

THE REPORTER.

IOWA CITY: J. CLARK & R. H. SYLVESTER, EDITORS. WEDNESDAY, MAR. 9, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF THE LANDS: JOSIAH H. BONNEY. FOR REGISTER: GEORGE GILLASPY. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: DAVID C. CLOUD.

FOR SENATOR: J. W. SWANNICKER, is our authorized agent for obtaining advertisements and subscriptions, and making collections, in St. Louis, Mo. Office, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, over the Post Office.

BLANK DEEDS. A ream of superior Blank Deeds just printed and for sale at this office.

COUNTY WARRANTS. Blank County Warrants, just printed on best quality paper, for sale at this office.

To correspondents.—The political communication of Miss P. is very respectfully declined. It possesses many merits of verification and is indeed interwoven with true "Castilian dews"; but we do not believe it to be the happiest effort of the author's muse.

The article of "Senex," in the last two numbers of the Reporter, is very fine. We regard the author as being, or he is doubtless a close observer of human nature and glowing with healthy thoughts. We are strong advocates of native talent. Why do not others follow the example of "Senex"?

The Rev. C. C. Townsend kindly handed us, the other day, the two first numbers of a monthly periodical, entitled the "Annals of a Western Missionary," and published at Cedar Rapids at \$1.50 per annum. It is devoted to the dissemination of Episcopal tenets and will doubtless prove their able and high-toned champion. All who take an interest in this cause are respectfully invited to examine the publication before us.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend has encountered the many difficulties and obstacles which universally attend an infant enterprise of this nature, and we trust that every one friendly to the church will display the liberality which the cause itself, as well as the untiring perseverance of the gentleman, justly demand.

Much interest prevails in the present quarterly meetings held at the Methodist Episcopal church in this city, under charge of the Rev. Mr. Corkhill.

Nota Bene!—Will the Muscatine Enquirer remember to credit us with what we deserve? An article in the issue of March 5th, headed "The Nominations," in which we were fairly rebuffed to us. But mistakes will occur in the best regulated families, and the Enquirer is being very patient.

The sole drift of our purpose doth extend Not a frown further.

Senators Dodge, Jones and Soule, and the Hon. Linn Boyd, have our grateful acknowledgments for recent and valuable documents. Among them we find the Pacific Railroad Bill of Mr. Gwin's and Senator Soule's powerful and brilliant speech on the North American Colonization and the Cuban question.

English Judicial District.—At the convention on March 1st, upon the 50th ballot, Wm. E. Leffingwell, well known to us as the late President of the Senate, was nominated Judge of the said District. Austin Corbin, Esq., was his strongest competitor.

Clay's Hotel at Fairfield is well recommended to the traveling public.

The Teacher and Western Educational Magazine is the title of a neat monthly publication at St. Louis and edited by J. H. Tice, Secretary of the board of public schools in that city. Terms \$1.00 per annum.

Families and merchants in want of anything in the hardware and cutlery line would do well to read the advertisement of R. P. Perry & Co., 86 Main street, St. Louis, and act accordingly.

Merchants will please notice the advertisement in another column, of Webster, Marsh & Co., wholesale clothing, 93 Main-st., St. Louis. They have everything on hand in the line of their business, and we believe are honestly "determined not to be undersold."

Editorial Correspondence. We give below part of a letter from our much respected Senator, dated.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23d 1853. "No person can travel through the State of Illinois without being forcibly impressed with the fact, that the encouragement given to the issue of bank paper by the recently established banking law of that State, is becoming an intolerable curse to the people. They are literally overrun with all kinds of trash both foreign and domestic. Some of their banks are established in accordance with the law, and some in utter violation of it, and it will be impossible even for good judges of money to determine what is safe and what is unsafe. The only safe policy for the farmers and mechanics of Iowa, who labor for what little money they have the privilege of handling, is to reject all. If they pursue this course, everything they have to sell will find a ready sale at as high prices in real money instead of the representative of money. And unless they do adopt this policy, experience has already proved since the Illinois Bank Law was passed, they will find themselves the frequent victims of bank frauds."

The Whigs of Ohio held their State Convention yesterday. They refused all overtures on the part of the freesoilers to coalesce. The ticket is rational—whig throughout—and composed of as good material as they have in the State. They nominated for Governor, Nelson Barren of Highland Co. for Lieut. Governor, Isaac J. Allen of Richland Co. for State Treasurer, Mr. Brachell of Hamilton Co. for Secretary of State, Mr. Van Voris of Pickaway Co. (I think), for Attorney General, W. H. Gibson of Seneca Co. for the Board of Public Works, I. Weddell of Ross Co. and for Judge of the Supreme Court, F. T. Backus of Cuyahoga Co.

This puts the coalition which has been apprehended between the Whigs and Freesoilers, out of the question, and secures the election of the entire Democratic State ticket beyond controversy.

I shall be in Washington to-morrow night.

Railroad Matters.

The "Lyons Iowa Railroad Company," are pushing forward their enterprise with a vigor and promptness, which betoken a more than ordinary confidence in the practicability of its accomplishment, we have no shadow of doubt.

A gentleman of this city has kindly handed us a letter received by him from one of the delegates at the recent Dewitt convention, of which we give the extract below.

While at Dewitt, "some New Yorker came on an agent of the Seymours, as he understood, and subscribed \$120,000 of the stock. The Directors avow their intention of proceeding immediately to survey and locate the road as far as Tipton and to commence grading and building this summer; their present design is not to proceed farther than Tipton until they know definitely what the Davenport folks intend to do—that is, as to their route westward."

In this statement we have the most implicit reliance; did we not, there is no earthly reason for doubting it. The facts are before us—a Corporation known to be energetic and responsible has sprung into existence—the ball is rolling, and we are all naturally anxious to ascertain the direction it will take upon its westward course.

To us there has always seemed but one possible line to pursue. At Lyons the facilities for bridging are certainly not equalled at any other point between Dubuque and St. Louis. There are bluffs across which a bridge can be thrown over one hundred feet above high water mark, and accessible from the east by a grade of about 20 feet to the mile.

Thence proceeding westward we find high natural abutments on the Wapsipicon at Buena Vista, which is on an air line between Lyons and Gowers Ferry, as we learn by a letter in the last Muscatine Enquirer.

At Gowers Ferry, as is well known to our citizens generally, is the most practicable crossing of the Cedar by all odds, and only 466 feet from bluff to bluff. Even the good citizens of Rochester we understand have finally acceded to this idea.

Thus far we feel bold to assert the Lyons company will see the necessity of making the above points. And that Iowa City shall then be cut off and left ingloriously by herself, is among the possibilities and not the probabilities.

If the Davenport road should be constructed to this place, would it not be better policy asks a writer in the Muscatine Enquirer, for the Lyons company to make a depot 6 or 8 miles north of Iowa City, so as to curtail the immense trade which is destined to flow in upon us from that quarter? This is a generous suggestion—the writer is evidently "looking out for number one," but we fear he has missed it now.

We believe in all sincerity, and having no interest at stake to prejudice our belief, that it would be more for the advantage of both roads to unite at this or some other point, than to continue on westward thus nearly allied and with interests totally hostile.

That nothing depends upon the support which our city shall render to the Lyons or any other company, it is fully to suppose—That we, as a point are so inevitable—or as a commercial centre so inestimable to any railroad company, as necessarily to become the recipients of railroad liberalities, however listless, or indifferent, or illiberal we may be, it is still greater absurdity to suppose.

Opened all effort—"material aid"—active influence—all will fall in their due time and season even though five hundred capitalists stand ready this moment individually to shoulder the whole Lyons and Council Bluffs project. Without these, what right have we to expect their favor or denounce their indifference. The bestowal of a favor implies a reciprocal obligation, and this is a principle of commercial courtesy, as marked as the courtesies of social life. We trust that our citizens will march up to this work with open purses, and if finally their expectations be disappointed, they will not be compelled to lay the occasion thereof entirely at their own doors.

Individuals tell us of the "moral obligations" to the Davenport road, by which they are bound. The nature and extent of these obligations are best known to themselves. There are many in our community who wonder at the hidden tightness of obligations which, they are told supersede all our other railroad considerations. They cannot conceive of the mysterious essence of obligations, so powerful as to preclude them from lending a liberal support to another road, which, without that support, will inevitably pass us as to say an exceedingly important source of our present increasing prosperity, and become ten times more detrimental to the other road as well as actually disastrous to ourselves, than as if Iowa City should be a point or a point of their union.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the Davenport road may also cross the Cedar at Jowers Ferry, and this we conceive to be the reason for the present indifference of the Lyons road beyond Tipton and not that it is occasioned by fear of coming into contact with the Davenport road at Iowa City.

As we said in last week's issue, we believe that Johnson county can "materially" and advantageously aid both roads, without compromising her "moral obligations" on the one hand, or sacrificing valuable interests on the other.

We understand that a force of five hundred men are to commence working upon the first fifteen miles of the Lyons road in the coming April, and that through surveys are to be made along the entire line.

We also learn, but with how much assurance of its truth we know not, that a preliminary survey has been made from Davenport to Muscatine, and is making towards this city.

DIED suddenly on Monday evening Mr. WILLIAM H. TERRELL, an old gentleman known long and well to the citizens of this place and the State at large.

WASHINGTON, February 24. Gen. PIERCE will take a private residence during the spring and summer, until the executive mansion is rendered more comfortable.

Fuller's condition is much improved, and chances are in favor of his recovery.

Hon. Geo. W. Jenks.—The vote by which this faithful public servant and consistent democrat was re-elected to the Senate of the United States is a most thorough and complete reproof to those unprincipled disorganizers, who by assuming the garb of democracy hoped more effectually to satisfy their malignant spleen.—Minnesota Pioneer.

PARADE, Feb. 2. Letters from Greytown say there is difficulty between citizens and Vanderbilt at Nicaragua; the former demanded the companies depot to be removed from town, and otherwise threatened to demolish it. They purchased cannon and ammunition to force their demand. Baldwin, the Agent, was arrested for using threatening language, but finally gave way, and was released.

Tehuantepec.

The "Tehuantepec grant" is a matter concerning which there has been considerable discussion within the past few years, but a discussion which has been principally confined to political circles. It is in reality a question of high national importance and one of which we will attempt a comprehensive outline from its origin to the obliquity in which it has lately been involved.

The discovery of California awakened perhaps more than any other event of the age, the idea of securing the speediest access to our Pacific shores, and the isthmus of Tehuantepec stood foremost as a feasible and direct communication from shore to shore. This isthmus is the narrowest portion of the empire, or republic, or anarchy as it may with more propriety be called, of Mexico, and so far attracted the notice even of that unstable government that under the domination of Santa Anna in 1842, a grant of the right of way was made to a Mexican citizen named Garry. He caused the route to be surveyed, and specifications made of its course and practicability. According to his estimates the entire height of land to be overcome is only 659 feet and the distance between navigable waters only 115 miles.

In 1848, Garry assigned his grant to certain Englishmen residing in Mexico, as by its terms he was fully authorized to do. These gentlemen in 1849 assigned the same to an American named Hargous, who caused new surveys to be made and was actually engaged in the prosecution of the work, when arose one of those untoward circumstances which are apt to attend a connection with a government so wavering and capricious, as that of Mexico, which has temporarily and disastrously to American interests, suspended the prosecution of the project.

By solemn convention in 1851, Mexico and the United States mutually pledged themselves to the protection of this right of way and of those upon whom its privileges had fallen, but soon after upon some new charge in her administration, the former government formally rejected the treaty, and the party then engaged in the work, after a great sacrifice of money and labor, were driven from the isthmus sans erromie.

This high handed outrage gave rise to action in Congress during the last session which resulted merely in the introduction of a report from the committee on Foreign Relations of which we give the extract below.

"Resolved, (as the judgment of the Senate,) That in the present posture of the question on the grant of a right of way through the Territory of Mexico, not the least justly conceded by that Republic to one of its citizens, and now the property of citizens of the United States, as the same is presented by the correspondence and documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States of the 27th July, 1852, it is not compatible with the dignity of this Government to proceed to the ratification of the said grant, nor should the Government of Mexico propose a renewal of such negotiation, it should be accorded to only upon distinct propositions from Mexico, not inconsistent with the demands made by this Government in reference to said grant."

"3. That the Government of the United States stands committed to all its citizens to protect them in their rights, abroad as well as at home, within the sphere of its jurisdiction; and should Mexico, within a reasonable time, fail to reconsider her position concerning said grant, it will then become the duty of this Government to review all existing relations with that Republic and to adopt such measures as will preserve to the honor of the country and the rights of its citizens."

From the tone of the above resolutions and from the manifest injustice and treachery of the Mexican Government, it could hardly be expected that the United States would yield the breadth of a hair, in abiding by the grant and its successive assignments, letter for letter, without fair favor. We believe that Mexico will not persist in the insubordinate effort to obtain the privileges or wrest us from the obligations, conferred by her solemn act of convention. The latest intelligence which we have on the subject, will be found in a brief despatch in another column, and the report given below.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—The steamer Alabama has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing as passengers Mr. Albert Spicer, who is bearer of important dispatches to Washington, and also of the Tehuantepec contract, which has been awarded to Mr. A. G. Sloc, and upon which \$300,000 have already been paid to the Mexican government. Mr. Spicer left the city of Mexico on the 11th instant on which day commissioners left for the Isthmus to deliver the road to Mr. Sloc. The Commissioners had a long conference with the American minister, relative to the neutrality and efficient protection of the Isthmus.

We now feel a more than ordinary interest in this matter—not so much perhaps from a natural desire to compel Mexico to an observance of her original voluntary stipulations, as in view of other circumstances which are either robbing us of sacred privileges or indefinitely prolonging most desirable consummations.

England, whose gaze has long been riveted upon the isthmus of Darien, has transferred from the brain of speculation to the arm of physical achievement, the scheme of uniting the oceans by a ship canal.

Our Pacific railroad project, so far as the enterprise lies under the control of the Federal Government, seems fated to slumber yet a while longer.

We therefore conceive that our deepest interest rests upon the speedy prosecution and completion of a railway over the much renowned and often mooted isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Italian Insurrection.

No very definite idea of the extent or result of this late demonstration can be gathered from the loose and contradictory reports which have reached us. That the insurgents at Milan effected an entrance into the arsenal and put several Austrian officers to the sword, and that all communications were immediately intercepted, leaving us in aggravating doubt, is the sum and substance of what we can yet rely upon.

In high party times, I remember, when such a power was conferred upon the President, with a view of facilitating the admission of a State, the then opponent of the measure, who was giving to the Executive the power of admitting a new state that it was a bold exercise of Executive power and patronage, &c. Time has shown that the measure was wise and just, and if this bill should pass, I feel that I hazard but little in saying that the same great benefits will be derived from the measure.

He touches in strong and fearless language upon the unwearied vigilance of Great Britain in looking out for commercial advantages, openings and locations on the American Continent, as contrasted with the too frequent halting and hesitating upon our side of the water in measures of the most vital weight.

The languid results of this enterprise when consummated, the desirableness of our Oriental trade already rich and dazzling and the policy of banishing from the consideration of this measure, all local prejudices and selfish sectionalism, embrace nearly the remainder of these elaborate and patriotic remarks.

Their retirement has undoubtedly been a studious exile. They have not lost sight of their earlier aspirations, and have doubtless shaped out that course of action, which shall be strong in more mature deliberation and cannot be forgotten, than has been lavished upon any former scheme for the dismemberment of European nations. The next day we will be conducted with that iron vigor which resolution under duress and discipline of stern experience, the ascertainment of new resources, and a closer understanding of their nature, alone can give.

We do not believe their plans are yet ready for development. This Italian movement undoubtedly arose from local circumstances and not from preconcerted and general understanding. The proclamation of Mazzini is probably genuine. He was in a certain district of Switzerland at the time and vicinity of the rising, and it was not until he found that Austria tyranny had exterminated the Italians beyond the capacity of endurance, that he lent his mighty name to the cause.

Kossuth's proclamation is a fabrication, probably brought forward with Mazzini, for the effect which names of such immense power would undoubtedly exert upon the insurgents.

While awaiting further intelligence, all we can say is, God prosper the Hungarians and Italians who bid to swell that despotic empire.

If the Milanese have finally succeeded, this blow will fall with great weight upon the Austrians. There are now 22,000 Austrian soldiers in Lombardy—13,000 of them in Milan, 20,000 in the fortress of Verona, 6,500 in Mantua, and the remainder in small garrisons distributed in the interior of the empire. Eight thousand of the fifty six Hungarians, and four thousand Italians, an army of about the same strength the routed Austrian army, March, March and the Romagna, but there the proportion of the Hungarians is much stronger.

Senator Dodge.

In the Senate, February 19th, the Deficiency bill being under consideration, Senator Dodge took occasion to make an earnest and elaborate defence of the Pacific railroad project, of which we have merely space enough to present the leading features.

Well may the great West be indignant at the unjust treatment which she has received at the hands of the General Government. With good reason may I now conceive herself to be wronged, not only in the present, but in the past. Let it be remembered, and to their lasting honor, that she has labored in Congress, and has exerted her best efforts every nerve and sinew to the full extent of human capacity. They have found no odds, shrunk from no responsibility, shunned no vexatious and burdensome duties in their endeavors to secure for us that partial favor which we, as one of the youngest children in the confederacy, are entitled to receive.

Thank God the hour is nigh at hand, when the preponderance of influence and power in other sections of the Union shall no longer be above the reach of our rights, in the scales of an unequal justice.

But to the worthy gentleman alluding to the provision of the bill which confides to the President the designation of the terminal and general route of the road, he says:

I have said that this is one of the best provisions of the bill, and I reiterate it, because the high officer to whom the power will be given, will have before him when he comes to determine this momentous matter, he will be much more likely to make the proper designation than would Congress. Besides, since a vast majority of the surveys and estimates, and the friends of all the other lines from the support of the bill, they will give for the sake of the project, the route of the road, and the route of this road in any bill, and then get votes enough to pass it.

As reasons for this assertion he assigns the number and variety of routes proposed, all having their firm supporters and advocates, and continues:

Now, sir, the lines of route all have their supporters, and advocates; and it is not my province to assail or to disparage any one of them. But I have to say to you which I do know. Fix any one of them arbitrarily and by name in any of the bills, or in any other number of surveys and estimates, and the friends of all the other lines from the support of the bill, they will give for the sake of the project, the route of the road, and the route of this road in any bill, and then get votes enough to pass it.

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Revolution in Europe! Mazzini in Switzerland—Outbreak in Milan.

The Arabia has arrived with dates to the 6th and 8th. The Austrians say the revolt was quelled and 300 patriots killed. The patriots attacked the barracks, and it is said massacred the garrison. The dispatch of the 8th says that order was entirely restored. Proclamations of Kossuth and Mazzini were posted and the latter has gone to Switzerland to watch the course of events. Many arrests preceded the revolt, but accounts are very vague. Risings are looked for elsewhere.

Austria and France are sending troops to Lombardy and Rome respectively.

The conflict at Milan was sharp and brief. The insurgents were mostly without fire arms. The Turin Gazette says, with respect to the insurrection, that about four hundred men with pikes, attacked the troops on Sunday, and that there had been about three hundred killed. Similar occurrences had taken place at Remona, and similar movements had broken out in several towns of Lombardy.

Further relative to the Tehuantepec Grant.

The terms of the grant of the Tehuantepec route to Col. Sloc is for fifty years—the road to be finished within seven years—with the exclusive navigation of the Huaucahuac river.

The government is to receive \$600,000 as a loan—\$300,000 has been already paid, and bears interest at six per cent. The whole to be ultimately repaid out of a part of the twenty percent on the net profits accruing to the government.

Later Intelligence Reported for the Miners Express.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. General Pierce is receiving calls of ceremony at his apartments at Willard's this morning, admitting one at a time. The rush is not great, as it is not generally known that he is ready to receive promiscuous visitors.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.

SENATE.—Hunter moved to take up civil and diplomatic bill which was agreed to by consent. Mr. Rusk replied to the count survey bill which will with numerous amendments passing without being read. Bill also passed reading the salary of Assistant P. M. General \$3,000 and provides that they shall be appointed by the President. Question rested on Mason's amendment to repeal all duties on railroad iron which Mr. Douglas had moved to amend by suspending it for three years instead of forever. On motion civil and diplomatic bill was taken up. Mr. Houston moved to amend the bill authorizing the Sec'y of Treasury to refund to legal claimants for the duties paid on imports consumed by fire in N. Y. in 1845 \$300,000 and for the same destroyed by fire in California \$100,000, adopted.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24.

President Fillmore and General Pierce visited the chorist ship Ericsson at Alexandria this morning. They were accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of State and the Interior. Among the heads of the Naval Bureau present were Commodore Morris, Shubrick, Smith, and Sloat, Captains Wilkes, Ringgold, Maury, Sands and Powell, and several other officers of the United States Navy.—Messrs. Burroughs, Goodenow and Pennington of the House committee on Naval Affairs; Hon. T. Butler King, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Mr. E. W. Soughton, Mr. J. O. Sargent, Mr. F. P. Blair, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Washington Irving, and other gentlemen of scientific and professional distinction, by invitation of the Secretary of the Navy.

The President and the company embarked at the Navy Yard in the steamer Vixen at half past 11 o'clock and proceeded to the ship where they were received by the commander, Captain Lower, and introduced to Captain Ericsson, who exhibited and explained the invention partly by means of models and partly by the machinery in its practical operation.

It is now universally admitted that the triumphant success of the Ericsson settles the principle as an established fact, and the Secretary of the Navy will at once recommend to Congress to make the appropriation necessary to build two first class Chloric ships for the Navy with screw propellers.

The Naval gentlemen on board were exceedingly gratified, and expressed the warmest admiration of the ship, and her wonderful machinery.

Mr. King's health had not improved; he himself despaired of his recovery. He had no interview with the Captain General in consequence of a slight misunderstanding. Eliquette forbids the Captain General from paying his respects to strangers, but in consequence of Mr. King's health, Caneval waived objection and agreed to visit Mr. King at an appointed hour but did not keep his promise. The next morning Mr. King addressed a note through an American consul, reminding the Captain General of his failure to keep the appointment; he latter immediately called at the hotel, but Mr. King was leaving for Matanzas, however, it is said, that a mutual interchange of cards took place.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Paris, Monday, Feb. 7, 1853. The number of persons embraced in the late measure of so-called amnesty amounts to 4,312. The list of their names fills forty columns of the double sheet Monitor issued Friday last. It does not contain the names of the exiled Generals, nor those of the members of the National Legislature, who were seized by armed force and sent out of the country, not only without form of trial, but without form of accusation, by arbitrary order of the Emperor of France, the just and benevolent protector of law and order, and religion. In lauding the goodness of the imperial heart, displayed in this act of pardon, the admirers of the reigning power, make no mention of the fourteen months of suffering which these four thousand men and their families have endured, while awaiting the Emperor's marriage. After Louis Napoleon had utterly failed in his criminal attempt at Boulogne to introduce civil war into a peaceful country and overthrow a regularly constituted government, and had barely failed in his attempt to shoot an unarmed government officer who resisted him, he was allowed all the advantages of a formal trial—to prepare his defence, confrontation of witnesses, the assistance of the ablest legal counsel in the realm, the privilege of speaking himself, and the advocacy before public opinion of certain journalists. In the prison where he was confined, he was allowed the attendance of servants, books, writing materials, and within reasonable limitations, the privilege of corresponding with his friends and with public journals.

None of these rights, and few of these favors have been granted to the victims of the coup d'etat. Some of them have been treated with a severity that has destroyed their physical health, subjected not only to the baleful influences of a hot climate, had food and worse lodging, but to the petty tyranny of their keepers. It is not strange, then, that in their long imprisonment to revisit their ruined homes, their broken in health and spirit, should have implored pardon in the prescribed terms of submission. We have seen official authority for saying that the pardons now so tardily granted have been asked for on those conditions. But the self humiliation of the victims would not alone have sufficed to move the generosity of the Emperor. Even yet in France there exists a sort of mutilated public opinion, and that opinion has been lately growing more and more articulate in its cry for mercy to the vanquished. It was a motive of policy then that induced their conqueror to insist, against the advice of a portion of his ministers, on their partial liberation. They will of course live on the clutch of a vigilant police. There remain twelve hundred prisoners and exiles, who must look to the commutation of their penalties. For their sake, let us hope that the late rumor of this ceremony occurring in April instead of May, is founded in truth. A number of pardons are said to have been accorded to non-political prisoners, at the request of the Emperor. This is quite probable; all sorts of means are employed to create a favorable feeling toward her, and the police are very active though not successful, in their endeavors to suppress the circulation of slanders on her good name. I know an instance where the mistress of a washing-bout on the Seine, on a hint from the police, openly forbid the washerwomen, on penalty of losing their places, to talk on political subjects of any kind, and did presently put on shore one of the sisterhood, whose indecent opinions of the Emperor involuntarily oozed out of her. Caricatures representing the Emperor with a cigar in her mouth, and obscene songs and couplets, more objectionable to the officers of the press than to the subjects of their allusions, are in circulation. On the other hand, well intentioned lithographs, bearing a general resemblance to young brides, young mothers, and young women at large, as seen on wooden clocks and in the parlors of country taverns, and cheap medals with the effigies of the Emperor, find a ready sale.

From the Morning Chronicle.

Effect of the Emperor's Marriage. I have had opportunities of speaking on the subject to persons in almost every rank of society, and the feeling everywhere is the same—the marriage is, as regards Louis Napoleon's popularity, a decided blunder, and that not so much from the inferiority in rank of the lady chosen, as from the particular choice made. No one is blinded as to the true motives which, if creditable to the virtue and firmness of the lady, are very differently looked upon as respects the gentleman. There is no end to the puns, contumelias, and quibbles to which the affair has given rise. Paris is inundated with them—circulated extensively by the still more mischievous system of manuscript circulars; passed from hand to hand under the title of Nouvelles a la Main; and to be found in all public places. In the upper classes the disapprobation, even among the non-partisans, is universal; but this signifies little to Louis Napoleon, for he seems to have set the upper ranks at defiance. But he will think it perhaps of more importance, when he knows that the same feeling pervades the working classes of society, & that it appears to have descended lower in the scale than on any former occasion. The coup d'etat of the 2d of December had little effect on the quarrel, who considered it as merely a family quarrel among politicians, and therefore a matter with which he had nothing to do. But now the case is very different; there is not a workman in Paris that does not know every particular of the history of the marriage, or who does not find some coarse joke to bandy on the occasion. In the army the effect has been deplorable, and, coming as it does after such freaks as the nomination of civilians, like Napoleon Bonaparte to the rank of general of division, and the promotion of officers whose only services have been in the Palace of the Elysee, over the heads of their seniors, who have gained the laurels and rank by years of service in the field, has created an irritation of which we have not yet seen the end.

The only class of society which has not expressed disapprobation is the peasantry, and on them the marriage has hitherto made little impression, merely because they know little about it, so completely has all intelligence on political matters been suppressed in the country districts. Upon the whole, it may truly be said that, with the exception perhaps of the Orleans dukes, no single act of Louis Napoleon has given such general dissatisfaction, or created so much distrust in that good sense and moderation for which people have hitherto given him undeserved credit.

But if the marriage of the Emperor has created a commotion among the public, it has raised a complete storm in the Bonaparte family itself, and the next heir to the throne is said to have expressed no small indignation at finding that his rights of inheritance to the great Emperor, which he considers as having been already unjustly postponed, should be further endangered by the probable event of a direct heir. Louis Napoleon himself seems to have taken a grudge all the persons who were in any way connected with his previous projects of marrying into princely families. The Duchess of Hamilton was the great mover in the negotiation for the Princess of Vasa.—The Duke and Duchess were last winter the most honored guests at the Elysee. In all the recent events they have been but little seen to show that something was wrong. To the dinner de famille given on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire, their graces were not (if I am well informed) asked; and at the signing of the civil contract of marriage, the Duchess, being Princess of Baden, was invited to sign; while the Duke, being only a Scotch nobleman, was omitted. The consequence was that neither of them signed, and that her highness the duchess left the Tuilleries in a huff.—Then, with respect to Prince Lucien Murat, that unwieldy gentleman was sent about two months ago to the Court of Hohenzollern (one of those secondary houses which Napoleon now treats with such sovereign contempt,) to negotiate a marriage between the Emperor and a princess of that family. The affair was a failure, and Prince Murat is punished by having a slight put on a member of his family.—On the occasion of the dinner de famille above alluded to, Louis Napoleon with his own hand struck the name of Madame de Chassiron (Princess Murat's daughter) out of the list of guests. The ground for this exclusion was, that Madame de Chassiron has married a gentleman, who though very respectable, has the demerit of being a maître des requetes. Such a marriage greatly shocked the Emperor, but it is to be hoped that it will be looked on with more indulgence, now that the Emperor has followed the example, and made a marriage himself. But at all events, it has made no change in the attentions paid the family, for the Chassirons were not invited to the civil marriage.

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