## Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, 21 Mai, 1854.

*...grès de la guerre—Attitude équivoque de l'Au...che—Vely Pacha—M. Persigny et M. Frémy—...a guerre et les plaisirs vont bien ensemble—Ser...ité du Corps Législatif—Theatres—Causeries ...arisiennes, etc.*

...il y avait eu un changement dans l'aspect exté...ur de la question d'Orient, on pourrait peut-être ...jecturer que la campagne se passera en observa... armée des deux parts et en faits sans grande ...portance—au moins du côté du Danube, il semble ... les Russes aient apporté dans leurs mouvements ...uis quelque temps, une lenteur qui ne s'explique ...res avec la supériorité de leurs forces et de leur ...cipline sur les Turcs; d'autre part les forces ...glo-françaises ne seront réunies qu'à la fin de la ...npagne; il n'y aura donc peut-être à noter, je le ...ète, cette annee, que des faits de guerre mari...e et des bombardements sur le littoral russe. Je ... peut-être, parce qu'il est difficile dans cette ques...n étrange de rien prophétiser avec quelque pro...bilité. Il est possible que les Russes se dispensent ...vancer en Turquie, parce qu'ils savent qu'un en...issement trop marqué inquiéterait l'Autriche et ...branlerait dans sa neutralité. L'Empereur Fran...s Joseph, en l'honneur de qui les journaux semi...ciels chantent de ridicules Hosannah, et qu'ils ...sidèrent déjà comme un caporal de l'armée fran...se, l'Empereur François Joseph, dis-je, cherche ...t bonnement à concilier les convenances de la ...tice et de la moralité politique qui militent contre ... envahissements des Russes et ses intérêts qui le ...tachent à la cause d'un puissant complice en abso...lisme. C'est dans ce double but que l'Empereur ...utriche érige l'équivoque en système, et cherche ...tout ménager et à ne se fermer aucun parti pour ...venir. On peut, dès à présent, affirmer que l'Au...che ne se prêtera aucunement à un démembre...nt de la Russie, si les puissances occidentales vou...ent tirer cette consequence de la guerre et exiger ... sortes de dommages-intérêts pour le tort fait au ...commerce et à la tranquillité européenne par l'am...tion de la Russie; pour la Prusse elle est plus ac...se à la Russie encore que l'Autriche, comme on ...sait.

Les dernières nouvelles de guerre ont du reste un ...ractère d'obscurité et de contradiction complète. ...ndis que l'on croyait déjà les escadres devant Sé...stopol, une dépêche prétend qu'elles reviennent ...mbarder Odessa pour punir les Russes d'avoir ...alé une frégate à vapeur anglaise échouée, et ...pturé l'équipage—ce qui est cependant tout-à-fait ...ns les conditions de la lutte, telle qu'elle est en...gée.

Le Général Baraguey-d'Hilliers, le plus brouillon ...s Ambassadeurs, étant rappelé, il a failli en être ... même pour Vely Pacha, qui en est le plus inca...ble; ce qui a sauvé Vely Pacha et ce qui l'a main...nu à son poste en France, c'est non-seulement la ...commandation du Prince Napoléon, mais le peu ... désir qu'avait Namik Pacha (qu'on lui donnait ...mme remplaçant) d'occuper ses fonctions.

Depuis que M. de Persigny s'est délivré de M. ...émy et qu'il peut gouverner par lui-même, il n'a ...s donné une seule signature. Les chefs de service ...nt dans une incertitude et dans un trouble in...oyables. M. de Persigny passe pour avoir la tête ...diocrement saine, et Mme de Persigny qui est ...une famille où se trouvent certains exemples de ...tie, donne aussi des signes d'excentricité.

Comme fait caractéristique, je dirai que le Ministre ...reçu fort mal une personne recommandée par l'ex-...i Jérome et son fils en disant nettement qu'il n'en...ndait point que les deux princes fissent un Etat ...ns l'Etat, et qu'on ne ressusciterait point sous ...Empire les influences et la concurrence du Palais ...oyal des Orléans sous la restauration.

L'Empereur à la prétention que ni les affaires, ... les plaisirs ne souffrent en aucune façon de la ...erre d'Orient. La guerre d'Orient est en Orient, et ...s affaires sont en France; tel est sonrefrain inva...able; et pour prouver qu'il entend qu'on s'amuse i ...tous les soirs au spectacle avec l'Imperatrice. Hier ...a été voir la représentation des "Cosaques" aux ...uels il n'avait pas encore assisté; des considéra...ons de convenance ayant empêché long-temps sa ...résence à cette immolation populaire de ses enne...is. On ne peut contester que la présence du ...ouverain avec sa femme au milieu du public des ...héâtres, ne soit habile et ne contribue à accoutume ... foule à leur présence—c'est déjà un commence...ent de popularité.

Le corps législatif continue son rôle de nullité ...présentative; on lui a présenté une loi qui effa...che bien plus ses susceptibilités que toutes les ...olations de la presse et de la liberté; il s'agit du ...rojet qui enlèvera les franchises municipales aux ...illes du midi; pour ne pas effhroucher d'abord, on ...était borné à référer au choix du gouvernement ... nomination de trois conseils municipaux seule...ent: ceux de Marseille, de Toulouse et de Bor...eaux; mais les députés de cette dernière ville se ...ont émus et ont tant fait des pieds et des mains, ...u'ils ont obtenu que leur ville fut biffée du projet; ...eux de Marseille et de Toulouse ne s'étant point don...é autant de mal, veront supprimer les franchises de ...ur édilité, franchises qui avaient été respectées sous ...us les régimes.

Cependant le corps législatif a obtenu un petit ...ccès et la chose est assez rare pour valoir d'être ...galée; on lui laisse le droit de contrôle sur les ...rédits supplémentaires, et les accumulations de cré...its faites dans l'intervalle des sessions, et qu'on vou...ait lui reprendre.

Il y a toujours aussi des réclamations mais ...mides, contre la suppression du privilège laissé par ... loi aux députés, de demander à la chambre l'im...pression de leurs discours, privilège que la commission ...es procès verbaux avait décidé, *a priori* de leur en...ever. Ceci avait été fait à propos du discours de M. ...e Montalembert dans la séance où les poursuites ont ...té autorisées contre lui. Ces poursuites, par paren...hèse, semblent ne pas devoir aboutir.

Il n'y a pas plus d'indépendance dans le conseil ...unicipal que dans le corps législatif; dans la séance ...e Vendredi, après une vive discussion, le conseil ... voté—l'érection du Collège Stanislas en Collège ...unicipal—à la majorité d'une seule voix, et bien ...ue les membres de la majorité ne dissimulassent ...oint qu'ils votaient sous la pression du Ministre de ...Instruction Publique. On sait que M. Fortoul était ...our que la ville achetât le collège; (bien que les ...autres collèges soient loin d'être pleins,) parce ...ue l'établissement allait tomber entre les mains des ...ésuites, et que l'élément clérical déborde partout ...élément gouvernemental dans l'éducation.

M. de La Gueronnière, ancien ami de M. de La...martine, et qui s'était rallié comme on sait au ...égime actuel qui l'avait nommé directeur poli...ique de deux journaux semi-officiels, le *Constitution...el* et le *Pays*, a donné sa démission, ne pouvant s'en...endre avec le propriétaire Mirès, faiseur célèbre ...t l'une des fortunes scandaleuses de l'époque; quoi...que M. de La Guéronnière soit très bien avec le gou...ernement, il ne serait pas impossible que sa démis...ion fut acceptée et qu'il fut pris au mot; on croit ...ue cette première désorganisation des journaux ...emi-officiels peut se lier à un plan systématique ...e destruction de toute la presse, bien qu'elle n'ait ...autre effet, comme je vous l'ai déjà écrit, que de ...dire croire qu'il y en a une.

Je laisse là des canards sur un prétendu divorce de ...Empereur, sur un rappel des généraux exilés, j'ai...meral mieux ne vous rien envoyer que de vous ...dresser des nouvelles fausses ou improbables, si ...équantes qu'elle fussent; je passe àla pe tite chro...ique.

M. Roqueplan, directeur de l'Opéra, connu pour ...s paradoxes, (c'est un fou farci d'égoïsme et d'im...oralité—très connu aussi pour ses dettes qui ...i ont valu de conserver depuis long-temps la ...érance de l'Opéra que nul ne veut prendre, grévée ...omme elle l'est, était cependant il y a quelques ...ours, about de voies; il allait abandonner la place; ...n lui a suggéré l'idée de s'adresser à l'Empereur ...i-même, qui lui a donné cent mille francs de la ...main à la main. Roqueplan monte un ballet et se ...aintiendra encore, grace à cette ressource et sur...out à son déficit.

Le congé de Mlle Duprez qui succombe à la musique ...e Meyerbeer, va probablement interrompre "l'E...toile du Nord"; le directeur de l'Opéra Comique ...eut faire jouer pourtant le rôle à Mlle Lefèbvre, ...our qui il a une préférence toute particulière: ...préférence qui l'a empêché d'engager Mme Maté ...abel, dont le talent fait en ce moment la fortune ...u directeur du Théatre Lyrique, malgré la médio...rité des ouvrages où elle joue.

Mlle Rachel, qui avait été chercher de l'argent en ...usie, (on a dit d'elle, que ce n'était point une ...uive, mais un Juif,) a retiré sa démission, et ren...re au Théatre Français. Deux scènes de genre, ...algré la prospérité des théatres, vont très mal. ...e vaudeville dirigé par un nommé Thibaudeau, ...ui a plus de procès que de recettes, et les ...ariétés ou un riche anglais, M. Rowy, expie par des ...ertes colossales, l'amour qu'il avait pour une as...z laide actrice, et qui lui avait fait acheter le théa...e, dont il a du endosser aussi tous les revers.

---

The medical faculty of Ohio will hold a State Convention in Cincinnati, on the 9th inst., to take into consideration such measures as will best conduce to the interests of the profession.

## Our Cuban Correspondence.

HAVANA, May 29, 1854.

*Departure of the Black Warrior and Empire City—Compliment to Rear Admiral Duquesne—Feasting on Board the Isabel—The Tenderlings of French and Spanish Chivalry Waxing Valorous—Spanish Regiments still further Increased by Negro Recruits—Protests against the Multiplicity of Royal Orders—The Matrimonial Amalgamation Order—Crime in Cuba.*

The Black Warrior left us last evening, and the Empire City left her anchorage at half-past 5 o'clock P. M. to-day. It is probable that their mails were full of matter that will prove of momentous interest to the government and to the people of the United States, through all the political subdivisions of the community. By the last I have not made any communication, as I do not wish to wear out the interest of your readers in the very important matters which must eventually have solution in their judgment and their justice; but they must submit to repetitions of the same class of things, of new developement, that they may have all the facts before them when the time comes for rendition of their verdict. I propose leaving Havana by some of the next steamers, either via Charleston or direct, as may prove most convenient, and shall therefore hand you full accounts of Cuba in a few days in person, having arranged with G. to be here to continue "Trouble" as long as "the lamp holds out" with the unction of freedom, or until I return in the fall, which is *tout le meme chose*. The cause of this sud den move I find in the fact that I have had some necessary association with "a forty dollar per month" German, who is now so much given to brandy and Spanish gold that he is no longer worth being purchased from Pezuela, while his facts are getting stale and unprofitable; but the discount from his calculations of pay from both sides will so cramp his feeding and his drinking that it will be best for me to go to Saratoga for a fresco; besides I have some desire to see my friends of the *Cronica* and one "Peter Hicks," to introduce him or them more particularly to the acquaintance of "Young America," of New York. As it is fashionable just now to be taken with a *penchant* for leaving, I do not know that any other excuse is necessary for deserting my post, and joining the "Get-away Association." If more is wanted, I must refer you to my German friend, and to a shadow upon the Punta, which, "were reasons as plenty as blackberries in July and August," it would be unnecessary to detail them. So I will call before I go to my lodgings at the San Nicolas, and you may have all your investigating probes in order for the subject that will be presented to your kindly attention.

The night of the 27th was devoted to feast, dance and song on board her Catholic Majesty's war steamer Isabel II., in compliment to the French child of our city Rear Admiral Viscount Duquesne, commander of the French marine division of the protectorate of the vice-royalty of Cuba. The "thunders" of our faithful sides (of Isabel II.) were exchanged for the thunder plaudits within her bosom, as we found the end of divinity in the closing strains of a song from "Robert the Devil," given by the distinguished Senorita Gonchita del Rio Noguerido. "Bravas," leaping from heart and lip, bore the last notes to their home of harmony in heaven. A touch of Gottschalk upon the piano, and several songs by voices of high repute, made up an exquisite evening for those who "love music in their soul." The officers of the French marine, headed by the gallant admiral, vied with our own, in the display of galloon, decorations and crapes; and found some of the latter in their passages of love with the dark eyes that were flashing everywhere, more potent with destruction to their peace than a double bank broadside from a Russian or a Yankee could have proved. They discoursed freely of their enemies—which here means their neighbors of the United States—and among the tenderlings of French and Spanish chivalry, partitions were made of captures they were going to make, and counted the number of Yankees they would eat, "fried in oil," until their valor, their honor and their truth should be vindicated and avenged, and their fame satiated with the debauchery of war. The night passed well, and our faithful hearts were glad, as we "went home with the girls in the morning."

The royal currency of black stamp is to be increased. Orders have been given that two more companies of negroes shall be attached to each battalion, making four in all, or eight to each regiment, to give complexion, tone and strength to Spanish chivalry. The last order is one of those verbal processes from the lips of authority, that is not made to appear for advisement of the public in the papers of the government.

As the white troops diminish from expiration of service, which becomes certain when the soldier, incapacitated by disease, is unfit for longer continuance, or as death, which is only intended by Divine Providence for the enemies of Cuba, thins the ranks—the total strength will be kept good by the continued introduction of negroes to the various regiments, as they may be required. In due time the color will become substantia., and the material reliable.

Protests by the strongest friends of the government have been sent to Madrid against the recent flood of royal orders and vice royal regulation and extension under them, which will have the effect to bring on something still more stringent from material consideration for her island children to soothe their tender sensibilities, and make more sure their destruction. The revived social order for legalizing amalgamation by matrimony, it is said will be published in a few days; after which, we are to have no more earthquakes or cholera pestilence in the vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba—due by Divine Providence, *a vinculo matrimonii*—matches that must taste of heaven, if not made there, as they will have all the heavy ordinance of the church to enforce and sanctify them.

We have had several sample robberies and murders committed here recently that stand out as brilliant points in this sink of iniquity, and which might send a chill to the hearts of the best villians of your very wicked city, filled with selections from all quarters of the globe, as a delicacy in this business. The residence of a gentleman temporarily in the country with his family, while his house was being repaired, left in charge of a porter, on Cuba street, was entered last Saturday evening about the time of closing the doors for the night, and was occupied by the robbers for two nights and one day. The porter was gagged and chained to the floor, where he remained until Monday morning. The iron chest, which was supposed to be impervious to the best picking intelligence, was broken into after much labor, and the small stores, after the manner of Don Ramos, were used free, and a note of apology left for the proprietor, for the freedom with which they had made themselves at home. As ever, your friend in TROUBLE.

## Affairs in New Granada.

OUR CARTAGENA CORRESPONDENCE.

CARTAGENA, May 16, 1854.

*General Melo—Mosquera's Proclamation—Tools of Santa Anna in Cartagena—The Dictator's Troops Routed—Congress to Meet in Socorra, &c.*

Our Melo-drama of Bogota, with which you are acquainted, wears a better aspect, and I should not wonder if the principal actor, General J. M. Melo, with his ridiculous cabinet, took to his heels and was glad to catch the English steamer in Buenaventura, South, for Lima. Like all dictators, he has raised money, to laugh at political parties after he is safe.

General Mosquera's proclamation in Barranquilla, on the 5th of May, does him honor. He considers all denominations, whigs, democrats, Draconians, Golgothas, ridiculous in the extreme, recommending union and a convention, if necessary, for the reform of the constitution, after order by the legal government has been re-established.

Certain individuals who are made tools of by the Mexican dictator, and who are in correspondence with him, had a hand in a commotion which was to take place here on the 5th in favor of the dictator, but which luckily turned out a puff. Still, they would have been glad to have written to the knighted hero at Tacubaya, that New Granada had also its dictator or supreme chief. Our old friend is very fond of ruling without responsibility, and every time he takes the command, or they are foolish enough to invest him with it in Mexico, they will have to drive him away. Let me leave this foolish knight, with all his whims, caprices and tyranny, and allow me in haste to hand you a compendium of the news, (official,) which we received this moment about our Melo-drama.

First—General Mosquera received in Barranquilla the sympathies of all the Atlantic provinces.

Second—On the 4th inst. 70 men of the dictator were routed in Honda, and taken prisoners.

Third—Another column from Bogota, of inferior numbers, while going to Honda, had been routed also.

Fourth—General José Hilario Lopez was raising men in Neiva and Mariquita.

Fifth—In Tunja General Herrera had assembled 1,200 men.

Sixth—Not a province has declared itself for General Melo.

The Congress was to assemble in Socorra on the 15th inst. Therefore this Melo drama will soon be over, to all appearances. F. DE E.

## Our Texan Correspondence.

BROWNSVILLE, (on the Rio Grande,) TEXAS, May 24, 1854.

*Indian Depredations—Our Army on the Rio Grande—An Appeal to the War Department—News from Mexico—Arrival of the Bishop of Monterey—Some Account of the Bishop—The Lone Star Order, &c.*

The numerous depredations so recently committed by the Indians in this section of the country, from the banks of the Rio Grande to within forty miles of Corpus Christi, which is the headquarters of this military department, have caused the most lively sensation, and our citizens, in sympathising with the friends and relatives of those who have lost their lives and property by these wholesale outrages, cannot forbear giving vent to their feelings—expressing themselves in no measured terms against the culpable negligence of the general government in not protecting this frontier as its interests demand.

The fact is, that the force at present stationed on the lower Rio Grande is not of the nature calculated to protect it in an efficient manner, and it is high time that those in power should cease in their miserable, nauseating intrigues for office, and attend better to the interests of those who sent them to Washington to protect their interests.

The murders and robberies herein mentioned are said to have been committed by the Lipan Indians, who are under the immediate protection of the United States government; and such is the state of feeling now existing, that, unless the government acts promptly and restrains with an iron hand their criminal conduct, our citizens will take the matter in hand, and punish these government pets in the most exemplary manner.

Our neighbors, too, on the other side of the line, have suffered by the many outrages recently committed by the Indians, who, after going to the very gates of Monterey, advanced on Mier on the Rio Grande, and killed several persons within a few hundred yards of the town. The Mexicans, too, as you may be aware, have their proteges, composed of the famous Wild Cat and his band, who, in imitation of their fellow barbarians on this side, give proof of their gratitude for the toleration they are treated with, by killing and robbing the very people whose confidence they so criminally abuse.

As to politics, things on the opposite side continue in *statu quo*, as nothing positive is known from the interior of the country as to what may have recently taken place in and about Acapulco. Some accounts represent Santa Anna as having been victorious, and others, that he has been compelled to raise the siege of Acapulco, and to fight desperately to keep Alvarez and his Pintos from surrounding him. The latter is the most probable, and I am much mistaken if, during the present season, Santa Anna can hold out against the indomitable chief of the South. His Serene Highness will abandon the field and return to Mexico, leaving the management of the campaign to his soaplock lieutenants, who will have to bear the blame for not doing what the despot himself failed to accomplish in person.

But as excitement is the very existence of our amiable neighbors, the want of political news is more than made up by the presence of the Bishop of Monterey, who arrived at Matamoras on last Sunday. The population turned out *en masse* to receive him, and many went several miles out of the place to meet and receive his benediction. He was received with the greatest pomp and enthusiasm by the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities, and the incessant ringing of the bells, with the military uniforms moving in the van, strongly impressed you with the fact that Mexico's two greatest curses—the drum and the bell—were what now rule supreme in poor, enslaved Mexico.

The Bishop is a man who belongs to the liberal school of politics, is under forty years of age, ranks high as a man of attainments, and is represented by all who know him as a pious, moral man, in every respect worthy of the high office he now holds. Yesterday he paid our Catholic church and convent a short visit, and was received by our population with laudable respect and deference.

Lodges of the "Lone Star of the West" have been organized on this whole line, and the order takes admirably with all classes of our population. If it is as popular elsewhere as on the Rio Grande, it will soon be the most popular institution "ever known in the tide of times." It is decidedly popular with all who go in for extending the area of freedom; but I observe that the partisans of absolutism and "the divine right of kings," are "down upon it like a thousand of brick."

The unprotected state of the line on this side, and the unsettled state of affairs on the other, render mercantile and other operations somewhat dull at present, and our citizens anxiously look to the government for that efficient protection they have a right to demand.

Our city continues to improve gradually, and the crops on the line are generally promising. Adieu! RIO BRAVO.

## Our Florida Correspondence.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 29, 1854.

*Sanitary Report of Jacksonville—The Nebraska Triumph—U. S. Charge to Buenos Ayres—Whig and Democratic Candidates for Congress—Who will be the next Senator?*

Reports having been extensively circulated of the existence of that loathsome disease, small pox, in this city, it affords me gratification to announce that the contagion (let it be called what it may) is rapidly abating, there being at the present writing but five or six cases in our midst, and those are pronounced out of danger. Persons may now visit our city with perfect safety.

The scarlet fever has also become entirely extinct.

Jacksonville may therefore be considered as having resumed its former degree of health, than which there is not, generally speaking, at all seasons of the year, a more healthy city on the continent.

The gratifying intelligence reached us yesterday of the passage of the Nebraska bill in the House. Wearied as all had become with the protracted discussion that the measure has undergone in either branch of Congress, great is the pleasure experienced at the move of the gallant Stephens, of Georgia, in bringing the bill to a vote, and putting a quietus upon all further harangues. It is to be expected that Greeley, Giddings, Lucy Stone, Esq., and all such abolition woman's rights individuals, will froth and foam for a time; but it will have the same effect as heretofore, tending in no degree whatever to intimidate members of Congress or the friends of non-intervention "wheresoever dispersed,"

The appointment of General James A. Peden, of this city, (intelligence of which has just been received,) as Charge to Buenos Ayres, is one that reflects credit upon the administration. So rare is it the case that the present party in power does anything of a commendatory character, that an instance such as this is worthy of note. General Peden was originally from North Carolina, but has for a number of years resided in East Florida, and for the past three years at this place. He is a lawyer of ability, and is possessed of a clear and discriminating mind, and is a gentleman firm and decided in politics, being a young America democrat "up to the hub." His friends predict for him a successful and brilliant career in his new position.

This being the year for the election of a member of Congress from this State, the names of several distinguished individuals are being mentioned in connection with the office. With the democrats, Hon. Mr. Maxwell, the present member, seems to stand most prominent, although he has very many opponents in his party.

The whigs will be somewhat at a loss to concentrate upon a candidate, it being understood that Hon. Mr. Cabell declines entering the field. He seems to be regarded as the strongest man in the party by far, and the only one who would stand any possible chance of an election.

As the next Legislature of the State will be called upon to elect a United States Senator, in place of Hon. Jackson Morton, aspirants for the succession begin to "loom up" in all sections of the State. I hear the names of Hon. David Levy Yulee (former Senator), Hon. Geo. S. Hawkins, of Apalachicola, and ex-Governor W. D. Moseley, mentioned as among the probable candidates of the democrats, and Col. Geo. T. Ward, Hon. E. C. Cabell, and ex-Governor Thomas Brown by the whigs. The whigs have it in their power, if they will but make a strong pull, to carry the Assembly by a sufficient majority to overcome the hold-over democratic majority in the State Senate; but "we shall see what we shall see" at the election on the first Monday in October. I.

EXCITEMENT AT LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.—We learn that much excitement exists in Lawrence, from the interference of some Catholic Irishmen with a girl, some thirteen years old, also Irish, who was residing in a highly respectable family in that city, and attending one of the public schools. Wednesday morning, after the girl had entered the school, the Irishmen forcibly took her from the house, for which offence they were arrested and an examination immediately had, the result of which we have not learned. We trust they will receive such a verdict as will teach men of all nations and religions, that the education of Massachusetts is not to be tampered with by people of any name or order.—*Newburyport Herald, May 8.*

---

Four of those injured by the late accident on the Great Western (Canada) Railroad, have since died, making the whole number 8. Several others are lying in a precarious condition.

## Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1854.

*The Results of the City Election—John W. Maury—The Mayor Elect: his Occupation and Qualification—The Secrets of the Election Revealed—The Effect of the "Know Nothing" Party, &c., &c.*

The result of the recent election in this city, in its general effects, extends far beyond the narrow limit of the city; and, desirous of spreading the facts before the American people, I have concluded to address you, your paper, from its position and its enormous circulation, and its devotion to the best interests of the country, being the proper channel of communication.

John W. Maury, the defeated candidate, and who has been Mayor for two years, is a gentleman of good judgment, of agreeable and urbane manners, with a large interest in the welfare of the city, being worth $500,000, much of it in real estate. All admit the efficiency of his administration; as an example I will state that on Sabbath, but two places in this city can be found where a glass of liquor can be had, and by eleven o'clock every night each eating house and bar is hermetically sealed.

In religion he is a strict Episcopalian, and in politics he is a democrat.

Mr. Towers, the Mayor elect, is a respectable man, a printer by trade and occupation, has been for two years President of the Board of Aldermen, and will doubtless make a good Mayor.

In the main features of the election neither candidate was a participant; it was the result of the action of a secret political society called Know Nothings, and the belief, with many, that Mr. Maury was supposed to be the candidate of Gen. Pierce's administration. For some cause unknown to the uninitiated, Mr. Towers was selected by this society as their candidate. They commenced by publishing an article signed "A Catholic," charging Mr. Towers with being the candidate of the Know Nothings, and calling upon Catholics and naturalized voters to support Mr. Maury. This had its effect, and that class of citizens believing the statement, rallied around Mr. Maury. A story was then got up that Archbishop Hughes came and insisted that the Catholics should support Maury. Then followed a statement that the Secretary of the Navy had issued an order that any employer at the Navy Yard who was a Know Nothing, should be discharged, and the test was to be voting for Mr. Towers. And yet again it was circulated that some administration members of Congress had asserted that if Maury was defeated, they would not vote another dollar for the District.

The religious question was generally believed, and that to such an extent that the Methodist, as a church, voted in a body for Mr. Towers, solely on the ground that it was a question, not between Maury and Towers, but between the Church of Rome and Protestants.

Sectional and national feelings were appealed to; and, before the election, it became evident that it was purely a native American and Protestant question on one side—yet, with all this, the English naturalized citizens, and all the German free thinkers, voted for Towers.

The fact is, adroitly managed, it is another victory of the principles of "down with foreigners and Catholics," which the Know Nothings advocate, and as such has been and will be received. But this is not all—it is the commencement of a movement to disintegrate the democratic party; for, it is a pregnant fact, that in all the eletions where the Know Nothings have triumphed, their candidate has been a whig, never a democrat.

I am a native American, a Protestant and a democrat, and not a voter or participant at or in the recent election, yet I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the final triumph of national and religious intolerance is more threatening to our institutions than would be the complete success of Gov. Seward and all the abolition fanatics. JEFFERSON.

## Our Pennsylvania Correspondence.

ATHENS, Bradford Co., Pa., June 7, 1854.

*Politics—D. Wilmot—Nebraska Meeting—Farming Prospects—Completion of the North Branch Canal, &c., &c.*

I write you from a small but flourishing town in Northern Pennsylvania, situate at the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers, formerly known as Tioga Point, but modern date distinguishes it by the more classic appellation of Athens.

The political excitement that was caused by the abolitionists upon the introduction of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, is fast dying away. This being the home of Wilmot, of "proviso" notoriety, we are brought, consequently, into the very not-bed of abolitionism and demagoguism, and upon his discerning the washing away of his political foundation, he and his organ, (Bradford *Reporter*, Towanda, Pa.) were not idle during the agitation of that question. They sought by intrigue and deceit to fan and keep alive the flame upon which their highest hopes and fondest political aspirations were dependent, by calling meetings, making stump speeches, publishing fiery editorials, &c., &c.; but as fate would have it, his meetings did not exhibit that complement of numbers that was wished, and his speeches and editorials were not received with that gusto that was anticipated. It is currently reported now by the leading whigs of this region, that he intends supporting Pollock, the whig candidate for Governor, this coming election.

The re-election of Governor Bigler at the coming contest is considered safe beyond a doubt; although the whigs are using their utmost exertions to bring about a reconciliation between the free soilers and their own party; even if they accomplish their purpose, no fear of Pollock's being elected is apprehended. Coalition and reconciliation are traits peculiar to the whigs, and one great reason why the democratic party has maintained its ascendancy, and always will just as long as the whigs evince that want of confidence in themselves and the principles they profess to avow, and just as long as they endeavor to form alliances with the different cliques—and especially free soilers, or abolitionists,—for so long will they have traitors in their ranks and remain in the minority.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, endorsing the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, was held at Towanda on the 26th ult., when resolutions, signifying their approbation, were passed. Wilmot's organ undertook, by publishing a lengthy burlesque, to make it appear differently from what it was, but failed entirely. The interest that was manifested at the meeting told but too well that the final passage of that bill meets with a hearty response from the masses.

The farming interests in this region are really flattering. Wheat during the winter suffered considerably, but what survived looks remarkably well, and the prospect is for a good crop. Grass looks promising; other crops promise a fine yield, and the farmers are anticipating an abundant harvest. Fruit of all kinds and of every possible description that flourish in this climate, promises abundantly for the coming autumn.

On Friday, June 2, the first boat upon the North Branch Canal, from this place, left for Pittstown, designated by the appropriate title of General Clover, owned by C. P. Weiles, Jr., and commanded by Capt. Parsons. The General was a passenger, and much praise is due him as one of the efficient Board of Canal Commissioners, for the interest he has manifested in getting the work into successful operation. With the opening of this important work, a new era dawns upon the Susquehanna Valley and the vast region of country adjacent—an outlet for the inexhaustible quantities of coal and iron of which Pennsylvania may well be proud, has, after a long season, been effected.

We might enlarge here upon the different avenues opened and advantages accruing from the completion of this work, but deeming lengthy letters a bore to new acquaintances, we forbear. SAXY.

## Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, June 4, 1854.

*Sanitory, Horticultural—Ship News, &c.*

The island, the past few days, has been visited by a succession of copious showers, accompanied by thunder and lightning, purifying the atmosphere and lowering the temperature to a most agreeable degree.

May has been a hot month, calms have prevailed, and the effect combined has been prejudicial to the health of the city. Many cases of fever have terminated fatally, the disease confining itself to strangers and the unacclimated. Twenty deaths occurred in the month of May—all between the 10th and 31st. The rainy season set in on the 1st of June. It having now set in in earnest, we anticipate neither a continuance or a return of fever. The trade winds are usually regular in the early summer, and are considered healthy winds. Coming across the Gulf, they bring in their train squalls and plenteous showers, with thunder and lightning enough to satisfy the most belligerent.

We cannot boast much of our gardens or of any agricultural productions, save what the Great Reef turns up; but the flowering trees and shrubs are to-day appearing attractive and most beautiful. The island is of such a honey-comb formation, that long-continued droughts parch and wilt all the trees and plants, robbing them of their verdancy; but a few generous showers revive the drooping forest, and give new life to the seared and yellow leaves.

Of wrecks or arrivals of vessels in distress, we can make no mention. Since the date of our last despatch per Isabel, of the 22d May, no accidents have occurred to shipping. There must be a large fleet of vessels on and about the banks. Nothing but a steamer could make headway against the Gulf Stream. The current has been setting strong to the eastward, and the weather being calm, vessels bound west have been obliged to anchor inside the reef, on the banks, or be drifted back.

## Our Virginia Correspondence.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., June 8, 1854.

*Internal Improvements—The Rappahannock, &c.*

There was a meeting held yesterday in the City Hall, for the election of President and Directors of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad, which is now being constructed. Peyton Conway, Esq., was elected President of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad yesterday, and John S. Caldwell Secretary and Treasurer.

The excitement which prevailed here during last week in relation to the Boston riot has subsided, and the sober Virginians laugh at the foolish speeches of the Northern fanatics.

Our old town, which for a long time has been lying dormant, is now looking up. The Rappahannock river is now being turned over the high banks on Sophia street, and we hope soon to have a water power equal to any in the Union. M.

## Sweden and Russia.

The Stockholm *Aftonblad*, the organ of the intelligent Swedish middle class and of the bankers, contains the following remarkable article:—

In consequence of the complications between the Western Powers and Russia, called forth by the Sublime Porte having declared war against the Czar, Sweden and Norway issued their declaration of neutrality in case of a maritime war in the Baltic. Since then matters have changed. The secret correspondence between the Russian and the British Cabinets has been published. The ambition and rapacity of Russia towards her neighbors have been unveiled. The war has become one of civilization against barbarism, of freedom against despotism. A noble heart beats in the breast and a deep thought fills the soul of the Western Powers.

The following questions present themselves to us: We, Swedes, in our remote corner of Europe, ought we to draw the sword? The answer to this question belongs to those who stand at the head of affairs, and whose glance freely penetrates even the widest political horizon. But the other question—could we, if drawing the sword, and although left to our own resources, could we defend our country? this question ought not to be doubtful to any Swede, in spite of the *Svenska Tidningen's* (the organ of the aristocracy) talk of a frozen Gulf of Aland.

We will endeavor to throw a light upon the military strength, not of the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, but only upon that of Sweden, upon the possibility of our appearing on the opposite side of the Baltic, and especially upon the eventuality of a Russian army's marching across a frozen Gulf of Aland.

According to the budget, the Swedish army upon the war footing consists of 85,800 infantry, 5,564 cavalry, 4,416 artillery—total 94,980 men. When to this is added the militia of Gothland, 8,000, and the reserve, 13,000, we have an army of about 116,000 men. Of this force, 60,000 might be employed out of the realm. The first line might be composed of old troops, the second of recruits. In the depots, new soldiers might be drilled for active service. We acknowledge that liberal grants and a vigorous military activity in the magazines and workshops would be required for fitting out so considerable a force with the necessary *matériel*; that great zeal and order would be necessary on the embarkation of troops at Hernosand, Gefle, Stockholm, Westerwik, Carlscrona, &c., in order to procure the vessels required for such operation. But we affirm that in three months, viz., at the end of July, the expedition might be ready. Now, 60,000 men certainly would not be a sufficient force in Finland, but if an auxiliary force of French and English join us, and if we are furnished with supplies for carrying on the war, one hundred and twenty thousand men marching against St. Petersburg would be a very respectable, nay, a terrible force, now that the Russian troops are dispersed over Asia Minor, on the Danube, on the Austrian frontier, and in Poland. Moreover, it would be a much easier task to land 60,000 English and French on a point or an island in the Finnish Gulf, to combine there the Swedish, British and French troops, and finally from there to secure a solid basis of operation on the continent, as near to St. Petersburg as possible, than to send a larger force a longer way from France and England to Constantinople. A number of vessels, to the burden of 9,000 tons, are required for transporting three months' provisions for 120,000 men; the same quantity is wanted for the transport of 20,000 horses—total, 18,000 tons—a trifle for three maritime powers. The victualling of the army would be easily performed by 50 or 60 ordinary merchant vessels, without taking into account the provisions which might be had in Russia itself. The marching of smaller Russian detachments in our rear, in a country so full of difficult passes as Finland, does not signify much. Napoleon never feared a weaker enemy in his rear; he proved at Marengo how a whole country may be taken by one march and in one battle; at Hanau, how a feebler enemy, being in one's rear, may be outmarched. An expedition against St. Petersburg is directed against the very lungs by which Russia breathes the air of Europe.

Even in case of a defeat, we are far from being ruined. Suppose we are left to ourselves, that the winter constructs a bridge to our coasts, that a Russian army marches across this bridge, and finally that only 20,000 men return of the 60,000 which went to Finland, we still possess an army of 54,980 men, besides the militia of Gothland, for the defence of this island, the reserve, and the Norwegian troops. Russia cannot undertake an attack upon Sweden with less than 80,000 men, and 6,400 wagons, each drawn by two horses, are required for the transport of one month's provisions for this army, beside the train of artillery, hospitals, &c. A Russian expedition against Sweden could not be effected from the Finnish coast except in the beginning of January and February, when the sea between Aland and Finland, called Skiftet and Alandshav, is frozen over. But such an expedition, with such a train, has never taken place, and never will. When in 1809 the Russians marched over the Alandshav and Quarken, they went in small columns, and the detachment which arrived in Umea was nearly destroyed by cold. The sea is only covered with ice during one, seldom two months; this time past, the Russians would not be able to get a piece of bread or a single gun from their own country. But, after all, it is not in the difficulties connected with an attack upon Sweden that we ought to rely: it is on our own courage, on the discipline and valor of our troops, on the copious supplies of our arsenals, and especially on that developement of a free and independent national spirit, without which even the most plentiful material resources always prove deficient.

## British North America.

[From the London Times, May 24.]

The progress of the British North American colonies has again been illustrated by returns just issued of the immigration of the past year, and the continuous demand for labor. It appears that, notwithstanding the current to Australia, the total arrivals in Canada from Europe in 1853 were only 6½ per cent below those of the preceding year, the numbers having been 36,699, against 39,176. Of this number, 18,972, or rather more than one half, were natives of Ireland, 4,913 of Scotland, 3,928 of England, 3,135 of Germany, and 5,123 of Norway; while the remaining 628 were from Holland, Sweden and other places. In the Irish emigration the number of females preponderated in a remarkable degree over that of males, the difference being more than 18 per cent. This fact is attributed to the shipment of young women from the poor unions, coupled with the extent of remittances from settlers already prosperous, to enable their wives and sisters to join them. Of the entire number of 36,699 immigrants, the proportion that remained in Canada was 25,195, while 11,504 passed through to the United States, nearly the whole of the Norwegian arrivals having been among the latter, owing to the difficulties they experienced from ignorance of the language, which would be obviated in the United States by their availing themselves of some extensive settlements already opened by their own countrymen in Wisconsin. Their habits of industry and general suitableness to the Canadian climate caused their departure to be regretted. About two hundred, however, were induced to accept railroad employment at Hamilton, and it is hoped that these may form a nucleus to induce others for