NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

We have been desirous for several days past to find room for the subjoined letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, breathing as it does a manly and honorable spirit, and abounding with just and patriotic sentiments, forcibly expressed. It was written, as the reader will perceive, in answer to an application to Mr. Botts from a number of the voters of his district to suffer himself to be put up as a candidate for Congress:

Richmond, January, 1851.

Gentlemen: Your letter of this date has just been received, in which you desire to know whether I am willing to be considered a candidate for this Congressional district, subject to the decision of a District Convention.

With the highest respect for those whose names are attached to the letter, and with a due sense of gratitude for their partiality, I must be pardoned for withholding my consent to being considered as a candidate in any sense, or on any conditions short of an invitation to become so by the Whig party of the entire district, through the instrumentality of a Convention.

In justification of this course, if any be necessary, I need only say that my present position is very different from that which I occupied on another occasion, when some difference arose among my own friends in regard to the necessity of a Convention. The circumstances that surrounded me then were altogether dissimilar from those which surround me now. The selection of no one gentleman in the district at this time would be construed into condemnation of or detraction from another. No effort has been directed against any particular individual; no inflammatory appeals have been made to the excited passions of party to select one of their own number as a victim for sacrifice upon the altar of intemperate enthusiasm; consequently no necessity has arisen for any one among us all to stand up before the district, to vindicate the purity and unselfishness of his motives, or make manifest the propriety of his conduct. The field now is not only unoccupied, but open to all, without disparagement to any, and I have no wish to place myself in the way, or, through any agency of my own, prevent, obstruct, or retard the fullest and freest expression of preference on the part of the entire Whig party of the district.

This was the position I assumed substantially in my speech, delivered in the county of Powhatan in June last, and I have seen no reason to depart from it since.

To consent that you should announce me as a candidate, even with the condition annexed that it was to be subject to the decision of a Convention, would be in some sort to preoccupy the ground, and might, to some extent, forestall that untrammelled freedom of action that I desire to see prevail throughout the district; it might be the means of exciting a sympathetic chord among some of my warm and zealous friends (for whose constancy I can never be sufficiently grateful) whose support in consequence thereof might be withheld or given with indifference to any other candidate upon whom the choice of the district might ultimately fall. Such a state of things I cannot be instrumental in producing, by consenting to have my name placed before the district as a *candidate* for the office, nor by manifesting any desire to be reinstated as the representative of the district.

At such a time as this, when not only the superstructure but the foundation of the Government has trembled, as if by a great convulsion of nature, and the rumblings of the earthquake have not yet died away upon our ears, when threats of Nullification and Disunion are still heard in the distance; when even in our midst men of intelligence, respectability, and influence stand up, in open day, the bold and unabashed advocates of that least and last-to-be-forgiven political heresy of the South Carolina school of policians, (among whom are some of my warmest and sincerest friends,) to wit, the right of Secession, not as a revolutionary right, from which none would dissent, but as a constitutional remedy for every ill, real or imaginary; or, in other words, the right of any one State to withdraw from the Union whenever it may suit her whim, fancy, or caprice, and thus destroy the whole without violating her constitutional obligations to any; when public prints have been established, and are supported, as the organs of this political school, to pull down this only remaining fabric of human liberty in the world, to which the oppressed of all nations are flocking as the only haven of safety; when the friends of the Union are, by them and their prints, denounced as "tame and degraded submissionists," there should be a united co-operation among all *peace*-loving, *law*-loving, *Union*-loving men of all parties, to crush in the bud this rapidly-increasing faction, and annihilate at one blow these plotters of mischief and destroyers of our peace, our homes, and our independence; this is no time for the friends of the Union to wrangle among themselves.

I do not mean to argue here either the question of Nullification or Secession; but how many are there now in this State prepared to admit the right of Vermont to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, or the right of Massachusetts to dissolve the Union, because the law is not suited to their taste? And yet, if the right belongs to one State to do either for the passage of one law, it belongs to all for the passage of any. If South Carolina has the right to judge and act for herself, so has Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Delaware.

Moreover, we of the South, especially, owe it to the fidelity and discretion of our Chief Magistrate (himself a Northern man) to cheer him on, and encourage him in his patriotic determination to enforce the execution of the laws, as well in the South as in the North; and this is not to be done by your endorsement of one who stands ready to condemn this crowning act of his administration.

In my opinion, there should be at this time, not only in this district, but throughout the country, entire unanimity among the Union men of both political parties. In Democratic districts the conservative Whigs should unite upon the strongest conservative Democrat, and in the Whig districts the conservative Democrats should unite upon the strongest conservative Whig, until we ultimately weed out this moral pestilence from the land; until we drive the whole faction into indiscrimnate association with one or other of the two great parties of the country, or force them to take a distinct and independent organization, as the avowed enemies of the General Government, and, by consequence, of the Union itself. Let them do this, or at once "renounce the devil and all his works."

I will not deny to these gentlemen a certain *degree*, and a certain *sort* of patriotism, but the objection to it is, that it is not of the right sort. I know it is *excessive* and *overflowing* for the *State* Governments, especially for the Southern States; but attaching little or no value to the Union, they concentrate all their patriotism on the States separate and divided. They no doubt honestly believe that the South would be benefited by seceding from the Union; but can we believe that benefit would result from Disunion to any? On the contrary, do we not know that it would prove the ultimate ruin of all?

If, then, they are for attempting the impossibility of peaceable secession, let them say so! If they are for secession by revolution, let them say that! And let us try the question and settle it at once and forever. But, in God's name, do not let them work in disguise. Do not let them, as pretended friends of the Union, undermine the temple while we are asleep and unsuspecting. They have grown with rapid strides in a few years, and hold possession of many of the high places in Government, both State and Federal, while not one of them could live an hour in place by the people's will in this State, if they would only avow what they are supposed secretly to desire.

But if, for mere political purposes, that immense portion of our Democratic brethren, who like us cherish the Union above all price, and who loudly condemn this monstrous and growing evil, (that I regret to believe has taken a deep root in their own ranks,) will still withhold their support from those holding opinions in common with them on this all-important and vital question, so far above all party considerations, and unite upon a mere party candidate, without respect to his views on this subject, it only serves to render the necessity the more imperative upon us to close up our own ranks, and present an united, harmonious, and unbroken line in maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

For myself, I am free to declare, and I think it proper to say so here, that I will vote for any conservative *Union-loving* Democrat, who was in favor of the compromise in preference to any Whig who was opposed to it. I say this because I believe that if their counsels had prevailed, and Congress had adjourned without adopting these measures of peace, a collision would have ensued between the Federal troops and the troops of Texas, and that this country would now have been wrapped in the flames of civil war. I believe most of them know this, and yet preferred it to the compromise. I care not for their present acquiescence in the compromise. Thankful for small favors, they are obliged to acquiesce. But would they acquiesce if they had the power to resist? Look to South Carolina at this moment, and from her position judge if they would. What would they do if a similar opportunity were afforded again, is the question? I will not put a torch in the hands of men who will misuse it. The time may come again, and no man knows how soon, when they would be as ready as before to apply it to our own temple of liberty, and in its fall destroy the last resting place of freedom for man.

Under these circumstances, gentlemen, I feel assured that I shall stand excused and justified in declining to take any position that might, in my apprehension, tend, however remotely, to disturb that harmony and unanimity that all should desire to see.

I have no wish to be in Congress, unless it is the desire of a majority of the whole district that I should be there. I would not consent to represent a minority and thereby misrepresent a majority only for the gratification of my own personal ambition; and I *will not* go to Congress unless I can carry with me the confidence of those I represent. But if the Whigs of the district think I can be useful to them, and desire my services, and will hold a convention and make the call, I will obey it promptly and cheerfully, and devote my best energies to their interest, with *no more*, but no less fidelity and zeal than have characterized my former service. At the same time, I say in all sincerity, if there be one man in the district whom they prefer, or who, in their judgment, can render more efficient aid in resisting this rising spirit of discord, let him be chosen.

And now, in conclusion, let me appeal to my best friends, throughout the district, and urge upon them, if any other should be selected, to waive all personal partiality in my behalf, and unite cordially and zealously in defeating any anti-compromise candidate that may be presented to the district. It is of an importance too far above all personal or party ties to be sacrificed for any man or any party.

I am, with great respect, your obed't serv't and fellow-citizen,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

To Messrs. Lowry, Graves, Tinsley, Dove, Butler, Johnston, Griffin, Ferguson, Cardozo, and others.

THE ATLANTIC SAFE.

We know not the time when we received an item of news with such heartfelt pleasure as we received on last Saturday night the telegraphic announcement of the safety of the steamer *Atlantic*, after hope had almost expired in every breast that she would ever be heard of again.

The news was received here on Saturday night by Mr. Collins, one of the owners of the ship, while he was at the National Hall Theatre, and being immediately announced from the stage it was received by the crowded audience with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

It appears that the shaft of the Atlantic broke towards night of the 6th of January, (when eight days out,) rendering her steam machinery entirely useless. The vessel was then put under canvass, with the hope of making the American shore, but after buffeting the seas for several days in the face of strong adverse winds, it was finally determined on the 11th to return to Europe. In her passage back it is stated that the ship averaged a hundred and fifty miles per day, and arrived safely at Cork in the afternoon of the 22d. She met with no further accident, and her passengers and mails were brought over by the *Africa*.

THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The coinage at the Mint in the week (six days) ending the 14th instant was as follows:

Gold dollars	$89,906
Quarter eagles	146,450
Larger gold coins	1,158,400
Total	$1,394,756

Being an average of $232,459 per day.

The whole amount of gold coinage from the 20th January to the 14th of February was:

In gold dollars	$389,202
In quarter eagles	540,705
In larger gold coins	3,630,280
Total	$4,560,187

SILVER.

78,000 half dollars	$39,000
327,500 dimes	32,750
104,000 half dimes	5,200
	$76,950

COPPER.

1,187,200 cents	$11,872
46,800 half cents	234
	$12,106

Total coinage $4,649,243.

The imperative requirement of the law compels the melter and refiner to settle his accounts annually by delivering up to the Treasurer all the bullion in his possession, which caused a suspension of ten days in refining; and, in order to complete some indispensable repairs and alterations in that department, the suspension of work extended from the 31st December until the 20th of January, which has caused the unusually large accumulated amount of unredeemed certificates.

The amount of these outstanding certificates on the 14th was - - - $4,536,310 25

Of which sum there will be paid immediately, through the assistant treasurer at New York, under the recent order from the Treasury Department, the sum of 2,000,000 00

Leaving $2,536,310 25

which will, at the present rate of coinage, be all paid in twelve days from the 14th instant.

The present capabilities of the Mint extend to the coinage of from six to seven millions monthly, including a due proportion of quarter eagles and gold dollars.

There has been a pamphlet recently published from the son of the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, formerly Secretary of the Treasury under General Jackson, in which he predicts a crisis in our monetary system, arising from the change of relative values as between gold and silver. Mr. Ingham recommends the coinage of a limited amount of small silver coins lighter than those now in use, which would protect them from exportation and their use in the arts, and likewise prevent the evil of the circulation of small depreciated foreign coins and small paper money.

Governor Quitman, of Mississippi, as we learn by Southern papers received last night, resigned his office on the 3d instant. On the 7th he appeared in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans; entered the plea of not guilty on the indictment pending against him; requested a speedy trial, which was promised him by the Court; and recognised in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance.

New Jersey Senator.—Friday last was the time appointed for another trial to elect a United States Senator by the Legislature of New Jersey. As Mr. Thomson, the original nominee of the Democrats, had failed on the first trial to receive the full vote of his party, another caucus was held on Thursday evening, and Commodore Robert F. Stockton nominated. The Whigs adhered to Mr. Dayton. In joint meeting of the Legislature on the following day, four ballots were had without effecting a choice—Mr. Stockton's highest vote being 38, and Mr. Dayton's 38. It required forty votes to make an election.

The Free-Soilers' State Convention of Connecticut has nominated the following candidates for State Officers, to be supported by their followers at the ensuing Spring election, viz: For Governor, John Boyd; for Lieut. Gov. Wm. Field; for Secretary, Joseph White; for Comptroller, Walter Webb; for Treasurer, Jesse E. Baldwin.

Delaware on the Compromise Measures. The Delaware House of Representatives have passed a series of resolutions in relation to the compromise measures, in which they declare the strong attachment of Delaware to the Union, and the determination of her people to resist to the extent of their ability any infraction of the Constitution. They express their cordial approbation of the measures recently adopted by Congress, known as the compromise measures, and declare that Delaware will stand by them in good faith. Any further agitation of the slave question they regard as endangering the existence of the Union. The fugitive slave bill is declared to be in accordance with the express stipulations of the Constitution, and Congress, for passing a law which rendered the act of 1793 more effectual, is considered as entitled to the thanks of the country.

FOREIGN.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, January 30, 1851.

The session of Parliament will commence on Tuesday next. It will be opened by the Queen in person. The address in reply to the speech will be moved in the Commons by the Marquis of Kildare, eldest son of the Duke of Leinster, and member of Parliament for the county of Kildare; and seconded by Mr. Peto, member of Parliament for Norwich. We do not hear that any amendment will be moved by the opponents of the administration. There will be a good deal of speech-making about the Papal aggressions; Ministers, it is supposed by some, will propose some very stringent measures, such as making it penal for any one to assume a title denoting either secular or ecclesiastical jurisdiction in any part of her Majesty's dominions; forbidding the establishment of religious associations under the names of monasteries, nunneries, &c., and prohibiting the residence of any member of the order of Jesuits in Great Britain. Others say that the proceedings proposed by Ministers will be of a very milk-and-water description, unpalatable from their insipidity to Protestants, but at the same time distasteful to Catholics. Indeed, a leading morning paper has lately asserted that the Queen is highly dissatisfied with the paragraph of the speech, as drawn up by Ministers, relative to these Papal aggressions; considering it lukewarm, and framed in such ambiguous terms as might be employed to shuffle through a difficulty instead of expressing the honest feelings of a Sovereign and the indignation of a Government insulted in their dignity and authority. Meetings continue to be held in the provinces upon this subject, and the daily papers give us columns of reports, resolutions, and speeches.

A great difficulty with the Chancellor of the Exchequer will arise, not from a *deficiency* of revenue, but from the many claims which will be made upon him respecting the disposal of the *surplus!* That surplus will probably be about £2,500,000. Already is he asked to repeal the window tax, amounting to about £1,800,000 annually; the excise duty on soap, amounting to about £1,000,000; that on paper, about £800,000. The friends of Sir Robert Peel say that the paper tax is the one from which that statesman would have first relieved the community. Then relief in a reduction of the duties upon tea and coffee; the excise upon malt is clamored for. The income tax will also want re-enacting, if it be intended to continue it, and much will be very reasonably urged in favor of alteration as respects the possessors of small incomes. It thus appears that for every £1 of surplus revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be called upon to reduce £5 (at least) in revenue. To please all parties will be impossible. The door of the Exchequer will also be most unceremoniously knocked at by the Protectionists, and they will threaten to turn the Chancellor and his colleagues out of their houses and offices unless they receive very favorable attention. This party supposes that Ministers intend to introduce into the Royal speech a doleful paragraph on agricultural distress, to be followed up by some fiscal enactments in favor of the landholders. We think, however, that the Protectionists have no more chance of obtaining a majority in the House of Commons, and of inaugurating a Protectionist Government that could pass a single Protectionist measure, than the Grand Llama of Thibet has of becoming the Bishop of Rome.

The business of the Great Exhibition is going on very favorably. The building is nearly completed. Prussia has furnished her list of exhibiters, amounting to upwards of 1,600. The Prussians have got over their difficulty about the non-exhibition of prices to the articles. A list of 1,700 exhibiters is furnished by Switzerland! The Hanse-Towns and Northern Prussia enumerate nearly 1,700, of which Hamburg supplies about 120. Belgium has a list of 509, and Austria and her Italian possessions 1,600. The great question which now occupies the attention of the Royal Commissioners is the terms of admission. Mr. Paxton has addressed a letter to Lord John Russell advocating an entirely free admission to all persons. There appears to be insuperable objections to this plan; another recommendation is that all *exhibiters*, whether native or foreign, should be free, and *all foreigners*. The question is a perplexing one. Some enemy to the exhibition circulated a report that the Government was afraid of the risk of assembling so large a body of people in the metropolis, and that even the Queen and Prince Albert were nervous upon the subject; and that London was to be surrounded during the exhibition by an army of thirty thousand men. The whole report is, however, regarded as the weak invention of some mischievous penny-a-liner in want of more substantial materials for a paragraph; and originating, perhaps, in the fact that a company of the sappers and miners has been ordered to proceed to London to assist in the arrangement of the exhibition. So confident are the police commissioners of their sufficiency, with a very trifling addition to their present force, for any probable emergency, that they have only asked for the re-organization of their superannuated officers. No doubt we shall have a large importation of *detective* police from all foreign countries, for the exhibition will be the centre of attraction to sharpers, swindlers, and pickpockets of all nations; and the aid of a police to whom they are better known than they could possibly be to our own, will be necessary for the protection of the orderly and honest. There will also be a military guard at the building, as is the case at all our exhibitions, theatres, &c. to which the title "royal" is given.

Mr. Paxton proposes to supply the deficiency in the funds which would be occasioned by the free admission which he advocates by a Parliamentary grant, and says (although he does not show how) that upwards of £2,000,000 will be added to the revenue by the fact of the exhibition. He forgets that Ministers are pledged not to ask for any such grant. There appears to exist an apprehension that much space will be occupied by objects which have no other attribute than magnitude to recommend them. We hear of gigantic blocks of coal and of marble; of huge masses of copper and other ponderous articles; and of Mr. Wylde's monster globe and of a mammoth decanter from France of cut crystal without a flaw. This wonderful thing is of such dimensions that three persons of ordinary size may sit with ease inside, and eat a comfortable dinner at a round table a yard in diameter; entrance and exit to and from this decanter to be provided by a double ladder. Its height, from the base to the shoulder, is three yards, and its greatest circumference nine yards. The stopper weighs 40 lbs. and the whole decanter 12 cwts., and it is capable of containing eight hectolitres and a half, or one hundred and eighty-seven gallons of wine. Many articles of Liliputian smallness will also be exhibited; among others a lot of nails so small that they can scarcely be seen, minute watches, &c. We are sorry to find that exaggeration in magnitude, or the contrary extreme, seems likely to be, in many instances, the sole claim of certain articles to notice. Again, many articles merely curious and wonderful will be exhibited, but respecting which the *cui bono* may fairly be asked. The great mass of the exhibition will, we have no doubt, be of a decidedly opposite description, and perhaps we shall be charged with being a dry and tasteless utilitarian for having made these observations.

The health of London has very much improved during the last fortnight; the mortality is now far below the average of the last ten years. There is nothing new in commercial or money affairs. All our manufacturers appear to be well employed, and business of all kinds is in a very comfortable and satisfactory condition. Nor is there much of novelty in either the literary or theatrical worlds. An interesting work on "*The Commerce and Cotton of India*" has been published by Mr. John Chapman. Mr. C. went to India to superintend the construction of a railroad. Some of his readers will probably say that this object evidently overshadows and obliterates all other ideas in his mind when he informs us that "all that India wants is cheap transit. Railroads are to be 'its panacea. The population is not too dense, the rent is not 'too high, taxation is not too onerous, rule is not too arbitrary; nothing is to be desired in the way of security of property and freedom of action. The ryot may remain in 'statu quo; he may be given a better 'gin' to clean his 'cotton, and a railroad at his door to carry it off." According to Mr. Chapman this is all that the country requires in order to become a wealthy market for English goods, and an inexhaustible producer of the raw material which our home manufacturers crave. He says the manufacturers of England will always require a supply equal to 25 per cent. of their entire consumption of a *better* cotton than India can ever produce. A work of a highly philosophico-political description has lately been published under the title of "*The Theory of Human Progression and Natural Probability of a Reign of Justice.*" This volume forms only a part of a contemplated larger work entitled the "*Science of Politics.*" The author is evidently a vigorous thinker, and writes in an impressive style. He is not afraid, like many persons, to carry out his principles to their just conclusions. His work is, we think, more diffuse than necessary, and his method sometimes not so clear as might be wished. The book is, however, one of a class which is much wanted, and may lead to many improvements in our modes of political reasoning. Lord Mahon's History of the *Forty-Five* contains more authentic particulars of the unfortunate adventure of Prince Charles Stuart, and a more skilful use of materials than can be met with elsewhere. We can scarcely imagine a book which will be more acceptable to the public. A useful little book—"*The Mahogany Tree*"—has been published at Liverpool.

France never exhibited more decisive proofs of her still being in a transition state than she has done during the last fortnight. The Cabinet, which we announced in our last as having been formed with great difficulty, was overthrown on the first division in the Assembly, by a vote of 417 against 278. But it was overthrown by a manœuvre of Gen. Cavaignac's, which, whilst it gave the force of numbers to the Opposition, really gave the victory to the Government, although nominally defeated. It was the design of MM. Thiers, Dufaure, and Berryer to censure the Government directly, and indirectly the President for the removal of Gen. Changarnier. But this could not be accomplished without either securing the vote of the ultra Left section of the Assembly, or inducing it to refrain from voting. No sooner, therefore, had Gen. Cavaignac announced his readiness to vote for the amendment of M. Sanite Beuve, than M. Thiers and his friends greedily caught at the offered coalition and insisted on the priority of that amendment, which was carried; but it merely asserted that the Assembly "had no confidence in the Ministry, and passed to the order of the day." Thus the removal of Changarnier was completely passed over, and that officer deprived of all expression of sympathy, and the Government of all blame, so far as he was concerned. The Republican parties of Gen. Cavaignac and the Mountain united number 217 votes, all of which, on this occasion, swelled the majority against Ministers, and leaves the vote of the "party of order," as the Anti-Republicans call themselves, only 200, whilst the 217 Republicans added to these 278 votes for the Government, make the Anti-Monarchical party in the Assembly 495. Under all circumstances except that of a coalition of Legitimists, Orleanists, Moderate Republicans, Red Republicans, and Socialists, Government has a clear majority of 78 votes over the united forces of MM. Thiers and Berryer. These latter gentlemen, finding that the mountain would not come to them, resolved to go to the mountain, and thus, although they for the time outvoted the Ministers, they have done their own parties an irreparable injury. After an expression of want of confidence on the part of the Assembly, the Ministers could do nothing else but resign; and France was without an Administration for nearly a week. But this occasioned no shock to public confidence, or mercantile or business pursuits. Whilst a tempest reigned in the Assembly, the public was perfectly calm. Whilst the barometer in the Assembly denoted the fiercest convulsion of political elements, stocks rose "upon 'Change"—an excellent criterion of the *true* state of France.

Louis Napoleon is fast conciliating the esteem of the party which really constitutes the bone and sinew of France, and that party applauds him for his firmness in getting rid of a troublesome fellow in the person of Gen. Changarnier. After many fruitless attempts to form an Administration, through the aid of MM. Odillon Barrot, Leon Faucher, and Lamartine, the President has formed an Administration composed of men entirely unconnected with the Legislative Assembly, not one of them having a seat in it. This he calls, in his message announcing its formation, "*a ministry of transition.*" The names of the new Ministry are not known to fame, although they are all said to be men of business, and equal to the duties of the offices which they have taken. M. Royer, the Minister of Justice, is regarded as the tongue of the new Ministry. He is said to be very eloquent, and a skilful debater. This non-parliamentary Ministry is a conservative one, and its accession has been well received by the people. No one denies the perfect constitutionality of the appointment, but the factions leagued against the President affect to see in this proceeding another demonstration of his ulterior designs at self-aggrandizement, and a perpetuation of his powers. Interpellations have been addressed to the Ministers by members of the Assembly, and, by an anomalous proceeding, the Ministers, although they are not members of the Assembly, have attended there and replied to those interpellations. M. Royer spoke on the part of Ministers, and defended the course which the President had taken in their appointment, as being both constitutional and necessary. He was exceedingly explicit in his declaration that the Ministry was essentially transitory, and meant to be nothing else. It was an administrative cabinet, not a political one—a cabinet of transition, conducting in the shortest way to a definitive cabinet. The interpellations led to no result whatever; and if the Administration were not gainers by the discussion, its opponents had certainly nothing to boast of. The following are the names of the new Ministers:

M. Waysse, Minister of the Interior.
M. Brenier, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. de Germiny, Minister of Finance.
M. de Royer, Minister of Justice.
M. Magne, Minister of Public Works.
M. Vaillant, Minister of Marine.
General Randon, Minister of War.
M. Giraud, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Schneider, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The new Spanish Administration, under the leadership of Don Bravo Murillo, has presented its programme, promising extensive reforms and retrenchments. Gen. Narvaez has arrived in Paris.

The best news from Italy is, that a reconciliation has taken place between the Courts of Rome and Piedmont, through the mediation of France. England appears to be in good odor in Piedmont, but in every other part of Italy the ecclesiastical and retrograde journals are attacking her with the utmost fury.

We do not regret having hoped and trusted for Germany through all her struggles and difficulties, and we shall hope and trust still, notwithstanding the untoward conclusions of the Dresden conferences, and notwithstanding an Austrian legion has penetrated to the Eyder. The Russian and the Sclavon, notwithstanding their increasing military superiority, cannot seriously and for any time make laws for the German race in the middle of the nineteenth century. The Russian-Sclavonic invasion may indeed prevail for a season, as the French invasion did. The yoke of Nicholas and of Schwarzenburg wants, however, the *prestige* of Napoleon, and cannot endure so long.

This yoke is fast making itself felt. Holstein has surrendered unconditionally, and given up the rights and liberties of the Duchies to the Danes. The Hessians are at the mercy of their Elector, before whose despotic sway every vestige of liberalism will speedily disappear. Every thing which has happened since 1847 is to be immediately blotted out. The free cities of Altona, Lubeck, and Hamburg are to be forthwith occupied by Austrian troops. An Austrian envoy has informed the Senate of the latter city that they must immediately provide for the reception of 4,000 troops, the vanguard of a division which would arrive the next day. What can the Senate do but submit? Russia has put it out of her power to assist them.

The new Executive organ for Germany, which has been agreed upon at Dresden, under the name of the Engerete, will consist of eleven votes, two of which will be held by Austria, two by Prussia, one each by Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Hanover, and the remaining three divided among the Electorates, Grand Duchies, &c.

This division of power will always, upon all great political questions, leave Prussia in a minority, as she cannot hope to obtain more than five of the votes. The votes in the Plenum, or full deliberative assembly, will be 77, which will be so apportioned as to leave to Prussia the comfortable certainty of being always in a minority. The people and also the princes of Germany are becoming acquainted, however, with the form of government chalking out for them. Already has Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, and the two Mecklenburgs protested against it, and they will not be alone in their opposition. The Governments of Austria and Prussia have, however, gone a step further. In order to evade or crush all revolutionary attempts in Germany, a provisional central organ is to be established, under the authority of Austrian and Prussian commissioners, with an army of 130,000 men under their direction. The Court of Vienna has thrown off the mask, and disavows and scouts the idea of constitutional government. With education surrendered to the Jesuits, the old provincial immunities and privileges destroyed, the recent decrees respecting the organization of justice have been such as to cause even an Austrian Minister (Schmerling) to resign. The *regime* of the Austrian empire has in fact been assimulated to that of Russia, and by so doing it has retrograded a century. It is now an unmitigated military and religious despotism. And to such a despotic Government the whole of *Faderland* is now expected to submit! We have drawn a darkly shaded picture, yet we fear it is a correct one. But once more we say that our hope falters not as respects Germany. There is that within her which will overcome all opposition; there is an elasticity of feeling and a power of action which will, perhaps, in a very short time, throw off the more heavy than leaden incubus which at present presses her into the dust. That she will ere long rise regenerated and free we have no more doubt than that the sun will rise to-morrow; and her freedom will be durable, because it will be based upon the popular will, and not upon the favor of kings and emperors, or the decisions of diets or conferences assembled to register their decrees.

January 31.—No news of importance this morning. A general strike of the seamen has taken place at all the Northern ports, from Newcastle to Hull. The grievances complained of are a recent reduction of wages, and the operation of the shipping offices under the regulations of the new mercantile marine act. The men conduct themselves very orderly and peaceably, but with great firmness. They have obtained an increase of wages at Sunderland and Shields, and they will probably do the same at the other ports.

A good deal of interest is excited respecting the results of the forthcoming elections for South Nottinghamshire and Bedfordshire, where tenant farmers have been put in nomination against the candidates of the Peers and the landed aristocracy. Success in one or both of these elections would lead to most important results at the next general election, and induce an infusion of new men and of new blood into the Commons, which might prove highly serviceable to the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave evidence of his position yesterday, in his reply to a deputation on the repeal of the paper duties. He said "he could not give any notice of "what he intended to do in the matter. He expected next "week to have deputations from *almost every description of* "*tax-payers in the country*, and it would be only fair to hear "them *all* before he made up his mind as to future arrangements."

It is rumored that the Royal Commissioners have fixed the following prices for admission to the Great Exhibition: one guinea for the first week, five shillings for the next month, and one shilling afterwards.

Nothing new from the Continent. The dotation bill will be brought under discussion in the French Chamber next week.

Respecting France, the *Times*, in the second edition of today, says, "'All's well that ends well.' A dead calm has "succeeded to the agitation and alarms of the last fortnight. "Peace is made; thunder clouds that hung over France *have* "*been blown away by the breath of public opinion.*"

Three o'clock.—Prices advancing at the Paris Bourse, a sure sign of confidence and quietness. Latest prices, Five per cents 96f. 35c.; Three per cents 57f. 30c.; Bank of France 2,242f. 50c.

London Stock Exchange, two o'clock.—Consuls for money, 96½ to 96⅝; Consuls for account, 12th February, 96½ to 96⅝.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, January 30, 1851.

Had there been a steamer sailing last week, my letter written then, under the impression of the great debate which had just terminated, and in the then apparent state of parties, would have tended to very different conclusions from those which now seem to me the most reasonable. This month has been one of perpetual struggle between the Assembly and the President, the legislative and the executive powers. Two weeks ago, at the date of my last, the chances seemed in favor of the former. The parties in the Assembly, republican, ultra-democratic, and royalist, appeared to be thoroughly awake to the common danger threatening them, and to be at last firmly united, if not for the carrying out in good faith the current experiment of republican government, at least for crushing, once and for ever, imperialist pretensions on the part of M. Bonaparte, manifestly incompatible with the success of either of the allies. The great parliamentary battle which was raging two weeks since, which it was hoped would prove a Waterloo to the embryo empire, and which did result in the triumph of the Coalition, was not followed up with becoming spirit. The victory won, the incoherent elements of the Coalition instantly separated, and it may now be confidently asserted, upon review of the *ensemble* of operations for the last month, that the advantage rests decidedly with the Imperialists. I say *Imperialists*, for deliberately, and in all conscience, be it said, I hold it impossible, the developments of the last month before me, to resist the conclusion that there is a settled purpose on the part of the President and his personal supporters to effect an imperial restoration. I defy an honest, intelligent, and impartial man to read the speeches of Jules Lasteyrie and M. Thiers, and then the ingenious defence of M. Baroche, who met with an ability and perseverance worthy of a better cause the terrible onset, and come to a different conclusion. The immediate result of that debate, which ended on Saturday, the eighteenth, having occupied almost exclusively the entire week, was the retirement of the new Cabinet, before a resolution of the Assembly, passed by a vote of 415 against 286, in the following terms: "*The Assembly declares that it has not confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day.*"

The Coalition which produced this vote was made up of three fractions of the Assembly, viz. The whole Left, composed of the *tiers parti*, under the lead of Gen. Cavaignac, and the ultra democrats of all shades, forming the principal division of about 222; the Legitimists, *to a man*, led by Berryer, about 135; and about 58 of the Orleanists under Thiers. Total 415. The minority voting in the negative may be analyzed thus: 220 Orleanists, 60 pure Bonapartists, 6 Republicans, liberal men whom it is impossible to class. Total 286. The house was unusually full, there being 701 members out of the 750 composing the Assembly present. Of the forty-nine who did not vote, twenty-two were absent by virtue of regular leave of absence, and twenty-seven declined responsibility by retiring at the moment of voting. In this last category are included Odilon Barrot, Pierre Bonaparte, Charles Dupin, (brother of the President of the Assembly,) Dupin, the President, and M. Molé.

The most remarkable speech of the debate was perhaps that of Gen. Cavaignac. He was upon this occasion the acknowledged organ of the whole republican and democratic portion of the Assembly. He acquitted himself admirably, spoke this time with perfect plainness and great ability, not only of his own republican convictions, and of his faith in the practicability and permanence of the Republic in France; not only of the Imperialist projects which they were at the moment combatting; but also of the equally anti-republican opinions and purposes of the royalists, with whom he was for the moment disposed to act. Without compromitting for an instant the position of the republican party and its future liberty of action, he and the whole Left would march with Legitimists to the attack of the Imperialist redoubt; and then, feeling the strength of his ground and the control over the question which the complete union of the whole Left placed in his hands, he peremptorily and proudly imposed his conditions upon the royalist division of the Coalition. The resolution reported by the committee of fifteen connected with a censure of the Ministry a clause eulogistic of Gen. Changarnier, whose removal from the command of the army of Paris, and of the National Guard of Paris, had been the immediately provoking cause of the crisis. Gen. Cavaignac declared that he, in common with all republicans and friends of the constitution, had ever deemed the union of those commands unconstitutional, and now they approved the dissolution; they would not therefore base the censure upon Ministry which they were disposed to vote upon the revocation of Gen. Changarnier. He admitted, however, the tendency of Government, evinced by numerous previous acts betraying a settled system, to unconstitutional anti-republican ends. It was upon this tendency of Government that he and his friends would base their vote; against this system that they would act. The Left, therefore, would not vote the resolution reported by the committee. They would accept the amendment of M. St. Beuve, "not a comma more, not a comma less!" exclaimed the General as he left the tribune.

M. Berryer hastened to accede to the terms imposed, and the St. Beuve amendment quoted above was passed. The position of the republican party in the Assembly upon this occasion was impregnable, and its conduct (I speak of the whole Left, republicans, montagnards, democrats of all shades) admirably calm, moderate, dignified, and firm. Ah! if it were possible to count upon such conduct for the future there might be some hope for republican France! But no! Their every other act utterly forbids confidence and precludes hope. The montagnards and socialists, comprising at the very least five sixths of the republican Left, were evidently masked, acting a part, and concealing for the nonce their hideous countenance and cloven feet. In one portion of his speech, however, General Cavaignac, who is perhaps the best republican in France, showed himself ultra and consistent in his republicanism. Republicanism certainly has for its principle popular sovereignty, and the consistent republican should accept that principle with all its consequences, even to the abolition of the democratic form of government; otherwise royalists may logically involve him in an inextricable dilemma. I quote from the *Moniteur*:

"There is another matter," said he, "upon which I insist on explaining myself at once. It is that idea, certainly not novel, but which has not heretofore been so explicitly announced, that we are marching toward a term, toward a period when it will be permitted to remit all in question. (Agitation. Hear! hear!) Gentlemen, we cannot accept this theory." (Lively assent on the Left, protestation on several benches.)

M. Canet. "Never will we accept it!"

M. de Greslan. "Yet it is the right of the nation!"

A voice on the right. "It is national sovereignty!"

General Cavaignac. "Gentlemen your protestations teach me nothing new. I knew perfectly well that we were not agreed in this matter; and it is precisely for that reason that I speak as I do. This theory, I say, we cannot accept it. Eh! mon Dieu; recollect the times of the two monarchies, and do not be in such haste to interrupt me. Hear me through. Would you have let men come and dispute the principle of your Government? (Slight agitation on the right!) Wait! I know what you are going to reply. The charta was eternal, but the constitution permits its own revision. Would you have allowed the principle of your Government to be revoked in doubt and discussed? You did not allow it, and you were right in not allowing it; for the Government that allows its principle to be discussed is a slain Government, dead! (Oh! oh! protestation on the right; prolonged agitation!) I say you were right, and that we are right in our turn."

Lamartine, who stands almost literally alone in the Assembly and in the country; who will have no communion with the little Cavaignac division, and still less with the *rouges*, nor yet with either of the royalist parties, and who, while pronouncing against an imperial restoration; and blaming certains acts of the Government, professes to be still persuaded of the honesty of M. Bonaparte and of the sincerity of his promises and intention to remain within the limits of the actual constitution: Lamartine voted and spoke against the St. Beuve resolution. His speech was as usual a beautifully arranged collection of magnificent phrases, strung together upon that never-failing thread of egotism which he spins so skilfully and so eternally. It was a fine specimen of the poetry of politics. It may be summed up in one line, paraphrasing the famous dictum of Louis XIV—*La Republique c'est moi*—it will, it must survive!

The vote of censure took place the 18th instant. The Ministry in a body immediately resigned, and the *crisis*, as it was called, did not cease till Friday, the 24th, when a short and very moderately expressed message was received from the President, stating to the Assembly that, after repeated vain attempts to reform his Cabinet from the parliamentary materials at his disposal, he had been compelled to abandon the idea, and to form a "Ministry of transition, composed of special men, not belonging to any fraction of the Assembly, and determined to address themselves to business without regard to party." In fact it is perceived that the new Cabinet does not contain a single individual of the slighest political note or pretension; not a single member belongs to the Assembly. It is much more truly than the Cabinet of October 31, 1849, a collection of clerks. This the majority in the Assembly, whose vote of the 18th had provoked the crisis, took in high dudgeon. It was declared to be another gross outrage upon the Assembly, another step in the independent personal policy of the President, leading directly to the empire—a palpable violation of the principles of the constitutional and parliamentary government, as hitherto understood and practiced in this country; yet nothing can be clearer than that, in thus forming his Ministry, the President had remained in the strict letter and spirit of the constitution. But the coalition Royalists and Republicans were in great wrath. On Saturday, the 25th, in accordance with resolutions taken in caucus, M. Hovyn de Tranchere gave notice of interpellations, which he asked leave to address to the new Ministers to provoke explanations from them. The new Ministers, who were present, said they were ready to answer at the moment, but it was determined to postpone the interpellations to Monday, the 27th. In the mean time the whole press of the Coalition raised a deafening hue and cry against the President; he had not, they said, been in earnest in his attempt to form a parliamentary Cabinet; he declares and means to establish his complete independence of the Assembly. The Empire is upon us! War, war to the knife! The Assembly must save France from the empire, without the Emperor and without glory! The Assembly must vindicate, by energetic action, its dignity and rights as the sovereign power!

Well, Monday came, and M. Hovyn de Tranchere, in a very smart, pertinent, incisive little speech, which he read from the tribune, struck the first blow, as had been agreed upon. The whole Left was unable to contain its joy at the *mêlée* which seemed approaching, and was ready to vote with the Legitimists again against the Government, confident that in the end it would be themselves and none of the reactionist parties that would reap the victory. But oh, shame and horror! the Legitimist division refused the combat. Thiers, Berryer, Lasteyrie, Remusat remained silent on their benches. The fact is, they refused a victory that could only be won by the aid, and that would ultimately redound to the profit, of the Democrats. I am now half inclined to say with Thiers—*L'empire est fait!*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at Second Session Thirty-first Congress.

[Public—No. 3.]

AN ACT to authorize the exchange of a lot on the military site of Fort Hamilton for an equal quantity of ground adjoining said site.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be exchanged a lot of ground, being part of the site of Fort Hamilton, New York, for an equal quantity of ground lying nearer to said Fort, and being more valuable for military purposes.

[Approved, February 14, 1851.]

[Public—No. 4.]

AN ACT to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks and hostilities of Cayuse Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the Provisional Government of Oregon in defending the people of said Territory from the attacks and hostilities of the Cayuse Indians, in the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight, upon the presentation by the Governor of said Territory to the said Secretary of the Treasury of a full, accurate, and detailed statement of the actual and necessary expenses of said defence and hostilities, accompanied by proper vouchers and satisfactory proof of the correctness thereof, authenticated in conformity with the usages of the Department; and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

Approved, February 14, 1851.