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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines or less of Nonpareil, on the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for every subsequent one. No advertisement charged for less than one dollar in such language.
☞ Advertisements inserted for intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privileges of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly appertaining to their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

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[Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7468.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, April 12, 1854

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES see FRENCH SIDE.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The conduct of the Board of Aldermen last Monday evening in the matter of the contested election necessarily provokes grave comment and deserved censure. There was a total disregard of the rules prescribed by parliamentary law, and the usages of legislative assemblies in cases of contested elections. The Board, on a simple protest of the three defeated candidates presented to it on that evening, without any accompanying proof in support of the allegations of the protestors, and without hearing any testimony on the part of the returned members, summarily, arbitrarily, rashly, and in violation of the spirit of the charter, and the rules and usages established and practised by all legislative assemblies, decided that the members who held in their hands and exhibited to the Board the certificates of their election, signed by the officers appointed by the law for that purpose, had been illegally elected.

These certificates having been made out and signed in accordance with legal requirements, were *prima facie* evidence of the legality of the election, and constituted full and conclusive proof in that preliminary stage of the question, that the holders of them were entitled to their seats. If the Board desired to test the legality of their election, the usual, long-established and proper parliamentary course to be pursued, was the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry, with power to send for persons and papers, for examination under oath, and the contestants would be at liberty to lay before the committee all the facts of the case elicited under oath, with a view to impeach the election and the right of the sitting members. But, in the event of a failure to show a better right to hold their seats, the returned members would be entitled to be considered as duly elected.

The certificate of election in all cases, is considered presumptive proof of the right of the holder to his seat, and he has a right to continue to exercise all the functions appertaining to his office, until testimony has been adduced by his opponent to invalidate his title, after he has been duly notified of the time and place of examination of the witnesses, in order that he may cross examine them, and offer rebutting evidence. But this was not done, without a violation of the letter and spirit of the law and the obvious maxims of distributive justice, and all rules of right, reason and sound policy, an *ex parte* hearing of the case, or a decision of it, on the private knowledge, or information or conjectures of the members of the Board. But all this was done—done in haste, in passion, in contempt of law, justice, right and good policy. Defeated and disappointed aspirants present a protest to the board, in which they allege, but offer no proof of their statements, that the holders of the certificates of election were illegally chosen, and *forthwith*, without proof, with at hearing the evidence of any witnesses, without the examination of a document except the protest, which it assumed as legally proved, without a reference to a committee of Enquiry, which was dictated by law, usage, right and policy—without granting sufficient or any time—without a plea and no partial investigation, the Board annulled the election, and ordered that a new one should be held—thus treading beneath its feet the law of the land, repudiating the obligations of justice and right, nullifying a provision of the charter under which they meet, and hurling defiance in the teeth of the constituency at the ballot box.

We had hoped better things from this Board, and regret bitterly the absurdity and illegality of their course. We had hoped too that JAMES H. CALDWELL who possesses many titles to the gratitude of our city, would have withheld his sanction from this many judgment. But private violence was not to be expected in the other borne by the most obvious considerations of justice and parliamentary rules—although two of the democratic aldermen, to their honor be it said, refused steadily to lend their aid to the consummation of the wrong. Every right-thinking man in this community will unite in awarding a tribute of praise to Messrs. PRIEST and DUART, for their gallant though unsuccessful effort to induce the majority to consult reason and principle, instead of passion and prejudice.

The upshot of this summary judgment of the Board of Aldermen is that Messrs. PRAGUE, PRIEST and BAUDAT'S seats will remain vacant until a new election shall be held—that duty will be put to tee expense of another contest in the First District—a contest to be in every way regretted, as it will probably be a fruitful source of excitement. But the issue has been forced upon the Reformers, and they must of course resolve to meet it in a determined spirit. For ourselves we have no fears as to the result of the result. The election will be fairly conducted—this may be relied upon. Fraud will not be permitted to pollute the canvass. The Reformers ask for nothing but fair play, and will take nothing else, confident that an honest vote will ensure them a triumph transcendent in brilliancy the victory they achieved on the 27th ult.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Lucrezia Borgia was very well performed on Monday evening. SIETTI, the tenor, sings tolerably well and has the most of a voice of rather slender resources. PIROT is a charming contralto with some exceedingly rich notes in the lower register, and a sympathetic quality of voice that is delightful. DEVILLIERS was superb.

Tonight we are to have Lucia, which DEVILLIER is certainly to achieve a triumph in. It is worth the price of a ticket to hear her sing "*Ah non lui*" in the third act.

The Foresters—by *Alex. Dumas*. This is the first of the series of works from the pen of Dumas. Lamerthe and other distinguished French authors, which by a special arrangement with the Appletons, are to be published simultaneously in Europe and America. The Foresters is a charming story of domestic life, in which Dumas is quite as successful as in his brilliant historical romances. It is admirably translated into English, and is for sale at Morgan's literary Depot, Exchange Place.

MIRIAM ALBOT.—We are indebted to T. B. Peterson, publisher, through J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, for this work. It is one of D'Israeli's choice romances, full of weird and mysterious interest, and is said to be the only complete and unabridged edition yet issued.

TYPES OF MANKIND.—The great work—the joint production of GEORGE R. GLIDDON, and DR. NOTT, has at length reached our city. Subscribers are informed that they can procure their copies at STEELE'S or NORMAN'S Bookstore. We understand that the first edition is already exhausted.

GUTTENKALK.—Private letters, as well as the Havana journals, speak in the most enthusiastic terms of the brilliant triumph achieved by our gifted townsman in that city. At one of the concerts the American Consul was present, and there it upon the stage a splendid crown was tendered to him, composed of velvet and gold. His success have been thronged by the beauty and fashion of Havana; and the most liberal offers have been made him to play at Matanzas and other cities. No artist has ever excited at Havana so great a furor as GOTTSCHALK.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—We again call attention to the fact that an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place this Evening, at six o'clock. Punctual attendance is expected, as matters of importance will be presented.

ICE CREAM, SHERBETS, &c.—Our readers will perceive by reference to our advertising columns, that C. KEITH will open to-morrow his Ice Cream Saloon, at the Picayune Ferry, opposite the French market. Mr. K. will attend to all orders for Balls, Soirees, &c.

UTAH AND PUTTAWAT.—A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives for the establishment of the office of Surveyor General of Utah, and for granting lands to actual settlers. The bill grants double the quantity of lands to actual settlers that is granted in the homestead bill. But the clause of death excludes those wives from the benefits of the bill whose husbands have, or at any time of their lives had, more than one wife. The land committee of the House have no respect for patriarchal life.

☞ The last anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON was observed in Constantinople for the first time with imposing ceremonies—in the harbor were several Turkish, English, French, Dutch, and Austrian vessels of war. Also the United States ship Levant. In the morning each ship displayed the American ensign at the mainhead. At noon the Levant fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was immediately followed by a similar salute from all the other ships of war in port. In the afternoon Capt. Turner, of the Levant, had a levee on board his ship.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PLACIDE.—The performances here will commence with the comedy of "Forty and Fifty," and will conclude with an exhibition of the "Tempest" for the *last time*. Let every one who has not witnessed this magnificent spectacle avail himself of the last opportunity.

ST. CHARLES.—This is the last night but one of the Italian Opera. "Lucia Di Lammermoor" will be presented, with a terrible cast.

☞ We are requested to call public attention to a sale which will take place TO-MORROW, by R. VOSNIC, Auctioneer, at the Valentine Tract of the Bonnel Land, near Bonnel in the Bayou road, of many, and the other property on the Bienvenue, at about 30 miles below New Orleans. See advertisement.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

The Commercial Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 11.—The Convention had been compiled with resolutions relative to a railroad to the Pacific, and a direct trade with a portion of the City Exchange. Jones, of Tennessee, and Albert Pike, of Arkansas, spoke at considerable length on the subject, and the latter declaimed against the policy of waiting for Congress to extend Government aid to the project, or make it a Government affair.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee, which will report to-morrow. The Convention then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Over report of the meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen last evening will be found in another column. The chair (Col. CAMPBELL) in announcing the Standing Committees remarked that he had selected them with great care and with reference to the various interests of a city extending over so large a surface, and the wants of which were so diversified, as also with a peculiar regard to their fitness and capacity. In the nomination of the two most important committees, the President amply redeemed his promise. As Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. PEACE was designated, and a better choice could certainly not have been made. That gentleman occupied the same post in the Council of 1852, the first elected under the consolidation act, and in connection with Mr. CONVERSE, was mainly instrumental in effecting the successful negotiation of the city bonds which at once placed the credit of New Orleans on so elevated a footing, and fully bore out the wise choice of the Commissioners. Messrs. DE LAHUNT, GROSSMAN and DEBUYS. We therefore heartily welcome back Mr. PEACE to the same station which he so ably filled.

Second only in importance to the Finance Committee is that on Streets and Landings, and for this responsible and arduous position the chair selected Mr. J. L. LEVY of the First Ward. The choice, to say the least is a most excellent one. Mr. LEVY is intimately familiar with the wants of the city, and will bring to the discharge of the duties devolving on him, a clear head, untiring energy and a thorough independence of character. It is no child's play to perform satisfactorily the functions of chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings, but from a knowledge of Mr. LEVY'S habits of industry and perseverance, we feel persuaded that he will acquit himself creditably of the task.

All the other committees have been selected with equal care, and we may say in all sincerity that the Reform Board of Assistants have made a good commencement.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

By the arrival of the steamship *Texas* from Vera Cruz, we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 4th instant, inclusive.

The most important intelligence relates to the war in the South. If we may believe the Mexican papers, Alvarez is in a very tight place, and has been gradually driven back into the mountains. The various districts in the neighborhood of his territory have manifested their adhesion to SANTA ANNA. A large number of arrests have been made, and several executions for treason have taken place. Santa Anna crossed the Mexican Alps on the 26th ult., and by later accounts was at Chilpancingo. Alvarez was concentrating his forces at Cevio del Peregrino. The *Diario* declares that the insurgent chieftain is destitute of provisions, and that the ranks of his army are thinning by desertion.

Three officers of Alvarez, viz: Col. Torres, and Lieuts. Rodriguez and Arroyo were recently executed at Iguala. Gen. Perez, commanding the vanguard of the expedition. The former was to be shot—the later were to be tried by a court martial. Alvarez learning their capture, wrote to Palacios stating that if Torres was shot, he would retaliate upon the persons of Lieut. Col. Sambonent and Lieut. Halsinger. The latter were rescued, but the latter of War accompanying Santa Anna, who gave orders that Torres should be executed, without regard to the consequences. From this it would appear that the war has assumed a ferocious and sanguinary character. From the nature of the territory it will probably last a long while, as decisive actions are almost impossible.

A conspiracy it is rumored, has been discovered at Guanajuato, and numerous important arrests have been made. Two influential leaders have, it is said, been condemned to death. The *Trait D'Union* is disposed to discredit the report.

Mr. Petin's balloon ascension turned out a failure just as it was here. The balloon collapsed, and the gas escaped. It is thought he will make another trial—perhaps.

Several notorious highway robbers have been arrested and are about to be tried. Meanwhile we notice that the alarm of the natural and plundered quite as frequently as before.

A new commercial and agricultural paper has been started in Mexico. It is entitled *E. Hendaldo*.

Count Raousset de Boulbon has definitively disbanded his adventurers and has left San Francisco for the interior of California.

A company of capitalists in Mexico are about undertaking the project of lighting the city with gas. Gen. Pedro Ansya, director of the post-office, is dead.

On the 24 ult., the mail carrier from Chihua hua to Derango, was murdered and scalped by the Indians.

The robber Anastosio Sanchez, was executed a few days ago.

Mr Sallenave, a respectable citizen, was recently assassinated by two soldiers attached to the Vera Cruz garrison. One of the miscreants has been arrested.

A horrible crime was lately discovered in the capital. The people having noticed a peculiar odor emanating from a small house inhabited by a Frenchman and wife, broke open the door, and found both lying in a pool of clotted blood, and their bodies in a state of incipient decomposition. It is supposed that the husband, who was notoriously of a violent temper, slew his wife through jealousy, and then killed himself.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received dates from Texas to the 7th inst. We copy the following from our various exchanges:

FROM PORT BELKNAP.—The State Times, of the 1st inst., has late intelligence from Fort Belknap. Maj. Merrell says the rumor which was lately so widely circulated, to the effect that the post under his command had been besieged by a large body of hostile Indians, was totally incorrect and unfounded. There were, at the time the rumor was first put in circulation, considerable numbers of Indians in the vicinity, "but they were friendly ones." Maj Merrell is of the opinion that the Kickapoos were the murderers of Col. Stem and his traveling companion.

We learn that the final statement of losses of property incurred on the steamer Jack Hays, at the time of her late disaster, has been made, showing the total loss by the eight or ten companies who took risks, to be $17,436 24.

She captain of the ship Fannin reports that when near Key West, he was run into by the ship Aaron of Camden, to all appearance, intentionally, carrying away some of his lights. Cross Jack's yard, Spanker and Spanker jiffand doing some other damage. He hailed the captain of the Aaron, saying he was in distress, but the Aaron stood on her course.

COTTON SHIPPED FROM COLUMBIA.—The Columbia Democrat, of the 4th inst., puts down the amount of cotton shipped from that point, within the last two months, at 1,600 bales, making the total amount shipped since the 1st of September last, 3,833 bales. The amount at this point now awaiting shipment, is estimated at something over 100 bales.

BRAZOS RIVER.—The Richmond Recorder says the Brazos continues in good boating order, and the arrivals of the steamer indicated rain. A number of steamers had passed up and down last week, with freight. Cotton was coming down freely by both flat-boats and steamers.

SABINE RIVER.—It was stated in one of our last issues that there were 2,000 bales of cotton here for shipment. This is daily being augmented by the continued receipts of cotton from the country.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 4th, the six steam frigate bill which had passed the House, was taken up and passed.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Bennett reported back from the Committee on Public Lands his bill for equalizing the grants of public lands among the several States with a substitute. A majority of the committee are adverse to the bill; and Mr. Bennett took occasion briefly to explain and defend it. By his plan it is proposed to issue land warrants to the States in small amounts, equal to one hundred and sixty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative. He expressed himself as not adverse to proper railroad grants; but in making those he thought the old States were entitled to some share in the common fund. Mr. B. undertook to demonstrate that under the present system the public lands had never been a source of revenue to the nation, the expenses of surveying and of keeping up the land offices having exceeded the proceeds. The lands granted to the new States already exceeded one hundred millions of acres. The subject was laid over for the day.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and those speeches of an hour each were made upon the Nebraska bill, (though not under consideration.) Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, and Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Matteson, of New York opposed it. It will probably be the standing theme until every speaking member shall have made known his views.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.—D. Mahoney, at Genoa; Wm. Pinckney, at Venice and the Adriatic ports which belong to the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom.

Jos. Purdon, of Wisconsin, for the port of San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua.

THE BALTIC'S NEWS.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 4th instant, with dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult. The details we give below are highly interesting:

"The London papers publish the secret and confidential documents that have passed between the British government and their Ambassador at St. Petersburg, since the commencement of the present year. They document the vacillations, filling seven or eight columns of type, and are of much interest, as they relate to dialogue about the conversation between the Emperor Nicholas and Sir G. H. Seymour, the English representative at Constantinople. In one of these conversations the Emperor distinctly intimated that the interests (meaning the *actions*) of Russia and Austria were identical in the Eastern question, and, further, that France was endeavoring to embroil Europe in war in the East, in order to advance objects of her own, among other things to obtain possession of Turkey.

In talking of the position of the Turkish Empire, Nicholas said he would consent to give Egypt and the Island of Candia to England, while Russia would keep the provinces of the Principalities, Servia, and Bulgaria. In connection with these documents is also published memorandum by Count Nesselrode, sent to the Emperor at the British government, and founded on communications from Nicholas subsequently to his visit to England in 1844. The drift of the last named memorandum is, that Russia and England having a preponderance, the former by land and the latter by sea, in the affairs of Turkey, should come to an understanding how to divide the spoils in the event of the Turkish Empire "crumbling to pieces." Russia and Austria, being in unison, the Czar considered that if England's adhesion could be gained, France would be compelled to submit to their views.

The English government was only awaiting the arrival of the messenger with the Czar's refusal. So soon as the official refusal comes to hand, the announcement will be made to both Houses of Parliament, and war will be formally declared.

It is stated on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, that the telegraphic announcement of the Czar's refusal—in terms short, dry and disdainful—was received by the French Government via Berlin, 18th, and that as soon as the English Minister was made acquainted with the answer, he despatched a courier by way of the Prussian ports of the Baltic, to Admiral Napier, in order that he may be prepared to act upon his instructions.

The Emperor Nicholas will Retire.

From Vienna, under date Sunday evening, 19th, the following is telegraphed:—"A Russian courier, who arrived here on the 16th, brought despatches to the effect that Russia will positively refuse to accept the principalities. Something of extreme importance was probably settled the day before yesterday between the government (Austrian) and Prussia, as a member of the Prussian embassy went to Olderberg by special train; this was after a conference between Count Buol and the Prussian Minister. Letters from Berlin, 19th, that the Czar had replied—the proposal of the Western Powers does not require five minutes consideration, and is refused."

The War—The Baltic.

Sir Charles Napier's fleet arrived at Wingo Sound, 15th, all well. It is stated that the frigates and vessels of the second class will enter the Baltic by the Sound, and the larger vessels by the Great Belt. The English ships have applied to evacuate sixty Prussian pilots at Swinemunde, (Stettin.)

The Borussichelle states that the British Vice Consul at Kiel has received information that Napier's fleet will come in that port.

Swedish papers report that 30,000 Russians are employed in cutting a channel in the ice from Cronstadt to Sweaborg.

On the 2d of March the Grand Duke Constantine Inspected the fleet at Heisinfors. The Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland were still covered with ice.

A force of 27,000 Russians is on the way to strengthen the garrison of Revel. The commander of the troops at Revel, has announced that probably the town will be bombarded by the English and French. Women and children were, therefore, advised to quit the city.

The Blue Sea.

The British steamer Furious, and the French steamer Vauban, had been near enough to Sebastopol to see a heavy cannonade across the harbor, and to count the ships of the line within the entrance, with four more in the creek, besides several frigates and brigs. The Russians are preparing to scuttle the mouth of the Danube, by stretching chains across the river.

Since the prohibition of the export of corn from Odessa, the price has fallen from 4 to 3 silver roubles. The crops are said to be good in the interior.

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Two Austrian ships of war were also at Beirez, and three others were expected.

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To the present time the Russians have made no formal attempt to take Kalafat, but from as appearances indicate, will not at present do so. Their plan of operation now seems to be to throw a force into the mountainous part of Bulgaria, and endeavor to raise the Sclavic population, proceeding on the supposition that Kalafat, being a fixed advanced post, will absorb a large proportion of the Turkish force, thus leaving the country behind comparatively undefended.

No action had taken place since previous advices.

A powder mill at Schumla had blown up, no damage to life.

Drs Frauco and Mongery, who, it may be remembered, were despatched by the government on a tour of medical inspection to the Turkish army of the Danube, had returned to Constantinople, and made a favorable report of the health of the troops.

General Burgevine and Colonel Ardant, had returned to Constantinople, having traced the plan of an entrenched camp, on the European side of the narrowest point of the Dardanelles. It will be constructed by the Turkish army, and there would be great improvement in the legislation of the States he had mentioned.

FRANCE—*The Last Departure of Troops for the East—General News*.—The subscription to the national loan had been much more than taken up. Only 250,000,000 francs were required, and up to 17th over 400,000,000 were taken. The interest on "bons du tresor" is fixed from 20th, at 4 per cent. for those which have from 3 to a month to run, 5 per cent. for those from 6 to 11, and 5 per cent. for those which have a year to run. The fall in corn continues; the top qualities had fallen during the week 8 francs the 7 francs per sack of 157 kilogrammes. In the markets around Paris the fall, on 20th, was 2 to 8 francs per hectolitre.

The division of the Prussian army, under Gen. Canrobert, left Marseilles on the 19th, for the East.

A pamphlet entitled the "Revision of the Map of Europe" has been suppressed by order of the government.

M. de Villele, former Minister of Finance under the Restoration, died at Toulouse on the 13th inst.

The Legislative body had been occupied in considering whether M. de Montalembert should be prosecuted for his reception letter to M. Dupin. M. Montalembert thereupon declared that he was the sole author of the publication of the letter. No decision has been reached.

The *Patrie* denies the statement that the Council of Ministers had recently had under consideration a proposition to impose an additional penalty with the expression of an official purpose in each town.

SPAIN.—The Finance Minister has completed arrangements with the Bank of Spain, which is the result of which will be an advance on the government of fifty millions of reals on Government stock.

PRUSSIA.—*The Ministry announce Prussia's Neutrality.*—From Berlin, Sunday 19th, they write:—"Baron Manteuffel's speech to the Chambers contained an assurance that the Prussian government is determined to vindicate the right of Prussia, under all circumstances, to co-operate in the preservation of the peace of Europe, but that Prussia does not feel called upon in the same measure as other nations, from her position or naval resources, to take an active part in protecting the integrity of Turkey; and the King has decided not to require from Prussia the same sacrifices of life and money from war, until the particular interests of Prussia render such a decision imperatively necessary." This is, of course, equivalent to a declaration of neutrality, for the present.

AUSTRIA.—The Gazette Correspondents states that the whole 50,000,000 fl. loan has been taken up.

Baron Meyendorff had an interview of two hours' duration on the 19th. It was reported that on the explanation of the intentions of Austria will depend the stay of the Russian Minister in Vienna.

A private despatch announces that the government has determined, now that the whole of the lottery loan has been taken, to send another 30,000 men to the Turkish frontier. The transport of troops and material of war to the south is going forward on the most extensive scale.

Austria extends the prohibition to export grain into the Turkish provinces, to Moldavia and Wallachia.

It is announced that, notwithstanding the rejection of the Hungarian loan by the Diet, Prussia founded on communications from Nicholas subsequently to his visit to England in 1844, The drift of the last named memorandum is, that Russia and England having a preponderance, the former by land and the latter by sea, in the affairs of Turkey, should come to an understanding how to divide the spoils in the event of the Turkish Empire "crumbling to pieces." Russia and Austria, being in unison, the Czar considered that if England's adhesion could be gained, France would be compelled to submit to their views.

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A pamphlet entitled the "Revision of the Map of Europe" has been suppressed by order of the government.

M. de Villele, former Minister of Finance under the Restoration, died at Toulouse on the 13th inst.

The Legislative body had been occupied in considering whether M. de Montalembert should be prosecuted for his reception letter to M. Dupin. M. Montalembert thereupon declared that he was the sole author of the publication of the letter. No decision has been reached.

The *Patrie* denies the statement that the Council of Ministers had recently had under consideration a proposition to impose an additional penalty with the expression of an official purpose in each town.

SPAIN.—The Finance Minister has completed arrangements with the Bank of Spain, which is the result of which will be an advance on the government of fifty millions of reals on Government stock.

PRUSSIA.—*The Ministry announce Prussia's Neutrality.*—From Berlin, Sunday 19th, they write:—"Baron Manteuffel's speech to the Chambers contained an assurance that the Prussian government is determined to vindicate the right of Prussia, under all circumstances, to co-operate in the preservation of the peace of Europe, but that Prussia does not feel called upon in the same measure as other nations, from her position or naval resources, to take an active part in protecting the integrity of Turkey; and the King has decided not to require from Prussia the same sacrifices of life and money from war, until the particular interests of Prussia render such a decision imperatively necessary." This is, of course, equivalent to a declaration of neutrality, for the present.

AUSTRIA.—The Gazette Correspondents states that the whole 50,000,000 fl. loan has been taken up.

Baron Meyendorff had an interview of two hours' duration on the 19th. It was reported that on the explanation of the intentions of Austria will depend the stay of the Russian Minister in Vienna.

A private despatch announces that the government has determined, now that the whole of the lottery loan has been taken, to send another 30,000 men to the Turkish frontier. The transport of troops and material of war to the south is going forward on the most extensive scale.

Austria extends the prohibition to export grain into the Turkish provinces, to Moldavia and Wallachia.

It is announced that, notwithstanding the rejection of the Hungarian loan by the Diet, Prussia would not mobilize the army before the Chambers have voted the loan. After this vote, the session will be brought to an early close.

The Princess Frederick William of Prussia was confined on the 13th inst. of a daughter