supported by Louis Napoleon on that occasion, and I understand that, in case he should leave his ministry, he would be immediately replaced by M. De Mortemart.

Apropos of General d'Hautpoul. He arrived, last night, in Paris, returning from Algiers. The last act of his governorship was to blame Colonel Aurelle for having attacked the Arabs at Selloum, without his orders.

M. de Falloux passed, two days ago, through Paris, where he will return in six weeks. I am told that he will succeed M. de Crouseilhes in the Ministry of Public Instruction.

A duel was to take place between M. Lagrane, the head of the mountaineer party, and M. Pierre Bonaparte, his colleague, of the Legislative Assembly; but the former gentleman has been advised by his friends not to accept the challenge, which was caused by a few words of a non-parliamentary character, uttered by him on the subject of the Napoleon claims.

The last news received from Spain is of a very peculiar kind. It appears that bills had been posted all over the city of Madrid, calling upon the people to arm in favor of the proclamation of a republican government. Queen Isabella and ministers were to be kept prisoners, and disposed of by a provisional government. No names were printed at the end of that pronunciamento, and it had no effect upon the population.

The news from Italy is not of much interest about politics, but the excitement against the Austrians is daily increasing. An old soldier, Marshal Rougier, from Milan, has been sentenced for twenty years to the State prison, for having been one of the actors in the revolution of 1848. At Mantua, five individuals have been flogged for having uttered cries against the Austrians. A large movement of troops is taking place in Tyrol, and soldiers are invading Milan.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany is said to be on the eve of abandoning his throne in favor of his son.

A body of 40,000 men has arrived at Verona, and another of 60,000 men will soon enter the city of Milan. The Emperor of Austria will visit these two cities in the course of September next.

The cabinet of St. Petersburg insists upon a European Congress, by which all the questions, even that of Germany, may be decided. The Prince of Schwarzenberg's opinion is not in favor of that project, because Germany needs not the interference of France, England and Russia, to decide upon the sovereignty of its States. In case the European Congress should take place, Austria will not be represented at this meeting.

In the meantime, the ministerial conference of Dresden is going on with much haste. Several commissions are daily assembled, and the only object seems to be to achieve their business.

The fate of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey is not yet decided. The Austrian government insists upon the retention of eight individuals at Kutaya. Among them, of course, is the renowned Kossuth. It is certain that an English gentleman, named Hamilton, is now sailing in the seas of Kutaya, with the intention of delivering the prisoners. A sum of one hundred pounds has been taken from the loan of Mazzini to effect their escape. Two men would wear masks, whose resemblance is perfect to the face of Kossuth, and whilst they would keep the Austrian gailers interested, the genuine hero would be taken on board the yacht of Mr. Hamilton.

The war in the Caucasus is ended. All the works erected by Chamyl against the Russian troops have been destroyed by the soldiers of Nicholas, and the enemy has been obliged to fly to the mountains.

B.H.R.

PARIS, May 5, 1851.

May Fourth—The Red Republicans—A Revise—Bonaparte Claims—Banquets of Louis Napoleon—Honors to the Emperor Napoleon—Seizure of Arms at Marseilles, &c.

The grand festival day is over. There has been no *émeute* of any kind. Among the projects spoken of by those who thought they knew something, it was said that the moment chosen by the rioters would be that which would follow the lighting of the fireworks. Then the mob of the socialists assembled on the *rond point* of the Champs Elysees would make a rush on the troops who were guarding the Elysée, invade the palace, and take hold of Louis Napoleon as a hostage. This, indeed, would have been the signal of a general outbreak, which would have been, I think, very sanguinary and terrible. But not the least blow was dealt yesterday between the troops and the intoxicated people; everything was asquiet and cold as the water which was pouring down from the clouds.

Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that the heads of the socialist party had made all efforts to excite their confederates. The bulletins noticed in my letter of the 1st instant, and which were signed by "the Committee of Resistance," had for their purpose to try the sentiments of the low class, and to raise up their mind for the occasion. On Saturday last, the Commissary of Police went with a warrant to the rue Cadet, faubourg Montmartre, and seized a printing press, which was working without license, and with which the writings and *pronunciamentos* of the *rouges* were struck off. Six persons were taken prisoners, and I was told that, a few minutes before the police had invaded the house, two of the most prominent members of the mountain in the Legislative Assembly had left the place, making a very opportune escape. They had come thither to correct the proofs of an "Address to the People," which was seized by the police.

This affair created a great sensation at the National Assembly, and M. Schoelcher, in behalf of his two colleagues, Messrs. Miot and Greppo, made a long speech, in which he said that "those who pretended that the desire of the socialist party was to create terror were slanderers." This debate was quite stormy, but it did not prove much to those who know the red republicans in our unfortunate country. We say in French, that—"*Tout mauvais cas est niable.*"

It is certain that a sort of clandestine review took place yesterday, on the place of the Barriere du Trône, where the people had assembled to see the festival prepared in that part of the city. All the socialists had assembled thither, and, as on the 24th of February last, they were reviewed by their leaders.

In presence of the entire opposition, both of the press and of the members of the National Assembly, the demand of Jerome Bonaparte for the sum of money owed to him by the Ministry of War, for his salary as General, is withdrawn and annihilated for the present. It is said that the old Marshal was in a great passion for having not succeeded in his claim, which, in his own opinion, is the most just thing in the world. With the failure of this affair, we have also had that of the claim of Louis Napoleon, and of the citizen prince, Murat.

The *Moniteur* has published the list of promotions of the cross of Legion of Honor, made by the President in honor of the Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic in France. There have been three hundred and eighty-two persons decorated. This is quite a good number, and it will augment a good deal the quantity of chevaliers of that order. But it may be said that, if this continue, we shall soon have more people of the Legion of Honor than without.

The receptions at the Elysee, which used to take place every Thursday evening, previous to the refusal of additional funds, are on the eve of being resumed, not for balls and dancing parties, but for dinners given by Louis Napoleon to the officers of the army now in garrison in Paris. On Thursday next, the 7th regiment of artillery will begin the series of *fêtes*, and all the regiments will take their turns.

Services in honor of the memory of Emperor Napoleon took place this morning, at the church of the Invalides, and a large number of people were present. The President, Louis Napoleon, and his aide-de-camp, the ex-King of Westphalia, Jerome Bonaparte, the ministers, the representatives, and a large number of officers of all ranks of the army, were present, and the sight of that illustrious assemblage was very brilliant.

News arrived from Marseilles, announcing that a conspiracy had just been discovered in that city. A large quantity of guns, sabres, cartridges, bullets, caps and powder, bills, pistols, diggers, bomb shells and bullet moulds, were seized in a house which was a sort of arsenal. We have not yet received the details of the affair.

The fate of the refugees in Switzerland is now decided. Every one of them will be for the future allowed to remain, if he has in his possession a sum of 1,000 francs, to be deposited as a security for his behavior, and that his passport and papers are of a right kind. Though this is not altogether what may be called hospitality, it must be acknowledged that such an ordinance seemed necessary for the tranquillity of the Helvetian republic.

We have received the news that Baron Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, was, on the 28th ult., shot at in the streets of Vienna. The assassin missed him, and was arrested. The Emperor, who was to leave the city on that day, postponed his journey to Croatia, in order to have the matter investigated. B. H. R.

THE GOSSIP OF PARIS.

PARIS, May 1, 1851.

Fine Arts—The World's Fair—Flying Weather—The Fêtes—Modern Philosophers—Chinese Sorcerer—Louis Philippe's Patronage—Mother Soupe—New Cuirasses—Fashion Cows—Fashionable Society—Austro-German Fête—Earthquakes—Death of Mme. Hamelin—The Theatres—The Marriage of Figaro—Mr. Rivers—Peter Parley, &c.

All the Hotels of Paris are overflowing with strangers. Wherever you go—at the Hotel de Bilgrave, or at the Hotels de Paris, or those of Meurice, Windsor, Wagram, Mirabeau, du Rhin—you are struck with the large number of seats occupied, —Italians, Germans, Spaniards, Dutch, Belgians, Swiss, and even Turks, who have stopped in Paris, first to witness the grand celebration of the 4th of May, and then to go to London, in order to be present at the grand gala of the World's Fair. Paris will decidedly be the thoroughfare of Europe, either in going to or in returning from London; and the visiters of the Exhibition will soon be tired of their sojourn in London, and will return to Paris, where every kind of enticement will be prepared to keep them in our merry city. The theatres are preparing their finest novelties for the season. The public gardens have been entirely renovated; and the pretty women of the capital of France are ready to bestow their most bewitching smiles upon those who will meet them in their way.

If we have enjoyed fine weather for the last two months, we are now paying for it in a very disagreeable manner. Who will believe that our grates and fire-places, cleaned and washed for the spring season, have been again soiled by coal and wood! Why, the wind has been blowing hard from the north—cold has come again; and at the present hour I am near my fire, whilst the rain is pouring in torrents in the streets, and hail is beating against the panes of my window.

This unexpected weather was much felt, on Sunday last, at the Champ de Mars, where the first race of the government took place. Despite this tempest, the inside of the ring was occupied by many carriages and horses, mounted by our sportsmen of renown. The reserved seats on the tands were filled with amateurs, who, though enveloped in thick overcoats and warming their stomachs with segars and brandy, were obliged, in order not to be wet as ducks, to have their umbrellas open. The race was presided over by Mr. de la Rochette, a member of the Jockey Club, and the signal was given at two o'clock. The first heat was won by Maryland, a splendid horse, belonging to Mr. de Beauvan. It consisted of a prize of 2,000 francs. The second heat was won by a young horse, called St. Leger, belonging to Mr. Aumont. The prize was 4,000 francs. The third heat was won by Hervine, belonging to Mr. Aumont; a prize of 1,000 francs. The fourth heat, which was for the prize of 6,000 francs, given by the city of Paris, was gained by First-Born, belonging to Mr. Latache de Fay, and the animal was much admired by all connoisseurs. The last race was a steeple chase, in which five persons, among whom were three English sportsmen, took part. I must say, with much regret, that France, on this occasion, was beaten by England. This new Waterloo will, of course, be revenged hereafter.

Among the strangers of distinction who are now residing in Paris, I will name Lord and Lady Ashley. Lady Ashley is the daughter of Lord Palmerston, and Lord Ashley son of Lord Shaftesbury. They are both considered as the type of philanthropists. The intention of these two distinguished *personnes* is to visit the benevolent establishments of the continent, in order to reform those of England, and do something in favor of the poor classes of their country. I may say that, instead of coming to Europe, Lord and Lady Ashley had better cross the Mersey and visit Ireland, where poverty is so great and needs so much consideration. Charity, when it is well understood, is far better than philanthropy buried in ostentation.

Another distinguished stranger now in Paris, is a Chinese merchant, named Foa-li-koo, who has arrived from Canton, via the Isthmus of Suez, with the intention of visiting the World's Fair, and also all the capitals of Europe. This interesting gentleman is remaining in the private house of M. Pache, a well-known French importer of fancy articles in San Francisco. It appears that Foa-li-koo knew M. Pache in California, and was so much delighted with the Frenchman that he accepted his invitation to visit Europe in his company.

The sale of Louis Philippe's paintings took place on Monday last at the government auction rooms, in Rue de Jenneurs, and all these remains of fine pictures produced quite a large sum of money. The two works of Geiseault, well known among the amateurs as *Le Cuirassier* and the *Carabinier*, were bought by the directors of the public museum of the Louvre, for 23,000 francs. All these paintings were much injured, either by bullets or by cuts made by swords, during the attack and sacking of the Palais Royal in 1848.

Another sale, which offered not less interest for the agriculturists, was that of merinos, which took place at the national sheepfold of Rambouillet. The number of sheep amounted to fifty-two, and twenty of them were bought by Messrs. Tainter, Campbell, and Jewitt, from the United States, for from a hundred to two hundred dollars a head. The intention of these gentlemen is to ameliorate the breed of sheep in the United States, in order to have a competition with the old world.

A new cuirass, which will unite lightness and strength, has been invented by a gun maker of Paris. It consists of a coat of india rubber, two centimetres thick, and it cannot be pierced by a bullet. I understand that this new cuirass will be adopted in the ranks of the army.

The trial of Mons. and Mme. de Bocarme, who are accused of having poisoned their brother and brother-in-law with a drug made out of tobacco, will take place in a short time. It will be remembered that Mons. de Bocarme has been living, for a long time, with his father, who founded a colony on the shores of the Ohio river, among the wild Indians. This law suit will have an echo, which may resemble that of the affair of Count de Praslin.

Madame Fould, the wife of the banker and Minister of Finance of Louis Napoleon, is known in the saloons of Paris to be the rival of Princess Mathilde Demidoff. That rivalry has been the cause of much trouble at the Elysee, and lately it was developed on the occasion of the hiring for the season of the Pavilion de Breteuil, which is one of the most splendid summer residences near Paris. This *petit* palace is inside of the Park of St. Cloud, and was hired, last year, by Princess Demidoff, for a sum of 4,000 francs; but this season, Madame Helena Fould offered 16,000 francs for it, and the bargain was made, to the great confusion and despair of the cousin of Louis Napoleon.

Letters received from Vienna announce that an Austro-German fair will take place in that city, in 1853. It is said that nothing will be spared to render the exhibition equal to that of London.

A violent earthquake was felt on the 17th ult., at Gottenbourg, in Sweden. The shock was also felt at Lyrekill and Lageland, and several houses were destroyed. At Moegilsjberg, the shock took place when the church was filled with the inhabitants of the village, and it was so terrific that all the men and women rushed to the doors. During this *sauve qui peut* a great number of persons were dangerously hurt.

On the 11th ult. another earthquake partially destroyed the city of Macri, in the Island of Rhodes, and a volcano has opened near the port of Lavlral. A part of the palace of Grande Maitero, which was built by the first knights of Malta, fell during the shocks of these terrible convulsions of the earth.

A lady much renowned during the time of the Empire, Mme. Hamelin, whose beauty and wit were only rivalled by the beauty and *esprit* of Mme. Recamier, died on Monday last, in Paris, still surrounded by a large number of admirers, either of her unbearable wit or of her affability. Her funeral was attended by an immense concourse of fashionable people.

At the Italian Opera, M. de Berlot and his three pupils gave, on Saturday last, a grand concert, which was attended by a large number of dilettanti. Gottschalk, the talented pianist, of New Orleans, was one of the lions of the evening.

The Theatre of the Comic Opera, so well managed by M. Perrin, gave, on Sunday last, the *reprise* of Boieldieu's famed opera, "The Caliph of Bagdad." The music of this partition, one of the finest ever composed, was received by a crowded house, with the most unbounded applause. The operetta of "Le Tableau Parlant" (The Speaking Picture), which is also an old thing, was also performed on that occasion, and met with the same success.

At the Theatre Française, Mme. Rachel is playing her last months of engagement before her vacation, and every night she appears she is received with rapture and shouts of admiration. It is said that it is her intention to cross the Atlantic next year, and visit America.

A petit vaudeville, in one act, by Messrs. Mounier and Martin, entitled, "Comment L'esprit Vient aux Garçons" (How Young Men get Wit), was performed at the Varietés, and received with much pleasure by the audience. The pretty Mesdames Constance, Cuy, and Potel, are the actrices in that play.

At the Porte St. Martin, a new drama, in five acts, by Messrs. Delacour and Lambert Thibourt, called "Le Diable," was represented, on Saturday last, and, I regret to say, failed, though it was played by the most talented artists of the troupe. This theatre will soon produce a grand spectacle, called "The Exhibition of London, or the Palace of Crystal," for which the manager has already spent 70,000 francs.

At the Ambigu Comique, the "Count of Morcerf" is still at the go; but the fourth part of "Monte Cristo," called "Villefort," will soon be produced; and I understand that Mr. Dumas has given to that play much care, which will render it one of the most interesting of his repertory.

Mme. George Sand will have one of her plays performed at La Gaité on Saturday next. It will be entitled "Molière," and will be founded on the life of our great comedian and writer.

In one of my letters, dated March 27th, I related the story of a certain lady, daughter of a clergyman of New York, who, having married a fine looking gentleman of New Orleans, separated from him on the ground that he was insane. I have been told that this is unfortunately not the case, and having been the echo of that falsehood, I must now tell the truth. It appears that, despite her love, when a young lady, for a poor musician of her native city, she was married by her father to a gentleman of New Orleans. They came to Paris, where, through her mother's aid, Madame used to receive, by every steamer, letters from her melodious sweetheart. This was discovered by her husband, who sent for the father of his wife, and requested him to take back his daughter. The parson refused to do so, though he was accused by his son-in-law of having deceived him, for he told him that he knew his daughter had no love for anybody but himself. In such a disagreeable alternative the young woman left her husband, and retired with his consent and that of her father, to the house of an Episcopalian clergyman of Paris, where she now lives. As for her husband, he has returned to New York, with the intention to obtain a divorce.

A charming and beautiful young lady from New York or Philadelphia, Miss Gardener, who was travelling in Europe under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Post, died the other week, after a short illness. Her death was much regretted by the numerous friends whom she had already made in Europe.

The Minister of the United States in Paris, Mr. Rives, has been very ill for the last three weeks, and his condition gave much trouble to his family and friends. It appears that he is now recovering, and that he will soon be able to leave his apartments, and breathe the pure air of summer.

Mr. Goodrich, the recently appointed Consul of the United States at Paris, has arrived among us with his family. The press of Paris has already eulogized "Peter Parley" in its columns, and I understand from several of his countrymen, that he will soon become popular among us. May he be satisfied with the reception he will meet in *La Belle France!* We want men of talent and men of heart.

B. H. R.

PARIS, May 5, 1851.

The Festival of the Fourth—Preparations and Disappointment—Snow—Premiums for Objects of Art—Theatres, &c., &c.

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mane;
Divisum imperium cum Jove Napoleo.

This distich, borrowed from an old Latin writer, with the exception of the last name, is, in a few words, the sum total of the festival which took place yesterday in Paris, in commemoration of the 4th of May, 1848. The Minister of the Interior promised the public a hydraulic *fête*, and the clouds have carried out the promises of M. Leon Faucher. The programme was far beyond the reality. A grand cascade, in the style of Niagara Falls, was to take place on the bridge of the Concordia. The waterfall has been seen and felt all over the city. The clouds poured down torrents—the streets were like rivulets; and, if compared with the cataract of the sky, the fall of the government was like one of the Croton pipes in any of the public squares of New York.

Despite this uncommonly disagreeable weather, the crowd of citizens and strangers, under the shelter of their umbrellas, invaded the public thoroughfares, and, like ducks, were dabbling in the shallow waters of macadam mud. The largest numbers of troops ever scattered over Paris, were standing in their different places, and all of them, *sub frigido Jove*, as well as under their wet uniforms, were nearly frozen to death. I am convinced that many of these unfortunate protectors of the country will need the care of their physicians, either for a bad cold, or for inflammation of the lungs, fevers, &c.

In short, this festival has been called the "Festival of the Umbrellas," in commemoration of the celebrated Chinese "Feast of the Lanterns."

As for the ornaments with which our public squares had been decorated, they were not to be compared with those of the preceding year. It looked shabby and mean compared with those which were so much admired last year. Instead of arranging, as on a previous occasion, the Grand Place de la Concorde with candelabras, arches of triumph, garlands of lamps and flowers, those who were the *ordonnateurs* of the *fête* had transported all their properties and sceneries to the shores of the Seine. The Palace of the National Assembly had been selected for the occasion, and around the two corners of the building the architects had erected two porticos, forming, with the monument, an *hemicycle*, which had no character whatever, though it was of the same order as the palace of the national representatives. From the Bridge of the Invalides to the National Bridge, a sort of railing had been placed, which was in the evening to be lighted with numerous grease pots. Polls of the greatest height had also been placed every twenty yards, and supported a number of banners of all descriptions. But the rain had rendered them so heavy that they were hanging motionless, and of course did not produce any effect.

In the Champs Elysées had been placed the great men and illustrious women, who are the honors of France, represented by immense statues, made of plaster, wood and straw. There were Jacquard, Duguay-Trouin, Molière, Richelieu, Turenne, Jean Goujon, Jeanne d'Arc, Kleber, Denis Payen, Jean Bart, Pierre Corneille, Matthieu Mole, Jeanne Hachette, Nicolas Poussin, Condé, and Marshal Ney. At the *rond point* of the promenade the fountain had been changed into a monument, upon which a statue of *la victoire* was standing over a pedestal, upon which the names of the principal battles which have rendered our country illustrious in the world had been inscribed by the *statuaire*. I must confess, in my quality of a faithful reporter, that never, with a few exceptions, have the sculptors of Paris created such trash as these statues. It made me remember those erected in the avenue of the Invalides in 1840, for the translation of Napoleon's ashes from St. Helena to Paris. These statues were scarcely covered with plaster, and the rain had made such damage upon them that a keen eye was able to see the straw springing out of the heroes, and a joker told us that there was no doubt that Turenne *avait du foin dans les bottes*.

The Church of La Madeleine had also been decorated with curtains of crimson velvet trimmed with gold fringe. Two statues, representing Faith and Charity, were also standing on the stairs; but these ornaments, as well as the others above described, were of very small merit. Everything seemed gloomy and dull, and it was thought by many that it was a bad omen for the future welfare of the republic in France. In 1848, when the Provisional Government, headed by M. Lamartine, came on the Place de la Concorde, to proclaim the republic, the weather was as bad as this year. It was therefore, then, as bad business as it is now.

As for the illuminations of the evening, and the fireworks which were to be exhibited at Chaillot, on the heights of the mountain, they took place, as announced in the programme, with the exception that it was a shameful failure. The lamps were extinguished by the rain as soon as they were lighted; and the rockets, suns, pyramids, and temples, invented by M. Ruggieri, the pyrotechnic colleague of Mr. Edge, of New York, produced no effect, and were scarcely able to burn even a little.

Now that I have described, in my best style, the inclemency of the weather and the incapacity of those who made the arrangements for the *fete* of this year, I may say that such a state of things was a very terrible blow upon the small merchants of the city, who had made many preparations for the occasion, gathered provisions of all sorts, and spent all their spare money, with the hope that their financial harvest on the 4th of May would remunerate them for all their trouble. More than the half of the mountebanks, showmen and quacks who had erected their encampments in the grand square of the Champs Elysée, did not collect a sufficient sum of money to pay for their dinners.

The inclemency of the weather must be accounted for by the unusual falling of snow in the mountains of Turin and on the shores of the Rhine. We have received news from that part of France, dated May 1st, which contains the report of a terrible snow storm, having occurred on the 28th and 30th ult.

The distribution of premiums to the painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers, who participated in the exhibition of objects of art, in the National Palace, took place on Saturday last, and was a very fine affair. Louis Napoleon was to have been present at the ceremony, but, owing to unforeseen and unexplained circumstances, he was replaced by the Minister of the Interior, M. Leon Faucher. The artists whose works had been selected for reward with the premiums were called in order, and received from the hands of the minister, either brevets of crosses of the Legion of Honor, or medals of gold, silver, and bronze. A fine band of music was playing during all the time, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among all there present.

The theatres have been all crowded to excess for the last five days, and have coined a large amount of money. This state of things may also be accounted for by the large number of strangers who are now crowding our hotels and restaurants. One who comes now to Paris ought to secure his rooms two weeks in advance, if he wishes to find a corner to dwell in.

At the theatre Francais, the new comedy of Madame E. de Girardin, called, "C'est la Faute du Mari," is the finest gem ever written by this talented writer.

A vaudeville, in one act, by Messrs. Melesville and Savier, entitled, "Les Malheurs Heureux" (happy misfortune) was represented on Friday last at the Variete theatre, and met with much success. Arnal, the comic actor, has a good part, and delivered it with his usual talent. He was assisted by the pretty Mme. Page, one of the most beautiful women of Paris.

At the Gymnase, "Le Voilà la Roulade," by Messrs. Melesville and de Courcy, was also very well received. Mme. Wolfn, who plays the principal part, sang with much ability, and deserved much applause.

The new drama of "Molière," by George Sand, which was to have been performed on Saturday last, has been postponed till to-morrow. It was reported that the Minister of the Interior had prohibited the performance of this play. This is not the case. Mme. Sand desired to be present at the last rehearsal of her play, and she had not yet arrived from the country where she lives. Besides that, her presence was necessary to give the last touch to several parts of the work. The bills announce that "Molière" will be positively performed at La Gaité to-morrow evening.

M. de Sartiges, our Minister to Washington, has departed for the United States. This gentleman of the diplomatic corps is said to be a very amiable man among the ladies.

B. H. R.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

William Birney, Cincinnati.
Dr. C. W. W. Lett, N. Y.
S. G. Goodrich, U. S. Consul.
Wm. O. Giles, New York.
Hamilton M. Call, do.
M. M. R. H. Dulary, Va.
Mr and Mrs. G. D. M. Curtis, New York.
O. Bruna, New York.
H. Embury, do.
M. Upton, H. Herbert, Va.
J. S. Slayter, New York.
H. B. Wallace, Philadelphia.
T. Pierce, Livingston, N. Y.
Lieut. Gwathmey, U. S. N.
Lieut. Adams, U. S. N.

Another Ministerial Crisis in England.

The ministry of Lord John Russell were again defeated in the House of Commons, on the 6th instant, on the spirits in bond question, by a vote of 159 to 159. This was the second defeat in one week.

The announcement was received with loud cheers on the opposition side of the house. On our return to the gallery, we found

Mr. Roebuck speaking. The hon. gentleman said he wished to put a question to the noble lord at the head of the government, on the extraordinary circumstances in which the government of the country were placed. The House of Commons had now assumed, he would not say without just cause, not only the supervision of the government of this country, but the actual government itself. (Cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Hear.") He could understand how some disappointed followers of the government——(The rest of the sentence was lost in the ironical cheers of some hon. members on the ministerial side.) The government had been obliged to make three efforts to govern the country and tax it, wherein all their plans were modified by the House of Commons. He appealed to the noble lord himself, as a man who had been brought up in the notion of constitutional principles of government—who had been governed throughout by the idea that the House of Commons was the supervising power, marking its sense and opinion of the government by its majority—he asked the noble lord, was he in a position to govern this country? (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") With the principles and wishes of the noble lord, being, as he believed them to be, for the onward progress of the government, was it wise, was it politic, to say nothing as to honor, to retain the power of the government under such circumstances? (Cries of "Oh, oh!") It was all very well to say "oh!" but let them understand what was going on. At the commencement of the session, they were told that certain things were to be done as to the tariff of this country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave an intimation of what he intended to do, and there was not one great mercantile concern in this country that had not been affected at the present time by the declarations of the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) Let not hon. gentlemen suppose that this was a mere party matter. He was looking at it with reference to the country itself; and, if the House of Commons was so blind to the interests of the country as to keep them in that state, hanging, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, let the House of Commons have the responsibility. But he appealed to the noble lord—he appealed to him, as he had the responsibility upon that occasion, not to lend his authority to that state of things. He said then, that any minister who [illegible] any the interests of the country, but [illegible] national character, would not lend himself to [illegible] (Cries of "Oh, oh!") It was all very well [illegible] he recollected an instance wherein the [illegible] noble lord having put the administration [illegible] House of Wellington into a minority, one who [illegible] now on the benches of the House of Commons certainly, but who had been exalted to the other House of Parliament so soon as the minority was declared on that occasion, free to ask the right hon. gentleman, the late Sir R. Peel, whether he was about to retain his government after such a division. The noble lord lived in minorities—(laughter and cheers)—but it was contrary to the interests of England contrary to the spirit of our constitution, that any administration should retain office by the difficulties of the opposition they met with—insulted every day by the conquests of that opposition, and, in the advance to the principles on which the government itself was founded. The noble lord had now been defeated four times, and he would ask the noble lord whether, upon those defeats in matters connected with the taxation of the country—on matters which were intimately connected with all our mercantile concerns—he thought it wise, under the circumstances, to continue in the position he held? (Hear, hear.) He believed the noble lord would more fully satisfy the desires of those who wished to advance the great principles upon which he supposed the noble lord's government was founded, if he said, "I will not lend myself any longer to such a state of things." If the House of Commons wished to take upon itself the administration itself, it ought to have the responsibility of finding an administration that would obtain a majority.

Lord J. Russell said—The honorable gentleman the member for Sheffield has asked me whether I mean to retain office under the present circumstances? I believe he said he thought it injurious to the country that I should do so, and that the mercantile interests especially would suffer by that retention of office. He has a perfect right to put any question of this kind with a view to the interests of the country; but he has given me certain advice with regard to my own personal character—(loud cheers)—which I must respectfully decline to take. (Great cheering.) I thank him for his good intentions—(laughter)—but I will take care of my own personal character. (Laughter and loud cheers.) At another period, at a period when the government of this country was in abeyance and there to whom it had been offered had not resolved to undertake the charge of forming a government, the honorable gentleman said in this house, that he wished me to consider that the interests of the cause of free trade were in my hands. (Loud cheers.) What the honorable gentleman precisely meant, what was his object, I will not pretend to say; but of this I am fully aware, that the general interests of the country—not of free trade only, but the general interests of the country, its welfare and tranquillity—are very much dependent on the conduct of those who have at the moment the direction of public affairs. (Hear, hear.) But I have not hesitated, when I thought the direction of affairs ought to be taken out of our hands, unless we succeeded in certain objects, to stake the existence of the government upon those questions and upon those objects. (Hear, hear.) I did not hesitate to do so when the question of the repeal of the navigation laws was before Parliament, and it was frankly declared that we were prepared for the consequences of a rejection of that measure; and it was perfectly understood we should have retired from office if that measure had been rejected. (Hear.) In the last year many hon. members differed from the views that were strongly impressed on my own mind with regard to the efforts of this country as to the suppression of the slave trade, and I did not hesitate then to declare, that I would not retain office one day after the House had thought it right to vote against the government on that subject. (Hear, hear.) But I think I have some right, in connection with my colleagues, to consider what is the fitting opportunity for which I should retain office, and what is the opportunity when I should lay my resignation before Her Majesty. I am of course speaking independently of any direct question of a vote of want of confidence of the House of which the result is perfectly plain and obvious, but I am speaking with respect to all other questions. In the beginning of the present session, did I show any such anxiety to retain office as to make it necessary that the hon. member for Sheffield should be my monitor (loud cheers), and should inform me when the moment was come that I at his bidding should lay before the Crown my resignation? (renewed cheering.) The hon. gentleman says this is the fourth time the government has been defeated, but there is an observation which, although couched in very homely language, having been a longer time in the house than the hon. gentleman, I remember to have been made by Lord Castlereagh, and to which I may refer. That noble lord, when leading a great party in this house, with respect to a vote which the House had come against the government for the repeal of the whole or a part of a tax, said, when we cheered very loudly on our triumph, "I advise gentlemen not to hollo before they are out of the wood." (A laugh.) Now, let us observe, with respect to those defeats to which the hon. gentleman alludes, what they were. The first defeat on which we resigned office was with respect to the bill of the hon. member for Surrey; but afterwards, when we returned to office, that question came again before the House, and the decision of the House was different from that which it had been originally, and the view I entertained were confirmed by a large majority. So that the first defeat was completely effaced by the subsequent division. On another occasion, we were defeated on a question with respect to the management of the Woods and Forests; but that question is not yet decided, because, it is not our intention to act on that resolution of the House but to introduce a bill similar in principle to the one we introduced last year, and the House will have an opportunity of deciding whether they will confirm the decision then come to by a majority of one, or whether they think our plan for the improved management of the Woods and Forests is one that ought to be entertained, and is preferable to that which the House at first resolved on; so that, in the present state of affairs, although the honorable gentleman says we have been four times defeated, it appears that one of those defeats has been followed by a victory over those who were the cause of that defeat, and that the record is not yet decided. I come now to the third—the division which took place on the motion of the honorable member for Montrose. I do not consider that that division was of the nature of which the honorable gentleman spoke, namely, a division declaring that the House meant to take the government into its own hands. (Hear, hear.) I consider that all these questions of taxation and burdens, are questions upon which the House of Commons, representing the country, have peculiar claims to have their opinions listened to, and upon which the executive government may very fairly, without any loss of its dignity, provided they maintain a sufficient tone for the credit of the country, and for its establishments (a slight laugh), reconsider any particular measures of finance they have proposed. (Hear, and a laugh.) We come now to this question which the noble lord has carried by the vote of the Speaker. Upon that question I might repeat the observation to which I have referred, because I remember that last year, the noble lord was equally successful; but nevertheless he did not finally alter the law on this subject, and I believe in the end the House of Commons will be of opinion either that the motion of the noble lord is not one to be adopted, or that if adopted, it must lead to some arrangement of the colonial duties, so as to place colonial duties on the same equality with Scotch and Irish duties. That being my opinion, I certainly shall not tell the honorable gentleman, in accordance with his request, made with that *sancier in made* which always distinguishes him—(great laughter)—what other course I propose to take on the present occasion. These matters are matters of very grave import. (Hear, hear.) The character of the government ought not to be sacrificed, or even impaired, by submitting to frequent defeats without declaring that they could no longer carry on the government of the country. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, on the other hand, no one will deny that the resignation of the government, in the present circumstances of the country, involves very grave consequences. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") Some may think them consequences of great good fortune; but, whether of good fortune or bad fortune, no one can deny that very grave and important consequences must follow, not merely to the question of free trade, to which the honorable gentleman once alluded, important as that is in itself, but with regard to many other questions of domestic and foreign policy, which must be affected by a change of the government, in the present circumstances of the country. (Hear.) All I can say is, that I trust those who have generally supported us and taken our views with regard to public policy, will give us credit for weighing on every occasion what is required by the situation in which we are placed, and that while we are not disposed, on the one hand, to allow the character of the government to be impaired and worn away in our hands, it is, on the other hand, from no sense of affront or pique that I shall propose to come to so important a decision as that of resigning our office with a view to a change of the government of this country. (Hear, hear.) It is not a question to be merely discussed and bandied about in debate, but it is a question for grave consideration. I must ask the House to leave it to us to make that decision, and making it, as I shall do, with a view to the welfare of the country, I shall not have to reproach my own conscience with having deserted the interests I am bound to support. (Great cheering.)

The House then went into committee, Mr. Bernal in the chair.

Lord Naas moved the following resolution:—"That the duties payable on British spirits, when taken out of warehouse for home consumption, shall be charged on the quantity ascertained by the measure and strength of the sum actually delivered, save and except that when such spirits are not in a warehouse of special security, no greater abatement on account of deficiency of the quantity and strength, as ascertained at the time the said spirits were warehoused, shall be made than shall be after the several rates following; that is to say, for every hundred gallons hydrometer proof, for any time not exceeding three months, two gallons; for any time exceeding three months, and not exceeding six months, three gallons; for any time exceeding six months, and not exceeding twelve months, four gallons; and for every additional six months, one gallon."

The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and on our readmission,

Mr. Hume was endeavoring to address the House, but was met by loud and reiterated shouts of "Divide," which rendered him almost inaudible in the gallery. He was understood to ask the noble lord at the head of the government whether, as many honorable members had left the house, not expecting another division, it would be consistent with the dignity of the noble lord's position to take the sense of the committee on this question to-night? (Interruption and cries of "Divide.") He would suggest that the resolution should now be allowed to pass, and that the opinion of the House upon it should be taken on a future occasion.

Lord J. Russell would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the noble lord opposite, who made the motion. He thought, however, that it was perfectly fair to take another division upon this question. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh!") He did not wish to take any unfair advantage; but he could not see what objection there could be to another division, as he believed the House was now fuller than when the last division took place.

Lord Naas thought the reason assigned by the noble lord for proceeding to another division was the very worst he could have put forward. The noble lord said the house was now more full than when the division took place, but that division took place in a house when honorable members had been attentively listening to the debate. (Cheers, met by cries of "Oh!" and interruption.) He had been present the whole evening, and he had never seen, upon a question of this kind, a more attentive or fuller House; and he thought it was rather hard of the noble lord to ask for another decision on the question, when many honorable members who had come in since the division, had not had an opportunity of hearing the debate. (Oh, oh!") He must remind the noble lord that a different course was taken last year. The resolution which he (Lord Naas) then put into the chairman's hand was not opposed, and he had concluded that the same course would have been taken on this occasion. He was satisfied, if it had been known that the noble lord intended to take another division, none of the honorable gentlemen who had supported his motion would have left the House.

Lord J. Russell said it was quite impossible for him to assent to the resolution. The noble lord must recollect that the circumstances under which he had carried his motion now were entirely different from those under which he succeeded last year. Last year, the noble lord had a majority of these honorable members who agreed with him in opinion; but, on the present occasion, he had only had a majority from the vote of the Speaker, who declared that he voted in conformity with the usage of the House, in order that they might be enabled further to consider the subject.

Mr. Fitzwilliam, amid shouts of "Oh!" and great confusion, moved that the chairman report progress.

Lord J. Russell observed that he would not oppose the motion.

Lord Naas would not object to the chairman's reporting progress, if it was understood that when the subject came on again, the division would be taken upon the resolution in committee.

Lord J. Russell said, the question would be revived precisely at the same stage at which it now stood, and he would then oppose the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Lord Naas having intimated that he would not oppose the motion,

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Important from Portugal.

The insurrection at Oporto in favor of Saldanha, and which was telegraphed *via* Madrid and Paris to London, in time for the Cambria, was caused by the arrest of several officers by the Count de Cheal, the Governor of Oporto, who remained faithful to the Queen's cause, and who possessed proofs of a projected movement in Oporto. The Court, after making several ineffectual attempts to quell the revolt, abruptly quitted Oporto on the 25th ult., accompanied by only one aid-de-camp. Colonel Cardozo, of the 2d Infantry, in endeavoring to bring his men to obedience, was shot by the soldiers.

The Duke of Saldanha entered Oporto on the 27th, and has established his head quarters there. The whole city turned out to welcome him, and his reception was most enthusiastic. On the 29th he reviewed the troops in garrison.

The chiefs of the Septembrista party had hitherto taken no active part in the revolt.

The movement in Oporto being communicated on the 29th, by telegraph, to Lisbon, Count de Thomar's Ministry immediately tendered its resignation to the