ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY, LONDON, Tuesday, May 2, 1854.

Napier Outdone by Dundas—Great Cry and Little Wool—The Marquis of Anglesey—The Operas—Prospects of a Bad Season in London—The West End People Looking Forward to the Gazette—The New Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Admiral Dundas has the best of it. Sir Charles Napier has sunk into the shade. Odessa has been bombarded, part of the town stove in, and a severe blow inflicted on the prestige of the Russian arms, while they are blocked up in three divisions in the Baltic, and Cronstadt enjoys a peaceful security.

What in the name of all that's possible, has prevented the Black Sea fleets from doing mischief before? We are a very slow people. Dundas has been monarch of all he surveyed for more than six months, and when all the world anticipates some daring exploit—frightful carnage—unlimited prizes—Westminster Abbey and so on—"*montes parturiunt nascitur ridiculus mus!*"

Storming and slaughter reminds one of a loss we have all sustained. William Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, died in Burlington street on Saturday last. You will remember he was seized with a paralytic attack about six weeks since; from this he had never quite recovered. All his family came to or remained in town, and his sons and grandsons received his last breath. His life is matter of history, and you will recall to mind that he was one of the last wounded at Waterloo, by a stray cannon ball crushing his knee. His death forms an obituary tripos with those of Beresford and Londonderry, his former companions in arms. All of them hastened to join, in a glorious tomb, Wellington—who so often led them to illustrious deeds.

From grave to gay: Two opera houses again urge their claims on a hesitating public. Herr Formes had a *mésentente* with Gye, of Covent Garden, and has transferred himself to Drury Lane. A cantatrice of some celebrity, Madame Caradori, stands on the pedestal of the prima donna. Her acting is passionate but very crude, and her voice more powerful than pleasing. We dropped in to see her "Lucrezia Borgia" done last night. Genaro was taken by a Signor Pavesi, who is most respectable. Mr. Hamilton Braham sang Duke Alphonso strongly and unmusically, and acted very badly. The prices are very low, and the affair altogether does Mr. Jarrett, the manager, considerable credit. As for the other house, Grisi and Mario are not expected to arrive till the end of the month; so Tamberlik sings Otello, Mlle. Sophie Cruvelli the "Favorita," and Ronconi, Doctor Dulcamara; but the house is always thin and invariably cold. The ballet department beggars description. The season is horribly dull, and everybody complains sadly. The West End tradespeople are all looking forward to the gazette. The little Queen does her best to attract somebody to London. Last night there was a juvenile ball at Buckingham Palace, in honor of Prince Arthur. Of drawing rooms there is an abundance, and, to give a climax to *fêtes* generally, she attends a *bal masque* at the French Ambassador's, coming off in about ten days.

Crystal Palace shares rise steadily. Great anticipations are indulged in relative to its success, but I foreboode what is called a smash generally. I should not at all wonder if the company fails, and that government will have to come in to save it from ruin. D.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, April 30, 1854.

Movements of the European Democrats—Alliance with the Legitimists—The Coming Revolution in Spain—Want of Spirit Displayed by the United States—Effects of the War at Paris—The Emperor's Popularity—Will there be any War at all?

I have just returned from a tour through Germany and Switzerland; and as I shall spend a few days here ere I leave for home, I cannot do better than jot down some notes I have made *en passant*, for your amusement and benefit.

Simultaneously with the active preparations for war which are being made in the dockyards and barracks, preparations of a different nature are being matured as well here in private rooms in the faubourgs St. Antoine, and la Cité, as in London, Berlin, and on the Rhine. A frank, and apparently a reliable, alliance has been formed between the European liberals of all nations. There are Spaniards—men who hate the Queen and her government, and who oscillate between a Spanish republic and a fresh trial of constitutional monarchy under some new head; Frenchmen, whom the imperial régime has driven from their country, and who are eager to shorten the period of their exile; Germans, thirsting for an opportunity to repair the faults and omissions of 1848; Italians, filled with hatred and revenge of Austria, and less confident in their own strength than in sympathy and support from abroad. All these have at length recognized the necessity of banding themselves together for the attainment of their common end. At least such is the inference from the coalition into which most of the leaders recently entered, at a conference held in London a short time ago. It was there resolved that national rivalries should be forgotten, and that all should work together for the promotion of democratic principles and the overthrow of the established governments of the continent of Europe. Ledru Rollin was chosen as the leader of the party, and the conspirators separated with high hopes of some opportunity looming out of the present imbroglio.

Immediately afterwards an understanding was had with the legitimist and Orleanist exiles. Guizot, Changarnier, and the royalist exiles, met at Brussels last week to concert action. They refused to co-operate with the republicans; as in point of fact any such engagement would have become futile the moment success attended the movements of the insurgents. But while acting independently, the supporters of Henry V., the Duke of Nemours, and the Count of Paris, promised to render whatever aid they could towards dethroning Louis Napoleon.

Of course it is impossible to say at what moment chance may hatch any of these schemes. A military reverse—a financial crisis—a diplomatic embarrassment—might in twenty four hours restore Ledru Rollin to active life. If, at present, any one country is attracting more attention than the others, it is Spain. The fall of the Queen, and possibly of the monarchy, is imminent. Spain contains within herself every element of self-destruction—none of national prosperity. Her government is corrupt and weak, her armies are disaffected, her people in semi-rebellion, her finances exhausted, her credit gone; withal, her rulers display as much stolid arrogance and incurable stupidity as ever characterized them. The question is where is the kick to come from, which is to knock the tottering fabric to the ground? The republicans care but little whether the Queen commits political suicide, or the United States make up their mind at last to avenge the injuries offered to their flag; but, as it is generally believed that party antagonisms in your country will always prevent any bold vindication of the national character abroad, most people expect that the finishing blow to Spain will come from the Court itself. Mr. Soulé seems to be making himself very ridiculous at Madrid; his rumored *affaire de cour* with the queen, will be likely to do him more harm than good. It is a great pity your government had not entrusted the mission to some man of extensive political experience and cool judgment. Had such a diplomatist as Buchanan or others I would mention, filled Mr. Soulé's place, I am led to believe that the acquisition of Cuba would have been comparatively easy, and very possibly your minister might have been the means of effecting very desirable changes in the institutions of Spain. At present, the only person of real influence in the kingdom is the British ambassador.

We are here beginning to feel the effects of the war. It was a sad loss to Paris when the Russians went. They were such generous fellows, with purses overflowing and hearts always ready to inflame, that in the quartier Notre Dame de Lorette, at all events, Louis Napoleon's popularity was seriosly impaired by the war. Elsewhere, too, as hostilities became a settled fact, the difference between a state of peace and a state of war, so far as trade and money are concerned, began to be perceived. Besides, the Russians, foreigners—generally Englishmen—doubtful of the movement of the funds, Austrians and Prussians questioning the course of their governments, and others, from a world of similar motives, have gradually shaken the Parisian dust from their feet, and left us. Hence, in streets where six months ago you could not have hired an apartment for love or money, whole rows of untenanted windows gape in melancholy vacancy. Bills of *Chambres à loner*, and *Appartements* ditto, dangle from every second door. Shopkeepers are finding the difference in their sales. Even servants' wages have fallen. You may perhaps wonder that none of these changes, which affect that most sensitive class, the operatives, have led to any movement on their part. But you must not suppose that the Paris workmen have suddenly become patient and long suffering. Not many days ago a strike took place somewhere near Batignoles, and serious consequences were apprehended. The Emperor had been forewarned, however, and he privately caused money to be distributed among the workmen, and sent every man away, if not rejoicing, at least indisposed to rebel. He used the same policy at the last rise in breadstuffs, notifying the bakers that the price of bread must not be raised, but that he would pay them the difference out of his private funds. It is, perhaps, to these facts that we must ascribe the high popularity which the Emperor now enjoys. Strange to say, even among those who are suffering the most severely from the effects of the war, not a murmur is heard against the policy France is pursuing. Public indignation is turned entirely against Russia and the Czar. If Nicholas were to visit Paris he would find it rather hot for him.

Many people are yet inquiring whether this war is serious or not. One or two oracles proclaim that there will be no war after all—that Dundas has orders not to fight—that Napier's fleet is so undermanned, and the men so discontented, that he can no nothing; and that, at the last moment, Prussia will step in with the air of a father, and make the belligerents shake hands. You can as ably judge of this as we. Certain it is, that much concealment and deception have been practiced by the British and French press, and that the public has much to learn respecting the true designs of all parties.

THE FAUBOURG.

Our Constantinople Correspondence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12, 1854.

The United States Pledged by Excitable Tourists to Sympathize with Everybody and Everything—Mr. Maxwell's Speech at Athens—The Moral of all such Gratuitous Declarations—Dr. King's Sentence of Banishment Reversed by the King—The Means Taken to Stir up the Lower Classes of the Greeks Against the Turks—Ingratitude of that Inconstant People.

Just when the present insurrection was breaking out in Greece, Athens was honored by a visit from an American traveller, named Maxwell. Animated by the thirst for notoriety which belongs to so many of the *genus homini*, he begged the missionary-consul of this place, Dr. King, to erect a flagstaff over his chapel-consulate, and hoist the colors of the United States over it, on the 22d of February, at his private expense. On this condition Maxwell promised to honor Dr. King's residence with a personal visit on this American anniversary, and to deliver himself of an oration, which, for some time past, had been burning in his patriotic breast.

This oration has given to the American government and people the coloring of partizans to the insurrection of the Greeks against the Ottoman Porte. The Greek papers of Athens have published that the people of the United States were animated with the warmest friendship and sympathy for the Greeks; that they and their government would certainly sympathise in the insurrection, and not fail to give it their support, moral and material. In fact, the aid of a large military force, and a naval force of a magnitude much greater, it is believed, than is possessed by the United States, stands pledged by Mr. Maxwell to rush to the assistance of the modern Agesilaus, Leonidas, Pelossidas, Themistocles, &c., of the age of Bavarian Otho. The time, the place, (in the American consulate,) and under the "stars and stripes," gave a weight to the promises of the speaker which, under no other circumstances, could have so deeply impressed the Greeks with the conviction left in their minds of the devotedness of the American public or this ill-timed insurrection. Some of the Athens papers have even published that the American Consul himself, Dr. King, has also pledged his government and countrymen at home, to the full support of the plans of the Greeks in connection with their patron and ally, the Emperor of Russia.

The government of Greece, some days after this occurrence, after well calculating upon the chances of its utility, advised King Otho to avail himself of the occasion, and most humanely and generously to relieve the Consul missionary, Dr. King, from the weight of the sentence of banishment heretofore pronounced against him for his pious endeavors to convert the Greeks to Protestantism; and so the Minister of Justice communicated to him, in a formal manner, that the King had been graciously pleased to pardon him, and thus free him from the sentence aforesaid. Thus the government of the United States is at least freed from the further prosecution of a suit which has cost it much more than was involved by the ten minutes confinement of Dr. King, after his condemnation, when he scarcely had time sufficient to date some half a dozen letters to his friends in the United States, and subsequently fill them up with the details of all the horrors which surrounded him in a prison filled with malefactors of the worse kind, &c., &c. And there only remains for it to procure the settlement of the amount claimed by Dr. King for the house and lot owned by him in Athens, and for which, the Court having taken a fancy for the site, must be paid for, as per agreement, by the city of Athens.

You are, of course, aware of the steps taken by the Porte to suppress the insurrection in Greece. The Athens press not only proclaimed that the American government would send them military aid, but that England and France were both on their side, and would also take part with them against the Porte. Led on by the latter belief, the lower classes of Greeks still labor to extend their operations into other parts of the Sultan's dominions. The efforts of the Turkish forces will not much avail, so long as they entertain the expectation of seeing an English or a French force arrive for their assistance; but so soon as they find that their arrival is to suppress their ill-timed insurrection, that an English army is landed in Greece to act against the Greek cause, it will convince them to the contrary. As to the anticipated material aid from the United States, it is not probable that the Greeks can reasonably expect much until after the annexation of Cuba, which has more attraction than all the *fetanellis* of this classic land.

It may not be out of place here to add, that the sympathy given so generously to the Greeks during their last revolution, has not been of much use to them, or rather that they have illy shown themselves worthy of it. The government of King Otho has given the cold shoulder entirely to England and France, which powers so nobly stepped forward in its behalf; it has degenerated rather than advanced, and in place of aiming at the liberal form of government of these powers, it has aped the Russian despot, and thrown itself wholly into his arms. Whilst an excellent opportunity was given to it to become civilized and progress, it has remained even in the rear of Turkey. A constitution forced upon Otho by his people has been a dead letter. The *pseudo* elections of the representatives have been so many corruptions, and other expenses of the Court of Athens has kept the government continually penniless. A just demand for redress on the part of the American government was indignantly rejected and kept at arm's length, until forsooth the Court of Otho thought the Americans would fall at his feet in gratitude for an act of clemency which would have born the feature of justice and respect, under other circumstances, but under the present will surely only seem as an insult to the common sense and understanding of an enlightended people.

The language of the Greek press has had the effect of leading the Turkish government to suppose that there was more in it than appeared "above board." It imagines that the people of the United States, chameleon like, can assume any and every color; that their sympathy for the Sultan in his struggle against the presumption of the Czar will be thrown aside to aid and countenance this same despot's allies and associates in orthodoxy, the Greeks. "Consistency is a jewel" above all price, and for the Greeks to receive the sympathy of America, they must first show themselves worthy of it, and in the true path of liberalism and reform, which unfortunately is not the case.

The City of Odessa.

Odessa, its size, its importance to Russia, and its geographical position, are matters of interest just now. Its bombardment from a fleet of twenty-six vessels of war, has brought the unfortunate city before the public. Odessa was considered a celebrated city, sea port, and emporium of Southern Russia, government of Kherson, on the northwest coast of the Black sea, about half way between the mouths of the Dniestr and Bugg; latitude 46 deg. 28 min. 54 sec. North, longitude 30 deg. 43 min. 22 sec. East. Population, in 1838, 69,023. The rise of this emporium has been quite extraordinary; its foundations having been laid by order of the Empress Catherine, so late as 1792, after the peace of Jassy. It was intended to serve as an entrepôt for the commerce of the Russian dominions on the Black sea, and has, in a great measure, answered the intention of its founders. It has been said, indeed, that a better locality might have been chosen; and in proof of this, it is stated that there are no springs nor fresh water within three miles of the town; that the vicinity is comparatively barren and without wood; and that not being on or near the mouth of any great navigable river, its communications with the interior are difficult and expensive. That these considerations have great weight is clear; but, on the other hand, the situation has the advantage of being central and salubrious; the bay, or roadstead, which is generally open and easy of access, is extensive, the water deep, and the anchorage good; the port, which is artificial, being formed by two moles, is fitted to accommodate above two hundred ships, and has a lazaretto on the model of that of Marseilles; the inconvenience arising from the want of water has been obviated by the cutting of a canal, by which it is conveyed to the town; and, on the whole, we doubt whether any position could have been chosen so well suited to serve as an entrepôt. The vicinity is by no means so barren as has been represented. Latterly, indeed, it has been signally improved by the formation of many gardens, and by the planting of extensive vineyards.

The town is well built of soft calcareous stone; but the houses being, for the most part, detached from each other, there are few handsome streets. But a more serious defect is, that the streets are generally unpaved; and after rain the ground is so deep that, according to Mr. Elliott, "it is not uncommon for gentlemen to be obliged to leave their carriages in quagmires in the middle of the streets, and to send oxen to drag them out." But some of the principal streets are now either paved or macadamized; and in this respect the city has been materially improved. The warehouses for corn are very extensive. The city is defended towards the sea by some batteries, and on its east side is a citadel, which commands the town and port. The space comprising the city and a small surrounding district, to which the franchise of the port extends, is bounded by a rampart. Though it cannot be called a manufacturing town, Odessa has some fabrics of coarse woollen and silk goods, and has extensive tallow refineries, breweries, distilleries, ropewelks, &c.

Among the public buildings may be specified the church or cathedral of St. Nicholas, with a cupola, the exchange, palace of the governor, theatre, barracks, Roman Catholic church, a hospital two stories in height, a large and fine building, with public baths, large hotels, &c. On the quay facing the port, in the centre of the esplanade, is a statue in bronze in honor of the Duc de Richelieu, to whose enlightened administration much of the prosperity of the city is ascribable. Of the various institutions which the city owes to the Duke, the Lyceum, which bears his name, founded in 1817, is one of the most important. Its organization has been modified of late years; and at present it is divided into the faculties of philosophy and jurisprudence, and has attached to it a gymnasium with four, and a primary school with three classes. In 1838 it had 259 pupils, and a library with about 7,000 volumes. There are also schools for the education of young ladies, founded in 1829 and 1835; a Jews' school, attended by about 400 pupils; an institution for the study of the Eastern languages; schools of navigation and commerce; an orphan school, &c. The inhabitants, as in other commercial towns that have had a rapid rise, are a very motley race, consisting of Russians, Greeks, Jews, Poles, Italians, Germans, French, &c.

In 1817, a ukase conferred on Odessa, for a period of thirty years, the important privilege of being a free port; and her commerce has since rapidly increased. Not being at the mouth of any great river, nor having any considerable manufactures, she is not a port for the exportation of what may be called articles called native growth; but in consequence of her convenient situation, excellent port, and the privilege which she enjoys, she is, as already remarked, the emporium where most of the produce of southern Russia destined for foreign countries is collected for exportation, and where most of the foreign articles required for home consumption are primarily imported. The shallowness of the water at Taganrog, and the short period during which the sea of Azoff is navigable, tends to hinder foreign vessels of considerable burden from entering the straits of Yenikale, and occasions the shipment of a considerable portion of the produce brought down the Don in lighters to Caffa and Odessa, especially the latter. All the products brought down the Dniestr, the Bugg, and the Dniepr, are exported from Odessa, but owing to the difficult navigation of the first and last mentioned rivers, by far the greater part of the corn brought to Odessa from Podolia, and the Ukraine, &c., is conveyed to the town in carts drawn by oxen. The roads traversed by these carts are only practicable at certain seasons of the year; and nothing would contribute so much to increase the commerce of the port, and the prosperity of southern Russia, as the opening of improved communications with the interior; whether by removing obstructions in the channels of the rivers, constructing canals, or railways, or good common roads.

Among the articles of export from Odessa, grain, especially wheat, occupies, as every one knows, a high rank; but tallow is also a most important article; and next to it are linseed, wool, iron, hides, copper, wax, caviar, potash, beef, furs, cordage, sailcloth, tar, butter, isinglass, &c.

Later from Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Mobile the 9th inst., and Havana the 12th, at 5 P. M., making the run from the Moro to Sandy Hook in four days.

From Havana we have papers to the 12th inst.; they contain nothing of importance except sundry decrees which have been recently issued, relative to the slaves in the Island of Cuba.

The *Official Gazette* of the 9th, confradicts the statement that the government of Spain had directed the Captain-General to indemnify the owners of the Black Warrior; on the contrary, it says that the Queen has the fullest confidence in the zeal, services and action of General Pezuela, and that he will bring the affair to a proper termination, recommending him at the same time to maintain the dignity of the nation.

It is said that there are 10,000 additional troops now on their way to reinforce the army in the island.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, May 7, 1854.

Pezuela and his Edict—The News from Madrid—Rumors that the Captain-General has been Supported by the Home Government—Arrival of the U. S. Sloop-of-war Cyane—Markets, &c.

We are in the dawn of new lights, under the wise legislation of the Marquis of Pezuela, and in a few days are to have the African brought to our side in equal social and civil position with the white. He is proving to be the great levelling democrat of the age—stretching himself far beyond the reach of British philanthropy, and giving permanency of color to his administration. The law of his mind has not yet become a final statute, as immovable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, for the reason that there have been some slight objections to overcome, more of personal than of legal value, which it was said were made right by a vote of advice to the "Regent of the royal audience," from his Vice-Serene Highness, on Friday last. We are expecting to have the edict in the course of this week, after its diction is arranged to suit the elegant taste of the classic chief.

We have the story "that the winter of our discontent is made glorious summer"—by the steamer Isabel; but then the terse reasoning of the HERALD that comes with it, shows but little foundation for the plot. We established a battery, and a line of spiritual communication with the palace at Madrid, (not here,) and were very soon in possession of some singular facts. At the spirit-hall association rooms, evening of the 4th, we received intimation from a spirit of very reputable character, that Mr. P. Soulé was in a very equivocal position, in a boudoir curtained off with royal emblazonry over the architrave of the entrance—that he had been cajoled by the caprice of royalty, and lost his game, without winning even the common smile that is lavished on more humble suitors for royal favors. The result of the evening's investigation, although very much confused, was, that Mr. Soulé, under the instructions sent to him by special messenger, had in fact effected nothing—that Mr. Tyng's petition had been favorably heard, which went by another conveyance, and that the six thousand dollars, and other money, paid by his house, were ordered to be refunded to him, and that while there was affectation of displeasure with the Marquis of Pezuela, that private letters assured him "that his Queen would not forget to reward his noble conduct." Here there was a general squabble in the palace, growing out of an aside flirtation which interfered with a private *penchant* of the Queen, and all our employes along the lines run off to see, and take a hand in the royal muss, and we could not get immediately a commanding intelligence to order them back to duty. So we had to forego further investigation until the storm had passed. When we again resumed, and the spirits were duly mediumized by the atmosphere created for their use, we were apprized that sleep had come upon the inmates of the palace, and we were too honest to desire to intrude upon the sacred privacy of royalty.

Our spirits are under such ward and watch of mother church, that we have to select particular nights, when the saints are not all called out by our religious festivities. On the first suitable evening we are promised further developements of the mysteries of the Royal Palace at Madrid, and the state residence of the United States Minister near Her Most Catholic Majesty.

The Spanish war and mail steamer Conde de Regla—the old British Caledonia—arrived last evening from Cadiz. Of her actual news very little has been allowed to transpire. The Spaniards say that the intelligence brought by the Isabel is not true—that no concessions have been made—that the official action of the Captain-General of Cuba has been justified by approval of the Ministry, and the Queen has given her own rubric in thanks to the Marquis of Pezuela, for his bold defiance and insults to the President of the United States. At any rate they were very anxious for intelligence at our palace, and the Marchioness relaxed from her own personal amusements and avocations to ascertain what her husband had received. The evening was spent at home, and it was mixed with a good deal of anxious thought. After vigorous censorial investigation, those portions of news that may consist with the deep current of our faithful affections, may break upon us on the morning of the 16th, until which time we have to appreciate the beauty of the vulgarism, that "ignorance is bliss." Our town is very much divided in opinion as to the quality of the news; and as we practice with the heaven telegraph, without royal license, we cannot make known what we have learned. Small though it be, it will be found equal to the results of the diplomatic abilities of Mr. Soulé, and would at once quiet public apprehension, if made known to our people through vice-regal edict.

The Black Regiment do not come into being with quite the rapidity of thought, which very much annoys the vice-royal dignity. It is, however, supposed that when the African learns that he is a white man, in all his rights and privileges, the idea of soldiership will not be quite so obnoxious to his mind.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane entered port late last evening, from Chagres or that vicinity. I have not seen any of the officers of the ship, and therefore can have no news to communicate of her cruise; but I learn from the Spanish boarding officers that they were all well on board, and that they called here expecting to find the Commodore, and will go to sea to-morrow for Pensacola, to return after taking in stores, which are wanted.

I send you papers with the democratic edicts of Pezuela; and as he continues to give to our young intelligence the strong food required, I shall forward for your advancement. Our markets are dull. Sugar a drug. Exchange—London, 9½ to 10 premium; New York and Boston, par to ½ discount. Freights—£3 to £4 15s. to all Europe and the end of the Mediterranean; United States outports, molasses $4 hhd.; box sugars $7 12½, $7 50 to $8 50. TROUBLE.

HAVANA, May 8, 1854.

News of the Settlement of the Black Warrior Difficulty—How it has been Received in Cuba—Pezuela's Denial of the Treaty Between England and Spain—Anticipated Publication of Further Decrees—The Settlement of the Black Warrior Affair Contradicted—Sickness at Trinidad—Danger to Political Exiles Returning to Cuba, &c.

The long agony is over—the labor of the mountain is concluded, and a mouse, in every respect worthy the present American administration, is produced.

The Isabel, from Charleston, brings us news that the Black Warrior outrage has been amicably settled—that Spain consents to apologize for the insult to the United States, and will respond to the owners of the vessel for damages sustained, and that Mr. Soulé, being a favorite of Queen Isabel, will remain at Madrid.

The Crescent City confirms this news, which has fallen like a thunderbolt, destroying the expectations of all classes, and the hopes of the true friends of Cuba; and the calm that succeeds the storm is now upon us. Those who one week ago were elated and confident that the hour of deliverance from Spanish tyranny had come, are sad, silent, and fearful that their former expressions of joy may have been observed by the government spies, and that instead of deliverance, they may be doomed to an everlasting state of slavery. Even the natives of old Spain, residents here, who have wisely concluded that any change of government must be beneficial, are disappointed. They receive the news and express themselves with that non-committal shrug of the shoulders that only a Spaniard can give. The American drops his head, ashamed and disgusted that his government, after indulging in a bold flourish of words, should consent to be outwitted by the treacherous, deceitful Spaniard. The prophecy of one of my former letters, by this act, is partially fulfilled, and after a "delay" of some seventy days, we have "fizzle" No. 1. Of course another delay will be required for instructions from the President; and when Mr. Soulé can find time, the matter will probably be referred to our perfectly disinterested friends, John Bull, Louis Napoleon, or some other European power favorable to republican institutions, so that in the course of a year or two, with perseverance, we may get fizzle No. 2.

When we secure a President and Cabinet who will look to the interest and honor of the country, instead of devoting their whole time and attention to rewarding political hacks, and paving the way for re-election or succession, then we may hope for protection on foreign soil; then, and not till then, will the wrongs and insults that we have suffered for years from the Spanish government be settled in a manner just to themselves and satisfactory to the people of the United States. This opinion is entertained by nine-tenths of the American residents of the island, and it was forced upon them when it was ascertained that Mr. Pierce had despatched a messenger to Madrid to demand satisfaction. Had he submitted the facts to Congress previous to this act of folly, that body, we feel assured, in their united wisdom, would have moved in accordance with the wishes of the people, and vindicated their country's honor, and commanded the respect of other nations by sending a fleet to the island of Cuba, and, if necessary, negotiating the matter afterwards.

As the case now stands, the pirate escapes from the just punishment of his crime, because his mistress, to gain time for the consummation of certain secret plans, pleads guilty, and agrees to apologise and pay the damages sustained; and so this old offender, confessedly guilty of the first count in the indictment, is allowed to go unpunished. The government here well knowing that they had forfeited the island, and feeling that justice slumbering so long, was aroused, began to prepare for defence, negroes were armed, troops were sent for, and every preparation made for a respectable reception.

Within a few days we have had a full denial of the existence of a secret treaty between England, France and Spain, direct from the Captain-General. The gull, however, is too barefaced for belief. It was attached to and part of a decree published for the enforcement of that very treaty. I will send you a copy, so you may judge for yourself; you will also see that it contains the usual amount of bombast, and that its object is to transfer certain slaves from their present masters to the hands of government. You will recollect, in my last letter I stated that the Captain-General was a devout Christian. This proclamation proves that he firmly relies upon Providence—he expresses himself with much wisdom and sagacity, as our old friend "Bunsby" would say, "that God has blessed Cuba with disease, pestilence and hurricanes, to protect her from her enemies." From the most reliable source I understand that two other decrees are to be published immediately—one is to permit marriage between whites and negroes, the other that all slaves can emancipate themselves by making four annual payments of $50 each—virtually reducing the price to $200. The old adage, that "acts speak louder than words," must convince every rational mind that these great sacrifices and destruction of the interests of Cuba are made in compliance with secret treaties, or at least in submission to the wishes of Great Britain. Let the United States once decide that they do not desire the acquisition of the island, and the Cubans themselves will strike a blow for freedom and release from this wholesale oppression. They are satisfied that Spain is plotting with the other Powers for their destruction. The emancipation of the entire slave population would surprise no one; it is well understood that the Captain-General holds the power to do it. With these things staring them in the face, the real owners of the soil of Cuba would revolt, if they possessed power to act. Will the United States permit this European interference and consequent destruction of the island?

I have just been informed that the Spanish steamer, direct from Cadiz, brings newspapers to the 12th of April, positively stating that no settlement had been made in relation to the Black Warrior; but that instead the Captain-General has been fully sustained by his government. God grant that the news is true, and that the advice of the allies of Spain has not been taken.

The steamer Isabel sails at seven o'clock, and I am compelled to close abruptly. The sloop of war Cyane arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, and sails this afternoon. Havana continues healthy; some few scattering fatal cases of fever has frightened many out of the city. At Trinidad there is much sickness.

Warn all political exiles not to return to Cuba or place themselves in the power of this unreliable government. Only two persons have come forward and claimed the advantages of the decree—they are now close prisoners in the Moro. This fact alone illustrates faithfully the character and treachery of Spanish tyrants.

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Affairs in Venezuela.

OUR PUERTO CABELLO CORRESPONDENCE.

PUERTO CABELLO, April 25, 1854.

Emancipation of the Slaves—The Congress and Government of Venezuela—Markets—Railroads.

We improve the opportunity to drop you a few lines by this vessel. The Venezuelan Congress, as you will probably have learnt, has delivered itself of a decree abolishing slavery, immediately, throughout the country. Thus all of the niggers, both white and black, are free to act as they d—d please. The late owners of the slaves will be obliged to sing a merry song for a considerable time ere they get hold of the remuneration provided in the act of emancipation.

Congress still remains in session, but we have not heard of any important measure lately issued by that awfully dignified assembly of wise men. Should this body take it into its head to advise the Executive Department of the government to send a military and naval force to assist the Emperor of Russia in his designs, we could not doubt of the result, as such a measure would give a preponderance to that mighty potentate that no other nation or combination of nations would attempt to resist. The government of Venezuela is composed of a precious set of people, indeed.

The schooner St. Mary leaves no American vessel in this port. Coffee, ordinary quality, 11c. a 11¼c.; hides, 14c. per lb.; cocoa, $21 a $22 50 per 110 lbs.

We learn that the engineer, a Mr. Dougherty, from New York, who has been on here several months surveying a projected railroad between this city and San Felipe, returns in a few days to your city, with his estimates made out and ready to be presented to the anxious Yankees for their approbation, and what is still more important, to obtain a goodly subscription of stock. Whatever may be the result of the road in the end, there is no doubt that this country would be benefitted by an introduction of capital, and the energies of the Yankees in the course of time would produce such a change as none of these people at present dream of.

OUR CARACCAS CORRESPONDENCE.

CARACCAS, April 15, 1854.

Liberation of the Slaves—Ceremonies Thereupon—Object of Congress in Passing the Bill—Mixture of Color and Races in Venezuela—Effect of the Emancipation Law upon the Slaves—Indemnity to the Slaveholders—Salary Tax—Act Prohibiting Claims by Foreigners for Losses Caused in Political Disturbances—Dissatisfaction among Foreign Residents—Religious Ceremonies—Gunpowder Turned into a New and Advantageous Account—Decline of Popery in South America—Prevalence of the Smallpox, &c.

I take leave to inform you that the liberation of the slaves passed off well; the promulgation of the act of emancipation by the Governor of Caraccas excited much attention, not, however, so much from the philanthropy of the measure, as from the civic and military procession, in which President Monagas and his Cabinet Ministers joined. Lithographic cuts were stuck up, representing the Congress and a group of negroes, male and female, in great exultation, with one in the foreground in chains. President Monagas stands between the Congress and the negroes. In one hand he holds a scroll, on which is written "Liberty," and on the other a pair of iron fetters broken asunder. The friends of Monagas pretend that he has immortalized himself by this act, and they style him the second Liberator. But the fact really is, that the introduction of the measure did not originate with Monagas. It was a political movement by certain members of Congress, with the object of ingratiating themselves with the President, to make the Monagas popular, and hoping thereby to meet their reward. And it has leaked out that a certain leading member received four thousand dollars for urging the matter through. The measure was introduced and urged through Congress with the greatest precipitancy, for not a single member had time to consult his constituents beyond the province of Caraccas; but no harm can come by the emancipation of the slaves in Venezuela, for not more than one twentieth part of the population are white; they are a mixed population—

From lily white to coal black rose.

They are crossed principally by Indian and negro blood, intermixed with that of the European Spaniard, and these crossings have been so often for three centuries, that it is impossible to tell which species predominates. The negro slave will therefore be received into the masses without any difficulty.

On the Sunday after the promulgation of the emancipation act the servants who had been slaves, paid no attention to the pretended boon, and were not inclined to leave their good and comfortable homes to seek a precarious living in the streets, nor forsake those families in which they were born and brought up. They were seen as usual behind their mistresses, carrying the *alfombras* (hearth rugs, such as are used in the United States) for their mistresses to sit or kneel upon in church; for the churches in Venezuela have neither pews nor seats and the ladies—God bless them!—have their carpets spread on the brick pavement, on which they squat like Indians, or sit cross legged—(I beg the ladies' pardon,) cross-footed, like a tailor on his board; and in this situation they hear mass. A number of Monagistes assembled at the church doors, crying "down with the *alfombras*," and abusing the ladies with indecent language, and tried to cause the servants to desist from their menial employment in carrying the carpets to church, as usual, for their mistresses; and the following Sunday the police had to be stationed at the church doors to keep order.

It will be recollected that by a decree of the 21st July, 1821, all children born of slave mothers from that date were free, but compelled as *manumesos* to serve until they were 21 years old; consequently there were no slaves on the day of final emancipation under 33 years of age, and the owners are to be indemnified, according to the tariff established, or valuation by law, by which slaves could purchase their own freedom, which is as follows:—From 15 to 59 years of age, $500; 45 years, $200; 50 years, $200; 55 years, $125; 60 years, $50; 63 years, $5; beyond that, no value. It is not known how many slaves existed on the day of the manumission.

A tax has been laid on all the salaries, pensions, commissions, &c. of persons in public employ. Thus the members of Congress, receiving over $800 for the session, are taxed three per cent on the amount they may be entitled to receive; and the President, receiving $12,000 per annum, is taxed ten per cent on the amount, or $1,200 per year, towards indemnifying the owners of slaves, as all salaries over $3,000 a year are taxed ten per cent, under the manumission act of the 24th of March, 1854.

Another most extraordinary act of the Congress received the President's signature on the 6th of March. It prohibits all claims by foreigners for indemnity for losses occasioned by revolutions, political commotions, or from any other cause, unless such damages shall be caused by the legitimate authorities; saving the right of the injured party to recover his damages from those who caused them. This act says nothing about citizens of Venezuela who may meet with similar losses, but expressly applies to foreigners, so that a revolutionary party may rob the dwellings and stores of foreigners with impunity, or go on board foreign vessels in the port of Venezuela, and rob them of their cargoes, and even appropriate the vessel to their use, and the government of Venezuela are not to be held liable to the sufferers for depredations committed by her own citizens. Every government is bound to suppress mobs or a rising of the citizens, and if it does not, it must be bound by the consequences, where the rights of foreigners are trampled upon. This seems to be wholly a new doctrine, promulgated by the Monagas dynasty, in the face of solemn treaties which guarantee the protection of foreigners and their properties; and if Venezuela is not capable of granting the necessary protection to foreigners who are residing within her territory, or trading with her ports, it is time for other nations to take the matter into their own hands. Will President Pierce submit to this act of the Venezuelan Congress, in the face of his inaugural address to the American people, the 4th March, 1853? Will the Earl of Clarendon submit to it? Venezuela should remember the famous law of Esperar, 1847, suspending the payment of all debts for nine years, without interest, and which Lord Palmerston hurled back with merited indignation, and obliged Venezuela, through the British Charge d'Affairs, Colonel Wilson, to pay all debts due to British subjects, which were suspended by that law, and the same Congress which passed the law was obliged to repeal it, and make appropriations for the payment of all losses by British subjects, which amounted to many hundred thousand dollars. The President is called upon by the American citizens residing in Venezuela, to instruct the United States Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Charles Eames, when he shall have arrived and have been officially received, to enter his solemn protest against this extraordinary act, with notice that the United States will hold Venezuela responsible for all losses or damages sustained by American citizens, or which may be hereafter sustained, in consequence of any revolution or internal commotion by the citizens of Venezuela, the law of the 6th of March, 1854, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Holy week has ended; the processions have ceased; the wooden Saviour has been crucified—carried in funeral array, with the Holy Virgin in full mourning; the body has been raised to-day; (Saturday instead of Sunday;) and the next object is to put the poor Jews to death for fulfilling the scriptures, by doing what was commanded by God, to save mankind from everlasting perdition. The dresses of men are stuffed with straw, with a mask for the face, the head and heart filled with fire crackers; the man suspended by the neck by a rope in the air, and a torch applied to the feet. The poor Jew is soon enveloped in flames—the fire reaches the heart—the fire crackers explode—the body is blown to atoms, and all is over! and the good Catholics, with all their superstition, are appeased.

While on this subject, I will inform the shipping merchants of New York, Philadelphia, &c., of the use made of the immense quantity of gunpowder exported to Venezuela. It is nearly all consumed at the doors of the churches in Caraccas and the provinces, with the ostensible object of attracting attention to the churches. Sixty or seventy discharges of small cannon take place, frequently during one service, with innumerable numbers of sky rockets, which are let off by day as well as night, from the church doors, and may be heard constantly whizzing in the air, besides fire crackers, pistols, &c., with the maddening ringing of bells during the service of the church.

What Padre Gavazzi declared to his Italian brethren in his lecture of the 12th June last, as reported in the HERALD, will probably be verified—that his Holiness will finally have to seek refuge in Ireland. New Granada has taken the lead in throwing off the Papal yoke, thereby showing much wisdom. Her last Congress passed a law forbidding any contribution, either by the Central government, provincial or municipal authorities, in support of the church or clergy, thus separating enirely the church and State, and withdrawing from all official intercouse with the Pope. Consequently the Pope's Nuncio at Bogota has placed the loving subjects of his Holiness under the French Charge d'Affairs. It is believed all the South American republics will follow the example of New Granada, and the Bible will sup