks of the Bosphorus. He was upwards of 90 years of age.

The Prince of Salerno, uncle of the King of Naples, who has been for a long time laboring under a nervous complaint, complicated with erysipelas, died on the 10th ult., and was buried on the 14th with great pomp, at the Church of Santa Chiara. He was born on the 2d of July, 1790, and was consequently in his sixty-first year. He married Marie Clementine Francoise Josephine, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Francis I., on the 26th of July, 1816. He has left a daughter, Princess Marie Caroline Augusta, born on the 26th of April, 1822.

The Reverend J. B. Zino, who, for many years, held the appointment or Vicar-Apostolic of Gibraltar, breathed his last in that fortress on the 13th instant, universally regretted. His remains were brought from the south the same evening to the Catholic Church in town, where they remained that night. The funeral service was performed the following morning, at nine A. M.; after which the body was removed to the Sand-pit burial ground, followed by an immense concourse of the inhabitants, whose esteem and regard the deceased had secured by his paternal care and the zeal with which he performed the arduous duties of his important office, more particularly during the prevalence of several infectious epidemics. Mr. Zino enjoyed a grant of £50 from the government. His successor, the Reverend Dr. Hughes, has been allowed £300!

Colonel Daniel Falla, expired at his residence at St. Heliers, Jersey, on the 14th ult., in the seventy-third year of his age. The deceased officer entered the service in 1798, and served with Sir David Baird's army in Egypt in 1801, for which he received the gold medal from the Turkish government; he had also the war medal with one clasp. In the Walcheren expedition, he was on Lord Chatham's staff as aid-de-camp, and was present at the siege of Flushing. The late Colonel Falla was known to nearly every infantry regiment in the service, from having, for a long series of years, efficiently filled the appointment of Town-major at Gibraltar.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Americans in a Crystal Palace—Silly Conduct of our Countrymen in London—Second Edition of the American Institute Management.

[From the London Times, March 24.]

We have noticed at different times the dissatisfaction which has been expressed by the representatives of some foreign countries with reference to the amount of space allotted to their exhibitors. Except in the case of France, these differences had almost entirely disappeared; but the commissioner of our continental neighbors—M. Salandrouze de Lamornaiz—continued still to struggle for increased accommodation. Happily, the Executive Committee have been able to settle in an agreeable and friendly manner their differences with this gentleman, who will now direct all his energy to the preparation and arrangement of the large area which his countrymen possess in the building. It appears that from two causes twelve bays have been placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee in the eastern or foreign half of the exhibition. In the first place, Norway and Sweden and the States of Northern Germany, had not supplied a sufficient quantity of articles to cover their allotments. They therefore willingly resigned their surplus space. America, again, wished to exchange a portion of the ground area assigned her, for increased room in the galleries. Her agent has acted, we understand, with great liberality in the course of these new arrangements, and has readily and cordially co-operated with the Executive Committee in securing a satisfactory settlement with our other visiters from abroad. All parties are now, we hear, perfectly well pleased with reference to the point of space, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no fresh disagreement may arise to destroy that spirit of harmonious and combined action, the establishment of which becomes every day of greater importance. France, Belgium, Austria, and the Zollverein have all been especially benefited by the additional accommodation placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee, and we take it for granted that the difficulties arising from the disappointments of it tending exhibitors whose contributions, after inviting, we might be obliged to shut out, have now been overcome. We have again, however, to warn our friends from abroad, that their arrangements are still in a very backward state, and that they must without delay put forth their best efforts, to have everything in order by the 1st of May. Their things come in slowly, and the Custom-house examinations necessarily occupy a great deal of time. Besides M. du Seigneur's specimen of sculpture, a splendid organ will also be placed in the nave as one of the most striking articles in the French collection. This is the fourth organ we have heard of as intended for exhibition, and it is quite clear that the Crystal Palace may be made available for the pleasures of sound as well as of sight, if the Royal Commissioners think fit that it should be so. Over that vast expanse the sublime music of "The Creation" may be made to circulate, and while thousands of spectators assemble to admire the chief wonders of human industry the swelling notes may be sounded in their ears which so fitly recall the greatness of that Power by whom are all things. The American contributions brought over by the packet St. Lawrence are now rapidly arriving at the building, and although the quantity is not so great as was at one time expected, the quality will, it is believed, be not unworthy of the great nation which acknowledges this to be its mother country. The collection includes splendid specimens of copper, iron, and zinc ore, to illustrate the mineral wealth of the United States; machinery to show the mechanical ingenuity of the people; and a most varied display of raw produce and manufactured articles, including an air exhausted metal coffin in which a human body could, it is said, be preserved for ages without decay, and which contains, we hear, a bouquet of flowers as fresh as when it was first placed there. The commissioner from Tunis has been the first forein agent to unpack. Judging from what we saw, this small section of the exhibition will not be the least interesting portion of it; and the fair sex especially will flock to a compartment where they may have an opportunity of comparing their own style of apparel with that of the Moorish ladies. Among the entries in the catalogue of articles which the Bey has sent over is one which runs thus:—"The beauty's dress on leaving the bath." The display is rich in specimens of male attire, also in mule trappings, blankets and stilettos.

Turning to our own part of the Exhibition, there are