Important Court Martial.

The court martial on Captain McLane assembled, as per adjournment, at the Quartermaster's office, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE went through the usual formality of calling over the roll of members, and reading the minutes of the previous day's proceedings. On coming to that portion of the minutes relative to the admittance of the extract from the *Baltimore Patriot*, as evidence, Major Morris made an objection as he considered that the court had decided that the extract should only be put on the record. This construction of the decision of the court was concurred in by the other members, and accordingly the alteration was made.

Capt McLANE, on being called on for his defence, begged the indulgence of the court to be allowed to reserve his defence till to-day, at 12 o'clock, as circumstances had arisen which necessitated him to claim that indulgence.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE remarked that he intended to call more witnesses in case it should be necessary to reply to certain new issues which the accused might bring forward, and furthermore to show that the letter of Colonel Roberts was in no way libellous.

Mr BARROTT, on behalf of Captain McLane, objected to the calling of witnesses. He wrote out, and then read to the court, the reasons why the extra witnesses should not be allowed to be called. He stated that he had understood that the Judge Advocate had closed his case for the prosecution, and if he were allowed to re-open his case, and call witnesses to prove that the letters of Col. Roberts were not written in an unfriendly spirit, unlooked for difficulties would be thrown in the way of the accused, who had not intended to call any witnesses, nor was he now prepared to do so.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE again stated his intention, and left the matter to the decision of the Court. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and on being re-admitted, the Judge Advocate announced that the Court had decided that he should only be allowed to introduce any witnesses to prove any new matter elicited during the defence, and that the court had adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

Marine Affairs.

THE CHINA CLIPPERS.—The two British clippers, Chrysolite and Sternaway, have both arrived in England—the former at Liverpool, on the morning of the 23d, and the latter at London, on the 27th. They both left Whampoa on the 9th of July, thus making the passage in 106 and 110 days. Both ships kept company until the first of September, having never lost sight of each other for fifty-four days. The Chrysolite brought the first cargo of the new crop of black teas, part of which was retailed at Liverpool the same evening. Their two American competitors—the Racehorse and Surprise—had not arrived at the time of the sailing of the Humboldt. The former left Whampoa on the 15th, and the latter on the 19th.

NEW STEAMSHIP UNCLE SAM.—This vessel, built by Messrs. Perine, Patterson & Stack, at Williamsburg, for the Chagres trade, made a trial trip yesterday down the bay. The engine, which was built by T. F. Secor & Co.' (Allaire Works.) worked most admirably during the entire trip, making eighteen revolutions with twenty inches of steam. Its demensions are:—Diameter of cylinder 65 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet; water wheel 31 feet diameter 9 feet face. The whole of the machinery was put up by Mr. John Shapter, (who is engaged as engineer of the ship.) after drawings by Mr. C. H. Churchwell.

COURTESIES ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF GLASGOW.—On the 25th ult., a banquet was given at Liverpool, on board the steamship City of Glasgow. On the passage from Philadelphia the passengers presented Captain Wylie with a complimentary letter.

LAUNCHED—At Barneyville, Swansey, by Mason Barney, Esq., a fine freighting ship of 600 tons, built in the most thorough manner, for sale, and not yet named.

Barque Aura, of about 300 tons, fully rigged, is to be launched on 13th instant by Messrs. Chace & Davis, Warren, R. I. She is a substantial and well built vessel, owned in Providence, and intended for the Charleston trade, under command of Capt. Philander Crosby, formerly of barque Acadia.

A clipper whaling barque, of about 300 tons, is to be launched at same place, same day, by Mr. Daniel Foster. She is a superior vessel, and is owned in Warren.

A beautiful clipper ship, of 1,100 tons, called the Golden Eagle, was launched on 9th inst., by Messrs. Hayden & Cudworth, Medford. She is owned by Wm. Lincoln, Esq., and will load in Glidden & Williams' Boston line of San Francisco clippers.

Theatrical and Musical.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The last concert of the greatest contralto singer in the world, Madame Alboni, comes off to-night. She will sing the grand air from Meyerbeer's "Prophet," a cavatina from "La Donna del Lago," a duetto from "Gazza Ladra," with Sangiovanni, and the beautiful song from "Lucrezia Borgia, "Il Segreto per esser Felice." We hope to see the concert room crowded in every department as a testimony of respect for the splendid abilities of this great vocalist.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The entertainments for this evening consist of the same performances as those of last night. Maturin's tragedy of "Manuel, or a Father's Vengeance." Mr. E. Eddy as Manuel, Johnston as his kinsman, Hamilton as De Zelos, Miss Heron as Victoria, and Mrs. H. P. Grattan Ximena. The other parts in the tragedy are filled by talented members of the stock company. The next piece, and the concluding one, will be the grand operatic spectacle of "La Bayadere," in which Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Dunn and Miss Hilfert will appear. This programme cannot fail to draw a large assemblage of the patrons of this popular establishment.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss Julia Dean takes her benefit this evening. She will appear in two of her greatest characters. The entertainments will commence with Milman's tragedy of "Fazio." Miss Dean appears as Bianca the Italian wife, a character which is said to be one in which she displays a fine conception, and gives a beautiful portraiture of passionate feeling. Mr. Conway, a fine actor and a great favorite, as Gerald Fazio, and Mrs Abbott as the Countess Aldabella. Miss Price will dance an Irish tilt, and all will close with "The Love Chase." Julia Dean as Constance, and Conway as Master Wildrake.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The distinguished vocalist, Anna Bishop, whose abilities as an artist of the most refined education in music, scarcely requires any particular remarks from us, except everything in commendation appears again to-night, as Lady Harriet, and subsequently as Martha. She is ably assisted by Miss Rosa Jacques, Messrs. Guidi, Leach, Strinè and Rudolph. The musical arrangement by Bocsha, is exquisite and the scenery is beautiful and effective. There can be little doubt but a large assemblage of Anna Bishop's admirers will be present on the occasion, to express their delight by enthusiastic plaudits.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The favorite comedietta entitled "Is he Jealous," will be the commencing feature at this prosperous establishment to-night. The excellent, and we might with truth say, one of the best actors, generally speaking, in the country, Mr. Dyott, appears as Belmour, Mrs. Dyott as Mrs Belmour; Harriet, Mrs. Skerrett, and Rose by Mrs. Bernard. Miss Vallee and M. Frederick will next appear in a "Pas Styrian," and the amusing extravaganza of "One Thousand Milliners Wanted for the Gold Diggings in Australia," will follow. Mr. Holman sings a popular ballad; the orchestra will play several favorite airs, and all will close with the "Serious Family."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening Messrs. Cony and Taylor and Master Cony take their benefit, and if we may judge from the receptions they receive every night they appear, being met always with the warmest applause, there can be little doubt but that the house will be crowded from pit to dome. The performances consist of the Irish drama called "Eva, the Irish Princess" and the splendid pantomime entitled "Don Juan, or the Libertine Destroyed," in which Cony and Taylor will display their unrivalled abilities in the broad sword combats. The respective parts in "Eva" are filled by very talented artists, namely:—Messrs. Jones, Cook, Clarke, Mrs Nichols and Mrs. Jones.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The audiences of this fashionable and agreeable theatre have been very numerous ever since the eighth of September, the opening night. This seems to us no way surprising, with a company of such first rate talent as Wallack can boast of. But since Mr. Wallack himself has appeared, the theatre has been crowded every night. Benedick, Rattle, Rover, and now Martin Heywood, have all drawn crowded houses; his representation of these characters is without competition. The "Rent Day" was brought out last Monday, with new scenery and appointments, and will be played every night this week. Messrs. Blake, Lester, Wallack, Seguin, Hale, Mrs Stevens, and the fair Laura Keene, are all admirable in it, and Isherwood's scenes are perfect gems. The two pictures, the "Rent Day," and "Destracting for Rent," are given to the life. The beautiful petit comedy of "The Morning Call," was played by Mr. Lester and Laura Keene last night with complete success.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The new Mythical moral drama, entitled the "Last Nail," continues to be received with every demonstration of favor, by crowded assemblages. It will be repeated this evening with the same excellent casts. Two attractive farces will be represented in the afternoon.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—The amusing drama, entitled "Don Cæsar de Bazan," is to be the commencing feature at this establishment to-night, with Chantrau as Don Cæsar, Miss Albertine as Maritana, and Mrs. Merrifield as Lazarillo. The farces of "Hunting a Turtle," and "Paddy Miles' Boy," will also be played.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—Christy's Minstrels are as attractive as ever. The house is always full, and the performances give the utmost satisfaction. The programme for this evening is very entertaining.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS offer another good programme for this evening, comprising several of their most favorite vocal and instrumental pieces. Their burlesques are as rich as ever, and their dancing exquisite.

CIRCUS.—Master Philo Nathario, the surprising infantile equestrian, is to display his great skill in horsemanship this evening, at the Bowery Amphitheatre, together with various acts in the circle by Sands & Co's extensive equestrian corps.

TABERNACLE.—Mr. Dempster, the popular vocalist, is to give one of his pleasing ballad entertainments this evening, at the Tabernacle. The programme comprises many of his most favorite compositions.

LATER FROM NASSAU, N. P.—By the arrival of the British schooner Anne Sophia, Capt. Sims, at this port on Saturday, we are in receipt of full files of the *Royal Gazette* and Nassau *Guardian* to the 27th ult. We find, however, little therein of interest that we have not already had by the way of New York. The cholera still hovers round the Island, and the mortality was very great. On the 20th ult, sixteen were interred. The disease also prevails to some extent at Harbor Island. At Antigua, drought and an epidemic diarrhœa were prevailing. The net revenue of the Bahama Islands for the quarter ending the 30th of June, amounted to £8,-021 17s. 8d., and deducting the expenditures there was a surplus revenue of £1,623 4s. 11d.—*Charleston Courier.*

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Turkish Loan Developements,

IMPORTANT FROM TURKEY.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Interference of Europe in American Affairs.

England, France, and the Island of Cuba.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Amusements for New York, &c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Humboldt, J, D. Lines, Commander, arrived here yesterday morning, having been detained one day beyond her appointed time at Havre, owing to a heavy storm on the French coast. She left Havre at 10 A. M., on the 28th ult., touched off Cowes for the British mails, and left Southampton, at 9 A. M., on Friday, the 29th ult., and has made the run from the Needles to this port in fourteen days.

She brings a fair complement of passengers, and a large and valuable cargo of continental merchandise.

By the Humboldt we receive European intelligence of fully three days later date than brought by the Glasgow.

Our files of London journals are to the 29th ult., inclusive. From Paris our dates are to the 27th.

The United States mail steamer Hermann touched off Cowes on her way to Bremen, just before midnight of the 22d ult.

The British North American mail steamer Canada reached the Mersey at 10.30 A. M. on the 24th ult., from Boston and Halifax.

The Atlantic arrived out at 8 A. M. of the 27th ult.

The City of Glasgow, screw steamer, left Liverpool on the 27th ult, for Philadelphia.

It was believed there was a hitch in the Derby ministry, a cabinet council having been held on the 25th ult, which sat the unusual period of four hours.

In the English mining districts the colliers are agitating for a rise of wages, which, if conceded, will further increase the cost of fuel and the consequent price of iron.

It is understood that President Roberts, of Liberia, has satisfactorily completed all the negotiations with the British government which constituted the object of his visit to that country. The subjects of complaint with regard to the conduct of certain traders on the coast have been adjusted, as well as the extent of the territorial jurisdiction of the republic. President Roberts would sail on Saturday, the 30th ult., for Liberia, in Her Majesty's steamer Dee.

The Royal Albert ship of the line, building at Sheerness, is to be lengthened thirty-five feet, and fitted with screw machinery of 1,000 horse power. The Royal Albert will be upwards of 4,000 tons burden when lengthened, and, therefore, considerably larger than the Duke of Wellington, of 3,700 tons and 140 guns, recently sent off the stocks. It was generally understood to be the intention of the Lords of the Admiralty to devote increased attention to screw ships of the line, and to this end there is no doubt that many of the existing three deckers in the British navy will be fitted with screw propellers, and that all future vessels of this class will have steam machinery attached to them.

A great sensation was created on the London stock exchange, and amongst the monetary circles and stock jobbers, by the receipt of a telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, Oct. 14, announcing that the Sultan had finally decided to repudiate the loan for two millions sterling, negotiated in Paris and London for the Bank of Constantinople. The Sultan had also ordered specie remittances to be made by the French and English steamers, to re-imburse the first instalment, and it was supposed that a tender of repayment would be made to the scrip holders. The evasion of this loan, which was contracted specially under the authorization of Prince Callimachi, the Turkish ambassador in Paris, (who, in fact, signed all the bonds,) is characterized by the London *Times* as one of the most lamentable cases of public dishonor that could be witnessed in any country. The scrip of the loan at one time rose to eleven per cent premium, and immense losses in the way of premiums will be made by parties who had purchased it for investment. The influence of Russia is said to have caused the repudiation of the loan, and several Greek and Armenian merchants in Constantinople had placed £1,500,000 at the Sultan's disposal, in order to enable him to do without the English money. The ambassador at Paris was to be recalled for having exceeded his instructions both in regard to the amount of the Franco-Anglo loan, and the terms upon which it was raised. Strong diplomatic remonstrances were to be addressed by the British and French governments to the Ottoman Porte, in reference to this flagrant breach of faith. The latest accounts mention that an insurrection had broken out at Constantinople, and that the French ambassador had notified that if within seven days the refusal of the loan was not recalled, he should demand his passports.

There is again great speculative excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, and prices were daily advancing, with large sales. Nearly 20,000 bales were sold on the 26th ultimo—one-half of which were on speculation. The sales on the 27th amounted from 30,000 to 35,000 bales—one-half being on speculation. Prices were from one eighth to one-fourth of a penny dearer.

In reference to the movement to Australia, the London *Times* states:—

Since the commencement of the present month, the exporters of goods for the Australian markets have been very active. To meet the wants of the immense number of emigrants that have sailed, and of those who still continue to leave, provisions, liquids, manufactured goods, and British metals have been sent out in remarkable quantities. The rise in freights has consequently been equal to 25 or 30 per cent within the last six weeks, and they are now fully as high as at any period during the summer months. Indeed, considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting ships. The clearances for Australia from the port of London in the past week were ten vessels of an aggregate burden of 5,922 tons. Of these five were to Victoria, amounting to 3,300 tons; three to Sydney, amounting to 1,668 tons; one to Adelaide, of 764 tons; and one to Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, of 190 tons.

The cholera was decidedly on the decrease in those parts of Europe where it had recently prevailed. The cold weather appears to have checked the spread of the disease; but it was feared it would reappear in the spring.

At the corn market, at Mark lane, on the 25th ult., the supplies of English wheat were not so good as on the previous week, and sales proceeded slowly without much alteration in prices. Foreign wheat was in increased demand, and held on rather higher terms. Supply of barley small. Malt in demand. Oats firmly held. Flour about the same, the best marks of English being in fair request. American flour firm at previous prices. The sales of floating cargoes of wheat and Indian corn were rather checked by the arrival of upwards of thirty vessels off the coast; but holders asked rather higher terms.

Nothing of consequence had occurred in the money market and stocks generally were rather dull, with little speculative excitement. Turkish scrip much depressed in consequence of the contradictory accounts in reference to the ratification of the new loan. Foreign bonds flat. In Australian and Californian gold mining shares more confidence.

The activity in the manufacturing districts continued uninterrupted, and the iron and coal trades were very brisk. A steady demand was experienced at Manchester, but the rise in the price of cotton in Liverpool had in some degree checked operations. At Leeds and Notthingham there were large transactions at higher prices. The Irish linen market was active.

The weekly reports from the continental markets are favorable. Coffee, cotton, rice, tea, sugar, and indigo, all being in good demand at Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, &c.

The Liverpool cotton market had an upward tendency. Sales on the 25th, 12,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and 2,500 on speculation. All kinds of American dearer. Sales on the 26th, 15,-000 to 20,000 bales, at an advance of one-eigth of a penny per lb.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Oct 26, 1852.

Parliamentary Movements—Ministerial Moves—Political Rumors—Palmerston and Gladstone—Convocation—Bulwer at Rome—Pardon of Murray—The Madiai—The Duke's Funeral—Napoleon III at the Theatre Francais—Rachel—What four years can do?—Havre to be Fortified—The Comte de Chambord—Pius No-no!—The United States Envoys in Germany, &c., &c.

As the meeting of Parliament approaches, rumors of ministerial changes gain credence in public. That most current at the present moment is, that Lord Malmsbury will be succeeded in the Foreign office by Palmerston, and that Mr. Gladstone consents to join the ministry, provided convocation is restored. Gladstone, as you are aware, is a very high churchman. I mentioned in a recent letter, that the governor-generalship of India had been offered to another Peelite, the Duke of Newcastle. I cannot vouch for the correctness of these rumors, but so much is evident, that the present ministry will endeavor to retain office by strengthening their party.

The *Times* having announced in a first leading article, that convocation had been decided upon, the *Morning Herald*, the semi-official organ of the present government, denied it in precise terms. Notwithstanding this denial, I believe that the idea was entertained, and is not even yet totally relinquished by Lord Derby. The restoration of all the powers of convocation would be tantamount to restoring the clergy to a share in the government of the country beyond that which they possess already, which many hold to be far too much. The measure is very unpopular among the low church party and liberals, and if realized would lead to violent scenes. The continued presence of Bulwer at Rome has alarmed the Protestant League. Their chairman has written to Lord Derby, to ascertain whether it was true that England had accredited an envoy to the Pope, and to know what had really passed between Bulwer and Cardinal Antonelli. Lord Derby replied, that England had not accredited an ambassador to the Court of Rome, but that he did not think it necessary to reply to any private individual respecting any conversation that might have taken place at Rome or elsewhere. I am informed from the best informed sources, that the English government still hopes to come to terms. Bulwer's mission, it is true, was a failure. He has, however, procured the pardon of Murray. Bulwer purposes taking a house at the Eternal city, so that he can have an excuse for being there whenever he likes. Lord Derby has, moreover, a secret agent at work there. Bulwer's mission to Rome will be brought early before Parliament.

The persecution of the Madiai, at Florence, has been warmly taken up by the Protestant King of Prussia, who has sent a special envoy to the Grand Duke on the subject.

The funeral of the Duke of Wellington has been fixed for the 18th of November. The windows along the line of procession are letting at from £5 to £10 each. The houses near St. Paul's have been let at enormous prices. I hear that Dakin's large tea warehouse has been let for £1,500! It commands a view of the grand entrance to St Paul's.

The lying in state will take place at Chelsea military hospital.

As yet no decided steps have been taken to proclaim Napoleon III. No doubt, however, exists on the subject.

On Friday night a grand representation took place, by Imperial command, at the theatre Français. The play was Corneille's "Cinna, or La Clémence d'Auguste." This play is full of political imperial allusions, and all the hits were loudly applauded. The interior of the theatre was ornamented with eagles, &c. A tent, with military trophies, was erected at the entrance. ouis Napoleon, dressed in plain clothes, but wearing the grand cordon of the legion of honor, was accompanied by a brilliant staff. When the tragedy was over, the curtain rose, and discovered Mdlle. Rachel clad in white, with her waist encircled with laurel, to represent the Muse of History. The whole of the company was arranged behind her, and at the bottom of the stage was a flag, on which was to be seen an imperial crown, with the inscription under it of Napoleon III. Mademoiselle Rachel was loudly cheered on her appearance. Having made her obeisance to the President, she advanced to the front of the stage and recited the following stanzas, written by M. Arsene Houssaye, the director of the theatre, in honor of the occasion. The poem is little more than a metrical version of the Bordeaux speech, and entitled

L'EMPIRE: C'EST LA PAIX.

I.

Je suis la Muse de l'histoire,
Mon livre est de marbre ou d'airain;
Quand vient l'heure de la victoire,
Je prend mon stylet souverain.

Phidias, l'autre Prométhée,
Qui des hommes a fait des dieux,
En son Parthénon m'a sculptée
Pieds sur terre et front dans les cieux.

Un nouveau siècle recommence,
Le vieux monde s'est réveillé;
Déjà, dans l'horizon immense,
L'étoile d'or a scitillé.

II.

L'Empire c'est la paix qui sera féconde.
Quand Dieu veut que du Nil les flots soient assoupis,
Où le Nil débordait jaillissent les épis:
L'Empire a déborde pour féconder le monde!

Continuant cette œuvre, il pourra le signer,
L'héritier du grand nom qui domine la terre;
L'Empereur a légué la gloire et non la guerre:
Triompher dans la paix, aujourd'hui c'est régner.

Grande ruche en travail par les beaux arts charmée,
Paris, une autre Athènes! Alger, une autre Tyr!
Des landes à peupler, des ville à bâtir,
Voilà les bulletins de notre Grande-Armée!

Sous le même drapeau vainqueur des factions,
Ramener les enfans de la mère patrie,
Consoler tes douleurs, ô Niobé meurtrie,
Et convier le peuple aux grandes actions.

Saluons, saluons, la fête universelle
Que promèt le travail et que bénira Dieu:
La vapeur entr'ouvrant ses cent alles de feu,
Et les sillons ou l'or de nos gerbes ruiselle!

III.

L'aigle a repris son vol et plane sur nos champs;
Sous un ciel radieux la France enfin respire,
Et rêve en souriant un immortel Empire
Qu'un peuple enthousiaste acclaime de ses chants.

Refaisons des tableaux dignes de la Genèse;
Que tout renaisse et vive, et que de toutes parts
Les plus hérités puissent prendre leurs parts
A l'un de ces banquets que peignait Véronese,

Les Muses qu'effrayaient tant de cris inhumains,
Vers les cieux en pleurant remontaient desolées;
Muses, revenez nous, calmes et consolées,
Sous les arcs de triomphe élevé par nos mains.

Que l'art, les monumens, les tableaux, les statues,
Prince, disent tout haut quels jours tu nous a faits,
Et comment sous l'éclat de tes hardis bienfaits.
Les sourdes passions devant toi se sont tues.

O Prince, l'avenir qu'hier tu fécondas,
Nous ramène aux splendeurs des âges magnifiques,
Et pour suivre avec toi tes aigles pacifiques,
Les Français, tu l'as dit, seront tous tes soldats!

IV.

Je suis la Muse prophétique,
Le passé me dit l'avenir;
Toujours jeune et toujours antique,
Le monde ne doit pas finir.

La jeune France martiale
Qui va guidant l'humanité,
Avec l'idée impériale
Rendre enfin dans sa majesté.

Nous réaliserons le rêve
Qu'avait formé Napoléon:
Le L'ouvre qui par toi s'achève,
Prince, sera ton Panthéon.

Immediately after the recital of the ode the President and his suite left the house in the midst of similar acclamations to those which greeted his entry.

Your readers will remember, that when the republic was proclaimed, in 1848, this same Rachel appeared on the same identical stage, dressed in white, and folding in her arms the tri-color republican flag, sang the Marseillaise to the very men who are now hailing the empire! Four years only have elapsed, since then. To night, Louis Napoleon goes in grand state to the Opera, to hear "Moise." More verses will be recited.

Notwithstanding his pacific speech at Bordeaux, Louis Napoleon is making active preparations for war. In addition to Cherbourg and Toulon, he has now ordered Havre to be strongly fortified. The greatest apprehensions are entertained, that shortly after he has been proclaimed Emperor, he will invade Belgium.

M. Maliac has returned to Paris from Frohsdorff. He states that the document which the Comte de Chambord means to publish on the occasion of the re-establishment of the empire, will not be a formal protest, but merely a letter addressed to his partisans in France, counselling them to abstain from voting on the *plébiscite*, and reminding them of the advice which he tendered them from Venice, in favor of conciliation. He will also, as I informed you in a former letter, again declare his adhesion to liberal and constitutional ideas. It is reported that the Prince de Joinville has also the intention to publish a letter to the nation, but I have reason to believe the report premature. The fusion is no longer spoken of.

A letter from Vienna states that Austria and Russia together, could, in case of a war with France, bring two millions of men into the field.

Pius IX. still refuses stoutly to go to France to crown Louis Napoleon.

A letter from Vienna of the 21st inst., says:—"Dr. Foote, the new American Charge d'Affaires at this Court, is expected to arrive daily. This I believe to be a misstatement, that gentleman not having yet left the United States. Dr. Foote enjoys a considerable reputation at home, both for science and statesmanship. Hitherto he has been the figurative man of President Fillmore. Mr Marsh, the American envoy at Constantinople, is staying here. The affair of the missionary, King, who was some time ago arrested at Athens, on a charge of making proselytes to the Protestant faith, is far from being settled to the satisfaction of the American government. This I mention, to correct the erroneous impressions caused by a contrary statement in the German papers."

Mr. Barnard, the United States envoy to Berlin, has left that capital or *congé* for Paris, leaving Mr. Fay acting as Charge d'Affaires.

The Duke and Dutchess of Terceira, have arrived in London from Lisbon, to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

Transfer of the Hippodrome from Paris to New York.

RUE ST HONORE, PARIS, Oct. 22, 1852

Franconi and his Entire Troupe Coming Out—Chariot Racing—Steeple Chasing—Ostrich Racing—Reindeer Sledging—Tournaments and Olympian Fetes—Hippodrome to be Twelve Hundred Feet in Circumference—Locality near the Crystal Palace.

M. PETON—Dear Sir—In conformity to the suggestions made to you, prior to your departure from Paris, on the subject of transporting the entire establishment of the Hippodrome to America—both *materiel* and *personelle*—I have now to inform you that I have adopted the necessary plans, and commenced active arrangements for carrying them into effect, as soon as I shall be advised by you of their practicability. The greatest point for your consideration will be to find a suitable locality for the building. The ground must be at least four hundred feet in length, by two hundred and over in width, with elevations surrounding the interior, for the accommodation of twenty or twenty-five thousand people.

In New York city, I apprehend you will find it exceedingly difficult to obtain an eligible and convenient site for a building of such colossal dimensions. Nevertheless it must be obtained, even if you have to resort to the suburbs. It would be highly desirable that a location for the Hippodrome should be selected upon one of the great thoroughfares leading to the intended Crystal Palace.

Not doubting, from the tenor of your communication of the 20th ult, that a proper place may be obtained, and that everything can be accomplished in order to carry out my arrangements, I have already sent the cars and chariots to Havre for shipment. I shall also have sent to Havre for shipment, when you receive this, my stud of horses, consisting of twenty-five thorough bred steeple-chase horses; my six *menage* horses, and stud of ponies, together with eleven African ostriches, trained for racing and driving before chariots; four Lapland deer, driven in harness before sleds, after the manner of Laplanders, and a number of English deer for coursing. I have also engaged, and ready to embark as soon as your preparations are perfected, twenty male and female *artistes*—the most celebrated in the French Hippodrome, and the best performers and charioteers in Europe.

My entire wardrobe, properties, and everything necessary to give a full representation in two weeks after their arrival, are now in Havre, ready for shipment upon the receipt of your answer.

In addition to what I shall bring out, it will be necessary for you to engage eighty extra horses, to be used in the chariot-races, cars, tournaments and processions, incidental to the programme.

You will also take particular pains in constructing the entrances, leaving a space sufficient for the admission of the "Car of Bacchus" into the arena, and the "Ærial Tableau Vivant" of artists, suspended to, and revolving around it, in order that the effect may not be marred.

If practicable, in the construction of so large a building, would it not be advisable to cover it with duck, or some cloth impervious to water—a precaution which I think necessary in the climate of America. This would enable us to give night representations by gas light, by means of which we have found the exciting feats of the Hippodrome very much enhanced in Paris during the last season.

As the resources of my Parisian establishment are fully equal to my plans, and as I shall spare neither pains nor expense in rendering the entertainments equal, if not superior, to anything ever attempted in Europe, I have the fullest confidence in the success of the enterprise, and now only await your answer, in order to carry it into immediate effect.

Your's &c, HENRI FRANCONI.

The French Republic.

The accounts from France are, as may be expected, chiefly filled with speculations in reference to the approaching proclamation of the empire. The *Senatus Consultum* was much speculated upon in political circles. It appeared certain that some members of the Senate desired that in order to avoid all discussion one sole article, to the following effect should be submitted to the people:—

The French Empire shall be hereditary in the direct line, in the family of Louis Napoleon. In the event of Louis Napoleon having no male issue, he shall have the right to name his successor. Louis Napoleon shall be empowered to introduce in the constitution the modifications he may think necessary, with the view of harmonizing the new powers of the State with the new *régime*.

Is is alleged that such a resolution would again confer a dictatorship on the President; but those who object to it on this score can scarcely be serious or sincere, as no enactment of the Senate could render Louis Napoleon more decidedly absolute than he is at this moment. The matter has at all events given rise to discussion, and to unpleasant comments amongst some of the Senators; but it is probable that it will pass after all. Whether this semblance of a difference of opinion on so important a point be the real cause or not, or whether it be for the purpose of introducing what is termed the administrative element into a body where it does not exist to any extent, the fact is that several new names will be shortly added to the *Patres Conscripti*.

A numbers of Senators have already arrived in Paris. It is believed that the important session of the 4th will not last more than eight days. All the documents relative to the coronation of kings, and of the Emperor Napoleon in particular, are being collected in the national and other public libraries by the *employés* of the Ministry of the Interior.

The difficulties regarding the succession had not yet been got over. The enemies of the family of Jerome Bonaparte are so numerous that it was doubtful if that body would consent to nominate any member of it as next heir to the succession.

A rumor had been current at the Bourse, that another plot against the life of Louis Napoleon had been discovered at Fontainebleau. The conspirators, it was said, had constructed an infernal machine, which was to be placed in a part of the forest where Louis Napoleon was sure to pass the first time he went out to hunt. It was added, the machine had been seized and a great many persons arrested.

It was semi-officially announced to be the intention of the President, after the deliberation of the Senate on the Empire, to make a tour in the northern departments, and visit Ameins, Arras, Douai, Lille, Valenciennes, Cambray, and St. Quentin.

Louis Napoleon attended a grand representation at the Theatre Francais, on the night of the 23d. The whole of his staff and military household accompanied him, and the theatre was packed with his adherents. The interior was magnificently decorated for the occasion. After the tragedy was performed, the curtain drew up, and Mdlle. Rachel, clad in white and encircled with laurel, to represent the muse of history, recited a poem, composed for the occasion, entitled "*L'Empire C'est la Paix*," which was a mere metrical version of the Bordeaux speech. The cheering, notwithstanding the presence of his Imperial Highness, was very feeble.

Nothing had yet transpired relative to the reductions in the army. Louis Napoleon, it is said, is desirous of setting himself up as an army reformer, and his plan was believed to be to reduce the number of troops of the line, and to increase the number of municipal guards and *corps d'élite*. The idea, therefore, is to send home a portion of the troops of the line, (as ordinary infantry can be got together at any time when wanted,) but to keep the cavalry, artillery, and chasseurs on their present footing, and to add largely to the force of municipal guards, which are composed of picked men, and which, excepting the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, are the most efficient troops in the service. The reduction of the army is, therefore, practically, a humbug.

Specimens of copper coinage had been struck at the mint, bearing an effigy of the President, surrounded with the inscription, *Napoleon Empereur*; on the reverse is the imperial eagle and the words *Empire Français*.

It is still affirmed that the Count de Chambord will issue a manifesto to the French nation upon the proclamation of the empire. The document is said to be already prepared, and mention will be made in it of national liberties crushed, and a protest made in the name of public opinion of France.

Forty new members are to be added to the Senate, and the new Emperor, it is said, will create a new nobility, adding twenty-five dukes to the present list, and distributing titles, such as counts, barons, &c, as plentifully as blackberries.

The commercial condition of Paris continues to be pretty fair, if not decidedly prosperous. Tradesmen of all kinds anticipated a brilliant winter. Wages were on the rise. Shipments of wheat had been made to England from Marseilles. There was a brisk demand for raw silk. The rise in the price of wines was fully maintained.

Belgium.

The situation and prospects of Belgium continued to excite much anxiety. The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*, [illegible] The Chambers are summoned to meet for the second time on the 26th, and as that day approaches the friends of that country and of European peace watch the progress of events with deep anxiety. I need hardly tell you that the prolonged ministerial crisis, which has for the last three months existed in Belgium, is caused more by its external relations than by any difficulties which its internal administration could give rise to. The intrigues of the French government are so evident, and the difficulties to which they give rise so great, that it is almost impossible for the King of the Belgians to form a cabinet with any prospect of permanency. For a long time past there has been a regular French party get up in Belgium, and supported with French money. Generals in the Belgian service could be named who are known to be the agents of France, and who are intriguing to get up a party in the Belgian army. At the present moment French agents are to be found in every part of Belgium, but more especially in the Hainault, who openly preach to the people the advantages which they would derive from the annexation to France. The greatest alarm is felt among the Belgians themselves, who fully expect a French invasion. Here in France the impression is universal, that the day is not far distant when an attempt will be made on that country, notwithstanding the peaceable promises of Louis Napoleon. Indeed, it is the general belief that if any disturbances should break out, (and with the means employed, nothing is more likely,) Louis Napoleon will attempt to occupy Belgium with French troops, on the pretext that he is forced to do so in the interest of social order in Europe. In allusion to this subject I may as well mention an anecdote for which I vouch. A friend of mine happened two days ago to meet a personage who, from being a representative of strong republican principles, has recently been transformed into a Bonapartist prefect, with a comfortable salary of 36,000 francs per annum. After a short conversation on the ordinary topics of the day, and especially upon Belgium, the prefect made the following significant remark:—"Oh, as regards the question of war, I really hope there will be none; but one thing certain is, that the President cannot leave Leopold on the throne of Belgium. These Orleans people must all be got rid of." If such are the sentiments propagated by the Elysée, and the prefect in question is an *habitué* of that favored residence, I ask what confidence is to be placed in the preservation of peace?

Austria.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Austrian government does not intend to recognise the title of Napoleon III.; a tacit acquiescence will be given to the choice of the French people, and the forthcoming Empire, as such, will be tolerated; but, on the question of succession and pedigree, the Northern powers are likely to be more susceptible. To assume the title of Napoleon the Third would be, in the eyes of the Austrian government, to set openly at defiance the treaties of Vienna.

The discussion of the commercial union question is again to be transferred to Vienna, and a treaty of trade between Austria and the Southern States will be the main object aimed at.

The journey of the Emperor to Croatia is represented to have been less satisfactory than his tour through Hungary. The people are miserably poor, and an eye witness relates that they were intent only on getting their petitions presented to the Emperor.

The French at Tunis.

We read in the *Ahkbar*:—Two ships, detached from our Mediterranean fleet, have been sent to reinforce the Tunis station. This measure is owing, it is said, to the uncertain state of the Bey's health, and to the apprehension of complications which might arise should his illness terminate fatally. It is certain that, in this latter hypothesis, the Ottoman Porte would not fail to repeat one of those demonstrations which succeeded at Tripoli, but which we have hitherto known how to neutralise at Tunis. It is, besides, asserted that the family of the Bey is far from sharing his ideas of progress, his taste for European institutions, so that change in the person of the sovereign would lead to a radical change of system. It is known that an almost analogous danger exists in Morocco, and that the Emperor Abder Rahman, who, however, seems to us little enough progressive, has for presumptive heirs fanatics who propose to withdraw the few concessions which that sovereign has been able to make to times and circumstances. These are two contingencies which must not be lost sight of, for they may arise at a most unexpected moment.

Syria.

Our correspondent writes from Malta as follows, under date of October 17th:—Affairs in Syria are looking dark. Letters from Beyrout of the 29th of September, announce that, in the event of the Druses manifesting further opposition to the Sultan's orders, the Seraskier, who has placed himself at the head of 15,000 men, had resolved to attack them. The extreme measure would not, however, be resorted to until the great caravan, loaded with provisions for the pilgrims of Mecca, had attained a position of safety from the attacks of the Druses, who would not hesitate to pillage it if hostilities had commenced. At present they have retired to the most inaccessible parts of the Haouran. In the meantime the Seraskier has ordered several of the Druses to his camp, and, as some have obeyed, the spilling of blood may yet be spared.

India.

THE BURMESE WAR.

The British army in Birmah has moved from Rangoon upon Prome. The London *Times* of the 26th ult. contains a telegraphic despatch from Trieste, in anticipation of the overland Indian mail, to the effect that a brigade, under the command of Brigadier Reynolds, C B., consisting of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, Her Majesty's 80th regiment, and the 35th regiment of native infantry, with a proportionate force of artillery, left Rangoon on the 18th September, in steamers, for Prome. The expedition was accompanied by Gen. Goodwin, the Commander-in-Chief. After landing this division, the steamers were to return immediately for a second brigade.

In the meantime the Burmese troops had destroyed Prome, and had posted themselves in masses on a height, ten miles off the town.

They were said to be only 7,000 strong, with but few guns.

The Designs on Cuba—The Intentions of the European Powers.

[From the London Times, Oct. 28.]

It has been obvious, since the discomfiture of the Lopez expedition against the island of Cuba, that the people of the United States were only waiting for an opportunity to gratify the double passion of acquisitiveness and revenge, and that the very first opportunity would be eagerly seized to implicate, if possible, the American government in these culpable designs. Upon the return of the American prisoners, who had received a free pardon, which they had not deserved, from the clemency of the sovereign whose dominions they had wantonly invaded, these adventurers were received with enthusiasm in the cities of the South, as martyrs for the cause of Cuban independence, and their presence and harangues served to stimulate the passions in which their lawless enterprise had originated. A secret society was formed, under the title of the "L