DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING....APRIL 21, 1857.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—TENTH DISTRICT.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the time of holding our Convention in this District, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, we would state that the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY has been generally agreed upon by the Democracy. We may also be allowed to express the hope that a full delegation will be present from each county. The race in this District will no doubt be closely contested, and we trust that the friends of the new Administration will not prove laggards in the contest.

HONEST COUNSEL—LETTER OF MR. HILLIARD.

Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, has written an able and candid letter on the present condition of public affairs, which deserves the earnest consideration of those fragments of parties and fag-ends of factions who are combining together for the purpose of "making common cause against the party in power," without being able to specify in what particular that party is obnoxious either to them or to the high interests of the country. We witness the extraordinary spectacle of a worn-out faction, assuming all the respectable names it can trump up and marshaling all the men it can get together, with the design of prejudicing the public mind in advance against an Administration whose acts have not yet transpired—whose history has not only to be written, but also to be known.

Thus do they endeavor to forestall the decision of the masses, and thus do they assume the attitude of prejudiced and vindictive enemies of the Administration whatever may be its acts—whatever may be its merits or demerits. Every true lover of his country and impartial patriot will scorn to place himself in such an attitude of hostility to the Government, until he has seen developments to satisfy him that it is corrupt, unreliable or imbecile. Those who on the one hand have no selfish aims to subserve, and on the other who maintain a calm, impartial and unprejudiced position with reference to the great interests involved in the Administration of the Government, will steadily and patiently await the issue of events before they make up their judgment against the party now holding the reins of power, approving of what is good in what has already transpired, and confiding in the auspicious promises of the future.

Such is the course pursued by Mr. HILLIARD, who is an "American," in the party sense of the word, but who yet thinks that the great question of self-preservation is involved in the constitutional relations of slavery, and that Mr. BUCHANAN has laid down, in his Inaugural, the only principles upon which all Southern men can stand or fall, together, and by which the constitutional rights of the South can be maintained and perpetuated.

"If we refuse our support," forcibly and justly remarks Mr. HILLIARD, "to such an Administration, and our sanction to such principles, what Administration can find favor with us? What principles will command our support? If we withhold from Mr. BUCHANAN, after such an expression of his sentiments, our support, what encouragement do we offer to the statesmen of the North to vindicate our rights?"

The question is most pertinent at this time, and demands serious consideration. The Know-Nothing party last year chiefly objected to Mr. BUCHANAN because they alleged that he endorsed "Squatter Sovereignty." They everywhere declared that the doctrine was worse than the Wilmot Proviso, and they made all the forests, hills and valleys vocal with their denunciation. We persistently denied their construction of his letter of acceptance. But they swore it was so, and thus endeavored to convince the people that he was unworthy of their confidence. Mr. BUCHANAN explicitly and plainly declares his opposition to "Squatter Sovereignty" in his inaugural, and yet they persist in denouncing and abusing him, and they roundly denounce Mr. HILLIARD for frankly acknowledging his error, and for supporting and endorsing the doctrine which he advocated one year ago, and for Mr. BUCHANAN's proposed opposition to which, he opposed Mr. B. formerly. Here is about as much consistency as the Know-Nothing party has ever exhibited. According to their own declarations in 1856, they ought to support BUCHANAN in 1857, and yet they are organizing in advance to oppose him, hoping to find something hereafter upon which to base their opposition.

But the great masses of the people are not so given to change, and do not find cause of opposition to an Administration merely in its name, and the fact of having heretofore opposed it. They are seeking for the men and measures which will best and most ably minister to the welfare and glory of the country. Like Mr. HILLIARD, therefore, they will see in the commencement of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration the best omens of a successful and patriotic career, and they occupy a position whereby they may unite with their fellow citizens in promoting harmony and union among the Southern people who have been too much distracted and divided, and whose true interest will be found in crushing out factions among them and in putting the seal of their condemnation upon all efforts of restless and selfish men to promote discord and division in their midst.

☞ The President has appointed Hon. Mr. RENCHER, of North Carolina, Governor of New Mexico.

☞ THOS. L. JONES is the Know-Nothing, and JAMES H. GARRARD, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Kentucky.

☞ WILLIS L. WILLIAMS, Esq., a prominent lawyer who recently died in St. Louis, was formerly a resident of Paris, in this State.

☞ Most of the young orange trees in Florida have been killed by the late severe weather, and the fruit crop will be cut very short, if it does not prove a total failure.

☞ The first locomotive run the entire distance through from Cincinnati to St. Louis on Wednesday. This is an event of no little importance in Western commercial history.

☞ A new Democratic paper, called the *Southern Era*, has been started in Salem, by J. M. SMITH, editor and proprietor, and J. M. McCARDELL, publisher.

LYNCH LAW.—EDWARD HAWKINS, who last month shot and killed JAMES M. LAND and JESSE ARVINE, sheriff and constable of Estill county, Ky., was taken at his fathers, in Adams county, Ohio, and lodged in the jail of Estill county, Ky. On Sunday the surrounding inhabitants assembled together, broke into the jail, carried off HAWKINS, conveyed him to the spot of the murder, and there hung him.

CORRECTION.—A typographical error in the subjoined resolution says the *Union* as published in the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, materially altered the sense of the compliment to Gov. JOHNSON, and we therefore, republish it corrected:

11. That for the eminent ability and success with which Andrew Johnson has managed the Gubernatorial office of Tennessee, he is entitled to the thanks of the people of the State, and that for the vigorous and able canvasses he has made in our State, he deserves the gratitude of the Democratic party.

DEATH OF SAM'L O. BALLARD, ESQ.

After a long and painful illness our worthy fellow citizen, SAM'L O. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of the Port of Memphis, died at his lodgings in this city, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He submitted to the inevitable visitation of affliction with that fortitude which becomes a brave man and a Christian. His sufferings were such as few are ever called upon to undergo, and he was fortunate in being attended and soothed in his last illness by a most devoted physician and many kind and attached friends. He had the warm sympathies of the whole community in his sufferings and has left behind him many friends to grieve over his tomb. His remains will be conveyed to-day to Somerville, to be interred by the side of his wife. He was a warm friend, a genial and pleasant companion, and a true and honest man. Peace to his remains, and a blessing to his memory.

TRENTON vs. M. & O. R. R. CO.

This suit has just been decided by the Supreme Court, now in session at Jackson, in favor of the Railroad; the Court having dismissed the bill. This settles that vexed question, and the Railroad Company is left at liberty to build their road where they may deem best. The Company are prosecuting their work with great energy on the air line, and the citizens of Gibson, Madison and Carroll, who have not subscribed on account of the pending of this law suit, can now come up and aid the enterprise, as the law suit is dead and out of the way.

☞ A tri-weekly line of stages has been established between Florence and Tuscumbia.

☞ Mr. JAMES CONNER, of Tuscumbia, one of the mail agents on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, died in that town on the 14th inst.

☞ The Rev. Mr. ELDER, of Mt. St. Mary's, has, it is stated, been appointed Catholic Bishop of Natchez, Mississippi.

☞ Mr. GEORGE BENDALL, a railroad conductor, was run over by the cars at Petersburg, Va., on Saturday, and killed.

TENNESSEE INTELLIGENCE.

THOMAS B. LOWE has been nominated by the Democrats of Hardeman county as their candidate for the Lower House of our General Assembly.

The Knoxville *Whig* learns that Hon. WM. H. SNEED is fast recovering from his late severe indisposition, and is expected to arrive at his home in Knoxville during the present week.

Hon. JAMES H. THOMAS publishes a letter declining to permit his name to be used in connection with candidacy for Congress in the Fifth District.

A little daughter of HIRAM VAUGHN, near Nashville, recently caught fire and burnt to death.

The proposed Railroad Convention to be held at Bristol, Tennessee, has been postponed until the 3d day of June.

RICHARD BRITTAIN was convicted of the murder of Mr. HARRISON last Thursday, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years.

The Nashville *Banner* says:

"We learn that the P. M. General has made the Postoffice at Chattanooga a distributing office. The Postmaster at that place, H. T. Phillips, Esq., is one of the most competent and laborious anywhere, and under his superintendence this new arrangement will doubtless rebound to the public convenience."

We clip the following from the Knoxville *Register* of Thursday:

"ABSCONDED.—L. S. Howe, a Contractor on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, on the Bull's Gap section, took his departure one night last week, leaving liabilities to the amount of about $10,000 (chiefly due in Knoxville,) and with the greater portion of the money in his pocket, of course.

The annual parade of the Nashville firemen takes place on the first Thursday in May.

The Jackson *Whig* of the 16th inst., says that the severe cold on Sunday night last, proved very destructive to the gardens and the fruit crop. Peaches and strawberries are all killed and most of the apple crop ruined.

REPUBLICAN REMOVED.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper that the Jacinto *Republican* is soon to be removed to the flourishing town of Corinth, in Tishomingo county. Mr. D. W. DAVIS, one of the editors, is now in the city stopping at the Worsham House, where he will be pleased to receive such advertising favors as our merchants may think proper to give him. If they consult their own interest they will advertise liberally in the *Republican*.

ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

The Marion *Commonwealth* learns from several farmers that the late frosts have killed all the wheat in that section of country.

The *Independent* says the report that Huntsville was visited with a snow storm last Tuesday is unfounded.

The Huntsville *Democrat* says:

"We regret to learn that the Hon. Daniel Coleman, of Athens, in this State, for many years Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit, and more recently of the Supreme Court of Alabama, but for several years retired from official station, is lying very low with aneurism of the large artery of the heart."

HURRICANE IN MARENGO COUNTY.—The Demopolis *Gazette*, of the 10th inst., says:

"The neighborhood beyond Springhill, in this county, was visited on Sunday night last by quite a severe hurricane. It first appeared at the plantation of Dr. Jas. R. Jones, blowing down his gin-house and several of his negro cabins &c., and then passed on in a Northeastern direction through the plantation of Mr. M. E. Mathews, of this place, prostrating about five hundred trees in his fields, and unroofing some of his buildings. It also blew down a number of trees on the plantations of Mr. Zarah Stubbs and Mrs. Torbert. No person was hurt by it, we understand, except a negro man of Dr. Jones' slightly."

WILLIAM H FOWLER, late of Greene county, has purchased the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, which in future will be published and edited by him.

JOHN Y. MCBRAYER, of St. Clair county, in this State, aged 92 years, died on the 2d instant, near Springville. He was the oldest man in that county, and was one of the earliest settlers, having moved there from South Carolina in 1818.

A chap from Connecticut, suspected of unlawful business with negroes near Fort Browder, in Barbour county, was rode on a rail, and it is said has made tracks for Montgomery.

DROWNED.—Two likely and valuable negro men, belonging to Mr. R. D. JAMES, residing near Gainestown, were drowned in the Alabama river a short time since. These make eleven negroes Mr. JAMES has lost in the same manner since residing at that place.

ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE RIVERS RAILROAD.—The Selma *Reporter* presents an exhibit of the receipts of this Road for March, 1856 and March, 1857, for the purpose of showing the increase of business since the rails were laid to the Coosa river. The increase of receipts is very gratifying. They are as follows: March, 1857, $10,027 47; March, 1856, $5,800 35. Increase, $4,227 12 in gross, and $4,937 24 in nett. We sincerely rejoice at the prosperity of this road, and hope it will be completed at an early day.

We learn from the Columbus *Sun* that HILLARY and HYMAN SILLEVANT, father and son, charged with being accessory to the murder of NATHAN SPEARS, in Coffee county, Ala., were convicted at the recent term of the Circuit Court of that county, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Several others are under indictments for the same offense. The findings of the Grand Jury in the case of the murder of LEWIS J. LEAIRD, has not been promulgated.

SAM'L. G. FRIERSON, for many years State Treasurer, died at Tuscaloosa on the 5th inst., in the 57th year of his age.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—URIAH PAULK, a citizen of Alabama, was killed in 1855 by the collision of two trains, (on one of which he was a passenger,) on the Southwestern Railroad in that State. Subsequently his relatives sued the Railroad Company for damages, and a few days ago a jury gave a verdict against the Company for $20,000.

The new Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Tuscumbia was organized on the 13th inst. by the election of WM. ROLLSTON, Secretary and Treasurer, and JOHN N. GREEN, Esq., Assessor and Collector.

The *North Alabamian* says the corporation election at Tuscumbia resulted in the choice of Dr. Jo. Challen, Mayor; Dr. W. H. Newsum and R. M. Halsey, Aldermen 1st ward; M. H. Thompson and Wm. Challen, 2d ward; James Throckmorton and R. Geise, 3d ward; E. McFarland and Wm. Rollston, 4th ward. John Gannon was elected Constable without opposition.

We extract the following news items from the Montgomery *Advertiser*, of last Thursday:

"A negro belonging to a Mr. Croskey, of Pike county, Alabama, hung himself last week in the Clayton jail. He and the white man who stole him had been arrested and confined. The boy preferred suicide to returning home with his master, who had come to take him back."

"A tornado passed over a portion of Jefferson county a few days ago, which blew down the grocery and stable of a Mr. Bullock, four miles south of Elyton—no one killed or seriously hurt."

"The new dwelling house of O. S. Jewett, near Gainestown, Clark county, with everything even to the clothing of the family, was consumed by fire on the 9th instant, involving a loss estimated at eight or nine thousand dollars."

The Huntsville *Advocate* of the 16th inst., says of "The Crops:"

"From what we have been able to learn in the last few days, we are very much afraid that many of the farmers in this section have determined to do rather *too* much in the way of cultivating cotton this season. We are afraid that the high price of the article, at present, and the likelihood of it having a still greater rise, will cause them to tax themselves to the utmost, in order to raise extraordinarily large crops. And, in doing this, of course, there is a strong probability of their neglecting, to a greater or a less extent, the corn crop. This would be a very short-sighted—a very unwise policy. It would be a procedure, similar to that of the man, in the fable, who killed the goose that laid the golden egg. In struggling to make a huge amount, they might possibly lose all. If the raising of grain should receive an inadequate share of attention, and the season be at all unpropitious for its growth, its price, which is already very high, would of course be greatly increased by its scarcity, and those farmers, who were most negligent in its cultivation would find that a large portion of the proceeds of their cotton crops would be required to furnish the necessary supplies for their families and farms. Such a cause as this results from the suggestions of a "penny wise and pound foolish" cupidity; and we trust our farmers will not hearken to them."

The total receipts on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad for the year just ended were $385,723, an increase over last year of $52,849—this, too, in the face of a short cotton crop, the road having lost the freight on 18,000 bales, as compared with the year previous. The number of passengers carried over the road was $103,209—an increase of 17,871 over last year.

HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD.

The following letter from Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, should be disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

For seventeen years he has been an active and earnest opponent of Democracy, and now he is numbered with those noble old Whigs, who have the candor and courage to avow their determination to stand by Mr. BUCHANAN and the policy of his party. Mr. HILLIARD is justly distinguished as an able and honest participant in the politics of his country.

All honor to such men, whose patriotism is above party

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD.

To the Editors of the Alabama Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The political relations which have so long existed between us will, I am sure, entitle me to the use of your columns in making a communication to the people of this Congressional District; and if the sentiments which I am about to avow should not find favor with you, that sincere personal regard which we cherish for each other, and which cannot be affected by any change in our party relations, will at least ensure for them a generous reception on your part.

Of late, several articles have appeared in the papers of both parties in reference to the approaching Congressional election, in which my name has been presented in connection with the canvass; and for some months past, I have received earnest invitations from gentlemen residing in this county and elsewhere, to become a candidate. It is proper, therefore, to make an unreserved statement of my views and purposes in relation to that subject, and I do so at this early day that I may relieve my friends from any embarrassment in the expression of their preference for myself or for others.

Never have I known a more favorable opportunity for forming and announcing a calm opinion in regard to political questions than that which the present threatening time between the struggles of contending sections affords; and the period is equally fortunate for assuming an independent position in regard to parties. Parties are formed for the support and advancement of principles; the names which they bear are intended to identify them. When in the progress of events great questions come up for discussion, it is observed that the new issues are widely different from those that formerly divided parties; some are settled unchangeably, others in their very nature spheneral, die out and are regarded as obsolete; while the men who compose these parties naturally range themselves in harmony with their sentiments in new relations to each other. So long as the Whig party maintained its organization, I adhered to its standard, and shared its fortunes, triumphant or adverse, with unswerving loyalty. More recently, I stood with its allies; they rallied to the support of a statesman eminently qualified to administer the government, and whose abilities, character and experience invited the confidence of the American people. My political and personal relations to Mr. Fillmore left me no choice as to my course so long as he continued in the field, and I gave him my support as one would lead a forlorn hope in the face of an opposing force too powerful to leave the least chance of success. Throughout the late canvass, however, from the first speech to the last, I did justice to Mr. Buchanan's character, abilities and patriotism; dissenting from some of his opinions, as I then construed them, but at all times avowing my confidence in him, and expressing my conviction that he would make a safe President. If Mr. Fillmore had declined the canvass, as I had reason at one time to believe that he would, I should have given to Mr. Buchanan a prompt and cordial support; and I sustained Mr. Fillmore's claims with the higher satisfaction because I saw, as the canvass advanced, that he would strengthen Mr. Buchanan's position by continuing in the field. The general sentiment of the Southern people was that the government might be confided either to Mr. Buchanan or to Mr. Fillmore with perfect safety. This was announced by Gov. Wise, I think, in that brilliant speech which he uttered at Richmond but a little while before the election—a speech rivaling the noblest harangues of Patrick Henry in his best days, and which proves that Virginia to-day has sons whose eloquence and patriotism will flame up as intensely and gloriously as in her revolutionary history, when the occasion rouses and the country appeals to them. Having done my duty in the recent contest, I now feel at liberty to act upon my convictions independently, and I shall do so.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. Buchanan meets my approbation. He puts to rest forever all controversy in regard to his opinion as to the rights of slaveholders in the Territories of the United States, for he explicitly declares that the proper time for deciding the question as to the existence of slavery within their limits to be, when the people assemble in convention to organize a State Government. Up to that time they are open to settlement by the people of all the States, who are at liberty to take with them their property of every description, and hold it undisturbed by legislative interferences. He deserves the greater credit for his avowal, because it was not necessary to make it; it was a voluntary, emphatic, manly statement of his opinion upon a great question, very important to us for its moral weight.

He is equally explicit in regard to the tariff, and comes fully within that rigid construction of the Constitution as to the power which it grants to Congress over that subject, always insisted upon by statesmen of the State Rights school of politics.

He is for the Union, rising generally above those low estimates of it which have sometimes been expressed; and asserting in language remarkable for its earnestness and power that it confers incalculable blessings upon the American people.

His personal character possesses great weight, and guaranties a wise and conservative Administration of the Government—an Administration which will restore it to its ancient dignity.

Entertaining these views, it is my purpose to give a decided support of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. The time has come for the South to unite, and surely no fitter occasion for it ever appeared in our history; an able, long-tried, eminent statesman, from one of the most prominent non-slaveholding States in the confederacy, has been elected to the Presidency; and he announces to the nation at the very moment when he is about to enter upon his Administration, his purpose to conduct the government upon a basis constitutional—so sound—so wise—and so conservative, that every right which the South has asserted in all her struggles for thirty years past, is sure to be protected; and every principle that she has insisted on will be upheld. Her interpretations of the Constitution is adopted, and her theory of the government is inaugurated.

If we refuse our support to such an Administration, and our sanction to such principles, what administration can find favor with us? What principles will command our support? If we withhold from Mr. Buchanan, after such an expression of his sentiments, our support, what encouragement do we offer to the statesmen of the North to vindicate our rights? The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case establishes our right to enter the Territories with our slave property, and hold it without molestation; but this will not scatter the Free Soil party, nor will it put an end to the controversy which has so long disturbed the action of the government.

Powerful combinations will be organized for colonizing the Territories from the non-slaveholding States; whatever can be done to render the hold of the master upon the slave insecure will be done, and the most strenuous efforts will be made to fill the conventions chosen to adopt a Constitution, with the enemies of our section. If the battle should be lost there by the Free Soil party, the contest will be renewed in Congress, upon the application of the new State to enter the Union; and all the scenes which attended the coming in of Missouri will be reproduced, it may be in intenser strife, and with more formidable results. Already the most ultra of the Free Soil papers denounce the late decision of the Supreme Court—assert that it is of no more value than the same assertion would be if it had been delivered by the same number of irresponsible men who happened to be collected in Washington; and the most respectable of their organs, whose moderate tone gives the greater consequence to their opinion, declare that the crusade against slavery will go on with increased energy.

The Hon. Preston King, formerly a representative in Congress from one of the districts of New York, and lately chosen one of the Senators from that State, said in my presence on the floor of the House, that if the Freesoil party could be allowed to exclude slavery from the Territories up to the time of forming a State Constitution, it was all they desired—meaning, of course, that the Territory being colonized by the enemies of slavery, it would be impossible to prevent its exclusion from the incipiate State by the provisions of the new constitution.

Now the importance of resorting to extraordinary means to repel slaveholders; to make it appear that their property is insecure within the limits of the new Territories, and to fill the conventions elected to frame a constitution with the enemies of our institutions, will be too manifest to be overlooked. Agitation will go on, the surges will beat against the barriers of the Constitution, and we must continue to rely upon the co-operation of the conservative men of the North for the preservation of our rights.

The party which elected Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency has achieved a great triumph over the enemies of the South; it has rescued the constitution from profane hands, and driven back the reckless myrmidons who threatened to destroy the Union; and so long as that party maintains its proud position, and adheres to the principles announced in the Inaugural Address, I am prepared to co-operate with it. It is a national party, numbering among its leaders throughout the non-slaveholding States some of the foremost and most conservative statesmen of which this country can boast.

I could not consent to assume any position which would place me in opposition to Mr. Buchanan or in antagonism with his political friends, for they occupy the very ground upon which I have stood in asserting the rights of the people whom I have had the honor heretofore to represent; and so far from being disposed to recede from it because they have planted themselves there, I feel encouraged to hold it, with, if possible, still greater fidelity.

There is not in Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural Address a single sentiment which is in conflict with my votes and speeches, during my entire term of service in Congress.

If, then, I were to become a candidate for Congress, I could not consent to oppose Mr. Buchanan's administration; nor would I accept a nomination if it were tendered me, which seemed to commit me to such a course; I am sincerely friendly to it, and it is my purpose henceforth to co-operate with its supporters, cordially and earnestly. I should rejoice to see the entire South come up to this position, casting away the standards which divide her sons, and generously consecrating all her resources to the support of an administration which so nobly vindicates her rights, and which promises to restore the government to its pristine glory. If I take my seat again in the Congress of the United States, I must be left at liberty to act in accordance with these sentiments.

So far as the naturalization laws are concerned, they will doubtless be modified; the principle that American citizenship must be appreciated, and the purity of the ballot box vigilantly guarded, will vindicate itself. It has already secured attention, and if discovered from mere party issues, it is much more likely to triumph than if it be made the subject of perpetual strife.

I have only to add, that I do not wish to be numbered among the competitors for a nomination for Congress, which commits the candidate to opposition to Mr. Buchanan's administration. If, with this unreserved expression of my sentiments, I should be chosen to represent the people of the District, I could then be useful to the country, in giving my support to principles which meet my entire approval, and which in my judgment ought to be upheld by the undivided South.

HENRY W. HILLIARD.

March 21, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BORUSSIA.

Progress of the Neufchatel Conferences.

France Endorses the Spanish-Mexican War.

From the New York Herald, April 18.]

The Hamburg screw steamer *Borussia*, which left Hamburg on the afternoon of the 1st of April, arrived at this port last evening. The news from Europe is four days later than brought by the *Niagara* at Halifax.

FRANCE.

The advices from Paris are dated to 30th of March.

Nothing certain was known about the day when the Conference on the Neufchatel affair will hold its fifth session, but the general opinion was that it will come to a satisfactory settlement of that question, wherefore the public took no great interest in its proceedings.

It seems to be certain that Prince Napoleon will meet the Grand Duke Constantine at Toulon.

Count Morry's return to Paris is expected in May. The Duke of Grammont and the Duke of Montebello are mentioned as most likely to succeed him in the mission to Russia.

The number of Russian nobles sojourning in France is increasing daily. Many, amongst them the Director General of the Police of St. Petersburg, will depart next Monday for Toulon, for the solemn reception of the Grand Duke Constantine.

At Lyons numerous political arrests have taken place. It said that the police have discovered a secret society, where members have joined for the purpose of overthrowing the election of the well known republican and celebrated physician, Raspail, but who is not eligible under the new election law.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

The official gazette of Vienna, of the 29th of March, communicates the dispatch of Count Buol of the 16th of March, by which the Austrian ambassador at Turin, Count Paar, has been recalled.

According to letters from Vienna of March 26, in the Paris *Le Pays*, the commander-in-chief of the troops in Moldavia declared, under date of March 25, that on that day there was not a single Austrian soldier in that principality. *Le Pays* adds, "that that country is preparing with all tranquility for the elections."

Advices from Vienna are to the 29th of March. The following was telegraphed:

At the same time that Marquis Cantono, Sardinian ambassador, presented to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs his letters of recall, the French ambassador notified him that he would henceforth take the Sardinian subjects under French protection. A rumor was generally believed to the effect that Baron Bourqueney presented a note from the Cabinet of the Tuileries, in which the resolution of the Emperor Louis Napoleon was announced for the continuing his efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the two countries, although till now no result had been obtained to this purpose. With these efforts the delays which took place in the departure of Count Paar from Turin must be connected.

SPAIN.

The elections for the Cortes began on the 29th of March. The prospects are favorable for a victory of the government.

The Infant Don Enrique, brother of the King, has been ordered to quit Spain and to go to France, because he declared for the progressionists.

A dispatch from Madrid of 24th March says: The disposition to war is still continuing. The offers of Mexico do not satisfy the demands of Spain. The circumstance of Count Walewski having addressed a note to the Marques de Turgot, *wherein he approves of the conduct of Spain*, is of no small influence on the steadfast behavior of the Spanish cabinet.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, March 30, 1857.—To-day the French ambassador at this court has exchanged the ratifications of the Sound Dues treaty on the part of his government.

On the 28th inst., a provisory decree on the transit dues was published by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW, FROM ASPINWALL.

From the New York Evening Post, April 13.]

The United States mail steamship *George Law*, W. N. Herndon, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall on the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, with the mails, passengers and treasure brought down by the *Golden Gate*, which left San Francisco at 9:30 A. M., on the 23d of March. The *George Law* arrived at Quarantine at half-past 11 o'clock A. M., thus completing the trip from San Francisco in twenty days and twenty-two hours, (allowing three hours and twenty minutes for difference in time between the two ports.

The United States ships *Independence* and *Decatur* were off Panama, and the *Cyane* off Aspinwall when the *George Law* left.

The *George Law*, on her outward passage, on 26th March, took from the beach at Cape Maze (East end of Cuba) the captain and crew of the brig *Mary C. Haskell*, from New York for Cienfuegos, which vessel had gone ashore on that point twenty-four hours previous.]

The frigate *Independence*, sloop of war *John Adams* and *Decatur*, are in Panama, all well.

Captain Fairfax has assumed the command of the *John Adams*.

The *Cyane* is at Aspinwall, all well.

The news from Bogota you will find important. Mr. Morse will be here by the next steamer. All communications are suspended at Bogota. I sent you by the *Texas* all the news.

No news yet from Walker. We look for great times on the Isthmus. Mr. Fletcher, the late American consul, goes by the next steamer to Alabama, with the good wishes of the American residents.

APRIL 4th.—Great excitement is prevailing here and at Panama. The people are fearful of another outbreak along the line.

It is rumored that the natives intend to celebrate the massacre of the 15th of last April, in Panama. Things look black and stormy, I assure you.

The Bogota news alluded to in the letter of our correspondent we find in the Panama *Star and Herald*, of March 28th, as follows:

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that Mr. Bowlin, the United States Minister, and Mr. Morse, the Special Commissioner, jointly deputed to lay before the Executive of Bogota the proposition of the United States Government, relative to the 15th of April, have been unsuccessful, that negotiations have been suspended, and that now all further action in the matter rests with Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet at Washington.

Not only has the demand of the United States Government been refused, but according to our private advices, the refusal has been so insultingly conveyed that there remains but one of the two courses for the United States to adopt, namely, either to be insulted and brow-beaten by New Granada, and quietly to withdraw her claim, or to adopt that principle of "self-preservation," of which the new President's inaugural spoke, and to take by force the indemnities and guarantees that have been denied to her demands for redress.

The *Tiempo* of Bogota asserts in its issue of March the 4th, that the ultimatum of the United States Government demanded $400,000 as indemnity for the 15th of April, and that this was rejected by Mr. Pombo, and further that Mr. Morse was about to leave the Capital. Whether the terms of the ultimatum are correct or not we cannot state, but we are in a position to assert that both Mr. Bowlin, the Minister, and Mr. Morse are about to leave Bogota as soon as circumstances permit, and then all further negotiation is broken off.

The *Tiempo* considers this a victory, and ascribes its advantage to the assistance derived by the New Granadian Government from the reports of the foreign consuls here.

We are very much inclined to doubt the correctness of the *Tiempo's* statement relative to the *ultimatum* and the $400,000, or at least, we believe that the payment of that sum forms but a part of the demands made by the United States. The *Tiempo* is assured that $50,000 would cover all the damage done.

Mr. Morse, it is stated, left Bogota on the 8th of this month, but did not arrive at Carthagena in time to meet the British steamer for Aspinwall. Mr. Bowlin, we understand, will leave the Capital so as to reach here in May or June.

There remains nothing now but to await intelligence from the United States, as to how the matter will be looked upon by the new President and his Cabinet.

In regard to other news from the capital, we learn that Senor Ospina, the President elect, is in parts unknown, having left Medellin, it is said for Bogata by a circuitous route, for fear of assassination.

The Chamber of Representatives have passed the third reading of the bill for the settlement of the Mackintosh question, and also the treaty with France, which was supported by the Conservative party and opposed by the liberals.

The Senate has read the Mackintosh claim bill for the third time, and also the new Federal Constitution bill. The name has been changed from the Columbian to the Granadian Confederation. The Chamber of Representatives has rejected almost unanimously the proposed treaty to settle the debt due by New Granada, on account of the old Columbian confederation, to Mexico.

Padre Vigil, of Nicaragua notoriety, has been appointed curate of Mompos by the Bishop of Carthagena.

The Aspinwall *Courier* says:

During the past fortnight we have had a continual scource of excitement in the news from Bogota, as it leaked out, day by day, from private and public channels—in the various demonstrations of its effect upon different classes of the public—and in the numerous conjectures, speculations and comments upon the news, its present and future effects, here and elsewhere.

The only items worthy of note are that our Government is expected by the people of this country generally, with the exception, perhaps, of a few on this Isthmus, to enforce the proposition of Mr. Morse, or to go further—this is the manifest tone of all the advices we see in our exchanges and glean from our private communications.

On the other hand, the American, or a majority of them, fear that no action will be had upon the rejection of the propositions sent by Mr. Morse, until the regular session of Congress next winter, and that in the meantime, perchance, even before the arrival of Mr. Bowlin at Washington, a new Minister may be appointed.

We are confident that an unnecessary delay will be fatal to the suitable settlement of this matter, and cannot but be dangerous to the most vital interests of all concerned.

In the *George Law*, Mr. D. W. Gillatt carries the dispatches from the United States Minister to the Home Government, and we can only ardently wish they may induce immediate and full proceedings.

There is no news from Costa Rica or Nicaragua in the paper before us.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The eigth session of the California Legislature was sitting. A bill called the "bulkhead bill," having reference to the building of a sea wall or frontage for the city of San Francisco, was creating some excitement in that city.

The general news is not of more than ordinary interest. The weather for the fortnight preceding the departure of the steamer had been very favorable for mining and agricultural purposes, the rain having been copious and favorably distributed.

The Governor had vetoed the appropriation bill.

The intelligence of the passage of the Pacific wagon road bill by Congress had given much satisfaction to the people of California.

Henry Bates, the late State Treasurer, of whose impeachment we had intelligence, has been tried and convicted. The amount of his defalcation was $124,000. He has been declared incompetent hereafter to hold any office of public trust or honor in the State. He has also been indicted, and is to be proceeded against criminally. Mr. Rowe remains in prison. Comptroller Wheatman has been impeached for malfeasance, but has not yet been tried.

The finances of the State are in much embarrassment and confusion, but the papers express a firm confidence that the entire State indebtedness will be met in a reasonable time.

The *Alta Californian* in its summary for this mail gives the following particulars:

The great flume at Knight's Ferry has fallen, with heavy loss to the owners. It will be rebuilt.

A steamer has reached Oroville, causing great rejoicings at that place, and steps are to be taken to render Feather river navigable to that point at ordinary stages of water.

Mr. Davis, a Welchman, was drowned on the 20th February, at Frenchman's Bar, leaving $4,000 buried in a tunnel, but no one knew where.

Applications for divorce are less common of late, which may be looked upon as an indication of improved public morals.

A large iron foundry has been started at Marysville.

California has fewer idiots and more lunatics in proportion to her population, than any other State in the Union. Number of inmates in the lunatic asylum 172; and constantly on the increase.

A beet sugar company has been organized at San Jose.

Over twenty-six inches of rain have fallen at Columbia, Tuolumne county, during the past five months.

The weather in all parts of California is now most delicious. The fruit trees are loaded with blossoms, giving promise of abundant fruit; and the whole face of the land is covered with verdure and flowers.

The coldest weather experienced in San Diego, during the month of February, was 27°; the warmest 73°.

Since the summary executions of the robbers at Los Angelos, great quiet has prevailed in that quarter, and the most happy effects are likely to result from those severe but well-timed acts of retribution. The late copious rains gives assurance of abundant grass, grain and fruits, the coming season, and the prospects of the people were never more flattering than at present.

Gold is reported to have been found on the island of Anacapa, near Santa Barbara, and also on a branch of the San Buenaventura river, forty-five miles northeast of the city, near where the old mines were worked previous to the late gold discoveries.

A murderous attack was made upon Col. Peltro and his party, while on their way from Great Salt Lake to California, during which Mr. Tobin was dangerously wounded, and two others of the party slightly. Col. P. lost six valuable horses and all his baggage. Mr. Tobe was taken on to San Bernadine by the mail carrier, suffering much from the wounds.

All kinds of business have been much impeded of late in the Northern part of the State, by deep snows; these, however, were melting rapidly at last accounts, and will be the means of affording an abundant and durable supply of water for mining operations, thereby infusing additional activity into every department of business.

The rumored finding of the 100 pound lump at Sucker creek, is confirmed.

Farming will be carried on to a large extent in the Northern mining region the ensuing summer.

The weather at Carson Valley has been severe, with some snow in the valley the past winter. The Indians have driven off some of the whites, who were unable to make pursuit, owing to the storm.

The miners in the vicinity are doing well.

Goods at last accounts were scarce and dear.

Angus McIsaacs, a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, was killed on the 6th inst., at San Francisco, by Geo. Kinsley, second mate of the ship *Neptune's Car*. The murderer escaped.

Mr. Henry Cranston, the agent of the Benzole Gas Company, was severely injured in the spine by the falling of an iron safe upon him, which he was assisting to lower down the stairs of the Cosmopolitan Buildings, on Montgomery street, on the 7th ult. His recovery is doubtful.

The mortality of the city for the week ending March 14th, was 32, being nine more than that of the previous week. There had been one case of small pox.

The *Alta California*, in its article on mining intelligence, says that the present is by far the most favorable season for mining pursuits ever known in California.

Messrs. Cress & Co., within a mile and a half from El Dorado, took out a piece of gold nearly pure, weighing 283 ounces, for which they refused $4,528.

The *Alta California* gives the follow items:

James Walker is reporte dto have found a rock at Union Flat, near Volcano, three feet across and projecting four feet from the ground, which is covered with gold. Its depth in the ground has not been ascertained but is certainly immense.

The Sonora *Herald*, of Saturday, says that a piece of gold valued at three hundred dollars, was picked up in the Northern part of Sonora one day last week, by a lady.

A quartz boulder, weighing one hundred and sixty-two pounds, valued at $3,000, has been found at Minnesota by the Juniata company. $5,000 in gold has been abstracted from it, and the stock remaining uncrushed will yield at least two thousand more, making in all $7,000. This, we believe, is the richest boulder ever discovered in this country.

In Nevada was found a solid mass of gold, that weighed over two pounds, and in numerous places small disintegrated veins of gold were found running entirely through it. Its surface was smooth and overbearing evidence of having been submerged.

The San Francisco *Herald*, of March 23rd, which survives and seems prosperous, though so strongly proscribed by the vigilance committee, publishes the text of a "consolidation act" for the city of San Francisco.

☞ In Cincinnati a young man named HOOVER, of Vicksburg, Miss., has recovered $2,210 from the keeper of a gaming house, that sum having been lost at faro.

☞ On the 11th inst., EUGENE A. MUNDAY was elected a delegate to represent the Philadelphia Printers' Union in the national convention which meets in New Orleans in May.

☞ The State Convention of the American party, to be held at Baton Rouge, for the nomination of State officers