ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Our London Correspondence.

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, April 18, 1853.

European Summary from London—Turkey and Russia—Trial of the Duke de Rovigo—The English Budget—The Spanish Ministry—The Funds and Markets—Theatrical and West End Chit Chat, &c., &c.

On the 18th inst., at the Tuileries, the Emperor bestowed the cardinal's hat on Monsignor Mariot, Archbishop of Tours. The Empress, the members of the imperial family, and all the ministers and high functionaries of the State, were present during the ceremony.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the expedition against the islands of Bissagos, on the western coast of Africa. The expedition terminated in the severe chastisement of the islanders, and the conclusion of a treaty which promises equal advantages to the commerce of France.

To-day the Corps Legislatif passed two bills, which, under the title of a national award, bestows pensions of f.12,000 on the widows of Marshals Oudinot and Excelmans.

The French funds are on the rise.

From Vienna we learn that an imperial commission will proceed to Italy. It is asserted that General Benedict is one of the commissioners. The commission is to abstain from active interference; its duty will be to examine the state of affairs, and propose definitive measures for the organization of Lombardy.

No slight excitement has been caused by a rabid calumnious article in the London *Times* respecting M. Kossuth, the brave defender of the Hungarians. It has long been known that the directors of this newspaper have been extremely hostile to this patriotic chief, and have done all they could to injure his political character, by throwing discredit on the motives by which he has been actuated in that great war of independence; but we were not prepared to see a gross abandonment of every principle of truth and honesty—a barefaced proclamation of wicked, calumnious falsehoods. The *Times* has broadly stated that Kossuth, in defiance of all the laws of British hospitality, has had at work, for a long time past, an extensive manufactory of arms and ammunition, for the purpose of exciting new commotions in Eastern Europe against the power of Austria, and has denounced him in the most violent terms as unfit to receive the further protection of England. These base slanders, however, have been amply refuted, both in the House, by Messrs. Duncombe, Bright and Dudley Stuart, and likewise out of it by the real proprietors of the premises in which it was alleged that arms and munitions of war had been discovered. These premises belong to a Mr. Hale of Rotherhithe, and had been for some time employed by him for the purpose of perfecting his newly-invented war-rocket, (rotating on its axis, like a rifle, and carrying no stick,) on which he had expended upwards of £20,000, and sold the patent thereof to several foreign powers, in default of all attention to his invention from our own government; but as for any connection with Kossuth, or any proprietorship by him in the concern, that great general had never entered the premises at all, and knew nothing whatever of the business carried on therein, till the slander of the *Times* appeared. The rockets alone were found, but no illegal amount of gunpowder, and no arms whatever—although Lord Palmerston asserted that arms were found and five hundred pounds of powder. Such a gross and wicked fabrication has seldom been attempted by any public journalist; but it will at any rate open people's eyes to the unhesitating audacity with which the managers of that "leading journal of Europe" endeavor to circulate the grossest calumnies with all the influence of their own *imprimatur* for the purpose of depreciating Kossuth in the eyes of the world. After this no doubt can be entertained as to the fact that the *Times* is in the pay of Austria; but, meanwhile, Kossuth himself can well afford to treat such charges with sublime contempt, for they will only raise him still higher in the opinion of those who honor noble-minded patriotism. We trust, however, that the subject will be taken up by his friends, and that the *Times* shall be compelled either to eat its slanderous words by a public recantation, or to pay the penalty of their unprincipled audacity by an action in a court of law.

Prince Menschikoff, in addition to other demands on Turkey, now requires a final adjustment of the boundary question on the frontiers of Russia, and a cessation of the slave trade with Circassia, and, as some say, the opening of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. With respect to the Circassian slave trade, every one knows that it bears no similarity whatever to the trade of Africa or Brazil, or even America; but it is merely a graceless pretence for the purpose of getting a character for humanity, to which its own system of serfdom allows it no substantial claim. Turkey, however, has begun to exhibit uneasiness and alarm at these dictations of the Czar, and is strengthening its naval and military defences. We regret to find, however, that England is still pursuing a neutral, shilly-shally, undecided policy, in the hope, no doubt, of avoiding war with Russia. As such a war, however, is sure to happen soon, and as there seems to be a pretty general feeling in well-informed diplomatic circles that Austria and Russia will unite ere long to attack us, we see no wisdom in conceding to the arrogant pretensions of Russia, or allowing poor Turkey to yield to demands that must utterly destroy her independence as an European power. The Czar has done that which will wholly disturb the peaceful relations and balance of power between the leading States of Europe; and we must—as we can well afford it—pursue a nobler policy than that of attending exclusively to home interests; though, in fact, such interference is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our Continental influence.

The termination of the Duke de Rovigo's trial has resulted in the acquittal of some of the prisoners, and the condemnation of others to imprisonment, fines, &c; but the extraordinary character of the proceeding cannot fail to throw discredit on the modern code Napoleon. The Duke de Rovigo is accused of having called Louis Napoleon "*Baldinquet, Soulouque*, and *Boustrapa*"—the latter cognomen composing the first syllables of the cities in which the Emperor won his spurs, viz.: Boulogne, Strasbourg, and Paris; besides which, he was charged with having arms or warlike weapons in his possession, which, after all, only consisted of the sabre which he had worn in the Great Napoleon's service as a cavalry officer. M. de Planhol was accused of having lightly spoken of the Emperor in a letter to a Belgian paper, which, after all, has been pronounced a forgery. The other charges are about equally unfounded; and so ashamed was the government of its conduct that it closed its doors, not only against reporters and the public, but against the leading magnates of the bar, including M. Berryer. The decision of the court was that Messrs. Coettogon, Planhol, Virmaitre, Flandin, and Aubertin, having introduced interdicted foreign journals, should be condemned to six months imprisonment and 200 francs fine, and the Duke de Rovigo, for the possession of arms, to one month imprisonment and 100 francs fine, with confiscation of property seized, and costs of prosecution. Louis Napoleon has already done a great deal of damage to his political character; but we doubt whether any act, since the trials following the *coup d'état* has been, or is likely to prove, so detrimental to the stability of his government as this pseudo trial, of which we have just given a sketch.

Few Chancellors of the Exchequer in modern days have shown such ability to cope with difficult questions, and exhibited such real financial ability, as Mr. Gladstone. His speech on the national debt proved him to be no ordinary man, and the developement last night of his scheme for the proposed alterations in taxation, fully bear out this favorable opinion. It appears that the revenue for the year ending April 6, 1853, amounted to £53,089,000, showing an apparent increase of £1,464,000, and showing a surplus amounting in round numbers to two millions and a half sterling; and he considers that, by his contemplated changes, there will be a surplus in 1860 of nearly six millions. The unpopular income tax, which he makes no scruple of denouncing as a financial evil, he proposes by degrees to repeal, but meanwhile to extend it to all incomes exceeding £100 per annum, and to those in Ireland as well as Great Britain, so as to gain therefrom a considerable increase of revenue. As regards its renewal, he proposes that it shall be renewed for two years at 7d. in the pound, for two years at 6d., for three years more at 5d., and finally to expire in 1860, as not then required. The spirit duties affecting Scotland he proposes raising 1s. per gallon, and those of Ireland 8d. per gallon, as well as to extend the legacy to others than direct legatees. This increase, however, he would counterbalance by a total repeal of the soap duties, now producing upwards of a million per annum, and all stamp duties on newspapers beyond 1d.; while, at the same time, he suggests large reductions on those stamp duties affecting advertisements, apprentices' indentures and attorneys' certificates; proposing great reductions, also, in the assessment taxes on carriages, horses and servants. The hitherto very oppressive uniform duty of 2s. 2d. on tea, too, is to be reduced to 1s., by a descending scale, viz.:—1s. 10d. in 1854, 1s. 6d. in 1855, 1s. 3d. in 1856, and finally 1s. in and after 1857. Repeals or reductions are also to be made in the duties on foreign butter, eggs, &c., and no less, altogether, than two hundred and fifty articles of general consumption; so that there is no doubt that the prospects of the middle and lower classes will be materially improved by the enactment of the measures of relief proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Of course, he cannot expect to please all, nor will all be pleased by any financial proposition whatever; but we are disposed to think that he has handled his subject in a masterly style, grappling fairly with its difficulties, and determined, without reserve or partiality, to apply such remedies as his financial position renders possible. The great length of the Chancellor's speech, (five and a half hours,) prevents us from giving at present anything more than a brief sketch of the plan proposed; we shall revert to it in our next.

The change in the Spanish ministry is a most cheering event, and induces the belief that Spain will no longer be domineered over, as it has too long been, by designing priests and abandoned women, but that the ancient independent spirit and fine old laws of the nation will be allowed to operate. The new appointments are M. Lersundi, the friend of General Concha, as Prime Minister; Ayllon, a decided liberal, as Foreign Minister; Egana, a man of high repute for integrity, as Minister of the Interior; and Gen. Roncali, already well known, as Minister of Marine. These are all of them good men and true; and it is to be hoped that they will adopt such measures as will meet the general approval of the Cortes and the country.

Little activity prevails in the money market, but prices have not fallen. Consols, 100¾ and 10¼ for account; new three and a halfs, 103¼; bank stock, 226½; exchequer bills, 5s. premium. The corn trade yesterday was unusually dull, though there were considerable imports. The average prices are—wheat, 43s. 8d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 18s. 9d.; beans, 35s. 6d.; peas, 35s. 3d. Bread has consequently fallen ½d. in the 4 lb. loaf. In the cotton market at Liverpool there seems to be little change, but the supplies continue good, and there is still a large demand from Manchester, &c. The prices of meat continue as high as at our last quotation, and they are severely felt by all persons of moderate or small incomes; nor is there any likelihood of a fall for some weeks to come.

The old Philharmonic concert was last night most numerously and fashionably attended. Winterbottom caused an immense sensation in a solo on the trombone. He is a member of Jullian's American orchestra.

Macbeth, (according to act of Parliament,) was produced last evening at the Strand. It is a "charge" on the Princess' version, and is well put on the stage.

The new prima donna, Madame Doria, has taken London completely by storm, and Alboni had better look out for her laurels. Not a concert will be given this season without her. She has had an offer of £3,000 for next season at St. Petersburg—three months.

Mr. Kyle, the flutist, has arrived from the States, *en compagnie* of the Black Swan. She gives a concert next month at the Hanover Square Rooms.

Dr. Joy has left town for Dublin, to superintend the musical arrangements for the coming opening of the Crystal Palace. Sims Reeves, Bottessini and Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam are already engaged.

The Royal Italian Opera company continues to transact but a sorry business, and the revival of "William Tell," with Ronconi, Tamberlik and Formes, is a comparative failure.

The London fashionable world is regularly on the *qui vive*, as the *Morning Post* will bear witness. The Queen and the infant prince are doing well. The weather is delightful, and male and female equestrians and opera carriages, ladened with rank and beauty, crowd the principal thoroughfares and parks.

Yours, DON CÆSAR.

The English View of Captain Hollins' Course at San Juan Del Norte.

[From the London Chronicle, April 16.]

It is likely, on the whole, that the arrival of further intelligence will show that one Captain Hollins, the commander of an American sloop of war, has mistaken or exceeded his authority in violently dispossessing the *de facto* government of the important little city which the Colonial Office has baptized Greytown, but which Americans delight in styling St. Juan de Nicaragua. On the assumption, however, that the acts of the American captain have been warranted by his instructions, the seizure is about the most grotesque miscarriage of foreign policy into which the cabinet at Washington could possibly have stumbled. Great Britain, without positively sustaining the pretentions of the Mosquito King to the sovereignty of Greytown, has hitherto declined to make the admission that his rights have been forfeited, and this hesitation is the single overt act on which the war party of the United States rest their vehement imputations of an English conspiracy against the independence of Central America. Messrs. Cass and Douglas have never ceased to tax us with maintaining our armaments and establishments in the West Indies from the single motive of a passion for continental aggrandizement. Over and over again, it has been urged in Congress that we were meditating a swoop on Nicaragua; and yet no sooner is a government installed at Washington, which is to keep vigilant watch on our nefarious designs, than the unfortunate little seaport is discovered struggling in its talons. We cannot conceive the tables more completely turned on our American accusers. Nothing has ever been done by European governments which can approach this act of violence, as regards the levity of the pretences by which it is veiled. Don Pacifico quarrelled with the King of Greece as to the amount of an indemnity to which he was undoubtedly entitled. But Governor Marcy seems to have positively taken issue with the rulers of Nicaragua on the construction of an instrument of lease. An American company, formed for the purpose of conveying goods and passengers across the isthmus, has been occupying a considerable plot of ground under a demise from the State of Nicaragua. The State government has served ejectment on the Transit Company, and the company, insisting on its right to remain, appeals to Capt. Hollins, who forthwith hauls down the Nicaraguan flag in Greytown, and hoists the Stars and Stripes.

We have stated our belief that the usurpation of Captain Hollins will either be disavowed or apologised for; but the consequences of this act can by no means be annulled so easily as the act itself. If General Pierce were more violently overbearing than we have reason to think him, and were disposed to justify the proceedings of the subordinate whom he has commissioned, he would have less difficulty in finding a warrant for this outrage in the letter of the law of nations than in rectifying the false position in which it has planted his government. The doctrines of the publicists on the subject of reprisals are harsh to a degree which is not readily credited by those who are accustomed solely to the actual practice of nations; and we have not the least doubt that many a text might be cited which would bear out the United States in assuming a private grievance of their citizens, and in redressing it by the sword. But whether the cabinet seconds Captain Hollins or repudiates him, the movement has been equally false. The Americans can at present gain nothing by violence. Nicaragua is too feeble to resent or repel oppression; and the affair can only end, at best, by the reinstatement of the Transit Company, and the restoration of sovereign power to the Nicaraguans. But then what becomes of British conspiracies on the Mosquito shore? Where is the amicable protection which was to shield Nicaragua from the enslavement which England is preparing for it, under the pretext of tender concern for her savage *protége*? It is as clear as the day that the true policy of the party which wishes to convert Nicaragua into a virtual dependency of the United States—a party largely represented in the President's cabinet—was to keep the Creole authorities in a permanent exstacy of alarm at the meditated perfidy of Great Britain. But no assurances of the American government will now avail to prevent the Nicaraguans from perceiving that their real danger impends from their fair-spoken neighbors on the north, and not from the English colonial office, to which they are but a perplexity and a name. This is fully understood on the theatre of affairs, where the American denizens, who are multiplying immensely in Greytown, have been the first to protest against the harshness of their naval compatriot. Doubtless these gentlemen cherish the hope that Nicaragua will one day be as Anglo-Saxon as New York; but they evidently comprehend the immediate difference which will be made in their influence and position by a premature instalment of annexation. Hereafter they will probably be less indulgently regarded than the once dreaded admiral of the English West India fleet, which has, it seems, been sent for. Meanwhile we have every confidence that no reaction at Greytown, in favor of great Britain, will tempt the English commander into any act of indiscretion. England has not, and never has had, any sinister designs upon Central America; and Englishmen—the innocent scapegoats of so much covetous ambition—have only to smile at the untoward accident which has rent through a web of policy most industriously labored at, and not ingeniously planned.

This incident, curious enough in itself, is a sample of difficulties in which nothing but the utmost firmness and rectitude of judgment will save President Pierce from getting himself seriously entangled. Whatever were the directions actually communicated to Captain Hollins, it is clear that he—and probably every other agent of the United States—has been encouraged by the accession of a democratic chief magistrate to believe that arrogance in tone, and violence in act, are the qualities of public conduct most palatable to his superiors. An impression of this kind, disseminated among the many servants of the federation who are just approaching their new duties in all the rawness of inexperience, would be fraught with the worst forms of embarrassment, at the moment when the condition of Mexico is likely to introduce disorder into all the continental relations of the republic. Santa Anna is by this time in Mexico, and it is abundantly evident, from the terms of his reply to the deputation which solicited his return, that he, as usual, is disposed to make vengeance on his enemies, and the reversal of their policy, the sole objects of the government which he will shortly control. As the golden rule of his predecessors was peace at all price with the United States, it may be presumed that the conduct of Santa Anna will be regulated by considerations of another color, if not of the very opposite complexion. He is quite capable of repeating that miscalculation of strength which has already cost Mexico so dearly, and of launching her on a struggle which can only end in her extinction or dismemberment. Either eventuality is as menacing to the United States as to the Mexican republic; and General Pierce—who has not hesitated to incur considerable personal discredit by placing the stamp of his approval on the worst articles of the compromise between the North and South, cannot have blinded himself to the danger of a catastrophe which would blow the compromise to the winds, and place all sectional adjustments beyond the pale of possibility.

London Milliners—The West End White Slaves.

[From the London Times, April 21.]

SIR—I have some reason to believe, that although the letter of "A First Hand," and your own able articles upon it, called attention in influential quarters to the sufferings of the workingwoman at fashionable milliners, active, and partially successful efforts have been made to weaken the case first made out, and to question the motives of the writer. I at least can scarcely be accused of any interested motive in taking up the subject; I am altogether independent of those who employ milliners, and of milliners employing workingwoman. My object is simply to set forth the truth in the matter; I have taken some pains to arrive at it, and for your private information give you the authority on which I found the main points of the following statement.

I will take a house at the West-End, doing a business of a high character, employing a large number of hands. Space in that part of the town is so valuable that very large workshops are rare, still in this instance the workroom may be fairly called large and lofty; nor could just objection be taken as to the crowding of the rooms in which "the hands" sleep. I have a week's bill of fare of dinner before me; it may be open to some criticism as exactly the best food for the peculiar class who partake of it, but on the whole I can find no serious fault with it. From what I have now stated the conclusion may be fairly drawn that, as to food and lodging, this "house" stands on fair ground; I believe some in these respects may be superior to it, many are certainly worse; I choose it as a fair specimen of a respectable West-End millinery establishment.

Now, as to the important question—the hours of work forced on "the hands," whose ages vary from sixteen to twenty-five years. Milliners have two seasons—the summer of about four months, the winter about three. In the summer "hands" rise at five to half-past five, commence in "room" at six to half-past six, cease with needle at nine at night, half an hour further for "clearing up;" in dull months rise at seven, begin at eight, time of ceasing uncertain, but I believe at no time do they work less than twelve hours, very often as many as sixteen, sometimes up to eighteen. The meals (this has been noted) are all despatched within one hour taken from the whole day's work.

Particular "houses" will have their particular times of pressure—for instance, preparation for a "drawing-room," or for one or two court or other "great" balls; at such times the "hands" have been called on to rise at four, leaving off work at ten, or even eleven! A death connected with any very large circle dealing with "the house," throwing suddenly a great mourning order upon the "hands," especially if it happens in the season, will cause a pressure often entailing for days sixteen hours consecutive close work!

Go to a fashionable upholsterer to furnish and hang your rooms, he may this season do so in a way different from that in which he would have executed the same order last season; but he would hardly expect to "rehang" you, &c., twice in one season. Not so is it with personal decoration; you may have given an expensive license to your wife for self and daughters as regards outfit for the London season, but fashion own no rules, will be subject to no calculations. The expenditure of to-day may in a day or two appear as so much waste—the whole thing has to be done again. The "hangings" of a month since are now almost vulgar; at all events they will not any longer be endured. These changes in dressing-room politics have a heavy bearing on the fingers of those who have to work out the new measures. By a particular evening, at all cost to the "hands," an enormous amount of work must be done. The retarding of the overland mail by some accident may be a vexing thing to the government and the India house, but it would be borne with patience when compared with the very phrenzy of vexation which would follow the disappointment of some half-dozen great houses if on the eve of pf a court ball the accidental (?) illness of a dozen hands at Madame ——'s precluded the promised delivery of the necessary dresses, &c.

The "hands" have reason to know but too well, from their own lengthened, saddened hours of toil, when the season is at its height, and London what is called most enjoyable. The flutter of a presentation, the triumph of a successful *debut* have each their peculiar intensity of feeling, and are alike followed by their own peculiar reaction. To "the hand," the preparation of the ball or court dress, a widow or a daughter's mourning, have only this much of difference—the one is toil in aid of vanity, the other, with often much of vanity in it, only sufficing to tell that there is one and the same end for those who purchase, and those who toil and make the thing sold. The needle of "the hand" works from "grave to gay" without intermission; at last the wasting form of the poor creature tells to those around that a time is near when the making of the mourning of some will be the token she is at rest.

I could easily give to you proof, sir, that even in such houses as that of which I have written above, no provision of mere food or shelter can compensate for the cruel prolongation of the hours of work. Every medical man connected with any of the public institutions in London will bear me out in saying that this system kills hundreds yearly; in very many more it lays the foundation of diseases making after life miserable. In busy times, nay in ordinary times, not an hour's relaxation is allowed. I will pass over little petty tyrannies and vexations to which these young women are exposed; these in all large establishments, where the superintendents have their own tempers and powers of endurance severely tried, are unavoidable. The evil, the great pressing evil, is simply the hours the "hands" are forced to work. I am speaking only of what are really respectable houses. I am bound to say I cannot hear in these houses of any the least encouragement, given to evil in any mere moral shape. "The hands" do, as a rule, have the Sunday to themselves, and seem to make a use of it, under the circumstances, very much to their credit. I do not believe that there is any comparison between the numbers in these houses who are driven from pure disgust to ways of shame and those driven to the the grave. The materials are often of so expensive a nature, so much cleanliness and neatness is required in "the hands," that respectable young women only, as a rule, would be received. I know it as a fact that many of these "hands" are daughters of men of some of the highest professions.

There is already a talk of a remedy in the form of a combination of some ladies of rank, whose intention it is to make this cause a sort of second "Uncle Tom" agitation. I am not aware that the Americans have English ladies heavily in their "books," but this I do know, that the money owed to milliners from certain rather exclusive circles is enormous. The heads of these establishments may well smile at any such agitation; they know their own power, and can afford to treat any such threat with contempt. I firmly believe that love of dress in one sex has all the excitement, and works all the destruction of principle, which gambling does in the other sex. To such a pitch has this now been carried that what noblemen have ere now become to their trainers—mere servants—ladies of rank have become to fashionable milliners. The coaxing used to get early served, the humiliating seeking of longer credit, have given these dealers in dress an ascendancy which will first be really known when they are really put upon the defensive. No, sir, "the hands" have nothing to look for from the class for whose vanity they have made life a daily weariness. The noble-hearted noble women who would take the lead in such a work are just those who have not the peculiar influence which would prevail. Those whom the world thinks command the market in which these young lives are daily sold are just those least likely to move in the matter; they love the bauble—personal adornment—too much to care to listen to its cost. They are too deeply involved with the manufacturers of it to dare to question the method of manufacture.

The legislature should interfere; a ten, or even twelve hours bill, applicable to trades in which more than a certain number of women, between the ages of 15 and 25, are employed, would touch the evil; it would, I fear, only do that much; still, one step towards right is a blow at wrong, and this is a cruel wrong.

S. G. O.

Foreign Miscellany.

It is rumored in Paris that Mrs. Howard, the late mistress of the Emperor, is about to be married to the son of an English officer. She is worth 300,000f. a year.

A respectable merchant of the Rue Montmartre, Paris, expired lately, in the midst of frightful convulsions, induced by having burnt the interior of his ear. Feeling an aching in his ear, he placed a chemical match into it, forgetting, in the warmth of conversation, to look which end he had put in. Unfortunately he introduced that which was inflammable, and, on rubbing his ear, combustion ensued.

Dr. Alexander Mayer, a French physician, has written to the *Presse*, announcing that he had met with an intelligent and skillful mechanic who has solved the problem of obtaining heat for all the purposes for which fuel is now employed by the means of friction, and that he will soon be able to exhibit to the public an apparatus by which any quantity of heat may be obtained by friction, without fuel of any kind, for the purposes of domestic use, or for the generation of steam for steam engines.

A circular has been issued from the war office, England stating that the Secretary-at-War does not consider it expedient to admit newspapers into the catalogue furnished to military libraries, but he will not object to their introduction into the reading-room if obtained by means of a small voluntary subscription among the soldiers, upon the distinct understanding that the officer commanding the garrison or regiment shall be held strictly responsible that no paper tending to the subversion of morality or military discipline shall be authorized, and no paper of a controversial character on naval and military or religious subjects.

It is expected that the young prince, son of Queen Victoria, will be christened George, he having been born in the month which reckons the day of "St. George," England's patron saint.

Richard Smith, a journeyman cabinetmaker at Leciester, England, has twenty-six children!

AN EXCISE QUESTION TO THE RAPPERS.—Is Mrs. Hayden, the lady "medium" who attends parties wishing to communicate with the other world—is she duly licensed to sell spirits? Answer—No; she only sells the dupes, who pay for what they don't get.—*Punch.*

The King of Prussia has conferred the grand cross of the Red Eagle on Baron de Varennes, recently French Minister at Berlin.

The Queen of England has approved of Don Michele Tacon, Marquis of Bayamo, to be Consul-General in London for the Duke of Parma.

M. Lagorce has been appointed French Consul at St. Domingo, and received orders to repair immediately to his post.

A quantity of diamonds of the value of 20,000 florins was stolen a short time ago from the boudoir of the Countess Clary, in her residence at Vienna. There was no trace of violence, and the robbery was committed in the day time. Although it was evident that the thief was well acquainted with the house, no suspicion fell on any of the domestics on account of their high character. But the police, after making an investigation, discovered that the thief was a woman employed as a nurse in the family, and the diamonds were found in her possession.

Among other articles of antiquity lately sold in London, was a silver watch, presented to the Whalley family by Oliver Cromwell; £5 10s. An episcopal ring, of the tenth century, found at Armagh, engraved and ornamented, was purchased by Mr. Turnal for £17. A piece of ring money, ornamented, £4. A silver bookcase or cover, very finely worked, was purchased for £17. A Persian seal, inscribed "Joseph begs the grace of the most high and merciful God for everlasting happiness," and three others, in onyx, 12s. A stone, "celt" from the county of Meath, Ireland; 10s. 6d. A pair of ancient spurs, £2 7s. Eight flint arrow heads, found at Clough, 10s. An ancient Irish drinking cup of wood, from Cavan, Ireland, 12s.

Taking the cube yard of gold at £2,000,000, which it is in round numbers, all the gold in the world at this estimate might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a cellar twenty-four feet square and sixteen feet high. All our boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia, would go into an iron safe nine feet square and nine feet high. So small is the cube of yellow metal that has set populations on the march, and roused the world to wonder.

The French government has purchased for 600,000f. the sites of the houses Nos. 11 and 13 on the Quai Malaquis, and it intends to erect on them a new building for the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations. The building, it is said, will be of a monumental character, in order to accord with the Palais de l'Institut, the Hotel des Monnaies, the Palais d'Orsay, and other large edifices on the left bank of the river facing the Louvre and the Tuileries.

A letter from Madrid of the 13th of April states that water has become so scarce in the fountains of that city that the carriers cannot obtain the quantity required for the daily supply of their customers. A Madrid journal states that at Cordova, on the 8th of April, the heat was excessive, 28 degrees of Reaumur (95 Fahrenheit).

A letter from Berlin of the 16th of April, states that the Empress of Russia was expected there early in May. The Emperor will, it is said, accompany her Majesty as far as Warsaw.

The Tribunal of First Instance of Brussels, on the 16th of April, on an appeal, confirmed the judgment which had been given in an action for calumny brought by Count Xavier de Mérode against M. Adolphe Deschamps, editor of the *Mephistophélès*, and by which the defendant was compelled to pay 25,000f. damages.

The Milan *Gazette* of the 12th of April published an order forbidding all persons in the Austrian service, military or civil, active or otherwise, to transmit works of art or literature of any kind to foreign governments or members thereof, without due permission from the ministry or presidency from which they depend.

Baron de Jellachich has received an autograph letter from the Pope, accompanied by the insignia, in brilliants, of the Military Order of St. Gregory.

Dr. Achilli announces by advertisement in the *Christian Times* that he is about to leave England for the United States.

A Frenchman lately communicated the following curious calulation to an English friend:—

Fall of Robespierre	1794
(Repeat 1794 in single figures, and add the whole,)	1
	7
	9
	4
Fall of Napoleon	1815
(Repeat as above)	1
	8
	1
	5
Fall of Charles X	1830
	1
	8
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Fall of Duke of Orleans	1842
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Fall of —— ?	1857

Foreign Theatricals.

Mr. Richard Tubal Lewis, many years a contributor to the London press, and well known among the theatrical circles from his connection with the "royal property," Vauxhall, Cremorne, and the Grecian Saloon, died of consumption at his residence in Hercules Buildings, Lambeth, England, on the 4th of April. He was in his 35th year.

Miss Edith Heraud, who has accepted an engagement at the theatre of Southampton, England, has produced a remarkable sensation. She appeared in "The Lady of Lyons," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Love's Sacrifice."

"The Good Woman in the Wood," it appears, has a host of admirers at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, who pay their *devoirs* nightly to her in Hawkins street. At the Queen's, the dramas of "The Soldier's Progress" and "The Betting Boy's Career," had been produced. At Franconi's Cirque Imperial de France, the grace and agility of the Mdlles. Franconi draw crowded houses. On Wednesday, April 13th, a grand equestrian soiree, with the comic spectacle of "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza," were given by command of their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess of St. Germans. The house was filled from pit to gallery long previous to the rising of the curtain.

Mr. George Hodson, from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, a clever Irish comedian and vocalist, has played with much natural humor in the character of O'Slash, the Irish corporal, in "The Invincibles," at the Strand, London. He sang "The Boys of Kilkenney," in a very spirited manner. The theatre was fully attended.

On Friday evening, April 15th, the comedy of "Marguerite," by Madame Ancelot, was revived at the St. James theatre, London, Madlle. Page sustaining the character of Marguerite de Senneville, in which Madame Doche originally gained great applause. It was a most graceful personation in the hands of the young *comedienne*. M. Lafont has been playing in some of his popular characters; he was announced to appear last night in his celebrated part of Martean, in M. Bayard's comedy of "Andre."

The Minor Planets.

CATALOGUE OF THE MINOR PLANETS AT PRESENT KNOWN, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR DISCOVERY, TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER KNOWN PLANETS OF OUR SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name and No. by which the Minor Planets are Known.	*Date of Discovery.*	*Name of Discoverer.*
SUN.	—	—
MERCURY.	—	—
VENUS.	—	—
THE EARTH.	—	—
MARS.	—	—
1. Ceres	1800, Jan. 1.	Piazzi, of Sicily.
2. Pallas	1802, Mar. 28.	Olbers, of Bremen.
3. Juno	1804, Sept. 1.	Harding.
4. Vesta	1807, Mar. 29.	Olbers.
5. Astrea	1845, Dec. 8.	Hencke, of Germany.
6. Hebe	1847, July 1.	Hencke.
7. Iris	1847, Aug. 13.	Hind, of London.
8. Flora	1847, Oct. 15.	Hind.
9. Metis	1848, Apr. 26.	Graham, of Ireland.
10. Hygeia	1849, Apr. 12.	De Gasparis, of Naples.
11. Parthenope	1850, May 11.	De Gasparis.
12. Victoria	1850, Sept. 13.	Hind.
13. Egeria	1850, Nov. 2.	De Gasparis.
14. Irene	1851, May 19.	Hind.
15. Eunomia	1851, July 29.	De Gasparis.
16. Psyche	1852, Mar. 17.	De Gasparis.
17. Thetis	1852, Apr. 17.	Luther, of Germany.
18. Melpomene	1852, Jun. 24.	Hind.
19. Fortuna	1852, Aug. 22.	Hind.
20. Massilia	1852, Sept. 19.	De Gasparis.
21. Lutetia	1852, Nov. 15.	Goldschmidt, Germany.
22. Calliope	1852, Nov. 16.	Hind.
23. Thalia	1852, Dec. 15.	Hind.
JUPITER.	—	—
SATURN.	—	—
HERSCHEL	1781	Sir William Herschel.
NEPTUNE	1846, Sept. 23.	Dr. Galle, of Berlin, by direction of Le Verrier, of Paris.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner Hines held an inquest on the body of Wilhelmine Meier, who died yesterday morning. The jury brought in a verdict that "she came to her death by the collision of the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroad trains, which happened near Chicago on the 26th of April, by reglect of the officers on both roads."—*Chicago Journal, April 28.*

The Officers of the Late Texas Navy—Defence Commodore Moore.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1853.

Hon. J. A. PEARCE, U. S. Senate—

SIR—It is with regret that I feel myself called on to address you—a sense of duty and self respect prompts me; and I would have done so at an earlier day, but I did not get, until last Saturday evening, the published debate that took place in the Senate on the 3d inst, on the amendment offered by the Hon. Thos. J. Rusk, "proposing to authorize the President of the United States to incorporate the surviving officers of the late Texas navy into the navy of the United States," during which you mentioned me by name, in a manner that I hope you would not have done had you been aware of all the facts and circumstances connected with the subject on which you spoke.

I wish to be distinctly understood, and will therefore here make the avowal, that I am fully aware of the rights and privileges of honorable Senators, while debating any question that may be before the honorable body of which they are members. On those rights or privileges it is not my design to attempt to infringe, by any expression I may use in this letter. But when statements are made reflecting upon my reputation, and arguments urged to sustain them, not founded in law or facts, I hold it to be my right to correct those statements, and then to expect him who made them to render me even handed justice.

Of your construction of the joint resolutions of annexation I have nothing to say, except to express my regret that it differs from that of the convention that formed the State constitution of Texas. The first Legislature of the State, that met in 1846, the second in 1848, and the fourth in 1852, each of which bodies passed, unanimously, resolutions on the subject, which you have doubtless seen, as I published them in two pamphlets which were replies to *ex parte* statements published in two pamphlets, by three commanders of the navy, and distributed to the members of both houses of Congress—as mine were, also—I herewith enclose them to you again, and request that in justice to myself you will read them—I feel confident, had you read them, I would have been saved the necessity of writing this letter.

You are reported in the *Congressional Globe* as saying:—"A resolution of the Legislature of Texas had been adopted in 1840, directing that her ships should be laid up in ordinary. Practically, her navy had been abandoned at the time of the passage of the resolutions of annexation."

This resolution was conditional, and the President of Texas was authorized to employ the whole of the navy in active service, if in his judgment he saw fit. In April, 1840, the President of Mexico issued a proclamation of a blockade of the ports of Texas. I sailed from Galveston in June, 1840, for the coast of Mexico, having under my command a ship of twenty guns, a steamer of eight guns, and three schooners of seven guns each; leaving two brigs of eighteen guns each in Galveston harbor, one of them ready to sail in two hours, to keep in check any Mexican vessel of war that might slip by me—but none did, although I was off the Mexican coast until the next April. For upwards of three years from June, 1840, I was not in any part of Texas ninety days with all the Texas vessels of war. I had always enough at sea to keep the Mexican vessels of war off our coast. Not one of them ever made her appearance off the coast of Texas after the early part of the year 1839.

In June, 1843, while I was opposed off Campeachy—which is in the Mexican State of Yucatan—to the whole of the Mexican navy, consisting of three large steamers, two brigs, and two schooners, with which I had had two hard fought battles, and driven them before me with but two of the Texas vessels—the ship and one brig—in the contests, one third of those under my command were either killed or wounded. The whole Mexican force ran off in the night, after we had been in sight of each other fifty-seven consecutive days. I repeatedly tried to bring on another engagement, which they always declined, as they could easily do with the aid of their steamer. The Mexican government finding their whole naval force routed, concluded an armistice for six months with the President of Texas.

Just before this was done, the then President of Texas—Sam Houston—believing I would certainly be captured by the overwhelming force to which I was opposed, issued, or rather caused to be published, in the newspaper at Washington, on the Brazos, the temporary seat of government, his extraordinary proclamation against me, as the commander of the navy of our common country—in defence of which I was at that moment risking my life in keeping off our coast the naval force of the enemy, more than ten times my superior, both numerically and in the weight of metal carried by the respective vessels. Notwithstanding these facts, three commanders of the United States navy republished this extraordinary document in one of their pamphlets, to which I have already alluded.

The armistice was renewed through the intervention of the United States, England and France. Texas was poor, and the necessity existed of economizing in every way possible; one of the means was by laying her ships up in ordinary; but not as you say in reply to Mr. Mallory—"Prior to annexation, and but a short time prior, Texas passed an act directing that her ships should be laid up in ordinary, and that her policy seemed to be to abandon her navy altogether"—that is, she passed the act in February, 1844, and not in February, 1840, as first stated in the second remarks made by you during the debate. Another strong reason for Texas keeping her ships laid up in ordinary, as a means of economy, was, that during the pendency of the treaty for annexation, the United States government guaranteed the protection of the coast of Texas from Mexican invasion, and sent a separate squadron, under command of Commodore Stockton, to enforce it.

Now, can any one infer that the mere laying ships up in ordinary can mean "to abandon her navy altogether," in the face of the following law of the Congress of Texas, fixing a permanent naval establishment:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the naval establishment of this republic shall be composed of one captain, one master commandant, eight lieutenants, ten midshipmen, with such other warrant and petty officers as may be necessary for the establishment, upon the scale provided for by this act, with sixty seamen and marines, and one lieutenant of marines, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, and two pursers.

Approved January 18, 1841. (See laws of Texas, Fifth Congress, page 106, section 9.)

This law was in full force and effect on the day that annexation was consummated. Again: The act "directing that her ships should be laid up in ordinary, passed but a short time prior to ann