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TERMS, cash in advance. THE WEEKLY HERALD 2 cents per copy—\$1 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOVEY THEATRE, Bowery—CORICAN BROTHERS—PERFORMING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—WILLIAM TELL—BROADWAY IS THE BEST POLICE.

BIBLO'S GARDEN—CATALINA—MY NEIGHBORS WIFE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—THE TIGRESS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—DUMBO BOY—BLACKSMITH OF NEWARK—CASTLE STALKERS—A KISS IN THE DARK.

LYCERN THEATRE—WHY COUGH AND GEMBLE—THE WINDMILL—FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOVEY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery—EQUINESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—NEGRO MINSTRELS BY CHRISTY'S COMPANY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 44 Broadway—ENTHUSIASTIC MINSTRELS.

ASTOR PLACE—SANDERSON'S OPERA TROUPE.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 23, 1853.

The News.

We have this morning three days later intelligence from Europe, by the Asia, which arrived at this port yesterday. The most important features of the news are the decline in the prices of cotton, and the surfeit in the English corn market.

Quite an animated and interesting debate took place in the United States Senate, yesterday, upon the question of so amending the deficiency bill as to make an appropriation increasing the compensation allowed the Collins' steamers for transporting the mails between this country and Great Britain.

Notwithstanding the issuing of a double sheet every day, our advertising friends are crowding upon our space to such an extent that we are forced to defer the publication of a large amount of local and other reading matter.

PREVENTION OF PUBLIC FRAUDS.—The deficiency bill is under consideration in the Senate. Mr. Hunter, of Va., made a speech on it on Friday, and the discussion was continued by others.

Another provision ought to be put in the very first act passed by Congress; but we strongly doubt if Mr. Hunter, or any other member of the Finance Committee, will venture to fly in the face of the claim agents, in and out of Congress, and propose it.

There were some rich doings in the House yesterday. The first move was to table the Senate bill to promote discipline in the navy, where it is hoped it will be allowed to remain.

There is a most dangerous contrivance. All sorts and kinds of Galphimism, and other cheating and stealing, may be perpetrated under it. The Florida interest claim may be paid out of an appropriation for building a mint in this city, if such a law is passed.

And while noticing this "deficiency bill," we would make enquiry of those who ought to know, how it is that the book of "receipts and expenditures" of the government, for the year ending June, 1851, which ought to have been printed and distributed nine months ago, is not yet forthcoming.

The Whig Congressional Campaign—A Beginning and a Good Prospect.

The night of Tuesday, the twentieth of April, of the year of Grace, 1852, was a terrible night, and will also be remembered hereafter as one of the landmarks of the political history of the United States.

The proceedings in relation to Kosuth, at Newark, possess the interest of a little novelty. A slight ripple has ruffled the calm monotonousness that has generally pervaded his career.

The dispute between the Fillmore and Scott whigs, in the Baltimore city convention, had not been settled at last accounts, although it was probable that the resolution in favor of the General would be tabled.

A despatch from Boston furnishes melancholy evidence of the disastrous effects of the storm. The British brig Joseph was wrecked on Truro beach last Tuesday night, and all but two of those on board were doubtless drowned.

Reducing this whig caucus to a practical analysis, it appears that the majority of the Southern whigs abstained from attending it—would have nothing to do with it—and kept aloof.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered his original resolution, declaring the "finality" of the Fugitive Slave law a cardinal principle of the whig party; and that it was voted out of order, 46 to 18—Mr. Mangum, the chairman, being thus sustained in his position.

Here we have several significant points of action. The refusal of a large proportion of the Southern whigs to enter the caucus, shows that they had no hope of a reconciliation with the Seward faction, and were at least indifferent upon the subject.

There is matter and room for a splendid document, and a splendid movement, totally independent of the caucus party. We apprehend, too, that the Southern whigs have gone too far to recede.

But, again—the rupture can hardly be healed by a double-dealing Kane letter concession in behalf of Scott on the fugitive question. That may be attempted; but that, too, we believe, will fail.

We expect, then, a manifesto, laying down the platform of the Southern whigs, and calling upon all constitutional Union men, irrespective of the two old parties, and on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, and East and West, to rally together in the formation of an independent Union, constitutional party, for the active work of the summer campaign.

There is no hope of the old whig party of New York. It is steeped to the backbone in the brine of Sewardism and abolitionism. The silver grays who bolted from Syracuse, and held an independent convention at Utica, with the view of sustaining the administration of Mr. Fillmore against the Seward faction, with much bluster, marched up to Utica, and then marched back again.

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