

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPE.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Up to this date tranquility continues. The latest election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis over all competitors of 27,000. Prince Louis proposes to raise Gen. Cavagnac to the rank of Marshal of France. A partial amnesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the Chamber, either by Gen. Cavagnac or the ministry of Prince Louis, it is understood that it would not include the prisoners of Vincennes. The intention of promoting the election of M. Dufaure to the Presidency of the Chamber, is revived, and will probably be carried into effect. M. Emile de Girardin asked the War Department for his father, Gen. Girardin, and has been refused. He will probably be once more in opposition to the government. He is the office of Minister of Finance for himself, and as it was impossible to grant this request there is already a coolness which in a day or two will probably lead to an open rupture. Marshal Bugeaud is to be commander-in-chief of the Army of the Alps but is to remain for the present in Paris. The new ministry was formed with the warm approbation of M. Thiers, Mole, and Marshal Bugeaud. A well informed Paris paper says, so far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the departments, the suffrages were divided in the following proportions:—Louis Napoleon 68 per cent.; Cavagnac 21 per cent.; Ledru Rollin 6 per cent.; Raspail 4 per cent.; Lamartine 3 per cent. The election for President came off on Sunday the 18th inst., according to previous announcement and terminated on Monday evening, with but the slightest disturbance. On Friday and Saturday some rioting took place in the Place Maitland on the part of the Garde Mobile, who are enthusiastic supporters of Prince Louis, but it does not seem to have reached above a street row, although the guards were doubled. The contest lay of course between Gen. Cavagnac and Prince Napoleon, the number of votes tendered for Lamartine, Rollin and Raspail being so small as to be almost negligible. The election returns of the 12 arrondissements of Paris shows the following result: Prince Louis Napoleon 138,265; Gen. Cavagnac 72,754; Ledru Rollin 22,595; Raspail 10,003; Lamartine 3,303. It is impossible to describe the effect which the results of the election which continue to arrive hourly, have produced. In the Chamber, all parties are literally thunder-struck, the parties of Bonaparte scarcely less so than those of Cavagnac. A majority was expected—indeed counted on with certainty by all—but none expected such a universal acclaim as that which has burst upon Paris from every quarter of the country. All interest in the Presidential Election as a contest is over. It has ceased to be a contest.

RUSSIA.—DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—The last number of the publicist meeting of the Assembly at Brandenburg till the 29th ult. On the 29th a meeting of the Assembly again took place, but only 151 members were present. The Assembly therefore stood adjourned. Simons's motion to call up the substitutes of the absent Deputies caused a large accession of the 30th, on which day 193 members were present, but 13 represented by proxies. The Assembly then adjourned to meet on the 31st inst. The number of members present was greatly increased. On that day 80 deputies of the left centre who had arrived from Berlin, entered the Hall in a body, and through one of their body applied for an adjournment until the Monday following, which was negotiated by 145 to 113. The election of a new President was called for, but the majority refused to take any part in it, and quitted the Assembly as a mass as they entered it. This reduced the Chamber below the necessary number to call up the substitutes of the absent Deputies, and the Chamber was obliged to adjourn until the 7th inst. In the meantime, however, the King, believing that the practical working of the administration was impossible, resolved upon a bold step in advance. Finding his inactivity substantially inoperative, he has decided to resign, and requires the Emperor to accept a charter "Ottoman" as the phrase is, by himself. This charter is in fact the self-same bottom-bottomed Constitution originally proposed to the Assembly, with some amendments, insignificant; the most important of which is the omission of the proviso which annul the royal vote in the case of bills which has been thrice assented to by both chambers. The country is sick of agitation, and will probably accept the boon, though without some grumbling at the manner in which it has been bestowed.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—Abdications of the Emperor of Austria in favor of his Nephew.—On the 27th ult. the President of the Council presented to the Austrian diet, assembled in Krensur, the programme of the new cabinet. This programme comprised a very explicit profession of faith in favor of the Emperor's nephew. On the 21st inst. a considerable sensation was created by a proclamation issued by the Emperor, in which he transfers all his rights and honors to his nephew. This document is one of the most startling and positive proofs of the increasing influence of liberal principles on the continent. The young Emperor is favorably spoken of, and if he but fulfills the hopes held out in his proclamation on entering upon his duties, the people of Austria will be the newly received a happy deliverance in getting rid of Ferdinand. It is said, however, that the sentiments expressed in his proclamation will be looked upon with distrust, as the first act of his Majesty was to continue the murders of Blum and Messelhauser in office.

HUNGARY.—The news from Hungary is very contradictory and uncertain, but no events of importance seem to have occurred since the 15th inst. ITALY.—Rome continued tranquil on the 5th inst. On the evening of that day the deputations sent by the chambers and the municipality to invite the Pope to return to Rome, left that capital for Gaite. At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th, M. Mamiani having expressed a desire to resign the office confided to him by the people and the Assembly, the Prince of Cambray energetically combated his resignation, and urged him to control a constituent Assembly elected by universal suffrage, which would be the sovereign judge of the question at issue between the people and the Pope. The President afterwards read a letter from M. Lunati, resigning the Ministry of Finance. M. Strens, Minister of Justice, had also retired from the Cabinet, and the Portfolio of Finance had devolved on M. Stefani, and that of Justice on M. Mizzarelli. ITALY.—Yesterday, 13th, the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin returned true bills against Durfee for felonious articles in the Nation, and for a letter to O'Brien urging him to rebellion. The Southern and Midland newspapers are filled with heart-rending accounts of death by starvation, extensive evictions of tenantry and violent outrages in all their disgusting variety.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

Miraculous Escape.—Neil, Moore & Co.'s hind-most coach from the East on Saturday evening last, when within about a mile of the village of Silver Creek, and where the road runs in kissing proximity to the Lake, was from some cause precipitated down the steep bank and rolled from the slope into the edge of the shallow water, but strange to say, without serious damage resulting to the terrified passengers within. "All in a jam," however, they were, the evolutions of the coach having had a natural effect, but escape was soon secured by kicking through the window on one side, and instituting a general drag-out after the topmost one had emerged. The passengers were eight in number, consisting of two ladies, two children, one blind man and three other male passengers. The fore wheels were detached at the first plunge, and the horses proceeded to Silver Creek, as if nothing had happened.—Ferdinand Ginn.

We do not know when we have been more gratified or surprised than on last evening. Just as the night was making dusk our office, in stepped our old friend Professor Randall, of Cincinnati, but late of Minnesota and the Indian country, with a beard flowing as wild as a Mexican. Mr. Randall was attached to Mr. Owen a corps of engineers, sent out by the U. S. government to explore that interesting and unexplored region. Mr. R. presented to us two bags of rice from the lakes at the head of the St. Croix, one as prepared for food by the Indians, and the other in the rough state for sowing. As we gather from Prof. Randall, this wild rice, for such it is, (Zizania aquatica) is infinitely superior in taste and far more nutritious than the rice of the southern states, grows abundantly as an indigenous production, and can be cultivated to almost any extent in the rivers and lakes that abound in that territory. After the tops of the rice plants have been tied up in small sheafs as it stands growing in the water, an Indian squaw with her canoe will gather from five to ten bushels per day. It will grow in water from six inches to five feet deep, where it finds a muddy soil. The stalks, and the leaves of the ears, that have the seed, resembling oats, both in appearance and manner of growing, the stalks are full of joints, and rise from 1 1/2 to 4 feet above the water. Mr. R. was taken prisoner by the Sioux Indians, who robbed him of all his apparatus, and then sent him off on a four hundred mile tour without gun or provisions. He returned—and that only by wresting it from an Indian by main force—a flag presented by the citizens of Des Moines. Before leaving his gun, they cocked their guns at him, and drew their long knives under his throat to show him their love of "law and order." In the spring Mr. R. expects to take a trip to California, by way of the Mormon settlements on the Salt Lakes.

SILVER MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

We have heard a great deal of the gold in California; but we hear a story about silver there, which, if true, is much more attractive than that of gold. For the benefit of those who are about to seek their fortunes there, we give it as it is. The St. Louis Republican says: "A gentleman, who has spent some years of his life in Mexico, has sent us a communication, the substance of which is, that in 1840 he discovered in the city of Mexico, while there he had heard much of the existence of silver mines in that country. In 1840, while Mr. Bastamente was looking over the ancient records preserved within the palace, he found a memorial from Upper California to the head of government, signed by one of the missionaries in that region, in which he gave a narrative of the discovery of an immense vein of native silver. Great masses of this ore were found on the surface of the earth, some of which were equal in weight to fifty quintals, (20,000 pounds), and there were many indications of a permanent vein of this ore. In reply to this communication, the record goes on to state that the government instructed the missionary to have the mine of silver covered up, and that its existence should be kept a profound secret, under penalty of death. The government gave as a reason for this injunction, that if the existence of such immense mineral wealth in California should become known to the people of that country, it would lead to the emigration to that quarter that the safety of the empire might be greatly endangered." This is the substance of the communication. The materials for a discovery of the whereabouts of this precious deposit of silver are very scanty, nor do the records supply any clue to them; but as California is soon to be overrun with adventurers, in search of silver and easily-acquired wealth, perhaps it will be well enough for them to take this story into the account of possible discoveries.—Cincinnati Atlas.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROME.

There is hope that the Italian people have at last found the secret of their strength—a federal union. At Turin there is already a sort of Philadelphia Congress, and the new Roman ministry declare that the safety of the empire might be greatly endangered. This is the substance of the communication. The materials for a discovery of the whereabouts of this precious deposit of silver are very scanty, nor do the records supply any clue to them; but as California is soon to be overrun with adventurers, in search of silver and easily-acquired wealth, perhaps it will be well enough for them to take this story into the account of possible discoveries.—Cincinnati Atlas.

MONKS OF LA TRAPPE.

The Steamer Martha Washington landed forty-four voyagers on the 24th inst. at New Orleans. A vessel of only thirty days' voyage, the Martha Washington for Kentucky. They proceed from here to the neighborhood of Bardonia, where they possess 1,400 acres of ground. They design permanently locating themselves at that point, and there is no doubt but that they will prove valuable citizens. There are six priests among them, evidently men of superior talents. Capt. Hays, the commanding officer of the Steamer, informs us that he never had a better behaved and more orderly set of people to travel with him in his life. They are strict in their habits and very industrious. They bring with them a large quantity of utensils, and an infinite variety of fruits, flowers, garden seeds, trees, &c. in fact every thing necessary to establish a colony in the wilds of Kentucky. Not even forgetting their wooden shoes. They are economical and abstemious in their habits, and live like a band of brothers. The trip from Havre was a remarkably short one, (30 days) and they took rotations sufficient to last for 60 days. The Captain of the boat informs us that they continued to eat the railons brought from France during their trip to Louisville. They expressed much wonder to see the vast quantities of food daily. They are poor, but we learn, had funds to supply to all whom they met in a needy condition. These were quite a number of German emigrants aboard the boat that they provided for during the trip. They had upwards of twelve tons of provisions aboard the boat, and helped put it on shore themselves, being always ready to work. Upon being told that hemp grows in Kentucky to the height of 14 feet with little or no cultivation, they were lost in amazement. The immense forests along the Mississippi made a deep impression on their minds.—Louisville Courier, Dec. 19.

A MISSISSIPPI WEDDING.

The Natchez Free Trader announces a marriage which took place in the Court House there on the 11th inst., and adds the following description of the scene at the wedding: "The minister, just been elected brigadier general of the State, and who, in the opinion of the officiating at the marriage ceremony, was busied engaged in calculating his majority, which was large, having no opponent. In another corner of the house stood a group of men calculating the loss of Cass and Taylor; and in the door of the house stood the deputy sheriff, selling a poor fellow's corn for a small suspicion of debt; while the probate clerk, at his table, was busily engaged in calling off the names of the man who had been in another corner of the house stood a group of men snuffing marbles. The minister commenced the ceremony, while the Taylor men called out 104 for Taylor; and the Cass men called 94—'n the luck.' The sheriff shouted 'how much for the corn'—'who'll give more for the corn?' the clerk called out the 'N. E. quarter of the west half section 12, township 13, range 12 east;' and Billy in the corner cried out, 'I'll give you two blacks for a white one.' But under the circumstances, the reverend gentleman's maiden laurels fresh upon his brow, and his gravity and performed the ceremony; and as he finished the benediction, he remarked to the happy couple that 'Edmonds only received one vote in this country.'

BLACK LEAD MINES IS BUCKS CO.

The Germantown Telegraph says: "We learn that an enterprising company from Philadelphia have commenced digging for Black Lead or Plumbago, at the old mine on the farm of Edmund Plumley, in Southampton, Bucks county. This mine was worked, some years since, by William Tomlin, Esq., of Bustleton, and others, and a large quantity of Black Lead taken out, most of which was exported to England, but owing to the low price of the article, the digging was discontinued. At the present time, we are informed, the increased demand for Black Lead, and consequent high price, offered sufficient inducement for working the mine again, which is to be carried on with vigor, some of the best mines in the country having been engaged. The Black Lead from this mine is of a superior quality, and is reported to be the purest found in this country—in Europe."

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