(G. F. WEBBE, Proprietor,)
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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

Wednesday Morning, March 31, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
(subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention)

[illegible] Nicholas Mor[illegible] failed yesterday noon [illegible] Liabilities. Not [illegible] the day previous [illegible] the each.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE

[illegible] has been recently stated that Gen. Winfield Scott was an ardent supporter of the Compromise and had contributed materially to assure that measure. Indirect confirmation of this assertion is to be found in the col[illegible] of the New York Tribune, the ablest newspaper in the country. That journal, in [illegible] the reasons which impel it to prefer [illegible] to Fillmore, says that the question of the Compromise is not among the number, for [illegible] know if they both occupy the same position in reference to that act. These vague and [illegible] utterings are now becoming to assume [illegible] satisfactory and definite aspect. A Washington correspondent of the Nashville [illegible] states that he had had an interview with General Scott, who, it is stated, in indignant [illegible] at the charges made by some of the newspapers that his position in regard to the Compromise measures is ambiguous. Gen. Scott's conversation with this writer expressed himself as follows:

How can any one doubt my past or present support of the compromise measures? Did I not, during their discussion in Congress, personally exert my influence for the passage through both Houses? Do not the public know that I did so? Do not the public know that I had [illegible] my humble aid and influence, the Compromise measures could not by a vote of two-thirds, have passed the House of Representatives?

Work upon these declarations as every man settling the question. No man of the slight[illegible] responsibility would venture to utter a falsehood in a matter of such grave import as the Writer partly and to put forth over his name so capable of refutation, if they [illegible]. Besides there was really nothing [illegible] the Compromises and Scott's [illegible] to Hunter and Mr. Webster. Scott's letter to Hunter is partly in general all the [illegible] of the Compromise. Such [illegible] the testimony of either Mr. or Mr. Webster will be conclusive as to [illegible] corroborate the statements made [illegible] Scott in a clear and unequivocal position before the country.

[illegible] no little or no doubt that this distinguished commander is perfectly sound upon the Compromise measures. This will remove a mountain of obstacles to his support by the South, and he receive the Whig nomination. Our [illegible] however remain the same. Mr. [illegible] that Scott is an ardent lover of the liberty of the Whites of Louisiana, and of the rights of the whole South. He has claims upon their gratitude, respect and reverence perhaps to those of any man living, except Dan Webster. He has battled manfully for the Constitution and the Union, and has withstood and [illegible] the opposition from his own [illegible] which [illegible] who have not [illegible] to stand up to principles [illegible] in these degenerate days, and he just [illegible] to be called the saviour of his country. But if [illegible] absolute truth to obtain the nomination [illegible] is to stand it over merit and [illegible] to other the patriotic President, nor [illegible] lack nobled and faithful Secretary [illegible] receive the candidates—why we [illegible] be content to take splendid military [illegible] united with great general intelligence [illegible] private character and unimpeachable [illegible]. Gen. Scott has all this—and, if as [illegible] is probably presumed, has the time to [illegible] of premature interest to the South and [illegible] and reproach. Southern Whigs will [illegible] to do him justice, should he be [illegible] before them.

LATER FROM MEXICO

[illegible] we have received [illegible] of Mexican papers to the 14th. The Chamber of Deputies lately a large majority voted the abolition of the Tribunal of Commerce, an institution which the Tiempo [illegible] seven defends as highly useful and necessary. [illegible] not known whether the Senate will concur. M. Lavrazuzar has been appointed Minister [illegible] Mexico to the United States, and continues [illegible] the Senate. He is said to be a strong conservative.

[illegible] Senor Sotomayor, the functionary has been [illegible] to Congress but nothing has been done to provide the Government with [illegible] the obligations.

[illegible] Senor Sotomayor, who is believed to [illegible] greatly injured by bad weather.

M. Ramirez, a member of the Cabinet, has been [illegible] a highly respectable citizen [illegible] Federal District, was assassinated on the night. He was on his way to the Capital, accompanied by his wife, and a friend, when his carriage was attacked by bandits, himself killed and his friend severely wounded, and the vehicle and all its contents. The miscreants who perpetrated this atrocious crime, have been arrested.

CONGRESS

In the Senate on the 22d instant, the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from further consideration of various memorials, [illegible] referred to it, ordering the aid of Government in establishing sundry lines of steamers, proposed to be run from different ports of the United States to foreign countries—that is to say, on the part of the Senate may be taken, as the National Intelligencer expresses it, as an expression of its judgment against embarking at present any of the objects presented to its consideration in the memorials referred to, amongst which were the lines proposed to be put in operation to Ireland, to Africa, to China, &c.

The discussion on the question of "Intervention" was resumed by Mr Soulé, who occupied the entire sitting, after the ordinary morning business had been disposed of.

The House was mainly engaged in the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the present year, and which is still pending in Committee of the Whole.

During the day the House passed, with a [illegible] amendment, the bill from the Senate [illegible] an act to provide for holding the courts of the United States in cases of sickness or disability of the judges of the District courts.

Mr. [illegible] of Georgia, a Southern Rights Democrat, asked leave to introduce the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromise of the Constitution, and we believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we freely declare it to be our individually, to abide by such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them into the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the action of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of the questions growing out of that provision of quietness embraced in the acts of the last Congress, as was the Compromise, and of questions resulting therefrom, as being institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous.

Objection being made, Mr. J. moved to suspend the rules, and pending the motion, the House adjourned.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Baker Hut* No. 3, for late St. Louis papers.

FATAL AFFAIR.—On Saturday evening, says the Richmond Whig, there was a raffle at the City Hotel, which concluded with a supper. At a late hour, a dispute arose between two of the parties present, Alexander Gillham and Amos B. Harrold, of Suffolk county. Gillham struck Harrold twice, knocking him down each time, and severely bruising him. Harrold then drew a bowie knife and inflicted upon Gillham some severe stabs in the abdomen, and the region of the left groin, of which wounds he died near o'clock on Sunday evening, after acquitting Harrold of any blame in the matter.

Harrold is now confined in jail.

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH.

Immense Demonstration.

Long before the hour announced last evening, Lafayette Square and all the avenues leading to it were thronged by an immense concourse of people. The weather was lowering, and at nightfall a drizzly rain sat in, which, added to the late wind, made out door exercise any thing but agreeable. But nothing daunted, the people came flocking in to the spacious interior, and by half past seven o'clock the whole of Lafayette Square was densely crowded.

At that hour, Mr. B. F. Flanders called the vast assembly to order, by nominating as

President—A. D. Crossman.

Vice Presidents—James H. Caldwell, Joseph Genois, F. Seuzeneau, P. Bouligny, Hon. Chas. Gayarre, Gen. J. B. Plauche, Hon. Emile Lasere, C. Rouelles, Alex. Grailhe, Gen. John L. Lewis, Seth Barton, Bernard Marigny, M. M. Cohen, Colonel Palfrey, J. B. Dolhonde, T. G. Mackey, R. H. Sykes, F. Stowersen, C. D. Vanavery, P. G. Collins, Louis Lebeau, N. Vienne, E. Barthe, — Bush, E. W. Sewell, Alfred Hennen, J. J. Luzenbach, A. Dorber, J. A. Watkins, W. F. Converse, Dr. D. Datist, Judge Overton, P. William.

Secretaries—Alexander Walker, L. Heyliger, G. Lamoque Turgeau, J. M. Burke.

Shortly after the meeting had been organized, Governor Kossuth made his appearance on the platform, and his appearance was the signal of loud and long continued applause. After the notes of rejoicing and welcome had somewhat subsided, Mr E. W. Moses stepped forward and welcomed the guest of the city in the following appropriate and eloquent address:

As the organ of the city authorities, I welcome you to New Orleans. The voice of this community has been expressed through its Municipal Councils and it bids you welcome to Louisiana and its commercial capital. Warmly as the people of New Orleans sympathize in your individual fortunes, it is not for this that you have been invited here. Deeply as they feel for the unfriend and the exile, it is not because you are he one and the either that you have been made the city's guest. There is a motive beyond personal admiration, there is a sentiment higher than commiseration with the sufferer. They recognized you as the champion of great causes—a lesser defeated but unsubdued in a desperate struggle for freedom. It is because you are the advocate of human rights—because you are a soldier in the fight of liberty—because you have resisted and led the oppressed against the oppressor—because you were the representative of Hungary in a noble effort to overthrow a bad government and a false king—that we give you the cordial welcome of free hearts.

We have not been indifferent spectators of European affairs, nor indifferent readers of European history. The constitutions of free and enlight governments have been futile against the forces, which fell succor truth. The light of reason—the law—but for a moment around the mystery of those days, yet enough to expose some of the evils of irresponsible authority, and in modern society, a truth once learned is never lost. It lastens it will upon the popular conscience, and it becomes a sort of intellectual instinct for the promotion of human happiness, like the instinct which prompts wisdom to preserve the preservation of our being. So strongly are certain of these political truths imbedded in the American mind, that we never doubt our self-government as well be as natural as our race. And in this be the lesty and the strength of our Republican institutions.

But beyond the advantages which result to you from a liberal Government, and thus developed, its first generous offspring is a warm sympathy for every oppressed people, and a corresponding detestation of despotic rule. And these are, sir, the sentiments of this community, was there a more profound interest felt for your people, than amongst the population of this city. We watched your struggles not with the cold eyes of a disinterested and indifferent people—but with the earnest sympathy of true brotherhood. We felt that each victory gained by Hungarian arms, was the triumph of the same principles whose cause each spare and the success of a sub-and-ind people. And when Hungary, after her arduous struggle and her successful one, was about taking her stand among the nations of the earth, by the intervention of a foreign power, tone sorrowed over the catastrophe more than the people you now see around you. We felt then, and we feel now, that your cause was the cause of Republican liberty, and that of the public sentiment of the world should not relapse to Czar for no sum arrantable interference in the affairs of other nations, but that the Czar, after from free countries, he be permitted to reach his arms to the aid of the wrong doer—the battle of freedom will be sought in vain. He intervention of Russia in the contest between Hungary and Austria, has been indeed unanimously denounced in every part of our country, and the President of the United States has officially announced the disapprobation of this country. The President of the United States has officially announced that the administration of the Federal Government is in entire accordance with the spirit of the people which I represent. The President has declared that "the deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of free governments, would dry up the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression—forbid that we should be indifferent to those in which the United States, a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country."

Let us believe that in the struggle for which you are now preparing, the feelings and principles which prevailed and animated by the patriots and the Legislators of the United States, will constitute a moral support and encouraging to your people. And may we not hope that the many minds of the people under cover of outrage—prudence, and the sentiments of free governments. For she may perhaps be learning to realize that the time may come when the upheaving of the down trodden masses may compel her rulers to which as she now is—to invoke the neutrality of nations. Should such be the result, your mission to America will have brought forth fruit.

Once more, in the name and in behalf of the people of New Orleans, I welcome you to the hospitalities of the city. (Mr. Moise concluded amid loud and hearty cheering.)

Governor Kossuth then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen—I am glad to meet the people of New Orleans in the street. Though I may not be able to say much, yet you to hear much, yet I am glad to encounter you thus, for it is a great benefit to me and to my cause to meet the people to ask—whether they can manifest their great sympathy for freedom. (Cheers.)

Having the honor to be the guest of the Crescent City, I feel reminded of the circumstance that with this people which bears the Crescent upon its banner, the word hospitality is equivalent to protection against national tyrannicide. There to receive a guest is so much so, that the people adopted to proclaim that one act, also, by crossing the threshold of his host, becomes sacred to him. I hope, gentlemen, that the citizens of the present City will not refuse to extend the same protection against injustice to a man who did not intrude himself upon your hospitality, but became your guest because you have been pleased to invite him to become such.

Upon this ground I claim here, in the sacred high Heaven, your protection, not against private misfortune—that I can bear—but against public injustice—against the consequences. (Cheers.)

Though I am in my conscience convinced that the views and principles I advocate are not only well founded and true, and adapted to the people of the United States, would be highly to the benefit of my adopted nation, to all oppressed nations in Europe, and in general to the cause of national freedom, independence and republican self government—but though I am sincere in my conscience convinced that the acknowledgment of my principles is advantageous and necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the United States themselves, and especially to the Southern States—whereas the republication of my principles, I am convinced will and must bring to the United States manifold dangers, complications, political as well as commercial, nay, even war—still I do not complain of being my views opposed—that is a necessary consequence of the nature and of the free principles of man. There was yet never a truth which would not have been opposed. The divine doctrines of our Saviour were opposed, and himself crucified for preaching them, and I am sorry to say, it is day again if he would come to the world, he would be crucified again.

I therefore do not complain for sharing for my doctrine and for my sake, I feel the common doom of all humanity. Let me be opposed, let my opponents attack my logic—let them upset my arguments if they can—let them calumniate my character. Both are open to and the impartial judgment of history. I will stand the laws. Nay, if the cause which I plead be not just, may it perish, and I together with it. I would rather be the basest of mankind than willingly, and my honor do or act, than to defend an unjust cause.—(Cheers.)

No, it is not opposition that I claim your protection against, but it is only obvious interpretation of my principles, and falsification of facts, by which my enemies continue to mislead public opinion, and to deport the generous instinct of the people, which, if not misled by falsification of facts, could but support my cause, because that great, noble and uncorrupted heart which is throbbing in the people's breast, never fails to be with the right.

I believe gentlemen, that it is contrary to the respect due to the sovereign people of this country to mislead its judgment and its affections by submitting to it facts in a false light. That is no fair play, gentlemen. That is not only an unmerited injury to me but a miscarriage of, almost misdirection to yourself. Falsehood is an habitual vice of despotism. Let Kings and Emperors and Czars like to employ it—but Republicans to whatever party they belong, should feel too proud out of party considerations, to resort to the low means of falsifying facts. (Great cheering.)

It is against such a statement of my enemies that I protest before God and the people publicly here—and being your invited guest, having consented upon your invitation to be called up your hospitality—I claim the protection of your congenial generosity.

Gentlemen—There is nothing nobler in the character of a free people than the sympathy about the honor of its distinguished citizens who have well merited of their fatherland—woe to the people which does not honor its great men; woe to the people which does not feel a noble fense given to its great men, as if it had been offended itself. The honor of good and great citizens is no party question—it is and should be always considered as a common national property—a people which would not consider it thus, would never honor great men, because it would not deserve to have them.

It was this truly republican sentiment, upon which some enemies of mine played a disgraceful trick, with the design of preventing a warm, cordial welcome to the poor exile whom you have in your congenial city repeatedly made the cause of his country, invited to enjoy the public honors of your city's hospitality.

Give me the privilege, I claim that in order before the great tribunal which I have the honor to address, I claim that privilege, because I am engaged.

When in Washington I had the honor to see Mr Clay. (Loud cheering.) The distinguished gentleman, I understand, holds a high place in the affections of and in the regards of this community, and nobody on earth can more heartily pay to these your sentiments than I myself. I fear nobody but the Almighty God—therefore this tongue of mine will never be muzzled by flattering a mortal man. It is therefore not with the purpose to gain your or his favor, but because it is true that I say, that I spoke with full heart in your affections and your regards for Henry Clay—that preserve his life—we have met. The memory of our meeting remains deeply engraved on my mind. It was a melancholy one, on account of the condition of his health. When placed in part—he standing erect with the youthful energy of his mind, neither broken by sickness nor the burden of age, laid his hands upon my head and gave me the blessings (as he said with a melancholy smile) the blessings of a dying man—for myself and for my bleeding fatherland, and we parted both with affection, I trust—and I besides with deep respect.

In the course of our interesting interview, he entered with wonted energy upon politics, and advanced some views with which I do not agree, but so great and sincere are the respects I bear to him, that I would not for all the world have spoken a single word capable to cause him the least excitement which might have added some injury to his condition of health. I did not therefore answer him—the more because I considered my interview to be a private one—as it was, indeed. I believe every one having a claim to the character of a gentleman, would have acted on that occasion just as I did.

But somebody of those few persons present on that occasion (I indeed don't know who, but certainly not Mr. Clay—of this I am sure,) considered matters not with the same delicacy I have done, and made a public report in some newspapers about our private interview; and therefore I stand before the public of this great republic in the light—as if I were not able to answer a view opposed to me, and had avowed by silent acquiescence to have pleaded a bad cause.

Now, gentlemen, the cause which I plead is not my private cause. It is the cause of my brave unhappy country, and of many millions of oppressed nations besides, any of all the nations, comprised within the boundaries of christian civilization and therefore of your great Republic itself also. To be an advocate of such a great and sacred cause, is a position connected with the high and sacred duty not to abandon it as long as we are convinced of its righteousness, justice and truth—Mr. Clay himself is too distinguished, too just a man to claim the privilege of infallibility—a quality reserved to the Almighty himself and it becomes a sort of intellectual instinct for the promotion of human happiness, like the instinct which prompts wisdom to preserve the preservation of our being. So strongly are certain of these political truths imbedded in the American mind, that we never doubt our self-government as well be as natural as our race. And in this be the lesty and the strength of our Republican institutions.

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But somebody of those few persons present on that occasion (I indeed don't know who, but certainly not Mr. Clay—of this I am sure,) considered matters not with the same delicacy I have done, and made a public report in some newspapers about our private interview; and therefore I stand before the public of this great republic in the light—as if I were not able to answer a view opposed to me, and had avowed by silent acquiescence to have pleaded a bad cause.

Now, gentlemen, the cause which I plead is not my private cause. It is the cause of my brave unhappy country, and of many millions of oppressed nations besides, any of all the nations, comprised within the boundaries of christian civilization and therefore of your great Republic itself also. To be an advocate of such a great and sacred cause, is a position connected with the high and sacred duty not to abandon it as long as we are convinced of its righteousness, justice and truth—Mr. Clay himself is too distinguished, too just a man to claim the privilege of infallibility—a quality reserved to the Almighty himself and it becomes a sort of intellectual instinct for the promotion of human happiness, like the instinct which prompts wisdom to preserve the preservation of our being. So strongly are certain of these political truths imbedded in the American mind, that we never doubt our self-government as well be as natural as our race. And in this be the lesty and the strength of our Republican institutions.

But beyond the advantages which result to you from a liberal Government, and thus developed, its first generous offspring is a warm sympathy for every oppressed people, and a corresponding detestation of despotic rule. And these are, sir, the sentiments of this community, was there a more profound interest felt for your people, than amongst the population of this city. We watched your struggles not with the cold eyes of a disinterested and indifferent people—but with the earnest sympathy of true brotherhood. We felt that each victory gained by Hungarian arms, was the triumph of the same principles whose cause each spare and the success of a sub-and-ind people. And when Hungary, after her arduous struggle and her successful one, was about taking her stand among the nations of the earth, by the intervention of a foreign power, tone sorrowed over the catastrophe more than the people you now see around you. We felt then, and we feel now, that your cause was the cause of Republican liberty, and that of the public sentiment of the world should not relapse to Czar for no sum arrantable interference in the affairs of other nations, but that the Czar, after from free countries, he be permitted to reach his arms to the aid of the wrong doer—the battle of freedom will be sought in vain. He intervention of Russia in the contest between Hungary and Austria, has been indeed unanimously denounced in every part of our country, and the President of the United States has officially announced the disapprobation of this country. The President of the United States has officially announced that the administration of the Federal Government is in entire accordance with the spirit of the people which I represent. The President has declared that "the deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of free governments, would dry up the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression—forbid that we should be indifferent to those in which the United States, a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country."

Let us believe that in the struggle for which you are now preparing, the feelings and principles which prevailed and animated by the patriots and the Legislators of the United States, will constitute a moral support and encouraging to your people. And may we not hope that the many minds of the people under cover of outrage—prudence, and the sentiments of free governments. For she may perhaps be learning to realize that the time may come when the upheaving of the down trodden masses may compel her rulers to which as she now is—to invoke the neutrality of nations. Should such be the result, your mission to America will have brought forth fruit.

Once more, in the name and in behalf of the people of New Orleans, I welcome you to the hospitalities of the city. (Mr. Moise concluded amid loud and hearty cheering.)

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The full advices by the Pacific received at New York on Sunday, from Liverpool the 10th, have come to hand.

Emigration from Bremen continued on a large scale. On the 1st ult. alone three thousand individuals embarked for America.

The Austrian Lloyd's, of Vienna, of the 1st says: Seven hundred German emigrants arrived on the 6th at Havre, to embark for California.

Mazzini fancies himself in constant danger of being assassinated. Night and day he has four friends near his person for his protection. He is pale and haggered, eats little, and smokes from 20 to 30 segars a day.

The captain (Mr Moore) of the New York ship Queen of the West, on board whose ship a terrible mutiny occurred at Liverpool, in his statement before the police magistrate, said that the matter rose out of a difficulty relative to the vessel being short handed. The men grumbled at it, as they would have to do extra work. At length a quarrel ensued between the Captain and Freeman, a sailor. The Captain goes on to says

Thereupon I took hold of him by the collar, but before I could say a word, all the prisoners, particularly Freeman, Jack, Dawson and Fowler, knocked me down with handspikes, belaying pins, etc., and when I was down they struck me on the head. I managed to get up, and having all the officers except the mate below, I ran aft to the wheel house and got a revolving pistol. I went forward again, took hold of Freeman, told him he was my prisoner, and ordered the others to stand back, or I would shoot them. Upon this two of them closed in upon me, and I fired at Jack. The pistol missed, and the men closed in upon me again, armed with handspikes, belaying pins, &c., &c., knocking me down and cutting me severely all over the body. Wish that the mate came along with a cutlass, and commenced to strike way at the crew. The second and third mates also came forward, and struck at the men, to enable me to get up.

As soon as I got up I told the mate to give me his cutlass, and to get another, which he did, and we then cleared the deck in a very short time. The Government Surveyor, Lieutenant Fryer, was on board at the time, and went on shore in a canal tug for the police. Eight of the crew were taken on board the steamboat, and gave into custody on landing. I then ordered the ringleaders to be secured. Downes was so violent on being brought aft, that the three mates could not manage him. I was at the time in the wheelhouse getting my head dressed, and I jumped out and lent them a hand. Dawson was so violent that I had him up to the rigging and fleeted him. Soon after Superintendent Ride came on board, and took the portion of the crew on board into custody. I am a Dutchman.

FRANCE.—A letter from Paris, according to Justice, addressed to all the Procureurs Generaux, recommends them to exercise the strictest surveillance and rigorous measures, in the publication of journals, and of all other literary works so published. Such of them as are of an immoral tendency, or calculated to deprave the public morals, are to be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

The elections in the French departments known at Paris, up to Friday night, were 230, of which only five were gained by the opposition, including General Cavaignac, for Paris. The Paris representatives were proclaimed on Thursday, at the Hotel de Ville, but the Paris ballots did not reach the Ministry until after the ceremony. It is rumored that the President intends to abolish, or rather modify the conscription for the army. The plan spoken of would leave it optional with the young men, on attaining the age of twenty one, to serve in the army, or to pay a certain sum to the State.

The Moniteur publishes a decree, convoking the Senate and Legislative Corps for the 29th instant.

The opinion that peace will be maintained is gaining ground in Paris.

Politics of minor consequence continue.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian papers amuse their readers with the most contradictory reports respecting the representative of the United States at Vienna, Mr. Hatzfeldt. Mr. Hatzfeldt received his passports, according to another, "the Chargé d'Affaires from the United States has not been requested to leave Vienna." The truth is, that Austria is not supposed to spirit by awaiting the result of the Chevalier Hulsemann's violent flare up at Washington.

The military conscription has now been concluded throughout the Austrian Empire. The contemplation of the inhabitants has been the great consternation of the inhabitants.

SAXONY.—Twin papers of the natural nature, the opening of the new season of the Leipzig Fair, and the Ban of Saxony, in person. The most important portion of his speech, a discourse, was that in which he declared that the non-able relations of his powers and with the United States, which were not without any attention to which he added that his ministers would present to Parliament the papers relative which he had concluded with the Government of the United States. Mr. Hatzfeldt, the United States Minister, is at Dresden, where he has cut short his mission, supposed to be government offers. They offered to give him a pension of 2,000 florins, and 200 florins more for each of his children, but he declined the offer, and left Dresden. It is only given him $7,000 of the pension, and the rest he has forfeited. The reason of this is, that he was not a fit person to be employed in the service of the United States.

Matters have at last taken a fresh turn in those parts, for we find now neither the open hostilities nor the contradictory rumors. The Turkish authorities have begun to act, and the Turkish forces have taken the field against the Kurdish chiefs, who, in the mean time, have taken the field against the Turkish forces. The Kurdish chiefs have taken the field against the Turkish forces. The Kurdish chiefs have taken the field against the Turkish forces. The Kurdish chiefs