NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XVII.....No. 125.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MARRIED RAKE—JORDAN BROTHERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—HENRY VIII—MY YOUNG WIFE AND MY OLD UMBRELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE RIVALS—SCHOOL FOR TIGERS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—DUMB BOY—SALANDER, THE DRAGON SLAYER—BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Broadway—DEVIL IN PARIS—RICHARD THE THIRD TO KILL—TWO BONNYCASTLES.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—NEGRO MINSTRELSY BY CHRISTY'S COMPANY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 5, 1852.

The News.

The latest accounts from Washington represent the condition of Mr. Clay as entirely hopeless. Though exceedingly feeble, he is said to retain his faculties, and is fully resigned and prepared to depart from the scene of all his worldly usefulness.

In consequence of the death of the Hon. Charles Andrews, democratic representative from the Fourth Congressional district of Maine, no business was transacted in either branch of Congress yesterday.

One of our Washington correspondents intimates that President Fillmore approves of the withdrawal of the Judges and other officers from Utah, from the fact that he has appoined Mr. Harris, the late Secretary of that Territory, to the same post in New Mexico. From recent indications in Congress, our territorial affairs will shortly undergo a thorough overhauling. Then we shall see how the matter stands.

The Fillmore whigs, of Erie county, have elected eighteen delegates to represent them in convention. This is the home county of the President.

It is said that a majority of the democratic delegates, selected to represent the Fifth district of Virginia, are in favor of Buchanan. No instructions, however, were given.

An interesting report of the proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Boston, is given in another column. Among the resolutions offered in that body, yesterday, was one dissenting from the decision of Judge Nelson, in the United States District Court, in this city, ordering a division of the property of the church between the Northern and Southern sections. Nevertheless, the resolution recommends that no appeal shall be carried to the Supreme Court. In consequence of the opposition, the motion was temporarily withdrawn. This is but the beginning of the excitement among the Methodists, with regard to this halving of the bone of contention between the North and South. By-and-by the storm will probably rage with a good deal of bitterness.

The Dutch man-of-war, Prince of Orange, is attracting a great deal of attention at Norfolk, where a grand ball was given to her officers by the Belgian Consul, last evening. She will leave for this port on Saturday, where she will be received with all due courtesy by the descendants of the Knickerbockers. What steps have been taken by our Common Council to give zest to the occasion? Something should be done in commemoration of by-gone days.

Secretary Webster passed through this city early yesterday morning, and reached Boston in the afternoon, where he was met by a large number of his personal friends. He will go to Marshfield to-day.

Full details of the movements of Kossuth and Lola Montes, the great European reformers of manners, morals, and politics, will be found in the columns of this morning's HERALD, including the speech of the former at Bunker Hill. Lola left for Albany and the West yesterday, while the Magyar travelled around Cambridge, Harvard, &c., accompanied by Gov. Boutwell. He appears to have passed an entire day without making a speech.

By the arrival of the steamship Crescent City we have received some interesting intelligence from South America, in addition to that heretofore published. As the expedition of Flores attracts considerable attention at this time, we have gathered a few facts, which are given in another page, in connection with other matters of importance in the region of the Isthmus of Panama.

Every arrival from Mexico indicates that there will shortly be another and a general revolution in that unfortunate country. The people there seem as tired of the present as they were of their past rulers. Accounts to the 19th ult. state that great excitement still existed concerning the tariff. The foreign ambassadors had again addressed the government, demanding the establishment of the Avalos tariff; and a very warlike feeling prevailed among the people in all directions. Should another revolution take place—and it evidently will—it will only be the old story of blood and pillage. An overwhelming majority of the inhabitants, though living in the most beautiful and productive land on the face of the globe, are too ignorant and indolent to throw off the shackles which bind them to misery. It will be almost a miracle if they ever surmount the barriers to their happiness and prosperity, unless the United States should come to their rescue, and place them under the protecting wings of the American eagle. This event may possibly take place, if they refuse to ratify the Garay grant.

Late advices from Tampa Bay, Florida, state that several of the Seminole Indians had come in and delivered themselves up; and an opinion prevailed that the whole tribe would soon come to terms, and take their departure for the Southwest. If true, this is certainly good news; but so many fabulous rumors have been hitherto circulated concerning the surrender of these Indians, that no reliance can now be placed upon any report coming from that quarter relative to them.

The Maine law appears to be in bad repute almost everywhere now-a-days. The committee of the Virginia House of Delegates have reported against it.

A vast amount of property was destroyed by a severe storm in the West, last Friday. In Leavenworth, Indiana, forty houses, several of them built of brick, were blown down, and a number of persons were either killed or severely injured.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned yesterday, after a very busy session, during which a great many bills were passed that met Gov. Bigler's disapproval. They did not manage to repass the large batch of bills for new banks which the Governor vetoed.

Sugars in this market have been for some time stiffening. The news brought by the Empire City, yesterday, had the effect of imparting increased firmness, and sales of about 1,500 hhds., chiefly Cuba Muscovado, at very full prices. Bevos were also firm.

In addition to a large number of advertisements our inside pages, this morning, contain interesting news from New Mexico, detailing the grievances of the people and their Memorial to Congress; Letters from Boston, Canada, Havana, Chagres, &c.; the Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia; Accidents on the Erie Railroad; Whig Letter Writers described by one of their number; Weather and Crops in the South; Trial Relative to the Art Union Lottery; Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce; Proceedings in the different Courts; Money Market; Trade Report, and a great variety of other local intelligence.

The Presidency—Whig and Democratic Candidates—Prospects of the Game.

We have yet a month intervening before we can have anything definite upon the Presidential question. On the first of June the democrats hold their National Convention, at Baltimore. Among the most conspicuous aspirants for the nomination are Cass, Buchanan, Houston, Dickinson, Douglas and Marcy. Some time ago, Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, stood pretty well forward as the favorite of the barnburners; but, between Mr. Breckenridge and Young America, he seems to have been substantially killed off. Undoubtedly the great struggle at Baltimore will be between Cass and Buchanan. Of the Northern vote, Cass will have the advantage; but, from Pennsylvania southward, Buchanan is, by all odds, the strongest. Douglas will get some of the new Western States, in addition to Illinois; and Houston will have the whole vote of Texas, on the first ballot. It is possible that Cass may have a majority upon the first trial, as Van Buren had in 1844; but the final rejection of Van Buren may also be followed up in the final defeat of Cass, under the two-thirds rule. Nothing is more certain than that this rule will be enforced; for it appears that it was introduced into the first National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, by the friends of Van Buren, upon his first nomination for the Presidency, in 1836, and has been religiously observed at every subsequent convention, as the fundamental law of the democratic nomination, although it was not until the defeat of Van Buren, under this rule, in 1844, that public attention was attracted to the subject. Hence the mistaken idea that it was first introduced in '44 as the means of defeating the Little Magician. The rule, then, will be enforced at the convention of '52; and here the question arises, which of the democratic candidates is most likely to command a vote of two-thirds of the convention? The South are not partial to Cass. His opposition to the Missouri compromise line of 36 30, his doctrines of non-intervention in the territories, and his doctrines of foreign intervention, are not adapted to the south side of Mason & Dixon's line. Besides, he was defeated by Gen. Taylor, and can hardly, therefore, be set up as a match for Gen. Scott. Against Taylor, he had only to overcome the battle of Buena Vista; but against Scott, he will have to overcome the conquest of Mexico. That will make it hard for Gen. Cass. But, again, as it is likely that Buchanan could carry the same States which Cass did in 1848, and Georgia and Pennsylvania in addition thereto—which would be sufficient to elect him handsomely, the prospect appears to be in favor of the old Pennsylvanian. But then, again, Young America is wild; and the friends of Cass and Young America, though not able to agree upon Cass, may be able to keep Buchanan in shallow water. In that case, we may have the curious expedient of 1844 repeated, in the nomination of some man unknown, or not expected by the politicians of any party—some such man, for instance, as Dickinson of New York, or King of Alabama; or, peradventure, Sam Houston, as a compromise between Old Fogydom, Young America, and the Maine Liquor law. In any event, General Cass, having been defeated by General Taylor, will hardly be considered as the most available champion to run against General Scott. Doubtless the whigs would consider the nomination of Cass decisive of the election of Scott, from the *prestige* of the election of Taylor.

With a new candidate, of less talents and statesmanship than Cass—(for Cass is a statesman of character, ability, and talents of a high order)—but with a new candidate of a smaller caliber, and no strong points of objection, and no old grudges against him, neither North nor South, the democrats have yet a chance, even against General Scott upon his movable platform. And their advantage is easy of solution. The contest will be for the public plunder—nothing else. The whigs now have it—they have it divided out—all the fat offices are in the hands of good whigs. Let the whigs win, and they have nothing more to divide—the outsiders have nothing to work for, because the spoils are already appropriated. But with the democrats it is a clean sweep for the whole fifty millions a year. It will all be clear gain; and with the election of a democrat there will be forty thousand offices for distribution from the jump. This gives a moral strength to the democratic platform, more substantial than the glory of Vera Cruz, and more fascinating than the storming of Chapultepec. But still, we apprehend that it will not do to trust to the *prestige* of defeat; and that Gen. Cass will be set aside, and perhaps Buchanan, for some new man, less objectionable than either to the contending *cliques*. Thus much for the prospects of the unterrified and hungry democracy.

With regard to the whigs, the question may be considered as already settled. Scott will be the nominee, and very likely upon the first ballot, and upon a movable platform, like that of General Taylor, barring the letter-writing; for there is to be no more letter-writing, after a very careful sort of Kane letter accepting the nomination. It is estimated that, excepting Georgia, and, perhaps, Louisiana, Gen. Scott can carry every State that Gen. Taylor carried, and Ohio besides, which will be enough to elect him. It will become, then, the policy of the democrats to play a sure game for two of the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. How that is to be done remains to be tried. They have the advantage in the great moral power of the public plunder; but the office holders will bleed freely and fight hard.

Upon the slavery question we suppose that both parties will compromise it with their abolition allies in some way; and that the agitation of the Fugitive Slave law, after the Presidential election, will be revived in Congress with more bitterness and violence of temper than ever before; and that the quarrel, thus re-opened, will go on till slavery is put down by law, or by fire and sword, or the Union is rent in twain. In the meantime the contest for the Presidency will be purely a contest for the plunder of the public treasury.

TRAVELLING TO ALBANY AND THE WEST.—The ordinary summer excursions of tourists to the Western part of New York, Canada, the Falls of Niagara, and travellers to the great West, will soon be in full vigor, and it is a matter of much interest to know the route safest to be taken. There are now from this city four lines of passage in operation—namely, the Erie Railroad, the Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem Railroad, and the river. During the last few months, several circumstances have taken place which ought not to be forgotten in forming an opinion of the most eligible route for travel. We have heard a great deal of accidents happening on the Erie and on the Hudson River Railroads, and much blame is attached to both these companies on these points. On the other hand, the Harlem Railroad line appears to have been conducted with much more regard to the safety of human life than either of the other two. Of the river route it is unnecessary to say anything, because it speaks for itself; but between the three railroad lines, their history for the last few months demonstrates that the Harlem line is decidedly the safest for passengers.

OPEN YOUR DOORS.—The Commissioners of Emigration hold a session in the City Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The subject of discussion is of great public importance, and we suppose that every leading journal of New York will have its representative on the ground to report the proceedings at length.

A TAINTED PRESS—CONFESSIONS OF A STOCK-JOBBING EDITOR.—In the late controversy between the two Seward organs of this city, we have had, from the violence of the quarrel, some very precious revelations on both sides. Greeley accuses Raymond of being in some way interested in the great anti-copy right establishment of the Harpers, probably in the way of an annual salary; and Raymond retorts upon Greeley that he is a stock-jobber, and uses the columns of his own paper to humbug the public in regard to certain bubbles in which he is interested. But the most curious feature of the business is, the confession of Greeley; and to show the single-hearted, innocent, and anti-speculative character of the philosopher, we give him the benefit of his own admissions. Here they are:—

That the editor of the *Tribune* is "a writer of books" is already admitted.
* * * * *
As to any zinc mining company, he is no stockholder in any, but a member of his family is; and though he cannot remember that he has written a line in favor of "zinc paints" since such ownership existed, yet, at least one article of the character referred to has appeared editorially in the *Tribune* meantime, and he insists that it is but right and fair that the public should know that he feels a personal interest in the substitution of zinc for white lead in painting, and that one near to him will probably derive personal advantage therefrom. He may at some time hereafter see fit to write on this subject, and he greatly prefers that the whole truth should be known, so as to be properly weighed by the public in considering his testimony.

The editor of the *Tribune* is personally a stockholder in his former partner, General Winchester's, California Mining Company, having paid his money for every share he holds, exactly like any other stockholder, and having never had at any time a farthing's interest in the sale of its stock, and having at no time commended it to public favor. He has also been induced by considerations of long-standing friendship, to take an interest with another old associate (John A. Collins) in a California mining enterprise—said interest being proclaimed in these columns, and not one word said about the mines as rich and inviting, unless in an advertisement.
* * * * *

Six years ago, the editor of the *Tribune* was chosen by some miners on Lake Superior (who knew him only through his paper) a director in a copper mining company, and he endeavored to fulfil the trust thus confided to him until, some three years ago, it was transferred to others. While a director, he twice visited the mine, and still retains a small interest therein. Now, our files are at the service of the *Times*; and to save trouble, he will find our letters from Lake Superior in the issues of July, 1847, and September, 1848, or thereabouts.
* * * * *

One word, now, to our readers, which must suffice for all time. We do not comprehend the delicacy which should constrain an editor to resign his position because he has been induced to take an interest in some other business. We cannot believe that any one was ever "incited" by anything in our editorials to buy stocks in mining or any other companies, with a hope of reaping golden gains. We did request General Winchester, as we have requested other friends from California, to give us his ideas of that country and its mining capacities, for the benefit of our readers, writing over his own name, and with a perfect knowledge on all hands of his attitude and relations. We have not supposed it necessary, and shall not hereafter see fit, to repeat with every letter of this sort—"you must make allowance for this man's partiality or personal interest in the matter whereof he speaks"—we would rather presume that they who read the *Tribune* have eyes and common sense. But should any paragraph ever slip into our non-advertising columns, urging an investment in this or that mining enterprise, understand now and evermore that we do not advise any such investment, and would have stricken out the sentence if we had seen it and considered its purport. We try to furnish information on all topics within the scope of our journal; but to tell men (save through advertisements) in what investments they make money fastest, is no part of our undertaking; and, if anything of that nature shall at any time creep into our columns, we entreat our readers to believe that it is dictated by considerations of private interest—our own, if they can perceive no other—and treat it accordingly.

So, so. Only interested in a Jersey zinc mining company, a couple of California mining companies—both unquestionable bubbles—and a Lake Superior copper mining company, all of which have been most adequately puffed in the columns of the *Tribune*. Mr. McElrath, however, of the same concern, is its great stock-jobber; but the other philosophers, though not so deeply immersed, are, evidently, from Greeley's confession, pedlers in the same wares to a considerable extent. The whole concern may be pronounced a stock-jobbing bubble. Beach for some time prospered tremendously with some half dozen banks, as appendages to the *Sun* establishment; but we know the final result. The community was swindled, and especially the honest laboring community, for the banks burst as fast as they inflated; and the pious old Father Beach, pocketing his losses, retired to private life, in the same neighborhood where Barnum lives, in Connecticut. The philosophers of the *Tribune* seem to be emulating, in a quiet way, the pious example of old Moses, with a fair prospect of a similar winding up, on a small scale.

But what is the object, what can be the object, of this peddling in the fancy stocks of these various mining companies? We have been boastingly informed that the clear profits of the *Tribune* are some $80,000 a year. Is not this enough for the reasonable wants of the philosophers who own the concern? The simple fact is that they are peddling in stocks, like all other stock-jobbers, for the purpose of making more money. Honest or not, if money can be made of them, they are in for their dividends. Your overdone professors of piety, and canting philosophers and philanthropists, are the greediest of the cormorants for more money. Avarice, then, is at the bottom of this stock-jobbing—avarice, and nothing else. Well, well, we remember that some years ago our venerable cotemporary, Mr. Webb, lost *caste* and character as an independent journalist from certain charges brought against him of stock-jobbing. But our philosophers of the *Tribune* seem to be rather proud of their dabbling in the dirty business of Wall street. But time makes all things even. Perhaps the profits of these zinc, copper, coal, and gold mine stocks, will be divided among the poor. Oh! oh! oh!

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN NEW YORK—FRENCH POLITICS AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS OUT OF FRANCE.—The French people, at home and abroad, seem to be settling down into a species of quiet and contentment under the recent *coup-d'état* of Louis Napoleon, and all the decrees and movements that have followed that bold act of the President. His government appears as firmly fixed in France as that of any other system which has raised its head from 1789 to 1852. The opposition to Louis Napoleon, among Frenchmen, both at home and abroad, is losing ground every day.

A little event has recently taken place in this city, connected with a French journal here, which seems to indicate the course of things we have described. Some few years ago, the then proprietor of the French *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in this city, now residing in France—Mr. Gaillardet—sold that paper for forty thousand dollars. During the last few days the purchaser from that gentleman has again disposed of it to a new buyer, and, according to the information we have received, that which formerly sold for forty thousand, has diminished in value to something like twenty-two or twenty-five thousand dollars at the present day. This singular diminution in the value of a newspaper establishment must arise, in some measure, from its management, and the successful management of a French journal springs immensely from its political character, both at home and abroad. Now it appears that the French *Courrier* has heretofore been very hostile to the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, and denounced his continued assumption of power, even in the face of the vote he received, as an usurpation of a very illegal character. But it is probable that this policy has by no means been concurred in by the French patrons and readers of the paper in question, and we already see the effect of this in the diminution of its value from forty thousand dollars, a few years ago, to nearly the half of that sum at the present day.

This singular fact, we think, indicates very clearly that Frenchmen generally, in this city and country, disapprove of any opposition to Louis Napoleon's government; and coupling this fact with the course of things in France, we see plainly enough that all Frenchmen, with the exception of some of the socialists and red republicans, generally concur, either from necessity or choice, in the recent political doings of Louis Napoleon in France. We should not be surprised to see a new French journal started in this city, founded on the principle of supporting the Napoleon's *coup d'état* and the Napoleon dynasty for the time being. Even among Americans Louis Napoleon's standing is making rapid headway. A new literary work, principally got up by Mr. C. Edwards Lester, will soon be published, purporting to be a biography of Louis Napoleon and the Napoleon dynasty, in which the genius and talent of the nephew are placed almost on the same elevated level as that occupied by the uncle. It will be a smasher in its way.

THE CATHOLIC COUNCIL AT BALTIMORE.—A grand council of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States will meet at Baltimore, on the 9th instant, to consult upon the general affairs of the Church in this country, and to transact such business, subject to the approval of the Pope, as may be deemed necessary for the advancement of the true faith among the heretics of this splendid republic. Archbishop Hughes will deliver the opening address in the Cathedral.

The business proceedings of these councils, we understand, are conducted with closed doors, which is to be regretted, upon every consideration of good policy. The conventions, assemblies, and conferences of the Protestant churches are open to the public, and their proceedings are regularly published in the newspapers, and no harm, but much good, is the result. The genius of our institutions requires that everything ecclesiastical and political, affecting the community at large, and especially the salvation of souls, should be open and above-board. There can be no disputing, that in many essentials, the Catholic Church in the United States has adapted itself wisely to the peculiar structure of our republican system, and to the liberal and enlightened sentiments of the American people; and this further reform of open doors to the proceedings of the general councils of the clergy, would still further contribute to do away with those prejudices and suspicions which attach themselves to anything that is secret and mysterious in the ministrations or business transactions of the Holy Catholic Church. The secret of the great success of the missionary labors of St. Paul was, as he himself says, that he "was all things to all men," for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ. That is to say, he conformed himself to the institutions, the customs and habits, and popular sentiments of the various nations of people among whom he travelled, as far as consistent with his divine mission. The Jesuit fathers, equally plastic and elastic, have been equally successful over the whole world, excepting among the Celestials and the Japanese, or with such sinners as Lola Montes and Kossuth. But soon they will have a fine opening in China and Japan. They will not be the first cases in which round-shot and bomb-shells have opened the way for the cross. Following, then, the example of St. Paul, of adapting themselves to the customs and institutions of the country in which they are located, it is to be hoped that the Catholic Fathers, at Baltimore, will open the doors of their council from day to day to the public, or, at least, to all such as are not heretics dyed in the wool.

On this point, our venerable Father, His Grace and Lordship Archbishop Hughes, will have a fine opportunity to distinguish himself in his opening sermon. We believe it was the last council at Baltimore that nominated him to the Holy Father at Rome for the Archbishopric which he now enjoys. He owes them something in return. Let him, then, as a measure of sound policy, advocate the plan of open doors to the Council. Let him prove himself not only a good Catholic, and a genuine Irishman, but also a true American. The Catholic Church of the United States stands forth a bright example to the Protestant churches, in reference to the politics of the country, and especially upon the vital question of slavery. The patriotism of the Catholic population of the United States is indeed satisfactorily established. They are increasing rapidly, by emigration and matrimony, though not to any very extraordinary extent by conversions. They will, in a short time, be more substantially powerful in this country than in any other, and their continued prosperity will simply depend upon rendering to the Pope the things which are the Pope's, and nothing more, and to the government under which they live, the loyalty of good citizens, whether prelates, priests, or people. This they have done, and this, we doubt not, they will continue to do, even to the introduction of all such reforms as may be essential to the blending of the institutions of the church with the institutions of the country.

We have, however, had considerable trouble with our venerable father Archbishop Hughes. With all the impulsiveness of an Irishman, he has exhibited, at times, the most singular vagaries. He flew off at a tangent upon the common school question, and nothing but constant watchfulness, fasting, and prayer, would ever have sufficed to bring him back. But by faith and perseverance we did succeed. Next, he seemed disposed to follow after Seward, and other strange gods, in the dirty work of party politics, and we had again to rescue him like a brand plucked from the burning. His last crotchet appears to be a desire to monopolize, all the church property in his diocese, to be transmitted to his successors; so that, as by the absorbing law of primogeniture of England, great estates swallow up everything around them, the Catholic Archbishop of New York may absorb the accumulations of the church. This is not according to St. Paul, and, therefore, we have resisted it, and all with a view to the spiritual advancement of our venerable Archbishop. We also felt relieved on learning that he had failed of the Cardinal's red hat, lest, from his sudden elevation, he should parade his promotion in Broadway, in his state carriage and gilded trappings, and with all the shining gewgaws of a cardinal in Rome; and because we feared that the boys would run shouting after him as after the state carriage of Lola Montes, or Kossuth, or Herr Driesbach, the lion tamer. For all this care of our reverend Archbishop, we have received some plenary indulgences from the Holy Father at Rome; but we expect something more. Will not the Council at Baltimore bear this in mind? Finally, for all our good works, if the Pope forgets us, we have still an appeal to St. Peter, and especially to St. Paul, in the kingdom of Heaven; and in the presence of these bright spirits we think we shall stand on a level with Popes, Archbishops, Bishops, or priests of any degree.

PROPOSED GRAND COUP D'ETAT TO KOSSUTH.—We think it is now time for Kossuth—having finished nearly his five hundred speeches—to carry into execution a *coup d'état* in this country which will realize all that he wants for "poor suffering Hungary." He appealed to the government of the United States for their intervention in favor of Hungary against Austria and Russia. They have refused. From them he has appealed, in five hundred speeches, to the people, and, according to his own account, he has been received in all quarters, except some small portion of the South, with acclamation and shouts—to say nothing of the two dollar muskets, Cincinnati saddles, and material aid by the sale of bonds. Now is the time for him, therefore, to carry into execution a *coup d'état* in this country, which will far outstrip Louis Napoleon in France, and be the commencement of a great revolution in Europe.

It is only necessary for him to return to this city. We understand that the Emperor of Coney Island has been preparing to receive him with eighty thousand troops, of all arms, and that he is going to place these eighty thousand under his entire control and command, with which he can march to Washington, turn out both houses of Congress, send the President and his secretaries to the Gallipagos Islands, issue his decrees for the regulation of the press, and particularly for the suspension of the NEW YORK HERALD, and make immediate preparations to turn the whole material and physical force of the country—Coney Island and all—against all the despotic governments of Europe, and in favor of Hungary and republicanism throughout the whole world. Kossuth is called the second Washington, and no doubt he proposes to be so in reality. In his consideration, "this country has all the elements of greatness, but yet is not great," because it has not had a second Washington; and so Kossuth is going to supply the deficiency, and show the people who the second Washington is. He has already a cabinet about him, which would take all the high posts and occupy all the principal places at Washington. This would be a *coup d'état* worthy something—it would make a sensation in the world, and entirely revolutionize Europe. This is the only means, too, by which he can accomplish his purposes in Europe, for the present government in Washington, both President and Congress, are as mere talkers as the National Assembly of France. They do nothing, perform nothing, avoid all action. This *coup d'état*, therefore, is the only sure way for Kossuth to work out his purposes in this country or in Europe.

Come, Kossuth, let's have the *coup d'état* of the second Washington—M. Pulszky, private secretary.

THE GREAT INDIA-RUBBER CASE.—The cause between Goodyear and Day, involving the right of a patent for manufacturing India-rubber goods, is somewhat interesting. The invention must be a valuable one, judging from the expensive legal contest into which both parties have entered the fight between them. It is estimated that fifty thousand dollars have already been expended by the two parties in this contest—ten thousand dollars to the lawyers on the one side, and ten thousand to the other; fifteen thousand dollars for printing books and pamphlets by both parties; and fifteen thousand for all sorts of advertising, and abusing each other in the newspapers. The profits of the business already must be, at least, two or three hundred thousand dollars a year. A decision has not yet been given; but some lawyers shrewdly suspect that the patent right on either side is not worth much, and that the whole business will soon be open to the public to carry to the utmost extent, and yield profits to the amount of half a million or a million of dollars to the public at large.

NEW WEBSTER PAPER.—We hear it intimated that the financial and literary friends of Webster are making preparations for establishing a new journal, to support his cause, in opposition to all other nominations, come from what quarter they may. This has been recently agreed upon at a private dinner party at the Astor House. They have abundance of money and brains to start the enterprise upon, if they have the will.

Departure of the Countess of Landsfeld.

This city of ours, and the excitement loving people who dwell in it, will, no doubt, feel very dull and commonplace for some time. The spirit that presided over the fun and drollery, and scandal and strifes, which, for weeks past, have given such zest to life in New York, has departed. The incomparable Lola has shaken the dust of this city off her feet, and has proceeded on her pilgrimage to the far West, via Albany. She had originally arranged to have left on Monday morning, but her indefatigable persecutors, the Jesuits, who pursue her, as she says, with unrelenting industry, managed to interpose obstacles to her movements, and to prevent her leaving the city. This they accomplished much in the same style as they are represented by Eugene Sue. They hatched up a very ingenious scheme, under the very wing of the law, and enlisted the ministers of justice in carrying out their purposes. Just as the charming Countess was preparing for her departure, a Jesuit, in the disguise of a bailiff, or attorney's clerk, thrust a suspicious looking paper into her hand, of which the following is a true copy:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, ss.
The People of the State of New York to the Constables of the city of New York, and to every citizen, greeting:

We command you to summon Marie D. Landsfeld Heald (Lola Montes), if she shall be found in the said city, to appear before James Green, Esq., our Justice of the Justice's Court, in the city of New York, for the First Judicial district, at the Court room, No. 35 Warren street, in the said city, on the 11th day of May, 1852, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the complaint of Mary Jane Watson, for board and lodging, then and there to be exhibited, to her damage one hundred dollars, or under. Hereof fail not, and have you then there this summons. Witness, our said Justice of the said Justice's Court, at the place aforesaid, the third day of May, 1852.
ISAAC B. BACHELOR, Clerk.

Here then was the devil to pay. All her arrangements were upset by this piece of Jesuitical scheming. All the counts, and barons, and agents, and sachems, and the triumphal procession, to be headed by Captain Rynders—which was to have escorted her out of the city—were, in an instant, capsized, and all their plans frustrated and driven to the wind by this ill-timed demand for board and lodging. Lola, herself, detecting in it the footprints of her foes, stamped about in a furious manner—swearing by the soul of her mother—invoking all the gods to launch their thunderbolts against the Jesuits, and promising to exterminate them when she returns to Europe. At length, when her wrath had evaporated somewhat, she drew a check for twenty dollars on the Chemical Bank, where she has all her money invested, and handed it to the lawyer in liquidation of his demand, from whom she received the following acquittance, leaving her once more at liberty to depart:—

NEW YORK, May 3, 1852.
Received of Countess Landsfeld the sum of twenty dollars, due upon the summons, this day issued in the First Judicial Justice's Court. Paid in full discharge and satisfaction of all claims by Mary Jane Watson, as charged for board, or any other claim up to this date.
J. H. WAGSTAFF,
Attorney for Watson.

This molestation had followed close on the heels of another exciting scene, in which she led off on the previous evening—Sunday. The *dramatis personæ* on that occasion consisted of the counts and barons and princes of her train, the Reverend Mr. Pick and his cat, the maid and dog of the Countess, and a few outsiders to show fair play—the scene was enacted in Mr. Pick's sanctum. The Countess's ire, it seems, had been aroused by a letter she received from her former friend and agent, E. P. Willis, who has followed her from Boston to this city, where he remains *in cog*. Threats and tears were in turns resorted to by the offended Countess. A tremendous uproar was kicked up. Stilettos and pistols—even one of Colt's revolvers—and all sorts of dangerous weapons, talked of in a most menacing manner; her mercy implored by recreant cavaliers on bended knee, and, on the whole, a most sanguinary contest impended, which would have entirely thrown into the shade the battle royal of the Howard Hotel. Fortunately, however, terms were made and peace restored. How the strife originated, or how it ended, we could not positively ascertain; but it is stated that none of the combatants are mortally wounded, and that they all adjourned from the battle ground to the Countess's *salon*, and got merry over her wines and segars.

These scenes are now, for some time at least, at an end. The genius who created them has passed from amongst us, and left us to the ordinary routine of life. Lola departed for Albany, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, with a royal train of princes, counts, barons, mountebanks, agents, dancing men, and dancing women, *fille de chambre*, French poodle, and a whole host of camp followers. The expenses of her retinue are enormously large. They live in a style of extravagant dissipation, only equalled by the followers of the great Hungarian. Consuming an unlimited amount of tobacco and brandy, her bill at the Howard Hotel reached $250, of which $50 was for wine, cognac and segars. The Countess herself is temperate, except in the use of cigarettes, of which she smokes five hundred a day—employing her cavaliers in carrying and presenting them to her lighted; but as to liquors, she abstains from their use, and is completely in favor of the Maine Liquor law. This may be turned to good account in the capital. After leaving Albany, she proposes to make a grand tour of the West, and see all the curiosities of that region, in exchange for the greater curiosities which she brings to it. We would advise all the western journalists to keep themselves and readers well posted up as to her movements and vagaries, as there is no doubt but she will kick up an *émeute* in every city, town and village that she may make her resting place.

There is a very curious circumstance in the history of Lola's career in this country, which we may as well make known to the world. Soon after her first arrival in this city, she went to the Broadway Theatre to attend a rehearsal. The acute and intelligent stage manager, Mr. Barry, took some pains to ascertain her talents and qualifications in her profession, and he soon perceived how matters were. He saw that as a *danseuse* she was a nullity, and that if she drew houses at all, it should be by means of her notorious character in Europe. He observed that she knew nothing of music, but danced through a certain routine of steps, without regard to time, music, or anything else. So he advised the leader of the orchestra in this manner:—"When you play to the Countess, follow her precisely; when she stops do you also stop, no matter whether or not the music is finished." By following out these instructions, the Countess and the orchestra commenced together and ended together, and so she was able to get through the *ballet*, without exhibiting her ignorance of music. But when she went to Philadelphia, the orchestra there having less tact than that at the Broadway, did not resort to this stratagem, but played the music from beginning to end, without regard to her steps, and the consequence was that she was entirely put out, would sometimes be done her dance before the music, and at other times the music would be concluded while she was still dancing. This always produced a great commotion with the Countess. She stamped and stormed, and cursed the music, swore that there were Jesuits in the orchestra, and, on every such occasion, she always stuck to it that one of her enemies had got smuggled into the orchestra, either as a violin, bassoon, or clarionet player.

The eccentric Countess will no doubt—if the thing be properly managed—make some money in her western tour, from the notoriety of her character, because every one wishes to see the Bavarian curiosity. There is little fear that her progress may not be traced by the fun and fights she will assuredly kick up, wherever she makes her appearance. Like the Wandering Jew, it seems to be her destiny to introduce disturbance in every place where she is impelled by the inevitable fate. Kossuth believes that he is working out his destiny, and so also does the Countess. What funny beings these exiles are!

Political Intelligence.

GEN. SCOTT IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—At whig meetings held in Lockport and Minden, Scott resolutions were adopted.

RHODE ISLAND.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island met at Newport yesterday, for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor and general officers, making the elections of annual appointment, and completing the organization of the government for the ensuing political year. There is a whig majority of eight to ten in grand committee.

Naval Affairs.

The United States steamer Fulton arrived at Vera Cruz on the 13th ult., from Pensacola, and remained there to the 17th.

ROW IN A CHURCH.—Quite a row occurred in the German Lutheran Church, at Baltimore, on Sunday. It seems that some portion of the congregation had taken umbrage at the conduct of Mr. Wise, the pastor of the church, and have been endeavoring, for some time past, to effect his removal. On Sunday morning matters approached a crisis. On the pastor taking his seat in the pulpit, he was received with loud demonstrations of dislike from that portion of the congregation who were ill-disposed towards him, and with equal loud tokens of approval from those among the congregation who were friendly to him, who, by the way, seemed to be in a majority among those present. On Mr. Wise rising in the pulpit and making an attempt to deliver a sermon, he was first hissed and hallooed at, and this not accomplishing the object of making him leave the pulpit, a rush was made for the purpose of dragging him down. This gave rise to a display of fisticuffs, in the midst of which the police (who had been previously sent for) made their appearance, and soon succeeded in restoring quiet in what should have been the house of God. The minister then proceeded with his sermon, which he finished without any further disturbance. A difficulty being in anticipation in the evening, the police were on the spot, but no disturbance occurred.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Mails for Europe and California.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The steamship Asia, Captain Judkins, will leave this port at noon to-day for Liverpool. Her mails will close at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. The steamship Crescent City will also leave this afternoon with the California mails. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at half-past 9 o'clock.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term—Same as yesterday.
COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 361, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 465, 467, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481. Part 2—Nos. 314, 322, 330, 346, 376, 392, 406, 418, 422, 430, 438, 378, 452, 404, 510.
SUPERIOR COURT.—(Two branches.)—Nos. 31, 198, 204, 222, 61, 251, 22, 66, 261, 16, 76, 220, 240, 8, 159, 255, 245, 98, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 334, 338, 95, 262, 268, 180.

Broadway is to be Sprinkled at last.—The aldermen have said it; and we propose that the tenants on that street raise a fund sufficient to have the Daguerreotypes of the whole Common Council, taken by that popular artist, ROOT, at 363 Broadway, where the most unexceptionable pictures are taken in any sort of weather, dust or no dust.

Heavenly.—The Gods were never more worshipped than are the images of mankind, characterized by the works of superhuman art which delight the homage of more intelligent worshippers than all the gods, except the great Jehovah, whose heavenly light gives true semblance to all earthly or angelic beings, and the beautiful Daguerreotypes by Holmes, No. 289 Broadway.

Fine Arts.—Daguerreotypes in Oil.—This new and interesting discovery by W. H. Butler, No. 251 Broadway, combines the detail of the Daguerreotype with the