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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR JOHN G. WHITIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY JUNE 18, 1857. NO. 546.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris, May 21, 1857.
The weather—A series of fine days, with a few showers, and a few cold days, have been the order of the day. The weather is now becoming more settled, and the sun is shining more frequently. The temperature is now about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, which is a very pleasant temperature for the season. The wind is now blowing from the west, which is a very pleasant wind for the season. The sky is now blue, and the clouds are now white and fluffy. The sun is now shining brightly, and the day is now very pleasant. The weather is now becoming more settled, and the sun is shining more frequently. The temperature is now about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, which is a very pleasant temperature for the season. The wind is now blowing from the west, which is a very pleasant wind for the season. The sky is now blue, and the clouds are now white and fluffy. The sun is now shining brightly, and the day is now very pleasant.

hunting hanger on the left side. At 1 o'clock, the Imperial cortege, composed of several *chairs à banc* and open carriages, made its appearance. The Emperor and Empress were seated in the first *chairs à banc*, occupying the front seat, with the Grand Duke Constantine and the Princess of Nassau behind. The Emperor wore a green riding dress trimmed with gold lace, and a tricorn ornamented and bordered with white and blue feathers. His Majesty, Duke Constantine, the Duke of Nassau, and most of the gentlemen in attendance, wore the Imperial hunting costume, consisting of a green coat trimmed with gold lace, a red waistcoat, *chapeaux à haute* high hunting boots, hat Louis XV, a hanger, and a whip. Their Majesties, upon arriving at the *Corseur* *à cheval* (mounted on horseback), the greater part of the guests followed their example, horses having been provided for all. The Emperor wore a magnificent light-colored animal, upon which he sat fearlessly, proving himself to be a most accomplished horseman. This animal passed all description, and not a human hand had laid a finger upon it. The Emperor's horse was a magnificent animal, upon which he sat fearlessly, proving himself to be a most accomplished horseman. This animal passed all description, and not a human hand had laid a finger upon it. The Emperor's horse was a magnificent animal, upon which he sat fearlessly, proving himself to be a most accomplished horseman. This animal passed all description, and not a human hand had laid a finger upon it.

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however, is easy to catch. True training of the young fish to just and many action in the coming period of probation, and a watching and guiding hand will be all unseen and undisturbed. It is a duty of the statesman to stout and have heart in the conflicts and perils of the after years of human discipline.

The author tells us in his preface that his book "was much of it written into at night, while he was weary and fatigued, and he admits that he was not always in a state of mind that which is felt by a man who desires that his work may so far meet with popular favor as to result in a reasonable pecuniary return to the author." We presume this hope will be realized by its issue from the press of the publishers, as it is almost certain not to fail to have a pretty extensive sale. But while it is not wholly devoid here and there of novelties, for the most part it appears but a rehash of guide books, wrought over in the mind of the day's work, unconscious, perhaps, how much he indebted to them for his memories of the night's work.

He is honest and faithful in trauscribing. Occasionally, we have a somewhat elaborate but not very successful attempt at description. He is a man of benevolent feelings—a kind, kind hearted man, who is full of sympathy for the young men, who, we suspect, were now and then laughing in their sleeve at the good minister and his solicitude for them.

Some of his remarks are a little singular. We remember that he expresses his surprise at seeing females engaged in outdoor work as laborers, in the fields. Thus: "In several places, we saw females engaged in field labor; we frequently saw them guiding teams on the canals, and in some places they were engaged as the lowest and the most scavengers of the streets. These degrading and laborious services, performed by females, before the dark coloring of a fine picture spread before me to-day." And again, in France: "We everywhere saw females engaged in outdoor work as laborers, in the fields. Thus: 'In several places, we saw females engaged in field labor; we frequently saw them guiding teams on the canals, and in some places they were engaged as the lowest and the most scavengers of the streets. These degrading and laborious services, performed by females, before the dark coloring of a fine picture spread before me to-day.'"

We would readers suppose these passages to have been penned by the pastor of a church in Virginia, who, one would think, must have become familiarized to the sight of "outdoor work" in all its various and varied forms. The difference besides complexion excited, it might be in favor of those at home. And yet, we doubt if the thought of the similarity ever crossed his mind. It truly fell, as he has written, under the impression of the incongruity of the contrast between the "outdoor work" of the female, and the "indoor work" of the male, as he has written, under the impression of the incongruity of the contrast between the "outdoor work" of the female, and the "indoor work" of the male.

FOREIGN MINISTRY. In Parliament, an annuity of £8,000 a year to the Princess Royal passed with a division. The Hon. J. Lubbock has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. Attention had been called in Parliament to the importance of the subject of the health and the inland navigation of the canal. Lord Palmerston said that Lord Clarendon had received his representations to the Spanish Government, and that he was making a note as far as diplomatic negotiation would go, in order to the Government of Madrid to take effect. The East India Company had taken possession of the Island of Fern, in the Straits of Malacca, and had sent a vessel to the entrance of the Red Sea. The ostensible cause, it is two years since, an English ship, which had two British officers and crew, was pillaged by the natives.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. A London correspondent, describing a scene in the House of Commons when Mr. F. D. M. had spoken, writes: "I have not seen, not only in the body of the house, but also in the galleries, was crowded by those for whom there was nothing but standing room. Conscious in front of the speaker, and the rest of the house, the observant features and the waving white locks of Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister, were the prominent feature of the scene, and hardly missed an important debate, or indeed one occasion, either in or out of Parliament, and the discussion of Friday evening would be the first of his kind."

THE PRESIDENT IN GEORGE. The city of Athens has no newspaper published regularly, but a few periodicals published semi-monthly. One, the eighteenth, is to be started in a short time, under the editorial care of Mr. Kalopothakis, a man of letters and a native of the city. It has only two or three thousand inhabitants; it has now a population of 36,000, and the republic has been a free state since 1834. It has a corresponding growth of periodical literature. With all these papers, however, there is not one issued daily, nor is there a publication of the kind which would be of any use to the people. Mr. Kalopothakis's enterprise indicates the views of Protestant journalists in the country.

THE THAYER EMIGRATION MOVEMENT. The Whiting Intelligence announces, on reliable authority, that there are extensive movements, and the people are being organized for the purpose of disposing of whole or large tracts of country to Mr. Thayer's company, to be sold to holders of letters now about emigration to the United States. It is said that the Government agents, half-bred, and others now there, to swell a census.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP LUISIANA IN THE GULF OF MEXICO. The vessel, which was some six or seven miles east of Galveston, on the morning of May 31. There were fifty or sixty on board, and the fire broke out in the fore-cabin. The fire being unmanageable, the engines commenced to back, and the vessel was driven to the Gulf. The fire being unmanageable, the engines commenced to back, and the vessel was driven to the Gulf.

LATER. Lord Palmerston had announced the rejection of the Kansas bill. The Government, and stated that new conditions required from Mr. Johnson under consideration, and the bill was not to be introduced. It is believed that the bill will be introduced in the next session of Congress, there will be no difficulty in picking it, and the border States will be able to have their own territorial Government, as they have their own territorial Government, as they have their own territorial Government.

DAVID H. BARR, Surveyor General of Utah, has arrived in Washington, and we extract from his report the following, which will be interesting to our readers, as giving the opinion of a person who has been in the territory, and who has seen the country, and who has seen the country, and who has seen the country.

MR. BARR states in conversation with friends, that the Mormon Legion is poorly equipped, and that 10,000 United States troops would be sufficient to subvert the empire. He also states that the Mormons had not heard of the intention of the Government to send a force thither, but that they had heard of the intention of the Government to send a force thither, but that they had heard of the intention of the Government to send a force thither.

FRANCE. The French Republic has passed a law establishing three lines of transatlantic steamers. The Bank of France bill was passed almost unanimously. General Carrige and several other Republicans, it is said, come candidates to represent Paris in the new Congress. Dispatches from Algeria mention that the French expeditionary corps had attacked Beni Ouzou, and had taken three hundred prisoners, and captured the position after two hours fighting. The advance guard had penetrated to Beni Ouzou, and had taken three hundred prisoners, and captured the position after two hours fighting.

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oppression of the Mormons are cruel, and without remedy from the present rulers. There is a feeling of hostility against the Territory, and they are the objects of bitter persecution." The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "The President had determined, it is believed, to send a force to Utah, which had just been executed. But whether he will apply this principle of action to the future, or make any other arrangement, is not yet known. It may be deemed expedient to grant an amnesty in regard to all past political offences. But the President's policy has been to overlook, and Mormon lawbreakers will be brought to condign punishment, whenever the authority of the law is violated. Conviction and punishment, through the verdict of a jury, will not, however, be easily secured, while the Mormons are in possession of their own fortified towns and their own forts."

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM CHINA BRINGS NOTHING IMPORTANT. The overland mail from China brings nothing important. The overland mail from China brings nothing important. The overland mail from China brings nothing important. The overland mail from China brings nothing important.

GENERAL SUMMARY. The latest returns from Minnesota indicate that the Unionists are the Republicans. The latest returns from Minnesota indicate that the Unionists are the Republicans. The latest returns from Minnesota indicate that the Unionists are the Republicans.

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN IS OUT FOR N. P. Banks for Governor of Massachusetts. Several other Republican journals object to him, if he comes with the support of the Know Nothings. A young man of the name of Webb, of Stamford, Connecticut, has a little yacht of twenty feet long, and he proposes to sail for Liverpool in a few days, on a pleasure trip. His crew will consist of four men.

AT THE NEW LONDON, CONN., CHARTER election, which occurred last week, the Republicans elected a majority. The Democrats lost. The Democrats lost. The Democrats lost. The Democrats lost.

W. C. GOLFIER, who has achieved an honorable reputation in connection with the Kane Arctic Expedition, through Dr. Kane's narrative, will soon publish his defence in a book form. A Brooklyn (N. Y.) jury recently gave a verdict of \$10,000 against one Andrew J. Connelley, for the seduction of a young woman. Judgment verdicts be made.

ONE OF OUR WEEKLY JOURNALS, with a large circulation, has been discontinued. The journal has been discontinued. The journal has been discontinued. The journal has been discontinued.

FRANCIS C. CORBIN, the Virginia gentleman, resident in Paris, who took occasion to write a letter to *Galignani's Messenger*, to state that he was not one of the "American gentlemen in Paris" who invited Senator Sumner to a public dinner in the city of Paris, and who had been invited by his course. The journal is all down upon him—over to the New York Herald.

CAPTAIN DAVIS, of the U. S. ship *St. Mary's*, who has returned from a voyage to the coast of Africa, and who has returned from a voyage to the coast of Africa, and who has returned from a voyage to the coast of Africa.

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THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES VS STEPHEN A. ANDERSON. The case of the United States vs Stephen A. Anderson, was argued before the Supreme Court on Thursday, a steam schooner of about 250 tons burden, to be used as an auxiliary force to assist in raising the steamer *City of Newportland*, in September, 1854. The City of Philadelphia belonged to the Liverpool and London Steam Navigation Company, and was under the command of Captain Smith, and was purchased by Mr. Bartlett, the captain of the *City of Philadelphia*. The case was argued before the Supreme Court on Thursday, a steam schooner of about 250 tons burden, to be used as an auxiliary force to assist in raising the steamer *City of Newportland*, in September, 1854.

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