THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7359. MORNING EDITION---MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE RETURN OF CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

Arrangements for the Marriage of Napoleon.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

INTERESTING FROM THE CHINESE SEAS.

The Progress of the War in Montenegro.

ANOTHER PEACE CONFERENCE.

Will there be War Between England and the United States?

THE MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

The Cunard steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, arrived at this port at half-past seven o'clock last evening. She left Liverpool on Saturday noon, the 29th ult.

She brings thirty-three passengers, a full cargo, and three days later news from Europe. Among the passengers we notice the name of Chevalier Hulsemann, late Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires* to this country.

The Humboldt, hence, arrived at Southampton on the 28th ult.

The news by the Niagara is not of any importance.

Cotton was firm at the previous advance. Breadstuffs were down a little.

The Montenegro war continued. Letters from Cattaro, of the 21st, in the *Trieste Gazette*, announce that the districts of Labine, Kulassin, Zupanisicka, Zuboe, and Kraiscevice, in Herzgovine, have declared for the Montenegrins. Austria is sending troops to Dalmatia to protect her frontiers.

The arrangements for the marriage of Napoleon were nearly completed. The Empress Eugenia has very sensibly written to the corporation of Paris, declining to accept their present of jewelry, and suggesting that they had better lay out the money in works of charity. It was said that an amnesty, on an extensive scale, would be promulgated immediately after the marriage.

There is very little news of interest from any of the other continental cities; commercial affairs were reported as somewhat improving, but there was little alteration in monetary matters.

The rumor was still current in Paris, that a modification of the Ministry was about to take place. M. de Morny, it was said, would succeed M. Drouyn de L'huys; M. Magne was spoken of for the Finance Department, and General Randon for the War office.

The *Comercio* of Cadiz announces that the steamer Néreida and the transports Pinto and Marigalante were shortly to sail for Havana with a reinforcement of troops for the army of Cuba. The Neptuno was to proceed to the Canary Islands, and the Guadalquivir to Porto Rico.

The health of the Countess of Chambord is in an alarming state, and physicians have expressed little hope of her recovery.

Ice has risen in London to 18s. per cwt. retail; four months since it sold at 14s. a ton.

Field-Marshal Paskiewitch arrived at St. Petersburg from Warsaw on the 11th.

The railway from Dusseldorf to Aix-la-Chapelle was opened the whole way on the 17th ult.

The police authorities of Milan have prohibited the use of masks at the approaching carnival. It is also forbidden to throw *coriandole* in the streets.

The Rhine rose, on the night of the 15th ult., seven feet. The following day the stream continued to rise one to one and a half feet in every hour.

The great military activity in Poland increases every day. The number of soldiers in Poland at this moment is not less than 80,000. The cholera had not yet disappeared.

A letter from Bordeaux, of the 18th, states that there were then 200 vessels in the roads, which could neither enter the river nor put to sea, in consequence of the bad weather.

The Genoa *Mercantile Corriere* of the 20th announces the discovery of a lead mine, containing silver, in the neighborhood of Ardesia, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

The electric telegraph of Savoy was opened on the 18th inst., at Turin, in presence of the President of the Council, several of the ministers, the archbishop, and a number of the high functionaries.

It is reported that the Spanish frigate Don Francisco d'Assis, just arrived at Havre, is commissioned to receive a sum of 12,000,000 f., lent to the Spanish government by the house of Rothschild.

Will there be War between England and the United States?

The meetings of the friends of international arbitration and peace, commenced at Manchester on Thursday, the 27th of January. The first meeting of the conference was held at the Corn Exchange, when Mr. G. Wilson was elected Chairman, supported by Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. C. Hindley, M.P., and other members of the Legislature and persons of distinction. Mr. Bright, M.P., in the course of a long speech, made the following comments upon the United States:—

Recently there was a case, and a very interesting one, which has been alluded to—in one sense, I had almost said, unfortunately, it did not go to arbitration—but, probably because it might have gone to arbitration, the powerful nation that was in the wrong gave way. You recollect a discussion lately, in the papers, about the Lobos Islands, in the Pacific—islands in which there are deposits of a manure worth in this country many pounds a ton, and likely to be of great advantage to the Peruvian government. Attempts were made to involve our country in a squabble with the Peruvian government with regard to the possession of those islands, but the Foreign Minister, I believe, Lord Palmerston first, and Lord Malmesbury afterwards, declared that we had no right or title to them, and, whether they belonged to Peru or not, he was not the person to settle, but, as they did not belong to us, we could have no pretence for going there. But the United States for a moment took a different course, and a Minister of the United States—since then taken from among them—a Minister, perhaps, one of the most eloquent men at any rate that the United States ever produced—Mr. Webster took a different view from our Foreign Minister, and insisted upon it that those islands belonged to the United States, and ships went off to those isles under the impression that that which the American Secretary of State had declared to be the law, would be maintained by the forces of the United States. But what was the result? There is a treaty between the powerful nation of the United States and the comparatively feeble nation of Peru, and that treaty has a distinct clause to this effect, that wherever any matter shall arise, any dispute between those two countries, it shall be at once referred to competent persons to decide, and both nations bind themselves to accept the award. (Hear, hear.) Well, now look at the advantage to Peru in such a case as that. The navy of the United States could sweep from the seas the navy of Peru. Peru gained immeasurably by having such a treaty as that, provided it went to arbitration, and provided that Peru was right. The United States would gain, because, there being a treaty, no meddling, selfish, grasping portion of our community could drive our government to war. "There is the treaty," the Secretary of State might say; "I cannot send ships of war to defend our assault upon the Lobos Islands; it is a matter in dispute, and we must refer it to impartial persons; it is necessary for the character of a magnanimous nation like ours, that whatever be the award we must positively abide by it." The question was not referred to arbitration; there was no award. The American government—it may be, knowing that there was that clause—it may be, from further investigation—became convinced that right was with the Peruvian government; and, therefore, all that had been said by the American Secretary was ignored, fresh instructions were given, and the claim of the Peruvian government to those islands was at once freely, fully admitted. Now, why should we not all have precisely the same arrangement? The other day, the *Times* newspaper, which is taking a very judicious and an admirable course in the tone with which it writes on almost every matter connected with the United States—I wish its tone was as fair and as impartial with regard to all other matters—(cheers)—The *Times* newspaper, commenting upon a dinner which has recently been given to Mr. Ingersoll, the American minister, at Birmingham, said what ought to be done between England and America—I do not give the precise words, but the precise meaning is that we should resolve never to go to war. Why, that is precisely what we want to resolve in this meeting this morning. (Applause.) But how are you to resolve never to go to war with the United States? Does any man believe no points of difference will ever arise? Don't we know there are persons in the United States reckless enough—as there is always a class in this country—to get up uneasiness and excitement, and, if possible, even to get up war? But the good men, the intelligent men, the moral men, the Christian men, and the bulk of men in both countries, are in favor of peace. (Applause.) Why, then, why should not this great majority in both countries resolve that we will never go to war; that, as regards the treatment of one nation by the other, we have no idea of swindling, or cajoling, or dragooning the United States, nor have they any such idea of us? We can fight, and so can they. The resources of the two countries may be said to be almost inexhaustible; the industry of the two countries productive beyond all former example upon the face of the earth. But that only measures the amount of damage which each country might do the other ("Hear, hear," and applause), and only gives you some indication of the necessity and the wisdom of doing that which the *Times* recommends, and never to go to war with each other. (Applause.) Take the fisheries' question that has lately been discussed. There was a case in point. What was the first thing done? People here wanted to know how many ships were going; and, in America, a squadron that was ordered to Japan was countermanded, and the ships were to go to the Banks and to that part of the ocean where those fisheries were principally carried on. But suppose we had had a clause in our treaty with the United States such as the United States has with Peru. It would not have been a question of sending ships; nobody in England, not even the *Manchester Guardian*, would have written an article in favor of sending ships of war; but the first thing that would have been done would be to republish in every paper in England the arbitration clause in this treaty, and then the sole matter to be discussed would be this—where shall we find the men—who are the men—to whom both nations will trust the decision of this question? And I must say for myself, that I believe there are men in the United States to whom alone—as I believe there are men in this country to whom alone—both countries might commit the decision upon a question affecting both countries; and I believe it would be decided according to that which was just to both of them.

The French Expedition to the Chinese Seas.

[From the Paris Moniteur, Jan. 25.]

The Minister of Marine has just received from Captain Roquemaurel, commanding the naval subdivision in the Chinese seas, a report, giving a quantity of information collected on board the Capricieuse State corvette, in a voyage from Shanghae to Guam, across the Sea of Japan and the Strait of Matsmai, during the months of July, August, and September, 1852. The hydrographical portion is of great importance, as seamen have hitherto had to sail by the chart of La Pérouse, and by those laid down on the *data* furnished by Broughton at the end of the last century. The Capricieuse has surveyed trigonometrically the eastern coast of Corea and Chinese Tartary for an extent of 130 leagues. It results, from the information given in this report, that seamen who dread at present the stormy sea of Japan, on account of the inhospitality of its inhabitants, will henceforward find safe anchorage and every facility to effect repairs in the Gulf of Anville, on the coast of Tartary, situate nearly on the same parallel (42 deg.) as the Strait of Matsmai, from which it is only 130 leagues distant. Although the country—in general but little wooded—does not offer any great resources, at least a cordial reception may be reckoned on from the Tartar tribes, who come in the fine season to encamp on this coast to feed their herds of oxen and catch seals. Whales are to be frequently seen in these latitudes. The Capricieuse fell in with several, both on the coast of Tartary and on that of Corea. The accounts given by the old missionaries agree in declaring that at the approach of winter the whales, driven away by the ice of the Polar Sea from Behring's Strait and the Sea of Ochotsk, proceed to the southern part of the Japanese Sea. The whalers, not venturing to pursue them during the bad season into these inhospitable latitudes, have been accustomed to pass the winter doing nothing, in the Sandwich Islands, the Marianne Islands, or the Carolines. There is reason to imagine that our whalers, after having exhausted the fishing season in Behring's Strait and the Sea of Ochotsk, would find a great advantage in falling back on the south, and continuing their fishing in the sea which the Capricieuse passed through. The months of October, November, and part of December could be profitably employed in that quarter, while waiting for the severe weather to force them to take up their winter quarters. The bay of Yung-Kinq, on the coast of Corea, and the gulf of Anville, on that of Tartary, appear to be perfectly well situated for such stations, where the whalers, after having placed their vessels in perfect safety, could continue their fishing in those bays with boats. The coasts, although not well supplied, would still afford sufficient resources to be profitable to the crews. The Capricieuse entered the Pacific Ocean on the 22d of August, and set sail for Guam, where she arrived on the 12th of September. On the 18th of October, after having devoted some time to repairs and to the repose of the crew, she left the port of Apra for Manilla, where she arrived on the 5th of November. This long voyage from Japan to the Phillippines, in seas but little known, and in the midst of hazy weather, which prevailed almost incessantly, was marked by no other incident to the vessel than a violent hurricane, which came on about 100 leagues to the east of the Bashee Islands. The vessel, however, suffered no damage; and it may be said that the cruise of the Capricieuse, for the purpose of favoring the progress of commerce, navigation, and hydrographical information, has been accomplished with perfect success.

The Condition of Mexico—What is to Become of Her?

[From the London News, Jan. 27.]

The news brought by each succeeding mail only aggravates the deplorable condition of Mexico; and, in truth, the republic seems fast approaching the state which, according to M. Prudhomme, is the Arcadia of nations—that of being without any government at all. The federalism has had its half decade of longevity without consolidating the separate states into one homogeneous combination, abating the resentments of parties, or rendering law and obedience superior to insubordination and an appeal to arms. The tenure of Arista's power seems, however, nearly run out; he has neither money nor credit, authority nor force, resolution nor capacity to arrest either his own downfall, or that of his cause. He lately repressed the liberty of the press; but he has not the ability to check the progress of disorder and military insurrection; he has called together a Congress which, in the midst of a revolutionary emergency, has weakened the power of the government by impeaching one minister, and compelling another to resign. On the other hand, the unitarian, or central party, instigated, no doubt, by their old leader, Santa Anna, from his exile in Cuba, has fairly risen in the provinces against the federal constitution. On the Atlantic, the State of Vera Cruz has long been in a chronic condition of insurrection, which renders it almost impassable. At the moment when the central government was about to use such forces as it could command for its pacification, Mazatlan in the Pacific, rose against its authority, and drew thither all its disposable military strength. From Mazatlan, which is in the State of Sonora, insurrections spread to the adjoining State of Guadalaxero; thence, overleaping Potosi, it broke out in Tamaulipas, which adjoins the province of Vera Cruz, on the opposite coast; and it is now extending itself to the States of Guanaxuto and Queratarо, which compress in and command Mexico itself. Thus, as our readers will see by glancing at the map, the whole line of Atlantic coast from the Rio Bravo del Norte to what is known as the route of Tehuantepec, and the Pacific shore, from the head of the Gulf of California nearly to the State of Mexico itself, are, more or less, in arms against the present government and the present constitution of the republic.

Nor is this a purposeless movement. Its aim is the restoration of the system and the power of Santa Anna. The revolutionists of Guadalaxero have already called on that chief to return; Gen. Uraga, who has now placed himself at their head, and commands a force in that State superior to any the government can send against him, is a partisan of Santa Anna; and the insurgents have summoned an extraordinary Congress, to be composed of two deputies from each State, to elect a President, *ad interim*, and to proceed to the reformation of the present constitution. With scarcely strength to maintain themselves in the capital, and without the support and hearty co-operation of any single State, it is scarcely within the limits of possibility that the federal government and federal institutions of Mexico can long withstand such a combination.

And yet how hopeless appears any change of government, of constitution, or of authority in Mexico. Since the federal system was first inaugurated, in 1824, it has been overthrown and restored, abolished and revived, until it is a matter of perplexity to know what form of government is predominant in Mexico. But whether Federalism or Unitarianism has prevailed; whether Bustamente, Santa Anna, or Arista have been in power—the course of Mexico has been uniformly downward. The republic has lost territory after territory; province after province has proclaimed its independence; the native aborigines have gone back in the career of civilization; the red Indians have ravaged even the great central plateau on which stands the city of Mexico; revenue and commerce have fallen off; debt and expenditure gone on increasing; until now Mexico is in a state of dissolution as a nation. Military chiefs may plague it by insurrection, and the populace, demoralized by the church and the army, may be used for political purposes; but to the wealth, the intelligence, and the virtue of Mexico, the continuance of such nationality as has for the last twenty years afflicted them, is not desirable. They sigh for order, tranquillity, law, and industry, and these they cannot find amongst the sanguinary quarrels of federalists and centralists.

The difficulty of any solution of the Mexican question is very great. Placed midway between the occidental and oriental worlds separating the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—occupying the position of another Egypt—it is, however, for the interests of mankind that the two shores, or at least the narrower and more passable portions, should be under the rule and authority of the same government, otherwise the obstacles to transit will be increased. To the people of the great valley of the Mississippi, now inseparably connected with the wealth of the Pacific, a route across Mexico must always be an object of paramount importance; and it is not therefore to be wondered at that the American government pay such undeviating attention to the route that might so easily be formed across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Even the pacific and unambitious President Fillmore has always enforced the rights alleged to have been acquired by his countrymen under what is called the Garay grant; even the moderate and philosophical Mr. Everett has adopted the doctrine of expansion; and it is not difficult to foresee that, under the forthcoming presidency of the bolder General Pierce, that question will immediately rise in interest. Hence it is that, in reference to that Presidency, the importance of some stable government being at once established in Mexico becomes so pressing.

But with the avowed designs of the United States on Mexico, and with the present determination of the inhabitants of the Mississippi to acquire an easy route to the Pacific; in the presence of such dangers as now environ that republic and disturb its tranquillity; looking to the important position a country so situated must hereafter play in the intercourse between the West and the East; and recognising the fact that either through Mexico or Central America the relations of China, and even Japan, to the rest of the world must very soon undergo a great change—there can hardly be a question of more general interest either to Europe or America than the tendency of passing occurrences in that country.

For conquest or annexation, Mexico is probably too populous and too extensive. By degrees the United States will, no doubt, encroach further and further on its territories, stripping them as artichokes are eaten, leaf by leaf. But the acquisition of the whole at any early period is a very hazardous contingency. Hitherto, the United States have made no conquests of countries retending to self-government. In California, indeed, they got a desert which has turned out an El Dorado. But in Mexico there are still left upwards of seven millions of people, of different races no doubt, but none as races friendly to the Americans. Religion, language, habits, manners, pride and vanity, all enormous difficulties, have to be overcome in Mexico; and though America will, we may be sure, keep the acquisition of that country steadily in view, Yankee annexation is not the immediate danger which threatens Mexico. Its urgent difficulty is that of establishing any form of government that can be depended upon for twelve months.

England.

RUMORED DISSENSION IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY—GREAT PEACE CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER—LORD SHAFTESBURY ON THE REPLY OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN TO THE LADIES OF ENGLAND—THE NEWMAN AND ACHILLI CASE—FAILURE IN ROTTERDAM—IMMENSE GOLD FREIGHTS EXPECTED FROM AUSTRALIA—DISASTROUS COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL—MOVEMENT OF MEXICAN BONDHOLDERS—LASCARS TO BE EMPLOYED TO NAVIGATE HOMEWARD BOUND VESSELS FROM AUSTRALIA—MORTALITY ON AUSTRALIAN PASSENGER SHIPS—ENGLISH ENTERPRISE IN THE GULF OF PERSIA—AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The political world is altogether quiet. Almost the only rumor we hear of is one circulated on the authority of the *Morning Advertiser*, that dissensions have already broken out in the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is reported to be at variance with some of the leading members of the administration on the subject of the income tax, and the misunderstanding will probably end in his retirement. It is further rumored that Sir Francis Baring, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Premiership of Lord Melbourne, will be Mr. Gladstone's successor.

Mr. Cobden has been prominently before the public this week—in the first place by the publication in the *London Times*, 27th inst., of a letter on "War and Peace," being part of his pamphlet on the French war; and secondly, by his appearance before the Peace Conference at Manchester. At this conference a number of the most distinguished peace men of the day were present, among others Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Brotherton, Joseph Sturge, C. Hindley, J. B. Smith, G. Wilson, Hadfield, Rev. W. Aspinwall, of Liverpool, Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, &c. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Emile de Girardin, Lords Goderich, Radnor, &c. Mr. Bright's speech was, perhaps, the most noticeable from its alluding to the contingency of war with the United States. To obviate such a calamity, Mr. Bright, of course, finds a remedy in arbitration.

Lord Shaftesbury, the recognized head of the anti-slavery movement in England, writes from Genoa, some comments on the "Reply of the American to the English ladies, on the subject of Slavery." The scope of his argument is, that the social evils of England, to which the American ladies refer, are quite beside the question; that these evils are not near so bad as Americans say, and that he (Shaftesbury) may retort by exhibiting the social enormities that have come to his knowledge in New York and Boston; but as he has a "real kindness for our brethren in the United States," he won't expose them. "The long and short of the case is this," he says, "we have had, and we still have in England, many evils, but we are now doing our best to remove them. They have had, and they still have in America a great evil, which they not only will not endeavor to remove, but they make it daily worse,—witness their Fugitive Slave law,—reviling, moreover, and persecuting every one who ventures to jog their memories on things of vital importance to the temporal and eternal interests of the human race."

The rule for a new trial in the case of the Queen (for Achilli) *vs.* Newman is discharged, and Dr. Newman will be brought up for judgment on Monday next. This is the celebrated libel suit that attracted so much attention at the time, and a new trial was moved for on the ground that the verdict of guilty was against the evidence.

Messrs. Hirsch & Co., of Rotterdam, have failed for £125,000, consequent upon the stoppage of Collman, Stolterfoht & Co., London. The liquidation will probably be unfavorable.

The non-arrival of any large proportion of the vessels known to be on their way with gold from Australia, causes disappointment in London. Nearly a million and a half sterling was at sea previous to last advices via Singapore, and it is probable the Great Britain and Sydney steamers are now within four or five weeks of their return with an equal amount. At the same time the exportation of goods has been going on to an unprecedented extent, and is increasing, so that Australia is at present debtor to shipments from England, say £3,000,000 sterling.

Some specimens of Canadian gold from the St. Joseph district, on the Chaudiere river, have been tested by Thomas, Abell & Co., and are worth 3¾ grains worse than standard, with 28 dwts. of silver per lb.

The Treasury advertises a guaranteed loan to Jamaica of £50,000.

Robert F. Pries, the forger, is fully committed for trial on two charges.

A collision took place in the channel, between the ship Herald, of London, and the Johann Carl, of Riga, by which the former was sunk, and some twenty persons drowned.

The King of Prussia has just conferred the Order *pour le merite* for Arts and Sciences on Thomas Babington Macauley, London, and Col. Rawlinson, Bagdad.

At a meeting of Mexican bondholders, held on the 26th inst., the chief subject of discussion was the necessity for appointing agents at all the ports of Mexico, to collect the revenue apportioned to the bondholders, so that the same might not fall into the hands of the Mexican government. One-half per cent was stated as the commission for collecting. A resolution was passed approving of the appointment of collectors, and condemning the course of the Finance Minister.

In consequence of the present scarcity of seamen for homeward voyages from Australia, orders have been sent to India by government to encourage the emigration to Australia of Lascars, to be employed in navigating the homeward shipping.

The great mortality on board emigrant ships to Australia is attracting public notice.

Stephen Henry Sullivan, British consul general in Chili, is appointed to the same office in Peru; and Captain Harris, presently British consul general in Peru, exchanges to Chili.

A letter from Bagdad states that an English steamer had entered the river Tigris for the purpose of ascertaining whether it will be practicable to establish a regular communication with the Gulf of Persia.

Since the fortunate change in the weather, agricultural operations have been resumed in all parts of the country; the farmers are using their best efforts to make up for the delay caused by the rains. Already in Ireland there is a general demand for laborers, and as laborers are scarce, and the work usually extended over four or five months, must now be got through in five or six weeks; wages must rise. Potatoes will be planted to a great extent this year, owing to the remnant of last crop having kept free from disease.

France.

THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE—THE SCANDALOUS STORIES RESPECTING THE EMPRESS—SPECULATIONS AS TO THE RECEPTION OF THE NOTIFICATION BY FOREIGN COURTS—THE CROWN JEWELS—ENTHUSIASM IN THE DEPARTMENTS—HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS—BARON ROTHSCHILD INVITED TO THE WEDDING—LOUIS NAPOLEON TO BE MARRIED BY HIS HOLINESS—PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE NAMED GENERAL OF DIVISION—RICH PRESENT FROM THE CITY OF PARIS TO THE EMPRESS—THE TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION—THE WEATHER.

The Emperor's marriage, though taking people by surprise, has not been exactly a nine days' wonder; and the public has, for the last two or three days, looked upon it almost as a matter of course, and have ceased to be surprised. From the present state of public feeling, always, of course, excepting political circles, there is reason to anticipate that the future Empress will be generally popular. A great deal will, of course, depend upon herself, and the immediate friends and advisers by whom she may be surrounded. It is something in favor of the Countess of Teba that she appears to have earned the dislike of a few well known characters, who, to the disgrace of Parisian society, are tolerated in it; and it argues well for the decency of the future court of the Empress that such persons should be among the first to assail her. With reference to the discreditable stories that have been current, and the sceneof which was laid at Compeigne, it is positively asserted that these stories were false.

People are now speculating as to the answer that will be received from foreign courts on the notification of the Emperor's marriage being made to them; and it is surmised that some expressions in the address will be considered as rather wounding to their dignity, or their *amour propre*, and may produce a corresponding reply. In several political circles comments have been freely made, and the term used with reference to Austria in particular, alluding to the marriage of the Arch Duchess Marie Louise, has, it appears, given some offence.

The crown jewels have, it appears, been delivered, with the accustomed ceremony, to the Minister of State by the Minister of Finance. They had remained in the treasury since the night of the 24th February, 1848, where they had been deposited by some faithful servant of Louis Philippe. It is stated that some, which were estimated at 150,000 francs, disappeared during the anarchy of the early part of the revolution. It has been decided that the Empress shall wear a diadem, on her entrance to the cathedral, the civil marriage being considered as raising her to sovereign rank.

The ministerial papers state that all the despatches received by the government from the departments are unanimous in testifying to the satisfaction experienced by the people at the Emperor's marriage. The peasants and operatives are said to have expressed the warmest enthusiasm at reading the communication from the Emperor to the Senate and *corps législatif*.

A decree of the Emperor makes the following nominations in the household of the Empress:—

The Princess of Essling, Grand Mistress; the Duchess de Bassano, Lady of Honor; the Countess Gustave de Mortebello, Madame Feray, Viscountess Lezay-Marnezia, Baroness de Pierres, the Baroness de Malaret, and the Marchioness de las Marismas, Ladies of the Palace; Count Tascher de la Pagerie, Senator, Grand Master; Count Charles Tascher de la Pagerie, First Chamberlain; Viscount Lezay-Marnezia, Chamberlain; and the Baron de Pierreff Equerry. M. Auber has been nominated Chapel Master to the Emperor.

Baron Lionel Rothschild, of London, has received a special invitation to attend the wedding.

Some persons say that if the Pope will not come to Paris to crown the Emperor and his consort, they will proceed to Rome to have the ceremony performed. The Emperor is said to have declared so, and the *quidnuncs* are trying to make out of the expression something more than it bears on its face.

We see it mentioned in a Scotch paper, which gives the genealogy of Countess Montijo's Scotch ancestry, that William Kirkpatrick, her grandfather, was American (not British) Consul at Malaga. This, we suppose, can easily be verified.

MM. Mesnard and Drouyn de L'huys, Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, and Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely are named Vice Presidents of the Senate; MM. Billault, Schnieder, and Revell, Gen. Vast-Vimeux and M. Hibert, President, Vice President, and Questors of the Legislative Corps. The Senate and Legislative body are convoked for the 14th February.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte has been named General of Division—some say as a salve for the mortification he feels at the Emperor's marriage, and at being himself rejected by the Princess of Wagram, with whom, it appears, his projected alliance is definitely broken off. The Prince made it a condition that he should be appointed to a military rank, prior to accepting the Lieutenancy of Algeria. Prince Napoleon is but thirty years of age, has no military experience, and his appointment to so high a rank is not pleasing to military men.

The civil contract of marriage took place yesterday, and the religious ceremony will be celebrated with immense pomp in the church of Notre Dame, on Sunday, 29th, at noon.

The city of Paris has Voted to the Empress a diamond necklace of the value of 600,000 francs.

The Paris *Moniteur* gives the following programme of the ceremonials:—

The civil marriage of the Emperor will be celebrated on the 29th at the Tuilleries. At eight in the evening, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, assisted by a Master, will proceed with two carriages to the residence of the Imperial bride. The first carriage will be occupied by two Ladies of Honor and by the Master of the Ceremonies; and the second will receive the Imperial bride, her Excellency the Countess de Montijo, Duchess de Peneranda; the Marquis de Valdegamas, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Queen of Spain; and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. The cortege will enter by the gate of the Pavillion of Flora. The Imperial bride will be received at the foot of the staircase of the pavilion by the Grand Chamberlain, the grand Equerry, two Chamberlains, and the orderly officers on duty, and conducted to the family *salon*, where the Emperor will await her coming. At the entrance of the first *salon*, their Imperial Highnesses Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde will receive the Imperial bride, and the party will proceed towards the family *salon*. The Emperor will have near him his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon, and such others of his family as His Majesty shall have appointed. Around the Emperor will stand the Cardinals, the Marshals and Admirals, the Ministers, the grand officers and officers of his household, and the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty now in Paris. The Grand Master will receive the orders of the Emperor, and the cortege will proceed to the Salle des Marechaux, where the ceremony of the civil marriage will be accomplished. The persons invited by His Majesty will have been placed by a master of the ceremonies, aided by two assistants. At the end of the Salle, next the garden, two similar chairs of state will have been placed on an estrade—one on the right for the Emperor, and the other on the left for the future Empress. At the foot of the estrade, on the left, will be placed a table, on which will lie the civil register of the family of the Emperor. On the entrance of His Majesty and of the future Empress, the ladies will rise, and remain standing, as well as the persons present, to the end of the ceremony. The Emperor being seated, the Grand Master of the ceremonies will call on the Minister of State, exercising the functions of officer of the civil state, attributed to him by article eight of the *Senatus-consultum* of the 25th of December last, and assisted by the President of the Council of State, appointed to that effect by his Majesty, to proceed before the chair of the Emperor. The Minister of State will receive the declarations of the Emperor and of her Excellency Mlle. Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, and will declare them united in marriage. The President of the Council of State will present a pen to the Emperor, and next to the Empress. The act will be signed by their Majesties, by her Excellency the Countess de Montijo, by the Minister of Spain, the Princes and Princesses according to their rank, and by the witnesses appointed by his Majesty. After the ceremony the Empress will be conducted back to the Elysée, with the ceremonial observed for her coming.

The Imperial cortege of the marriage will, on quitting the Tuileries, pass through the Triumphal Arch to the Place du Carrousel, and will afterwards proceed along the Quays du Louvre, de l'Ecole, de la Mégisserie, and de Gèvre; it will then cross the Pont Notre Dame, and will reach the Cathedral by the Quai Napoléon, the Rue d'Arcole, and the Place du Parvis Notre Dame.

The decorations of the Cathedral of Notre Dame for the marriage are proceeding rapidly under the direction of MM. Viollet-Ledne and Lassus, the architects charged with the repairs of the church. The high altar, as already stated, is to be removed to the entrance of the choir, and behind it will be a gallery with ogives. A vast canopy in crimson velvet, surmounted by a gigantic eagle bearing an imperial crown will be placed above it, and will be made to extend over the places to be occupied by their Majesties. From the crown velvet draperies will extend to the pillars of the choir. The choir will not be occupied, it having been determined to place the orchestra, which will be five hundred strong, near the organ. In the branches of the Latin cross will be woodwork similar to that of the gallery at the entrance of the choir, and there will also be recesses, painted sky-blue, in which will be placed on one side statues of the Kings of France, on the other the Archbishops of the diocese of Paris. The pillars of the choir and the nave will be decorated with green velvet, ornamented with golden bees, and with the initials and arms of their Majesties. Flags bearing the arms and colors of the departments of France, will be suspended in the choir, and the roofs both of the choir and the nave will be decked with banners and streamers of all colors, so as to hide the bareness of the stone. Estrades will be erected in the cross to the right of the altar for the Senate and Diplomatic Body, to the left for the Legislative Body, and the Council of State. Estrades will also be placed on each side of the nave for the judges, the staffs of the army, and the principal public functionaries. The middle of the nave will be left free for the passage of their Majesties and their households; and they alone will enter by the great door. The galleries looking on the nave and choir will be occupied, and a portion of them will be specially set apart for the ladies of the Court. The facade of the Cathedral will be decorated with banners and escutcheons bearing the arms of the towns of France, with flags of all colors, with green draperies strewed with golden bees, and with wreaths of flowers. In front of the great door will be a vast portico, in which the carriage of the Emperor can enter. This portico will be decked with draperies, and similar porticos will be placed in front of the other doors. From the arcades of the porticos will be suspended escutcheons bearing the initials "L. (Louis)" and "E. (Eugénie)." Above the porticos will be equestrian statues of the Emperor Charlemagne and the Emperor Napoleon I. In what is called the Galerie des Rois, statues similar to those destroyed sixty years ago will be placed in the niches. The towers will be surmounted by sixteen gigantic eagles.

The military service at the Elysée during the last four days, has been performed there exactly according to the style enforced there by the first Napoleon.

A great many English visiters have arrived in Paris during the past two days; the city is very gay at present, the hotels are full, and some brilliant *fêtes* are announced for next week, in honor of the Emperor's marriage.

Immediately after the imperial marriage, if not on Sunday morning, it is stated in well informed quarters, that an amnesty will be published, extending to those political offenders who were exiled at the period of the *coup d'états*, but not to those who have been subsequently sentenced to banishment or imprisonment. This measure is ascribed to the intercession of the intended Empress.

The contemplated ministerial changes announced a few days ago, but officially denied in the *Moniteur*, are again spoken of with renewed confidence. It is believed that not one of the Ministers who expressed an opinion hostile to the Emperor's marriage with the Countess de Teba will retain office.

The Municipal Commission of Paris have voted 600,000f. for a diamond necklace, to be presented to the future Empress of France, and 300,000f. to be devoted to particular acts of charity, in commemoration of the Emperor's marriage. The future Empress has written a letter thanking the Municipal Council for their intended offering of rich presents, but preferring that the amount should be devoted to some charitable institutions. The Council have just come to the determination of founding an establishment for the purpose of giving house education to poor females.

A line of electric telegraph is now being established between Bologne and Calais.

The Minister of the Marine has just received despatches from the Ile de la Reunion, dated the 27th of November. The accounts contained in them are most satisfactory. The cultivation of vanilla has acquired considerable developement; it was expected that the crop of this year would produce from 400 to 500 kilogrammes.

On Monday there was a still further decline in the Rentes, beyond the depression noted on Saturday. The attempt made by some agents to realise at Friday's improvement, proved quite unsuccessful, and an additional fall of 40c. took place on the Three per Cents, and of 20c. on the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, the former closing at 79f. 80, and the latter at 104f. 80 for the account. Bank stock, after undergoing a trifling depression, closed at Saturday's quotation, but there was no improvement in railway shares or any similar investment.

The announcement which was made at the opening of the Bourse on Wednesday of a new Prussian loan for twenty millions of rix dollars, which "would have been" (*sic*) taken by the house of Rothschild & Co., has materially contributed to a revival of the French funds from their recent depression.

The Three-per-cent Rentes, which opened at 79f. 65, gradually advanced until they had reached 80f. 25 for the account, at which quotation they stood at the close of business. The Four-and-a-half per cents also partook of the improvement, leaving off at 105f., being 30c. higher than the closing figure of Tuesday. Bank stock still remains nominally at 2,820f.; although the permanency of any of these prices must be regarded with such degree of faith as the persons most conversant with French monetary matters may place upon the indice laid before them daily.

At the termination of business on the Bourse, on Thursday afternoon, a general advance was reported in the quotations of all kinds of French securities. The Three-per-cents, which opened at 80f. 25, closed at 80f. 65 for the account; and the Four-and-a-half per cents were publicly called 105f. 30 at the close of business, being a rise of 40c. on the former, and 30c. on the latter stock, from the last prices of Wednesday.

The *Phare de la Manche* announces that the choice of the French Transatlantic Packet station will soon be made. The government commission has concluded its inquiries, having previously consulted with the Chamber of Commerce, at Paris, on the subject. There is little doubt that Cherbourg will be selected. Large quantities of timber and granite are arriving at the navy yards there, leading to the belief that additional works will be immediately proceeded with.

The weather has at length taken so favorable a turn as to allay the apprehensions beginning to be felt for the next harvest.

There was very little business doing on Friday in the French funds, and prices have met with a general decline. The closing prices were as follows:—

Three per Cents Rentes	80f. 25
Four and a Half per Cents	104f. 80
Bank stock	2810f. 00

Spain.

THE MODERADO PARTY ABOUT TO DISSOLVE—GOVERNMENT APPREHENSIONS OF GEN. NARVAEZ—ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LOAN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 21st ult., state that the Electoral Committee of the Moderado opposition was on the point of dissolving itself, in consequence of the two last Ministerial circulars. They intended however, previously, to address a manifesto to the electors of Madrid and of the provinces, to apprise them of their intention to prosecute, before the competent tribunals, the government agents who should commit excesses or violence during the elections.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that the Spanish Government had applied to France to remove Gen. Narvaez from his present residence near Bayonne, to the interior of France, or to a still greater distance from the frontier. The government is apprehensive of some sudden movement on the part of Narvaez, an event not unlikely in his present state of irritation against the Queen and the party in power.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, of the 22d inst., announces that an arrangement had been concluded by the government with some foreign capitalists for a loan of 57,000,000—reals probably—guaranteed on the national property. It is understood Baring Brothers are the capitalists referred to.

Holland.

COLONIAL TREATY WITH PORTUGAL.

From Java it is stated that the government commission sent to Timor had concluded a treaty, by which Portugal cedes to the Netherlands, on payment of 200,000 florins, not only the isles in dispute, but also Floris, chiefly inhabited by Portuguese, and possessing mines of copper.

Denmark.

RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The King has given his approval to a project for the establishment of railroads throughout Jutland.

Germany.

ANOTHER CRYSTAL PALACE AFFAIR.

The government of Saxe Gotha has ordered an Exhibition of German and Foreign Industry, to take place in the month of August next, in the palace of Friedenstien.

Prussia.

FOREIGN LOANS AND POSTAL REGULATIONS.

The Minister of Prussia proposes for the consideration of the Postal Congress, that the rate of postage throughout the kingdom be fixed at one gros.

A new Prussian loan of twenty millions of rix dollars, taken by the house of Rothschild & Co., was