LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, April 17, 1851.

The New Cabinet—The Designs and Projects of Louis Napoleon—Rewards of the Old Cabinet Ministers—Changes and Appointments—Changarnier in Fever—Revision of the Constitution—Insult of a Soldier to the Assembly—Spain—Portugal—Germany—Hungarian Plot—Egypt and Turkey—Archbishop Hughes, &c. &c.

The new ministry have been chosen from the members of the majority of 297, who are in favor of the Elysée. The news of this decision produced a deep sensation in the Legislative Assembly, the members of which thought that Louis Napoleon had taken a too sudden resolution, and had also somewhat defied the Assembly in selecting for ministers men who had been obliged to resign three months ago, through the displeasure of the majority. Such was the general opinion on Friday last, when the meeting was called to order by Mr. Bedeau, one of the vice-presidents. Mr. Leon Faucher ascended the tribune, and, amidst great silence, explained the views of Louis Napoleon in the formation of his ministry. His speech may be found in the reports of the session of the 12th inst. Though the new Minister of the Interior had done his best to soften the situation, Mr. St. Beuve tried to prove that such a ministry as that chosen by Louis Napoleon could not decently be accepted, for it was composed of the same men who had been forced to retire on the 18th of January last. He said, with much reason, that, to accept it, would look like a drawback on the part of the Assembly; and then he proposed to renew the vote of January last. But the majority did not think proper to act with so much severity; and they thought it was not prudent to pronounce a sentence which would be interpreted, by many, as a proscription against some particular individuals. The proposition of Mr. De St. Beuve was, therefore, rejected by a majority of 327 votes against 275. Thus the new ministry is organized with the feeble majority of fifty-two votes. This is indeed, very small, and Messrs. Baroche, Faucher, Fould, and their colleagues, are still in a very awkward position.

There is no doubt that Louis Napoleon, for a long time, has had the project to recall to the ministry Messrs. Baroche, Fould, and Rouher. In order to reach his aim, he played that long comedy during which the name of Mr. Barrot was put forward as a flag of conciliation. But the *dénouement* has taken place before it was desired. The project was to put off the life of the provisional cabinet till next month, when the revision of the constitution was to be *à l'ordre du jour*. The cause of that "hasty" determination was the refusal made by the provisional ministry to present a project of a law in which the President takes so much interest. It appears that Louis Napoleon's intention is to demand of the National Assembly the entire settlement of the salary of Marshal Jerome Bonaparte since 1815, when he was only a general of division, till 1848, when he was chosen by his nephew to fill the high position of Governor of the Invalids. This demand would, if granted, be the beginning of all those claims pretended to by the Bonaparte family, and also by the President himself. Mr. Lucien Murat, for instance, claims a sum of twenty five millions of francs and the possession of the Elysée. Where would be lodged the President, if ever Mr. Murat is lucky enough to have his part of the pie?

In such a state of things the ministers refused Louis Napoleon, saying that it was "too big a thing" to be laid before the Legislative Assembly by a cabinet which, by his extra parliamentary situation, had no power of action upon the Assembly.

Will the new ministry undertake this difficult task, and will Louis succeed? That is the question, and I think I may answer in the negative.

There is already a sort of misunderstanding among the new ministers, and I am told that Gen. Randon is to be replaced as the Minister of War either by General Aupick or General Rostolan. It is also whispered in political circles that Mr. de Crouseilhes will retire.

The ministers of the ex-provisional cabinet have received a compensation for their necessary removal, and besides the dignity of the decoration of the *Legion d'Honneur*, they have, all of them, been rewarded with new situations. Thus, Mr de Royer has resumed his place of Procureur General of the Court of Appeal of Paris; Mr. de Germiny has been restored into his *recette générale* at Rouen, and Mr. Giraut has been reinstated as member of the General Council of Public Instruction; Mr. Vaillant is named Governor General of the West Indies, and Mr. Brinier director of the finance department of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. "All's well that ends well;" and this motto is quite appropriate to the circumstances.

Change, it appears, is much *à l'ordre du jour*, and there is a rumor floating through the air that Gen. Perrot, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of La Seine, is to be removed in a short time. The cause of this is that the General positively refused to introduce in his *état major* a *familier* of the Elysée, in whom he has no confidence.

But the most astonishing news is decidedly the next reconciliation of Louis Napoleon and General Changarnier. I learn from a reliable source that the President has decided to remove General Baraguay d'Hillier, and to throw himself into the arms of his former enemy. The cause of this sudden change from hatred to friendship may be traced to the impossibility of Louis Napoleon relying upon any other man to have an influence among the troops. Very likely General Changarnier will always be opposed to any attempt to have an empire; but he is too just a man not to allow the vote of the Assembly to decide freely the question between the President and the constitution.

Thus stand the private affairs of Louis Napoleon, whose emissaries and newspapers are daily trying to raise partisans in favor of the revision of the constitution and the prolongation of the powers of the President. It is certain that, during the council of State held on Monday last at the Elysee, it was decided that the project of a law for this grand object be presented at the end of this month, by a member of the Legislative Assembly, who is a friend of the ministers, and entirely devoted to the politics of Louis Napoleon. Then, the government will ask that this project be submitted to the opinion of the *conseils generaux* of the departments, which will be called to an extra session during the first week of June. Such is the *plan de campagne* which has been decidedly adopted. We shall see what will be the issue of all this.

In the meantime, the Bonapartists *quand même* are still very busy in the re-constitution of the society of the 10th of December, and it is well known that, despite the decree of last year, this political club has now resumed its station. The members of that subterranean conspiracy are charged a certain sum of money, with the amount of which a newspaper called *Le Drapeau Français* will be published, to represent the party which had formerly the *Napoleon* for its organ. The prospectus of the new journal has been distributed. It has for illustration on the title, an engraving representing Bonaparte crossing the bridge of Arcole. Does that mean that Louis Napoleon's intentions are to cross the Rubicon? This league is more dangerous than is believed.

The Legislative Assembly has been in vacation since Tuesday last, and since my last letter, the only important votes to be mentioned are, that of a credit of six millions for the achievement of the harbor of Cherbourg—that of a sum of 500,000 francs for Algiers—and, also, that of 600,000 francs for the celebration of the 4th of May. A very odd incident took place on Tuesday last, in the lobbies of the National Assembly, which is worth being noticed. Whilst Mr. Baze was passing through the hall, he heard a National Guard, who said in a loud voice that "it would be desirable to see France disembarrassed of such a rotten Assembly." The *questeur* of the chamber had this indiscreet gentleman arrested, and he was only restored to liberty when the captain of his company presented his excuses, and those of his fellow companions, to the offended representative.

Whilst the chamber is thus in vacation, Louis Napoleon has gone to Vincennes, where, it is said, it is his intention to remain during the spring. Though this *villegiature* is considered as being of a very queer taste, it gives much room for conjectures and gossip.

Pierre Bonaparte, a representative and colonel of the second legion of the National Guard, has sent in his resignation to the Prefect of the Seine, saying in his letter that he wished not to profit by the prorogation decreed by the Legislative Assembly, and only desires to be again named, as had been done before, by universal suffrage.

A general census of France has been ordered by a decree of the 1st instant. This census will be used as a basis for the coming election.

The journal *L'Assemblée Nationale* has changed hands. It is now under the immediate direction of Messrs. Guizot, Duchatel, Mallac, and Adrien de la Vallette, and the intention of these gentlemen is to be the advocates of the fusion of the two branches of Bourbon and Orleans families, for the triumph of their cause.

The new campaign of Algeria against the Kabyles, will begin on the 6th of next month. The rendezvous of the troops is at Collo, a seaport about thirty-six miles distant from Philippeville, which is the nearest point to the country where reside the enemies of France. It is said that General d'Hautpoul will refuse the command of *that* expedition, and that he will soon return to France.

The royal Prince of Prussia intends coming to Paris on his way to London.

The news received from Lisbon is not of a very favorable kind. It appears that Portugal is threatened with a civil war, and every thing indicates that it may be fatal to the royalty of Donna Maria. Count of Thomar has made so many enemies for the Queen, that the Duke of Saldanha himself raised the standard of revolt. He left Lisbon secretly, in company with Viscount Foute, Novo, and six aid-de-camps, and he persuaded the troops who were in garrison at Cintra and Massa, to join him against the insolent favorite of Donna Maria. Count Das Antas and the other chiefs of the Junta of Oporto had joined the movement.

In Spain, the dissolution of the Cortes is a confirmed fact, and it had created much excitement in the country. It seems that the only way to obtain quietness is to recall General Narvaez, whose politics are popular.

The King of Piedmont has been requested by Austria to allow the troops of that empire to cross his dominions, in case it is deemed necessary by a change of politics in France. We do not know, as yet, what has been the answer of King Emmanuel.

In Germany, the political state of affairs is always in a very dubious position. It had been rumored that Prussia has totally returned to the old Germanic Diet of Frankfort, and preventing Austria from making a part of the confederation. This news has not yet yet been confirmed.

A plot has been discovered at Sandecz, in Galicia, which had for its object to put Hungary into insurrection. Muskets and ammunition of all sorts were found in a convent, where the conspirators used to meet. A general murder of all the Austrians in the country had been decided; and the plot would have succeeded, if it had not been divulged by a member of the party.

The people of Montenegro have resumed the war against Turkey. It will be remembered that these warriors are the most dreaded in Europe; and it is very likely this war will be terrible.

King Otho, of Greece, will not yet return to Athens. He had proposed to Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, to take his place on the throne of the Greeks: but the father and mother of the Prince refused to accept on behalf of their son, unless article 40th of the constitution, by which the King of Greece is to practice the Greek religion, can be changed. Thus stands the matter; and King Otho has written to Athens, in order to see if such a proposition can be accepted.

The difficulty between Turkey and Egypt is decidedly settled; and the most important news from Egypt is the construction of the canal from Cairo to Suez. The engineers are already at work, and many comfortable hotels or caravansaries have been built on the road, which are furnished with provisions of all sorts, and principally with sweet water. The old canal of Ptolemy has been found out, and it is to be cleaned, enlarged and entirely renewed. The two isthmuses of the world will be cut through, and the two seas be united.

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, who is still at Rome, was honored, on the 3d instant, with the *pallium*, which is the State garment of the Roman Catholic priests. This is one of the greatest favors which can be given to a dignitary of the church by Popes of the Holy City.

Mr. Gourg de Nodlan has been appointed Minister of France to the government of New Granada.

B. H. R.

THE GOSSIP OF PARIS.

PARIS, April 17, 1851.

Thunder Storm—Catholic Ceremonies—Ceremonies at Rome—Advertising Extraordinary—Fairs—American Artists—Gudin's Naval Scenes—Discoveries—Dinner to Dembinsky—A New Star in Fashion—Races—Circus—Amusements—Grisi—The French Robbers from New York Convicted—Plea in Court by a Woman, &c.

Spring has come at last. The trees of our public squares, of the garden of the Tuileries, of the Champs Elysées, and of the Boulevards, are covered with green foliage, and the air is as pure as in the finest days of the Indian summer in America. We have enjoyed this fine weather for the last eight days; and last night the temperature was so warm that we had the sight of a very curious phenomenon, which was a thunder storm, accompanied with incessant lightning. This tempest continued for about half an hour, filling our streets with torrents of water. Several of our elevated monuments were shaken by the violent thunder. One of the bolts struck in the court of the palace of the Louvre, and made a furrow in the earth three feet wide and seven feet long. This unexpected gale only raged over Paris for a short time, and then the pure rays of the full moon dispersed the clouds, and the streets of Paris were dry again.

The Holy Week has been celebrated with much state in our metropolis, and all the Catholic churches have offered to their faithful frequenters the most imposing ceremonies. It was, indeed, a very curious sight for a stranger to be present at the procession which took place on Sunday last, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, during which the Archbishop, Monseigneur de Libour, exhibited to his *ouailles* the relics which are said to be those of the martyrdom of our holy Saviour, viz.: a piece of the true cross, two of the nails with which Christ was crucified, and, also, the wreath of thorns which was put on his divine head. All these relics were transported to France by St. Louis, the IXth of his name, when he returned from the Crusades—and they had been given to him by Baudouin II., Emperor of Constantinople. It is one of the customs of the church to exhibit these relics during the Holy Week, and they are visited by all the *fidèles* of the city.

A large number of strangers have passed through Paris on their way to Rome, to be present at the magnificent ceremonies of St. Peter. I could name about a hundred Americans, with whom I am well acquainted in Europe, who departed on this pilgrimage. If the carnival of Rome is a splendid affair, I think that Holy Week is also one of the "sights" of the old continent, and of course it must not be neglected by a foreigner who wishes to see everything worthy of notice.

Here, in Paris, we have the promenade of Longchamp, which was, fifty years ago, the rendezvous of all the fashionable people, and where the tailors, dress-makers and milliners of renown used to exhibit the spring fashions. Now-a-days the promenade of Longchamp is a sort of third *mardi gras*, during which all the proprietors of ready-made clothing stores and patented goods, inventors, sellers of blacking, &c., exhibit their merchandise on large ornamented cars or carriages, upon which are placed mammoth banners, with the names of the streets and numbers of the houses where the stores are situated. There was, yesterday, a grand procession of this kind, on the Boulevards and in the Champs Elysées, and it attracted crowds to these quarters. This is systematic advertising.

Another ancient custom of Paris is to have, during this week, two large fairs—one of gingerbread, and the other of prime hams and sausages. The first of these was held in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and it is reported that the sale of biscuits was enormous. The second was held on the Boulevard Beaumarchais, and the number of stores amounted to seven hundred. It is in vain for an American to look for a Cincinnati ham at this fair. They are not to be found in Paris, except at the office of Messrs. Livingston and Wells. The pork sold at the fair of Boulevard Beaumarchais comes from Strasbourg and Normandy. Many sausage merchants come from Lyons and Alles, and their prices are generally very dear.

The grand national exhibition of pictures in the halls of the Palais Royal was closed on the 13th inst., as had been previously announced. The only American painter who produced several of his works at this exhibition, was Mr. Healey, of Boston, whose portrait of Calhoun was a very remarkable piece of art. It was much admired by the critics of the Parisian press; and it is but justice rendered to the talent of this gentleman to state the fact. Mr. Healey had also several portraits of ladies and gentlemen, which were worthy of much praise. By the bye, the grand picture of this artist, representing the reply of Daniel Webster to Mr. Hayne, in the Senate of 1830, is about finished, and will be exhibited next year. Mr. Powell is also actively engaged upon his "De Soto on the banks of the Mississippi River." It is said that it will be ready at the end of the summer.

A gentleman well known to the American navy, Mr. Gudin, the celebrated painter of marine views, represented, by order of Louis Philippe, "eighty" scenes in our naval history. Sixty-three of these pictures have been placed at Versailles, in the Grand Museum, but the others are still in possession of the Orleans family. It having been announced that they were about being sold at auction, many members of the Legislative Assembly presented to the chamber a bill to buy, for the galleries of the Grand Museum, the remainder of these *tableaux*, which will complete the collection. This is right, for it would be too bad to see these *chefs d'œuvres* bought by strangers.

The lottery prepared by the artists and the actors of Paris was drawn on Tuesday last, and the number by which was won the prize of 70,000 francs, consisting of a magnificent service of silver plate, made by the famed jewellor Odiot, was that of 102,674. This affair created much excitement in the city of Paris, and all over France, where the tickets had been scattered with profusion.

The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture has issued an order to have the census of all the cattle fed in French territory made at once. This operation has for its object to know as exactly as possible, the alimentary resources of France.

I am compelled to claim for the *savants* of France the discovery of two of the most wonderful things of the age—that of the magnetic telegraph and that of steam power. The first of these discoveries, according to the most correct and lawful documents, was made in 1779, by an engineer named Lomond, and it is mentioned in the book of Arthur Young, *entitled*, "Travel in France—London, 1787." The second was made by Cugnot, another *French* engineer, in 1769. This *savant* had made a locomotive, which was powerful enough to carry four persons, and he showed it in presence of the Duke of Choiseuil, who was then Minister of War. Though these two discoveries have been perfected by Watt and Morse, I think it is good to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's."

Before leaving this subject, I will also mention that a large number of manuscripts of the highest interest, have been found out by a traveller named M. Simonido, in a grotto of Mount Athos. These books belonged, very likely, to an anchorite who lived in that cavern, and their publication will throw much light on the history of ancient times. One of these manuscripts gives an exact interpretation of the Egyptian hyeroglyphics. It will be curious to see if Messieurs Champollion and Gliddon are correct in their remarks on the language of the inhabitants of Egypt during the reign of the Pharahos.

A grand dinner was given, on Sunday last, to Gen. Dembinski, by all the Poles of distinction living in Paris. This political *agape* was presided over by Prince Czartoryski, assisted by the Counts Sapicha, Wolodkowicz, Wolomir, Kronoski, Potocki, Branicki, Zamoïski, and several generals and *nonces* of the Grand Dieta of Poland. This fraternal banquet terminated with a toast to "France, the refuge of exiles."

The ex-Hospodia of Moldavia, Prince Stourdza, has arrived in Paris, where he comes to reside. This nobleman has bought for 300,000 francs the celebrated hotel of Visconti, a *chef d'œuvre* of architecture, situated in the Champ Elysée. His intention is to have it enlarged, and to give, next winter, the most magnificent *soirées* ever beheld in our fashionable city. Thus may the Hospodar of Moldavia be welcome to our hospitable land.

The races are much in favor at this time of the year, and in a short time we shall enjoy those given in the Champ de Mars and at Chantilly. A sort of double match took place on Friday last at the Bois de Boulogne, between two gentlemen riders, Messrs. the Baron of Monperrier and Sir Edmond Stearvan, on which occasion the French horseman beat the English amateur. The number of spectators was immense, and it was composed of the most fashionable people of the sporting society of Paris. There was among them the celebrated M'me Howard, the *égérie* of the Elysée, who, though on the eve of losing her life by a fall from a horse about two months ago, nevertheless mounted the same animal for this occasion. The women, we must confess it, are the most daring creatures in the world. Instead of being afraid of danger, one must believe that they are fond of it.

The public gardens of Paris, as Mabille and le Chateau des Fleurs, will soon re-open their gates to the amateurs of the art of Terpsichore. Mr. Mabille, who is the proprietor of these two gardens, has renovated them from the gates to the very corners of these bewitching places of amusement; and it is said that he has added to the amusements of the dance, the refinement of an excellant restaurateur. The first night is announced for Saturday evening next.

The circus of the Champs Elysées, directed by Mr. Dejean, is also on the eve of beng re-opened to the public. The *troupe* of skilful equestrians, which had formerly at their head the talented Caroline Loyo, who is now in New York, will resume its exercises next week. No doubt this place of amusement will be much frequented this season.

Mr. Arnault, the lucky manager of the Hippodrome, is making wonderful preparations for his next campaign. It is said that he has sent to Algeria an agent, with orders to fetch with him to Paris a number of camels, horses, and last, not least, of Arabs, who will offer the public of Paris the spectacle of the *fantasias* of that country. Mr. Arnault is also building another large hippodrome at the Barriere du Trone, which will be ready within three weeks.

Another rendezvous of pleasure, which will be no less frequented by fashion during the coming season, will be, no doubt, the Park of Monceaux, situated at the gates of Paris, and which is the most magnificent country residence of the department. This chateau, belonging to the family d'Orleans, will be thrown open to the public, and the manager, who has rented it, intends giving the public of Paris the most magnificent festivals ever beheld in our great city. More anon.

The theatres of Paris are still much frequented, and are doing an excellent business.

At the Grand Opera, Roger, the talented tenor, who was on the eve of leaving for London, took a benefit night, on Saturday last, and offered the public a series of musical entertainments which were of the first order. Alboni, M'me Ugalde, and the celebrated violinist, Vieux Temps, delighted the *dilettanti*, and the entertainment ended with a charming comedy performed by the best actors of the Theatre Français. A new opera, in three acts, the music of which is by Mons. Gounod, was performed last night at the Academy of Music, and I am told that it was very successful. Madame Viardot appeared in that opera, which is entitled "Sapho," and personated the heroine. The scenery and costumes are magnificent.

At the Italian Opera, the success of M'lle. Cruvelli, in Verdi's opera of "Ernani," is all the talk. This talented soprano will sing again this evening. On Tuesday last, Madame Sontag made her last appearance before her departure for London, where she goes to help Mr. Lumley in his exertions to please the English aristocracy. Lablache accompanies her.

Vieux Temps gave, also, on Tuesday evening last, a grand concert in the Salle Bonne Nouvelle, which was attended by a large audience. He played, as usual, with much energy and talent.

The theatre of the Vaudeville will soon be re-opened, as well as the Theatre Historique. It is said that these two places of amusement will produce the most magnificent fairies ever performed since the invention of that sort of plays.

At the Theatre Montansier, the petite Montalant, the most wonderful girl of the age, made a decided hit in the farce called "*Mademoiselle fait les dents*," (A Miss with a growing tooth.) Never did a child twelve years old display so much daring on the boards of a theatre.

The grand military drama, entitled "*La Barrière de Clichy*," by Alexander Dumas, will decidedly be performed on Saturday next, at the Theatre National on the Boulevard du Temple. I have been told that the author has written a real *chef d'œuvre* on the events which took place at Clichy in 1814.

Mlle. Grisi, who married, a few years ago, M. Gerard de Meley, one of the lions of the capital, was so unfortunate as to make a bad match, for she was obliged to separate from her husband. One of the articles of that separation was, that she would pay M. de Meley the sum of ten thousand francs a year as long as she might sing in a theatre. It appears that M. de Meley now claims a sum of twenty-seven thousand francs due to him, whilst Mlle. Grisi denies that she owes him that amount. The tribunal has sentenced the fair singer to pay to her husband the demanded amount. Positively shocking!

Montes, the world known toreador of Spain, died on the 10th instant, at Chicana, near Cadiz.

A celebrated doctor, named Tocker, who made his fortune in Mexico, died a few weeks ago, in Paris, leaving by his will the sum of five hundred thousand francs, divided as follows:—Two hundred thousand francs to the Academy of Medicine, for the foundation of a premium to be given to the author of the best treatise on organic chemistry; one hundred thousand francs to the hospitals of Paris; and one hundred thousand francs to the hospital of Porentray, his native village. His heirs will have, besides, a fortune amounting to two millions of francs.

The robbers of Madame de Caumont Laforce—Denham, Viremaitre, and the woman Françoise Bernard—who were returned to France by the well known policeman, Mr. Hayes, of New York, were tried on Monday and Tuesday last, with their accomplices. The verdict of the jury was affirmative in all the articles, and the criminals were sentenced, Viremaitre to fifteen years at the galleys, and Denham to six years of imprisonment. As for the woman Bernard, she was set free, not having participated in the theft. The arguments were very animated. M. and Madame de Caumont Laforce were present, and the court was filled with all the stolen articles returned from New York, which made the hall of justice look like an auction store.

It will be remembered that an inhabitant of New Granada was detected, a few weeks ago, cheating his partners at cards, in which he was engaged in one of the most fashionable houses of Paris. He was obliged to leave the country, fearing to be arrested. His wife, who is one of the prettiest women who ever lived, is still in Paris, and she is received, as before, in the best society. It is said that she told several persons that "faults were personal," and that, therefore, she had no reproach for herself.

A very extraordinary treat was offered on Saturday last, at the Court of Sessions of the Fourth section of Paris. A lady, Mme. Grange, was seated on the bench of the attorney, pleading, herself, the cause of her sister, Mme. Coignneau. This eloquent woman came forward with much calmness and simplicity, took off her bonnet and her gloves, put aside her umbrella, arranged the ringlets of her hair, and then spoke for three hours, without the least hesitation, nor any appearance of fatigue. She explained that this speech was not the first she had delivered in public, for, when she was a young woman, she undertook the defence of her mother. The reasons and proofs given by Mme. Grange, in behalf of her sister, were so clear and conclusive that the tribunal decided in her favor. Honor to the fair and eloquent sex.

B. H. R.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

A. L. R. C. Caldwell, U. S. frigate St. Lawrence.	J. Avery, Lowell.
E. W. Bailey, Philadelphia	T. J. Plunkett, Mass.
D. W. S. Bailey, New York.	J. C. Miller and lady, Detroit.
J. C. Culbertson, Indiana.	H. Thomas, N. Y.
Lewis E. Harvie, Ky.	J. Lowe, Jr., Exeter.
J. D. Adams, Mass.	O. Gardner, do.
J. M. Marston, Palermo.	H. Carrous, St. Louis.
Mr. Hinson, Martinique.	J. L. Allen, Bro'klyn.
Theod. A. Neal, Salem.	C. H. Dalton, Mass.
S. D. Bolinge, Syracuse.	A. Paul, St. Louis.
S. A. Willoughby, Brooklyn.	A. Hourdequin, N. Y.
Edward F. Sire, Portsm'th	S. B. Gilbert, Boston.
W. J. Syms, N. Y.	

Gov. Hunt has ordered an election to supply the place of Caleb Lyon, Esq., in the Assembly, from Lewis county, on the 27th inst.

Interesting from Singapore and Siam.

We have received a copy of the *Overland Singapore Free Press*, of March 5, from which we gather the following:—

"An active persecution has broken out in the island of Singapore, against the Chinese converts to the Roman Catholic Church, whose plantations have been sacked and pillaged. The persecution is attributed to the influence of certain secret societies of Chinese."

"A large expedition left Manilla, in the beginning of February, intending to bring the Sultan of Sooloo to account for insults lately offered to the Spanish government."

"Siam dates to the 3d of February had been received at Singapore. Sugar was high, and the coming crop expected to be very small. All the European and American residents were on the point of leaving, for what cause is not stated."

The *Free Press* gives a very interesting account of the trials to which the crew of a vessel wrecked on the coast of Japan were subjected, before they were permitted to leave the country, illustrating the extreme care taken to prevent any information relative to that country being made known:—

"On the 3d of February, 1850, the bark Eamont left Hobart Town on a whaling voyage towards the northwest, and on the 8th, coming in sight of the island of Espirito Santo, three boats went ashore for the purpose of trading, and on their return one of them reported having seen a white woman with the natives. Four boats returned to the shore to inquire for the woman, but on their approach the natives fled. Next day an attempt was made to obtain intelligence of the woman, which resulted in a quarrel with the natives and the death of one of them. The vessel left the island without obtaining any further intelligence of the woman, and on the 22d of May the ship struck on a reef on the coast of Japan. On the 29th the Japanese came and carried away the crew, and put them in a house in a village, where they were supplied with fish and rice. On the 23d of June a Japanese official called on them, and gave them some wine, cakes, and tobacco, and told them to be contented, and he would soon send them away. On the 21th of July three of the men made their escape, but they were pursued and brought back.

"On the 11th of September they were placed on board two junks, which on the 14th were wrecked, after dragging their anchors six miles. After getting ashore what they could of the wreck, the crew were again locked up, when they were furnished with rum and provisions. On the 22d they were placed on horseback, with a large escort of natives, and started for Hydada, which they entered in the night, every precaution being taken to prevent their seeing the place. At Hydada, they were put on board a junk, and each one of them placed in a separate cage, with bars to look through. They arrived in the bay of Nangasakai on the 7th of October, and here they were taken before the king, still kept under strict surveillance, and on the 8th of December they embarked on board of a Dutch ship, which carried them to Batavia.

"By this account, we find that the crew were in the hands of the Japanese from the latter part of May till the beginning of December, during which time they were not permitted to have their liberty, and all because of the fears of that people that a knowledge of their habits and customs would be made known."

MURDER AT KINGSTON, CA.—ARREST OF THE MURDERESS.—During the week before last, a most heartless murder was perpetrated near Kingston, (C. W.) A man and a woman, passing as man and wife, under the name of Freeman, had been for some days in the vicinity, boarding at a hotel. The man was taken sick under very suspicious circumstances, and after an illness of two or three days, suddenly died. The woman, very soon after his death, sold a horse and buggy belonging to him, valued at about two hundred dollars, for seventy dollars. The circumstances awakened suspicion of foul play; the woman was arrested, a *post mortem* examination of the deceased was made, and strychnine found in his stomach. On inquiry, it was found that she had, not long before, purchased strychnine at two different places under the pretence of killing rats. On her arrest, about six hundred dollars in money had been found in her possession, which she requested to have deposited in the Ogdensburgh Bank, to the credit of William Smith, of Canton, in this county. Instead of complying with the request, the authorities made a deposit of the money with a banker in Kingston, and wrote to officers here to ascertain if anything was known of William Smith. On inquiry, it was found that ten dollars had been deposited to his credit in the Ogdensburgh Bank, from Kingston, and on finding him, he stated that he expected a remittance of money from his mother, who left him in March, for Chenango county, where, she alleged, she expected to receive money. In reply to a question to that point, he replied that he did not expect any money from Kingston. In company with Sheriff Barber, of this county, he went to Kingston, where he recognized the horse and buggy, which had been sold by the woman, as the property of Mr. Elijah Pease, of West Potsdam, in this county. This led to the developement of the following circumstances:—Elijah Pease, a man 75 years of age of highly respectable standing and connections in West Potsdam, but with a mind considerably impaired by the infirmities of age, having dissolved his previous business connections, was anxious to purchase a farm, and had proposed to his wife to locate in Canada. This she was unwilling to consent to, and Mr. Pease consequently instituted a search for a farm in this county. It is supposed, that, on hearing of one for sale by a Mrs. Smith, who had been left in possession of it by the death of her husband, a Mr. France, of Canton, she having married Mr. Smith for a second husband, who left her a few months after the marriage, he entered into negotiations with her for the purchase, and disclosed to her that he had in his possession some $800. Nothing positive, however, was known, beyond his going from home a number of times during the winter, as he alleged, for the purpose of the negotiation. On the 12th of March he left home with his horse and buggy, and about $800 in money, as it was supposed for the purpose of visiting a son in Keptville, C. W., he having left a letter to that effect, directed to his wife, enclosing $20 in money, and directing her, if he did not return this way, to go to another son residing in Vermont, as he should reach there before her. This was the last that was heard from him by his friends, until the trunk and clothes of the murdered man were returned to them on Thursday last, and recognized as his. It has been ascertained, that previous to Mrs. Smith's leaving, as she alleged for Chenango county, she had contracted for another lot of land adjoining her farm, and agreed to pay some $700 of the purchase money about this time. Mrs. Smith is spoken of by highly respectable citizens of Canton, as a woman, against whose character nothing has been heretofore alleged; but the circumstances point to one of the most revolting, and long premeditated schemes of mercenary murder upon record.—*Ogdensburgh (N. Y.) Sentinel, April 27.*

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED NEW YORK ROBBER IN NEW ORLEANS.—Three or four days ago a telegraphic dispatch was received in this city, directed to the Spanish Consul, stating that a man had succeeded in decamping from New York with $2,500, which he had stolen from a woman with whom he had lived for a number of years. He was supposed to have taken a passage in the steamship Union, from New York to this city, and directions were given for his immediate arrest should he arrive by that vessel. A warrant was granted at the instance of the Spanish Consul, by Recorder Genois, and on the arrival of the Union on Tuesday night, inquiries were made, and it was discovered that a person answering the description given had been a passenger, but had booked himself by the name of Simpson, instead of his real name, Antonio Sausot. Yesterday morning officer Boullosa prosecuted his inquiries at the different hotels, and found Antonio at the Veranda, where he had taken up his residence. He was immediately arrested, and his luggage was taken to the First Municipality watch house, where he was met by the Spanish Consul and recognized as the person described by the telegraphic communication. In searching him, a belt was found containing $2,306, all in gold, and his luggage consisted of a trunk, a carpet bag, a brace of double barreled pistols, a Spanish dirk, a writing desk, leather hat-case, silver watch, and a great quantity of clothes. These things were taken charge of by the police, and he was confined in the Municipality jail, to await further proceedings. We learn, by inquiries made in his presence, that he came originally from Havana, where he lived till within the last fifteen years. Before leaving Cuba he had a law suit with his wife, which terminated in her favor, and left him heavily saddled with damages. He then sold his property for $4,000, and with the proceeds went to New York, where he practised his profession, that of doctor. After being there some time, he met a lady of property, with whom he soon became intimately acquainted, and being unable to marry her, they cohabited together and passed as man and wife. They lived on the greatest terms of friendship until a short time ago, when Sausot became dissatisfied, and ended the acquaintance by decamping with her money. He left New York on the 15th of April, and appears to have gone direct to the vessel from his own house.—*New Orleans Crescent, April 24.*

A SILVER MINE IN VIRGINIA.—The Charlestown (Va.) *Spirit of Jefferson*, says that there is every reason to believe that a silver mine has been discovered on the farm of James and Dennis McSherry, of that county, situated on the east bank of the Shenandoah river, and at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain. The mine was discovered some months since, and a small specimen obtained and sent to the Philadelphia mint to be assayed. The superintendent of the mint has returned the same, made into a ten cent piece, and pronounces the ore as exceedingly rich. The ledge of rocks in which the ore is impregnated, is of immense size. Every three pounds of rock, it is estimated, will yield one dollar in silver. Arrangements have been made for at once mining.

Political Intelligence.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.—We observe that the great enthusiasm which so lately prevailed throughout the North and West, in favor of Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency, has cooled off considerably. The soup is cold again. Like the movement made for Gen. Sam Houston, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, we fear the people will forget his claims, or, in their fickleness, turn to some one else, upon whom to shower their praises and exalt to the nomination for the Presidency. But a few weeks ago, a large portion of the whole whig press of the North, East and West, spoke of Scott as the Napoleon of the party, and the only man fitted for the head of the government of the country, while now his name is scarcely mentioned at the North and East, and little spoken of at the West. The sudden change of the Boston *Atlas*, in favor of Mr. Webster, has apparently brought about an active change of feeling at the East, and in the confusion of the change, Gen. Scott has not been thought of, or, if thought of, not mentioned.]

In his tour through the West and South, Gen. Scott met with enthusiastic receptions at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and his deeds of valor recounted to the listening thousands; but scarce had he left the scene of enthusiasm, before the glory departed, and Gen. Scott was only thought of, and his exaltation to the Presidency narrowed down to conjecture. As he proceeded down the Mississippi river, on his route to New Orleans, there was an evident falling off in the glory of his reception at the different points, and not until he reached New Orleans was the slightest notice taken of him as a prominent candidate for the Presidency. It was well understood that he was the favorite of the freesoil whig party of the North, and however devoted the South may be to the Union, it will not countenance a man, whatever his achievements may have been, either in military or civil life, whose views accord with the whig party of the North. At New Orleans he was received with more *eclat* than at any point between that city and Cincinnati, and even there a lack of enthusiasm prevailed. There is no doubt but the prospects of Gen. Scott for the Presidency are ten fold less than when he started on his tour of observation to select sites for the military hospitals.

THE CANAL QUESTION—ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.—The resignation of twelve Senators, and the sudden closing of the business of the Legislature, has brought about rather a curious state of affairs in this State. It is well known that the democrats, generally, are opposed to the bill tending to involve the State in a further debt of ten millions of dollars, though there are those of that party who are favorable to the enlargement of the canal, without regard to its bearing upon the constitution. In nearly all the districts which are now vacant, meetings have been held approving the course of their delegates, and nearly all of them have been nominated for re-election.

There is some trouble in the nineteenth district, represented in the last Senate by Charles A. Mann, though not because of his opposition to the measure. In the convention which assembled for the purpose of nominating a candidate, the hunker members of the body withdrew because of their opposition to the freesoil opinions of Mr. Mann, which will render doubtful his re-election, though the democrats had a majority of more than a thousand at the last election. In the twentieth district, Moses F. Hatch, late a member of the Assembly, and who is known to be in favor of the enlargement of the canal, is an independent candidate, in opposition to Ashel C. Stone, the late member, who was among those who resigned to defeat the bill. On the day after the resignation of the Senators, Mr. Hatch resigned his place in the Assembly, and in his card declared himself in favor of the bill; and in the twenty first district, Caleb Lyon has announced himself an independent candidate, in opposition to Alanson Skinner, the late member. Mr. Lyon was elected a member of the last Assembly from Lewis county, by a very large majority over the regular democratic candidate. The chief cause of his success at that time was his advocacy of the Black river canal, to the furtherance of which he was pledged. As soon as the Legislature was dissolved and an election ordered to supply the vacant districts, Mr. Lyon resigned his post in the Assembly, and declared himself a candidate for the Senate, and pledged to the support of the bill for the enlargement of the canal and the consequent assumption, on the part of the State, of the ten million debt.

The feeling on the question is very much divided, and the result of the election about to take place is involved in uncertainty. The election for members of the Assembly for the last session was very close in the counties comprising the Senatorial districts now vacant; twenty-five whigs and twenty-seven democrats having been returned, two of the latter of whom were favorable to the canal enlargement measure, who, if added to the whigs also favorable of the measure, would give the advocates of the bill a majority. In the approaching election, should those who now oppose the regular candidate be elected, to say nothing of the doubt in the district of Mr. Mann, there will be a sufficient majority to carry the bill through at the extra session of next month.

A very large meeting was held at Rochester, a few days since, in favor of the canal enlargement, which was presided over by Silas M. Burroughs, a democrat, who urged the necessity of the measure as vital to the interests of that section of the State; and this is the feeling with the majority on the line of the work. In this contest it is very certain that party ties will be almost entirely disregarded, and the issue made upon the question of the measure in dispute. The course of Gerrett Smith upon the question will have its effect, and may tend to change the result in the Madison and Oneida districts. His advocacy of the canal bill, as avowed in his letter, will draw the party who go with him, and the result may, in a great measure, depend upon his efforts.

On the whole, the chances are decidedly in favor of breaking the constitution for the enlargement of the canals. It is a paltry shuffling game on both sides, at best.

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Democratic Convention of the second congressional district of Indiana, have nominated Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham for re-election. The resolutions passed by the convention were strongly in favor of the compromise measure.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.—The following letter was addressed to Gen. Pierce, of New Hampshire, by President Fillmore, in response to certain resolutions adopted by the N. H.