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THE DAILY BEE.

DAILY MORNING, MAY 1, 1857.

Express Mail came through yesterday at eight o'clock.

VICTORIOUS MOVEMENT.

[illegible] late war with the Spanish [illegible] from the indisposition of [illegible] President BUCHANAN, just be[illegible] attempted to perform [illegible] in sustaining with all the aspirations of Mr. FORNEY [illegible] senate. His protégé, [illegible] aware, was usually de[illegible] embracing a majority [illegible]. Forney's late was [illegible] the value of the adage, [illegible] considered an impressive [illegible] men not to venture too [illegible] on the strength of their [illegible] influence either the [illegible] accredited representa[illegible] M. BUCHANAN's ill judged and [illegible] position in behalf of Fou[illegible] in all probabilities [illegible] the chagrin of a disap[illegible] mortifying spectacle [illegible] high faced Black Re[illegible] place.

[illegible] Pennsylvania Legis[illegible] of less palatable stuff than [illegible] to have imagined. They [illegible] and rebellious, and would [illegible] of Louisiana gen[illegible]. Heretofore they have [illegible] a weakness of dispo[illegible] obedience to the wil[illegible] of leaders, which [illegible] consummate organ[illegible] independence. They [illegible] to carry out the wishes [illegible] such a one to be sent to [illegible] straightway it was done. [illegible] Simons to Robinson [illegible] candidate for Congress,—the [illegible] the leaders proved omni[illegible] supreme element of [illegible] resistance became un[illegible] the Pasha was re[illegible] head of all was the im[illegible]. This highly convenient [illegible] continued for many years [illegible] and inspires so much [illegible] of the machinery, [illegible] it is about to be again ap[illegible] position.

[illegible] Strange, that this time en[illegible] condition among the [illegible] Louisiana lying the [illegible] State. He is accompanied [illegible] a warm upholder, the [illegible] Rumor that scurry [illegible] into the actions [illegible] will not let two quot[illegible] heads together pri[illegible] indicate little political [illegible] of the election of a [illegible] the new Legislature. Re[illegible] General Assembly will [illegible] opinion which, under [illegible] manifestate moderate [illegible] wing that the Sol[illegible] seventh hour put [illegible] not the ghost of a [illegible] President, it is given [illegible] of securing the [illegible] and devoted an ad[illegible] and his views as the d[illegible] Forney. He has therefore [illegible] a recession of that [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN and is em[illegible] eloquence in arousing [illegible] contest, promising that [illegible] the Thermopylæ of [illegible] be rewarded for her [illegible] the chance of Mr. [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN.

[illegible] easy and comfortable [illegible] of mine and mine [illegible] Less [illegible] may not num[illegible] in which event [illegible] be unidentifiably [illegible]. But suppose a shrewd and [illegible] the Democracy of Louisiana [illegible] restive under a perpetual [illegible] that they are tired of [illegible] and a special sup[illegible] awaiting a [illegible] the standard of [illegible] their allegiance to [illegible] may have been so long [illegible] We have recently seen in [illegible] Democratic papers [illegible] prevalence of an hour [illegible] materially injure the [illegible] returned to The [illegible] are beginning to [illegible] the example of their [illegible] and ominous who [illegible] Pass from [illegible] We have even heard mem[illegible] are that the domina[illegible] had grown intolerable, [illegible] Democrats to [illegible] their rights to select [illegible] of their unfetter[illegible] we would may happen [illegible] transit in Party claims [illegible] nowadays. Mr. Sol[illegible] to be notorious to [illegible] President is [illegible] man Mr. SOULÉ [illegible] in the ignominious [illegible] gentleman, and in the [illegible] United States Senate [illegible] antagonistic to Mr. [illegible] tastes, associations and opinions [illegible] himself. Mr. SOULÉ is [illegible] politician, but even Na[illegible] Pedobear, lost our sens[illegible] since his vaulting ambi[illegible] FORNEY is laid upon the [illegible] he forfeited his [illegible] State. The moral [illegible] certainty connad by [illegible] them.

[illegible] We are obliged to the [illegible] number of this period[illegible] exclusively to the consul[illegible]

[illegible] Bee, We are indebted [illegible] Assistant in [illegible] Survey office, for a copy [illegible] and valuable report of the [illegible] Survey for 1856. It is [illegible] charts and maps.

[illegible] Roy St. Louis.—This [illegible] has deservedly ac[illegible] popularity, is now under the [illegible] Mr. A. BRYANT, and is in com[illegible] the reception of the trav[illegible] Mdme. HELTCOMAN will [illegible] the summer, and attend to [illegible]

[illegible] in association to the Phila[illegible] statues on what purports to [illegible] that the action of our [illegible] increasing our naval force in [illegible] waters meets the approval of [illegible] British minister, who was [illegible] the Ex-Minister to Mexico [illegible] a note from [illegible] as over when the Count [illegible] minister from France. The lat[illegible] has not a guided either his ar[illegible] in the movement. The total [illegible] ordered to the Isthmus is [illegible] which will be stationed at Aspinwall or Panama. With so im[illegible] our government is confident [illegible] arrangement of the dis[illegible]

[illegible] Chronicle.—The workmen in a [illegible] Covington, Ky., last week, tied [illegible] the neck of one of their num[illegible] and hung him by [illegible] in motion. The poor fel[illegible] died fearfully, shrieked terribly, [illegible] dragged towards the [illegible] the rope tightening round [illegible] of the hands sprung forward [illegible] and severed the rope, but in [illegible] Mate, did it no blunderingly [illegible] the unfortunate fellow a throat, [illegible] gash from which the blood [illegible] The wound, fortunately, [illegible] not fatal.

[illegible] Courier.—The Boston Daily [illegible] as a newspaper from [illegible] been purchased by the [illegible] Herald, and will hereafter [illegible] that enterprising penny jour[illegible]

[illegible] Warren Fire-proof, Cincinnati, &c.—Messrs. [illegible] & Gaines, No. 70 Canal street, advertise Porcelain and Spar water coolers, which purify the muddiest water at the rate of from [illegible] to gallons per day; the pitchers, self-filtering cans, etc. See advertisement.

[illegible] Baltimore was occupied [illegible] in a fire which broke out [illegible] on the night of the 23d. The [illegible] $20,000.

The Italian Opera—A Rare Treat.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure to announce that the Italian opera, which we had thought closed for the season, is to be revived with a splendor and perfection never witnessed in New Orleans. Mr. CAMP, the manager of the Gaiety Theatre, while retaining the large and efficient troops of COMMANDEUR SERVI, has engaged the services of Signora FRANCESCA VESTVALI, the magnificent contralto, whose glorious singing and acting a year or two ago created a perfect *furore* among the lovers of music in our city. He has likewise effected an engagement with Signora PARAVALI, of whose rich soprano voice we have heard the highest praises, and, Signore TALIENI-TASCA, an artist of taste and great accomplishment. In addition to this brilliant galaxy, the matchless tenor TRESTINI, whose voice always reminds us of SALVI in his prime, has been prevailed upon to contribute his wonderful powers to the success of the opera. Such a company has never been assembled together in any part of the United States. There will be three prima donnas, two contraltos, two first tenors, two baritones, one basso cantante, a complete chorus, an increased and improved orchestra, and in fact every accessory and appointment to the effective production of the masterpieces of the great Italian composers.

The operatic representations will embrace the following works: Lucrezia Borgia, Trovatore, Traviata, Lucia di Lammermoor, Semiramide, Norma, Romeo e Giulietta, Sonnambula, and perhaps others. The series will commence this evening with "Lucrezia Borgia," with the following splendid cast: *Gennaro*, TRESTINI: *Orsini*, VESTVALI; *Lucrezia*, PARAVALI: *Ferrarola*, POMPONI. In the last act TRESTINI will introduce a brilliant romance, never sung in America save by MARIO and himself.

It will be seen by the announcement that Mr. CAMP has fixed the prices of admission at one dollar for the dress and family circles and parquette, with fifty cents additional for reserved seats. For all other parts of the house, prices as usual.

At length our citizens, who boast of their taste for music, will enjoy an opportunity of gratifying it, by patronizing the Italian opera in its finest and most admirable form. The combination of talent secured by Mr. CAMP is absolutely unparalleled, and has been effected at vast expense, in the confident belief that such attraction will be adequately appreciated and appropriately remunerated. If it should fail to encounter the most triumphant and brilliant success, we shall certainly conclude that the marked discrimination of the *Orleanois* has been badly overrated. But we have no such fears. Such a company must meet with the warmest encouragement.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The New York papers contain a report of Lord MAHON's speech delivered in reply to a toast offered to his Lordship at the anniversary dinner of the St. George's Society, on the 23d ult. The speech is a sensible and elegant production, and proves that the English Minister is a gentleman of talent, refined education and excellent taste. It is not by any means apologetic, nor is it larded with that nauseating flattery of our institutions so common to British diplomatists while in America, and so speedily recanted on their return to their native country.

Lord MAHON's remarks on the relations subsisting between the United States and Great Britain were happily conceived and expressed. We extract the following passages:

Gentlemen: I may still maintain that there is not a more grateful, or a more glorious, and a more useful employment than this employment, which I share with my venerable friend, the United States Minister in London—the employment of holding aloft the ensigns of peace and friendship between the two great branches of the English race. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen: I feel that I have entered upon that employment here at a most auspicious period. I can assure you that I have met, upon the part of the President of the United States, upon the part of General CASS, upon the part of all the ministers and functionaries of the United States with whom I have been brought into contact, every manifestation of that cordial and friendly disposition which animates the government and the community of these United States. [Cheers.]

There are no questions involving any degree of anxiety or apprehension pending between the two countries. [Cheers.] And I am sometimes disposed to hope that the time may soon come when there will scarcely be any subjects of official correspondence at all. [Cheers.] It may not differ much with this agreeable prospect of official scarcity—[laughter]—if I must look forward to my fare and usefulness, amidst discussions and debates, surely, gentlemen, we have in the experience of the past the best grounds for believing that there never will be a question so difficult or so complicated that it may not meet with a prompt, with a peaceful, and with an honorable solution. [Loud cheers.]

There are many questions at once envenomed and alarming, which have been settled in a pacific manner in our recent negotiations. Our Eastern boundaries have been defined by one treaty. Our Western boundaries have been settled by another. The disputed fisheries, which at one time threatened to embroil us, have been converted, by the salutary engagements of reciprocity, into a source of mutual profit. Finally, gentlemen, the question of the privilege of neutral trade in time of war—that question which, for so long, was the constant cause of complaints and recriminations, has now obtained, by the spontaneous declarations of Her Majesty's ministers during the late hostilities, that liberal interpretation so long desired by the United States, and which no government of England hereafter will ever be inclined to revoke or to repeal. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen: I am justified, then, in saying that by no easy exercise of frankness, of mutual forbearance and conciliation, no question can arise between our countries which will not admit of an easy and an amicable settlement. But, gentlemen, I desire more than cordiality—I desire cooperation. [Cheers.]

Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to alarm the citizens of the United States who are here present by raising before their averted eyes the phantom of "entangling alliances."—[laughter and cheers.] Entangling alliances, gentlemen, are a kind of political spectre, which seems to have descended with undiminished terrors from the period of the revolution to the present day. [Cheers and laughter.]

There may be mutual co-operation where there are no written engagements; and, gentlemen, where the heart is wanting, there may be written engagements without mutual cooperation. [Cheers.] I do then, gentlemen, that I wish to say is, that our respective governments should perpetually make an early and sincere declaration and avowal to each other of their views and intentions with respect to all subjects which involve the common interests of the two countries. [Cheers] whereby they will have the benefit of mutual good offices and mutual counsel, and whereby they will be able to avoid those one-sided measures, and those startling announcements which are apt to disturb the confidence of commerce and calculated to excite the sensibilities and jealousies of too high-spirited nations. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the only entangling alliance which I shall venture to recommend is the adoption of the submarine cable between this country and England. [Great laughter and cheering.]

The annexed sentiments in the concluding portion of the speech seem to be earnestly and sincerely entertained. Let us trust the speaker neither misconceives nor exaggerates public opinion in the land which he represents.

Gentlemen: I have since our arrival sometimes observed we have been in the United States that the development of this country is regarded with jealousy by England. Gentlemen, this is as erroneous a opinion.—[Cheers.] You will see, when we cut in the section that the last vestiges of former prejudices founded on the antecedents of two unhappy wars disappear, and nothing remains but the peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States forms a matter of satisfaction and joy to all of every reasonable Englishman. That expansion forms the best resort and relief for our superabundant population; it forms the best market for our increasing industry; it is the triumph of our labor and our arts, of our language, our religion and our blood. [Loud cheering.] No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and pride.

No thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, because Providence has not reserved the future empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race. [Cheers.]—Gentlemen, these sentiments of sympathy and good-will to which I give a feeble utterance, are, believe me, not rare or partial in our country, nor do I derive them from obscure authority. [Hear, hear.]

Gentlemen: I have gathered these sentiments in the benevolent pages of a Channing, in the wise conclusions of an Aberdeen, and in the eloquent declarations of an Hope. Gentlemen, I have heard the sentiments expressed and enforced from the bench of this government, and I have heard them echoed back from the benches of the opposition. Gentlemen, these sentiments have been translated upon me with success and cordial emphasis by the Earl of Clarendon, and by that noble Nobleman who is first in the councils and in the affections of the British people. [Immense applause.]

Finally, gentlemen, I have received these sentiments as a pledge, I trust, from the hands of my sovereign, and I am left up this predilate talent in a diplomatic capacity.

THE TRIBUNE HERE IN NEW YORK.—The *Times*, of the 24th, says:

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the suit of BENNETT against TRIBUNE, on an order, to show cause why the tenant should not be dispossessed, was argued. The Judge reserved his decision. The Police Commissioners, the Mayor, and chiefly the Police Justice, are concerned. Mr. EVARTS, for the defendants, claimed that it was not, and offered to show that Mr. BENNETT had purchased the premises, the same being sold at Sheriff's Court. Neither party has finished his plea, and the case was adjourned until to-day at 4 o'clock.

THE WEATHER.—*A Prediction Partially Verified.*—The weather still continues capricious in the extreme, and although the sun is shining brightly as we write, at 9 A. M., it is not unlikely we may have a snow-storm before going to press at 3. Taken as a whole, the weather during the month of April has been more severe than during any preceding season for many years. More snow has fallen than ever perhaps known before in this latitude, the sharp bleak winds incident to the month of March have prevailed to an unheard of extent, and vegetation, which should now be far advanced, is so backward that, to judge from that alone, one would think he was amid the festivities of Christmas. Writing of Christmas reminds us that on the eve of that sacred holiday last year, in indicting an article on the then extremely cold weather, we copied from the London "*British Museum*," of an ancient date, the following quaint effusion:

"If Christmas day on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see;
Windy weather in each week,
And hard winter shall be strongest thick;
The summer shall be good and dry,
Corn and beasts shall multiply.
The year to come for labor be evil;
Kings and princes shall die by shill;
If a child born that day shall be,
It shall hanger right well for thee;
Of stocks he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and counsel able,
Where that day goes thevving about,
He shall be prosper'd, without doubt;
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide."

We stated in the same article that the last previous Christmas, which fell on Thursday, fulfilled this prophecy in a great measure, for the winter which followed it was a severe one. As far as the "windy winter" and "hard tempests" are concerned, the prediction has been fully verified by the weather we have had since. May we not fondly hope that it will still further be carried out, and that "the summer shall be good and dry," "corn and beasts multiply," and "good for lands in fill," and to the prediction that "Kings and Princes shall die by skill," we have nought to do not say—that is a subject too willingly hand over to their own people, but the "happy child" that day born that our warmest wishes that the prophecy may be carried out, to the very letter. We will conclude our weather notice to-day by stating that at the time of finishing this paragraph the sun is still shining, and if a rain does not come on it may possibly so continue.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

TRIBUNE, THE TENOR.—We find the following paragraph relative to this superb vocalist in an extract from a Northern paper, but out by us and preserved some months ago:

Tiberini, the New Tenor.—Apropos of the new tenor, quite a romance is in circulation about him, for the truth of which we do not vouch, but give it as we heard it. Young Tiberini is said to be a Roman of pure noble birth and blood. Tiberini, the tenor, possessed of a beautiful voice, great musical enthusiasm, and fine personal appearance, and chafing under the disqualifications and restrictions which condemn to the church or the army all the cadets of noble families in the Old World, determined to carve out for himself a fame and fortune, and add another honor to a name that history has recorded in her storied pages.

To carry out the determination, and after secret but ardent study, he appeared under an assumed name in a distant city. His secret was discovered, and the alternative was presented to him either to retire forever from the profession of a singer or be discarded and abandoned by all who bear his name. His choice was made at once; he would follow the art to which his aspirations led him, even at the sacrifice of name and prospective fortune. The bitterness of the trial that fell to his lot was the compulsory separation from his affianced one, who, of birth equal to his own, and returning his love with equal ardor, was forced by her friends to consent to a convent to avoid collision with a mere singer. Every difficulty was thrown in the way of his success in Italy; every obstacle that could be raised through the agency of wealth of family connexion rose up against him, and despairing alike of his art and his love, he fled his country, hoping to find in another land a fair chance for the display of such talent as he might possess, and to meet in the approbation and sympathy of strangers a balm for that grief which words may indicate but cannot express." Such is the life romance of young Tiberini as it was told to us. It may wear the air of fiction, but all of us who have mingled in the great world know, by bitter experience, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—The Morehouse (La.) *Advocate* has the following:

From all quarters we hear a general complaint among the planters respecting the drooping condition of the growing crops, and the gloomy prospects of realizing anything for their labors the present year. A ride through the country has convinced us that the many unfavorable reports which have lately reached us were not exaggerated. The sickly appearance of the young cotton and corn leaves no room to doubt of the threatened disaster, if not the complete failure, of the crops in one-half the country throughout North Louisiana. The train of unseasonable weather experienced during the latter part of March, and up to the present time, that has in a great measure blasted the prospects of the entire planting community. Some plantations have had to replant cotton and corn several times already. In consequence of this, there is an alarming scarcity of cotton seed everywhere; and we have heard of many small planters who have abandoned all hopes of making a single bale of cotton this year—in fact some of them have been forced to replant all their ground in corn, because of the difficulty of procuring cotton seed. To add to the general distress, the cut-worm continues its ravages at once envenomed and alarming, which have been settled in a pacific manner in our recent negotiations. Our Eastern boundaries have been defined by one treaty. Our Western boundaries have been settled by another. The disputed fisheries, which at one time threatened to embroil us, have been converted, by the salutary engagements of reciprocity, into a source of mutual profit. Finally, gentlemen, the question of the privilege of neutral trade in time of war—that question which, for so long, was the constant cause of complaints and recriminations, has now obtained, by the spontaneous declarations of Her Majesty's ministers during the late hostilities, that liberal interpretation so long desired by the United States, and which no government of England hereafter will ever be inclined to revoke or to repeal. [Cheers.]

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City Intelligence.

Czerny's Concert.—Vestvali.—The splendid enchantment of our Sunny Theatre, on May 1st, by his announcement observes, has determined to make a thorough test of the magic of our citizens by grand Italian opera. The temporary closing of the establishment, on the success so, having been taken without regard to public determination, yet was attributable solely to his absence from this city. Sig. CRIPP has certainly given good evidence of his sincerity in this matter by the brilliant combination of talent which he has alluded to as engaged with the renowned prima donna contralto, Signora Sofia Vestvali, the magnificent Signora Paravali, and the accomplished agian, Signora Tacani-Tasca, with the great tenor, Signor Tiberini, and the whole force of Gerrard-Street Italian opera.

Our journals have already dwelled in the high talents of Tiberini and the merits of Sofia's transcendently, as displayed at the Gaiety last week, but, for the uniformly select and highly appreciative audiences. With the antecedents of Tacani and Paravali, we have no such acquaintance as will justify us in venturing an estimate, or, for the present, we will give but a formal showing of redundant rather, of the merits of Vestvali, as the young lionessed Hither-Siren the North, after having created an extraordinary *furore* in company with Mario and Grisi, in the opera of "Norma" brilliantly in New York and Boston; becomes an especial favorite in the characters of Amelia-Lucia and Lucrezia Borgia, adding the distinctive appellation of "The Italian Jenny" and so thoroughly coupled, we rather recommended, the Old Gibber in the last opera, "*Il Trovatore*," to transfer herself in the bonds of Amphitrite cups, lest quite incomparable as an actress with Miss Cushman, and scarcely inferior as a vocalist with the immortal Malibran. In Mexico she seems to have gained a preference which caused her to be readily ranked alongside of dozing and that great beauty Malache, while her splendid womanly virtues, no less than her excellence in an artist, so wrapped the minds of the Mexican people with admiration for her as a lovely and distinguished lady, that they offered her the management of the great National Theatre for Italian opera in the city of Mexico.

As to Vestvali's last appearance here, we must confess for ourselves that we were perfectly captivated to love with her fine dramatic conception, her matchless and majestic figure, her carriage, her fresh, pretty features, and full, rich diction than with her pure, sweet voice, so gentle in cadence, so flexible in intonation, so magnificent in swell, so brilliant in vibration, so touching, and withal so powerful. It should be borne in mind that she appeared the closer this evening in her great part of Lucrezia Borgia, on which occasion, we learn, and doubtless, that the theatre will be crowded in its utmost capacities, and the Italian Opera better appreciated in New Orleans.

WARNING.—The spirit clouds were thrown by the operatic genius of the impersonator yesterday into the mental mirror, Imagination, and, with by soon they began to unpeel the heavens, and their feelings and sympathy for our adult paroxysm in one of their most lachrymose effusions. As they then wept, and did not for the time bid his bright heavenly fire, dispersed, and, instead of a shower, more perhaps the gentlemen of the Gaiety, who had failed to make proper provision for protection. The rain was soon pouring as heavily and with abundance prove a great total to the thirsting earth, both in the elements and country.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—The charge lately preferred against Benjamin Stevens, plate broker, No. 120 Gravier street, by Wm. A. Whitehead, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for embezzlement, was dismissed by the Recorder, yesterday, on the ground that the transaction was a mere business one, and not criminal. The accusation was made at once, he would follow the act to which his aspirations led him, even at the sacrifice of name and prospective fortune. The bitterness of the trial that fell to his lot was the compulsory separation from his affianced one, who, of birth equal to his own, and returning his love with equal ardor, was forced by her friends to consent to a convent to avoid collision with a mere singer. Every difficulty was thrown in the way of his success in Italy; every obstacle that could be raised through the agency of wealth of family connexion rose up against him, and despairing alike of his art and his love, he fled his country, hoping to find in another land a fair chance for the display of such talent as he might possess, and to meet in the approbation and sympathy of strangers a balm for that grief which words may indicate but cannot express." Such is the life romance of young Tiberini as it was told to us. It may wear the air of fiction, but all of us who have mingled in the great world know, by bitter experience, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—The Morehouse (La.) *Advocate* has the following:

From all quarters we hear a general complaint among the planters respecting the drooping condition of the growing crops, and the gloomy prospects of realizing anything for their labors the present year. A ride through the country has convinced us that the many unfavorable reports which have lately reached us were not exaggerated. The sickly appearance of the young cotton and corn leaves no room to doubt of the threatened disaster, if not the complete failure, of the crops in one-half the country throughout North Louisiana. The train of unseasonable weather experienced during the latter part of March, and up to the present time, that has in a great measure blasted the prospects of the entire planting community. Some plantations have had to replant cotton and corn several times already. In consequence of this, there is an alarming scarcity of cotton seed everywhere; and we have heard of many small planters who have abandoned all hopes of making a single bale of cotton this year—in fact some of them have been forced to replant all their ground in corn, because of the difficulty of procuring cotton seed. To add to the general distress, the cut-worm continues its ravages at once envenomed and alarming, which have been settled in a pacific manner in our recent negotiations. Our Eastern boundaries have been defined by one treaty. Our Western boundaries have been settled by another. The disputed fisheries, which at one time threatened to embroil us, have been converted, by the salutary engagements of reciprocity, into a source of mutual profit. Finally, gentlemen, the question of the privilege of neutral trade in time of war—that question which, for so long, was the constant cause of complaints and recriminations, has now obtained, by the spontaneous declarations of Her Majesty's ministers during the late hostilities, that liberal interpretation so long desired by the United States, and which no government of England hereafter will ever be inclined to revoke or to repeal. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen: I am justified, then, in saying that by no easy exercise of frankness, of mutual forbearance and conciliation, no question can arise between our countries which will not admit of an easy and an amicable settlement. But, gentlemen, I desire more than cordiality—I desire cooperation. [Cheers.]

Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to alarm the citizens of the United States who are here present by raising before their averted eyes the phantom of "entangling alliances."—[laughter and cheers.] Entangling alliances, gentlemen, are a kind of political spectre, which seems to have descended with undiminished terrors from the period of the revolution to the present day. [Cheers and laughter.]

There may be mutual co-operation where there are no written engagements; and, gentlemen, where the heart is wanting, there may be written engagements without mutual cooperation. [Cheers.] I do then, gentlemen, that I wish to say is, that our respective governments should perpetually make an early and sincere declaration and avowal to each other of their views and intentions with respect to all subjects which involve the common interests of the two countries. [Cheers] whereby they will have the benefit of mutual good offices and mutual counsel, and whereby they will be able to avoid those one-sided measures, and those startling announcements which are apt to disturb the confidence of commerce and calculated to excite the sensibilities and jealousies of too high-spirited nations. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the only entangling alliance which I shall venture to recommend is the adoption of the submarine cable between this country and England. [Great laughter and cheering.]

The annexed sentiments in the concluding portion of the speech seem to be earnestly and sincerely entertained. Let us trust the speaker neither misconceives nor exaggerates public opinion in the land which he represents.

Gentlemen: I have since our arrival sometimes observed we have been in the United States that the development of this country is regarded with jealousy by England. Gentlemen, this is as erroneous a opinion.—[Cheers.] You will see, when we cut in the section that the last vestiges of former prejudices founded on the antecedents of two unhappy wars disappear, and nothing remains but the peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States forms a matter of satisfaction and joy to all of every reasonable Englishman. That expansion forms the best resort and relief for our superabundant population; it forms the best market for our increasing industry; it is the triumph of our labor and our arts, of our language, our religion and our blood. [Loud cheering.] No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and pride.

No thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, because Providence has not reserved the future empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race. [Cheers.]—Gentlemen, these sentiments of sympathy and good-will to which I give a feeble utterance, are, believe me, not rare or partial in our country, nor do I derive them from obscure authority. [Hear, hear.]

Gentlemen: I have gathered these sentiments in the benevolent pages of a Channing, in the wise conclusions of an Aberdeen, and in the eloquent declarations of an Hope. Gentlemen, I have heard the sentiments expressed and enforced from the bench of this government, and I have heard them echoed back from the benches of the opposition. Gentlemen, these sentiments have been translated upon me with success and cordial emphasis by the Earl of Clarendon, and by that noble Nobleman who is first in the councils and in the affections of the British people. [Immense applause.]

Finally, gentlemen, I have received these sentiments as a pledge, I trust, from the hands of my sovereign, and I am left up this predilate talent in a diplomatic capacity.

THE TRIBUNE HERE IN NEW YORK.—The *Times*, of the 24th, says:

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the suit of BENNETT against TRIBUNE, on an order, to show cause why the tenant should not be dispossessed, was argued. The Judge reserved his decision. The Police Commissioners, the Mayor, and chiefly the Police Justice, are concerned. Mr. EVARTS, for the defendants, claimed that it was not, and offered to show that Mr. BENNETT had purchased the premises, the same being sold at Sheriff's Court. Neither party has finished his plea, and the case was adjourned until to-day at 4 o'clock.

A MOST SINGULAR AND EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A young lady, Miss Mary Stan, a niece of A. JORDAN, Esq., of Fulton, who is living with her uncle, and attending school, has of late been and is the most singular and extraordinary somnambulist of whom we have ever heard. At night, after she has fallen asleep, she gets up, lights a lamp, and taking a paper and pencil, writes several stanzas of poetry. Her uncle, one night, fearing that some accident might occur from a sleeping person having a burning lamp in her hand, took the precaution to remove the lamp from her room, and beyond her reach. That night she rose in perfect darkness, wrote another piece of poetry, which, upon examination by daylight, was found to be well written, correctly spelled and punctuated, and the ruled lines so accurately followed as they could have been by the best penman with a good light. And this has been repeated from night to night, each time a new piece being produced. She has no knowledge of the matter herself—cannot repeat a word of the poetry she produces, and insists that she does not write it. Her friends watch her closely. They have interrupted her while writing, when she seems like one aroused from a deep slumber, and she has failed to finish the sentence or word of the stanza she happens to be writing. If her writing materials are removed from her room, she enters and finding them gone, proceeds to search drawers, trunks, &c., in the dark, with as much success as other would do it by day. She has sometimes fallen in this condition in the daytime, when her writing impulse comes on.

The young lady's health is not very good, and since her somnambulic paroxysms, she seems to be daily failing. Physicians have been called, but they have offered but no relief.—*Hudson (N. Y.) Post-Int.*

THE DEPUTIES MASSACHUSETTS AT ALBANY, April 23.—The question of the disputed election between Mr. Parry, Amesbury, and Dr. Gage, Newburyport, Rockport, and Ipswich, came up, and, after a long and able argument, was finally decided in favor of the latter, the ground that, though the gentleman had been duly elected, he was not legally qualified to serve, he being a minister of the Gospel, and, as such, ineligible. The decision was made on