THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7346. SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DOORS OPEN AT 6½; CURTain rises at 7 o'clock.
Monday evening, December 13, will be performed
THE HEBREW SON.
Joseph.....Mr. Eddy | Zarah.....Miss Heron
KENNETH.
Kenneth.....Mr. Eddy | Weird Woman...Miss Heron

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—DOORS open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Monday evening, December 13, will be performed
PAUL PRY.
Colonel Hardy.....Mr. Placide
Paul Pry.....Mr. Burton
Frank Hardy...Mr. Holman | Witherton.....Mr. Russell
Harry Stanley...Mr. Norton | Doubledot.....Mr. Levere
Phebe.....Mrs. Skerrett | Miss Eliza Hardy.Miss J. Hill
Favorite Duett.....by.....Mr. and Mrs. Holman
Pas de Deux.....by.....Miss J. Vallee and M. Frederic
ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS WANTED.
Joe Baggs.....Mr Burton | Sophy.....Mrs. Fisk
Tom Tipton...Mr. Johnston | Angelica.....Mrs. Hughes

NATIONAL THEATRE, CHATHAM STREET.—DOORS open at 6½; curtain rises at 7 o'clock.
Monay evening, December 13, will be performed
HAWK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.
Capt. Hawk..Mr. W. G. Jones | May.....Mrs. W. G. Jones
THE FOULAH SLAVE.
LOAN OF A LOVER.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, NOS. 17 AND 19 Bowery.—C. White, Proprietor.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Monday evening, December 13, will be performed
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Dr. Ollapod....Mr. Chanfrau | Lucretia.....Mrs. Isherwood
SirRobt.Bramble.... France | Emily.....Miss Albertine
MISCHIEVOUS NIGGER.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, NO. 472 BROADWAY, above Grand street.—Open every night during the week, under the sole direction and personal supervision of E. P. Christy, whose concerts in this city, for the past six years, have been received with favor by highly respectable and fashionable audiences. Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THAT AMPHIBIOUS MONster, the Sea Tigress, goes through her unique performances in the water, from 1 to 3, and from 6½ to 10 P. M. Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, the beautiful play of LOVE. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, USED UP, and the M. P. Ad mission to the whole Museum, &c., 25 cents; Parquet and First Balcony, 12½ cents extra.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FIFTH ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND will take place on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1852.
on which occasion the following eminent performers have already volunteered their aid:—
The Sisters Rousset. Mons. Leon Javelli,
Miss C Womyss, (Mrs. Duffield,) Mons. Corby,
Mons Wiethoff,
Miss Mestayer, Mons Cornet
Mlle. Bulan, Mr. C. W. Clarke,
Mlle. Frances, Mr Eddy,
Mlle Henri, Mr. Thomas Hadaway,
Mr. Hamblin, Mr. Bellamy.
Mr. H. E. Stephens,
with the highly efficient company of the Bowery theatre, together with several volunteers, who will be duly announced.
To commence with Shakspeare's tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth.....Mr. Hamblin | Macduff.....Mr. Eddy
Banquo.....H Stephens
Lady Macbeth.....Mrs. Duffield, (late Miss Wemyss)
ASCENSION OF 300 FEET ON THE TIGHT ROPE, surrounded by an illuminated star, by Leon Javelli.
Great Spanish pas de deux of
LA MANOLA,
by the wonderful Caroline Rousset and her sister Adelaide.
Grand Pas de Deux, by Mlle. Bulan and Mons. Cornet.
Double Dance, by Mlle. Frances and Mons. Wiethoff.
Comic Pas de Trois Divertissement, by Mlles. Frances and Henri, and Mons. Corby.
The favorite one act comedy of
PERFECTION.
Charles Paragon.....Mr. C. W. Clarke
Sir Laurance Paragon.....Mr. Bellamy
Sam.....Mr. Hadaway | Kate O'Brien..Miss Mestayer
Susan.....Miss Flynn
Concluding with
LOLA MONTEZ.
Admission—Boxes, 50 cents; Pit, 25. Places and tickets to be had at the box office. Doors open at 6 o'clock; to commence at 7.

BANVARD'S PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM AND the Holy Land will open on Monday evening, Dec. 13, at the new and spacious Georama, in Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, and continue every evening. Painted from authentic drawings made upon the spot by Mr. Banvard, during an extensive tour undertaken expressly for the works. Mr. B. will explain the paintings personally. Picture moves at 7½, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

WONDERFUL EXHIBITION.—THE GREATEST natural curiosity in the known world, being a Petrified Group, consisting of a Horse and its Indian rider, with an enormous Serpent coiled around them. The whole is in a most perfect petrified state of preservation. The size of the serpent is so enormous as to appear incredible, being about forty feet in length and about three feet in circumference. This astonishing specimen was found in the southern part of South America, by Mr. Abel Gorden, of Manchester, England. It presents a most wonderful appearance, being the greatest curiosity that man ever beheld. The serpent must have been poisoned by a poisoned arrow or shaft which was thrust into it by the Indian rider in his struggle of defence. The above group is now on exhibition for a short time before taking it to Europe, at the Society Library Lecture Room, 548 Broadway, commencing on Wednesday, Dec. 1. The price of admittance is put at 25 cents, so as to give every one an opportunity to see it, and no one should fail to improve it. Doors open from 9 A. M until 10 P. M.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WM. W. SHIRLEY—RICH fancy goods, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 70 William street, near Cedar. Rich and costly plated castors, cake baskets, tea sets, coffees, urns, spoons, and forks, cutlery in sets and dozens, China and fancy articles, in lots, for retailers and families. Sales peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER AUCTIONEER.—PEREMPTORY sale of valuable lots on Lexington and Third avenues, Thirty second, Thirty fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets.—Adrian H. Muller will sell at auction on Thursday, December 16, 1852 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz:—Second Avenue—Four lots on the westerly side of the Second avenue commencing on the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, each 24 feet 8¾ inches in width, by 92 feet in depth. Thirty-fourth street—Twelve lots on the southerly side of Thirty-fourth street, immediately in the rear of the last described lots, each 20 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Third avenue—Five lots on the westerly side of the Third avenue, commencing on the south west corner of Thirty-eighth street, each 20 feet in width by 90 feet in depth. Thirty-eighth street—Six lots on the northerly side of Thirty-eighth street, immediately in the rear of the last described lots, each 20 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Lexington avenue—Three lots on the westerly side of Lexington avenue, commencing on the southwest corner of Thirty-sixth street, each 24 feet 8¾ inches in width by 100 feet in depth. One lot on the westerly side of Lexington avenue 49 feet 8¾ inches northerly from Thirty-fifth street, being 24 feet 8¾ inches in width by 100 feet in depth. Thirty-fifth street—Eight lots on the northerly side of Thirty-fifth street, commencing 125 feet east of Lexington avenue, each 24 feet 8¾ inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Seven lots on the southerly side of Thirty-fifth street, commencing 125 feet east from Lexington avenue, each 22 feet 1¾ inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Thirty second street—Two lots on the southerly side of Thirty-second street, commencing 250 feet westerly from the Ninth avenue, each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Terms—The above described lots will be sold under the usual restrictions as to general nuisances. Ten per cent of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of ten dollars for each lot, to be paid on the day of sale; 30 per cent on the 10th day of January next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance, 60 per cent, can remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years, at seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Purchasers to pay for drawing and recording mortgages. Title indisputable. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Wall street, corner of New street.

GREASE AT AUCTION.—L. M. HOFFMAN, AUCTIONeer.—L. M. Hoffman & Co. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at Thorne's Empire store, south of Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, 38 pipes S. A. mares oil or grease.

JAMES COLE, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF VALUable building lots in Brooklyn.—JAMES COLE will sell at auction on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1852 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, 200 lots of land on Flatbush avenue, Union, President, Carroll, Montgomery, and Macomb streets, and on Tenth and Eleventh avenues. This sale offers a rare opportunity to those seeking for investment for building purposes. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Maps and full particulars can be had at the offices of the auctioneer, 43 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and 9 Wall street, New York.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF RAILROAD BONDS.—THE Buffalo, Corning, and New York Railroad Company will sell by auction, through Simeon Draper, on Wednesday, the 15th of December, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $150,000 of their first mortgage bonds. These bonds are for $1,000 each, and mature 1st April, 1867. They bear coupons for interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, due on the first April and 1st October, at the Bank of Commerce, in this city. They are secured by the first and only mortgage on their whole road and franchises, made to John A. Stevens, James S. T. Stranahan, and John A. C. Gray, trustees, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into the capital stock of the company, any time before 1857. The mortgage provides for an issue in all of $1,000,000 of bonds, in specified lots, as consecutive portions of the road are finished and put upon the road. Bonds were sold last May; $150,000 are now to be disposed of, and the balance is not to be offered till next summer, after the other portions of the work are completed. The road is now finished, and running to Conseus, a distance of fifty seven miles, and is graded for nearly forty one miles further, to Hatavia. The iron is purchased and paid for, for this whole distance. When, in May last, $400,000 of the bonds of this company were offered at auction, the eastern section of the road had only just been put in operation, and all estimates of its earnings were merely conjectural. The cars have now been running since May, on an average about thirty-five miles, and the net earnings are equal to fully ten per cent on the entire cost of the fifty-seven mile section now completed. As yet only the way traffic has contributed to the receipts, which have been constantly increasing, and the directors anticipate, with well grounded confidence, a continued augmentation from the new channels of traffic they are now opening. It is believed that the receipts now exceed those of any other section of unfinished railroad in this State, of similar length, and so short a time in operation. The whole work is under contract to Buffalo, where a location is secured for depots, docks, &c. The directors feel entire confidence in saying, that the cars will run over the whole road by next July. The length of the line from Corning to Buffalo, is one hundred and thirty-four and a quarter miles. Its grading, masonry, and bridging, are of the best character; the depot buildings are neat and substantial, and the entire work will compare favorably with any other in the country. Its rails are of the heavy T pattern, and are laid on the broad gauge, forming the connecting link between the Erie Railroad at Corning, and the great lakes at Buffalo. The Buffalo and Brantford road is of the same broad gauge, and will continue this channel of railroad communication to Detroit, and the Far West. The district of country through which the Buffalo, Corning, and New York road runs, is the most productive in the Western part of this State, and affords less traffic sufficient to maintain and pay good dividends on the cost of the road, and the directors count with confidence on a fair share of the great through travel in addition. The character of the bonds now offered is such, that the directors can say with sincerity that they are equal to any railroad securities in the market, the net earnings on that part of the road now running being sufficient to make certain the payment of principal and interest on the whole amount of bonds the company is authorized to issue, thus placing it in safety beyond question. The convertible clause adds greatly to their real value as an investment.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, SOLE Lessee.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock
Monday evening, December 13, will be performed
THE PERI.
Ponce de Leon..Mr. T. Bishop | Fluvia....Miss C. Richings
MARRIED AND SETTLED.
Mr. Box.....Mr. Davidge | Mr. Cox.....Mr. Whiting

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MANAGER, MR. JOHN SEFTON Tickets, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Last night but one of the engagement of the attractive and accomplished vocalist, Mme. Thillon, and Mr. Hudson, previous to their departure for the South.
Monday evening, December 13, will be performed
Overture, Les Diamans de la Couronne.....Auber
To be followed by the celebrated opera of
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Campo Mayor...Mr. Martin | Burburigo.....Mr. Howard
Don Henrique...Mr. Hudson | Mugnos.....Mr. Simmons
Don Sebastian..Mr. Mestayer | La Catrina..Mme. A. Thillon
Rebelledo.....Mr Meyer | Diana...Miss Ada Harcourt

WALLACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY, NEAR Broome st.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7.
Monday evening, December 13, will be performed
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. Blake
Charles Courtly.....Mr Walcot
Max Harkaway.....Mr. Chippendale, Jr
Mark Meddle...Mr. Hale | Adolphus Spanker.Mr. Vincent
Cool.....Mr Rea | Dazzle.....Mr. Lester
Martin.....Mr. Durant | Lady Spanker..Miss L. Keene
Pert.....Mrs. Stephens | Grace.....Mrs. Buckland
A PRACTICAL MAN.
Cloudsley.....Mr. Walcot | Mr. Horton.....Mr. Bernard
Rockstone..Mr. Chippendale | Mrs. Mildmay...Mrs. Cramer

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 BROADWAY, ABOVE Howard street.—Open every evening.—H. Wood, Manager and Proprietor.—The entertainments offered by this celebrated company of Musicians and Ethiopian delineators cannot be equalled by any other band in the United States. See programmes. Doors open at 6½; concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. The public are respectfully informed that the afternoon concerts are discontinued.

CIRCUS.—NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 BOWERY. Farewell Benefit of Mr. SANDS, Monday evening, December 13, and positively the last exhibition of his
GREAT ANTIPODAL EXPERIMENT,
Prior to his departure for Europe. Besides the great novelty of Mr. Sands performance, there will be given
NEW AND SPLENDID FEATURES IN THE RING,
In which all the most accomplished equestrian performers will appear
Sam Lathrop's (Clown) benefit on Friday evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, SOLE Lessee.—To morrow (Monday) evening will be performed, for the first time, and at an expense of several thousand dollars, J. G. MAEDER's new Opera and Grand Fairy Spectacle, entitled
THE PERI:
OR
THE ENCHANTED FOUNTAIN.
This Opera is in three acts, and combines all the attractions of music, with the beauties of extreme scenic effect, and the recognized fascinations of the ballet. It has been
OVER A YEAR IN PREPARATION,
and will be presented in a form as perfect as the combined skill of the musician, the actor, the painter, and the costumer can make it.
AN EXTRA ORCHESTRA,
and corps of auxiliary dancers, together with a Double Chorus, have been secured for this occasion.
THE SCENERY COVERS MANY THOUSAND FEET OF CANVASS,
is painted in the highest style of art, and without regard to cost. It is the product of the pencil of the well known artist of the theatre, Mr. Hoister.
THE COSTUMES
are in every respect superlatively correct and elegant, and have been manufactured without reference to expense.
THE PROPERTIES, DECORATIONS, &c.,
are on a scale commensurate with the other adjuncts of the novel production, and transcend anything of the kind ever before witnessed on these boards.
In the course of the representation, numerous startling and unique
MECHANICAL EFFECTS
arranged in unison with the great resources of this mammoth establishment, will be delineated, the whole forming one of the richest dramatic treats ever offered to
A NEW YORK PUBLIC.
THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS
have been distributed as follows:—
Fluvia, the Peri.....Miss C. Richings
(Her first appearance in New York.)
Aquilla.....Miss Reed
Nanoskee, an Indian Witch.....Mad. Ponisi
Ponce de Leon.....Mr. T Bishop
Miguel.....Mr. Richings
Pantro.....Mr. W. Davidge
The score of the Opera embraces over
THIRTY PROMINENT PIECES OF MUSIC,
Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartettes, Finales, Choruses, &c., for a description of which see small bills of the day.
In order to afford a slight idea of the spectacular features of THE PERI, is given the annexed synopsis of
THE PRINCIPAL SCENES:
Castle and Harbor of Porto Rico.
View of the Town.
Interior of Chapel.
Panoramic View of the Voyage of the Fairy Bark to the Magic Island.
The Sorcerer's Den.
View of the Enchanted Island.
The Magic Grotto.
The Enchanted Fountain.
Haunt of the Fairies.
Spirit Grotto and Visions.
Splendid Choral Bower and Fairy Revels.
Scene of Enchantment.
To conclude with the last new Farce of
MARRIED AND SETTLED.
The Opera will be PLAYED EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6.

CONCERT OF MRS. KLEIN, BORN NEISS, IN WILliam Trapp's Saloon, No. 62 Chatham street, corner of Duane, Sunday evening, Dec. 12. To commence at 6½ o'clock. Admission free.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MISS EMILY MESTAYER'S benefit—Thursday evening, December 16th, 1852, on which occasion her sister, MRS C. R. THORNE, will make her first appearance at this establishment. For first time here of the celebrated play of PIZARRO. Elvira, Mrs. C. R. Thorne. Cora, Miss E. Mestayer. The musical farce of THE SWISS COTTAGE, together with other entertainments. Seats may be secured.

DO NOT FORGET THAT MR. ROBERT HELLER'S THE PRINCE OF WIZARDS, MIRACULOUS ENTERTAINMENTS, will commence on Monday, December 20, at his new and gorgeous hall, No. 539 Broadway.

MADAME HENRIETTE SONTAG IN OPERA.—THE public are respectfully informed that
MADAME HENRIETTE SONTAG,
on her return from Baltimore and Washington, (about the middle of January,) will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE IN OPERA.

THE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART—CONtaining a series of authentic Paintings, by the most celebrated masters, from Guido de Sienne (A. D. 1221) down to Horace Vernet—is now open for exhibition, at the Society Library Rooms, from 9 A. M to 5 P. M., and from half-past 7 to half-past 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

373 BROADWAY.—THE TWO GREAT STATUES, Adam and Eve, in their primitive state, modelled from the Florentine Venus and Adonis, by Prassitiles, have arrived. These great works of art, which were visited by 10,000 persons daily, at the World's Fair, London, will be exhibited daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; children half price.

FRANKLIN MUSEUM, 175 CHATHAM STREET.—GEO. Lee, Proprietor.—The above establishment is open every afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening, at half-past 7, for the purpose of "Classic and Original Representations of Living Statuary," by M'lle Casino's troupe of Model Artists, together with a variety of beautiful performances. For further particulars see bills of each day. Admission—Seats in private boxes, 50 cents; stage seats with cushioned arm chairs, 37½ cents; boxes, 25 cents; gallery, 12½ cents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A MENTAL FEAST FOR THE TRUE LOVER OF ART. —Grand sale of superb, magnificent, and really valuable pictures, by auction, under the license of R. D. Goodwin, by Mr. Charles Phillips, of London, on Thursday the 23d, and Friday the 24th of the present month, commencing at ten o'clock each day. The entire private collection of a gentleman obliged by recent losses to part with these his cherished companions for the last fifteen years. Now offers them to that portion of the community which is sufficiently cultivated to appreciate and ambitious to obtain "gems of the first water only." Among those by modern artists will be found originals by Regis Gignoux, D. W. C. Boutelle, A. B. Durand, Jessie Talbot, Harvey, Ranney, Cropsey, C. P. Cranch, F. C. Green, the favorite pupil of Huntington; the First Step by Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, considered by artists to be her master piece, and emphatically pronounced, by a cynical British connoisseur, to be the acme of American genius in this department, i. e., care and life-like expression in miniature figures. Of foreign, there are six originals by William Brown, of London; one Jackquand, one Wonresman, one Ostade, who was coeval with Tenniers; an invaluable Magdalen by Franquai; flower piece, by Teller; fruit, by Guillium; two cabinet landscapes, by Dietzler. Open for examination on Tuesday, from ten till four o'clock, and to continue until day of sale, at the owner's residence, No. 40 West Nineteenth street. Every picture warranted as represented, or no sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT auction, on Monday, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 8 Wall street, diamond jewelry—a large stock, beautifully set in gold and enamel of the newest styles, engraved, chased, &c., consisting of crosses, earrings, finger rings, brooches, necklaces, single stone pins, one superb breast pin for a lady with 200 stones, costing over $800; also, sets costing from $200 upwards. All of the best quality, and to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT auction, Tuesday, December 14th, at 10 o'clock, household furniture, superb paintings, works, of art, &c., the property of Rocco Martuscelli Esq., Charge d'Affairs from Naples, (to be sold without reserve,) at his residence, No. 62 West Twelfth street—Superb sale of paintings of the most exquisite order; paintings on ivory, works of art, curiosities and other varieties, collected by the above gentleman. A general assortment of household furniture; large Chinese vase; also one splendid upright rosewood pianoforte; also 600 bottles Italian wines, imported expressly for his own use; also kitchen furniture, of copper. Can be examined one day before the sale, with tickets, to be obtained at our store, No. 8 Wall street.

R. W. WESTCOTT, AUCTIONEER.—EXTENSIVE sale of household furniture, on Monday morning, 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 Greenwich avenue, being all the parlor, chamber, and basement furniture of two families, most of it was purchased new in May last, and is in fine order, consisting of everything requisite for furnishing a house, including carpets, oil cloth, feather beds, hair mattresses, rich mantel ornaments—girandoles, &c., embracing about 300 lots, which will be peremptorally sold without regard to weather.

MARKETING.

CLINTON MARKET TAKES ITS NAME FROM ONE OF the greatest men that lived in his day. In the southwest entrance there are two of the most active, clean and gentlemanly butchers that ever stood before a stall—Jacob Reed and Thos. E. Broadway. All who wish fat, well-dressed good meat sent home, at moderate prices, should by all means go to Clinton market. We happen to be an old acquaintance of Mr. Reed, consequently deal with him; but throughout the market you will find every stand neatly arranged, and the master, with his clean white apron and smiling face, prompt and ready to give all attention to customers. Don't fail to call at the Clinton.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY TAYLOR & CO., AND FOR sale by all booksellers, a Chronology of the American Stage, from 1702 to 1852. Price 50 cents.

THE FRENCH MOVEMENT IN ST. DOMINGO.

American, French, and Spanish Views of the Question.

THE NEW CASUS BELLI.

[From the NEW YORK HERALD of April 21, 1852.]

OUR PORT-AU-PLATT CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT-AU-PLATT, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, February, 1852.

Annexation Schemes of France—The Dominican Republic and the Revue des Deux Mondes.

I have on former occasions addressed you, in order to draw the attention of the public to this republic, respecting which it pleases our present administration to throw dust into the eyes of the United States citizens. Witness the false information which the President officially stated in his message, that the differences between the Dominican republic and the Haytien empire were arranged, while such a desirable event is as far off as ever—thanks to the intrigues of *la belle* France.

I say so well advised: for if you will refer to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, for May, 1851, its pages corroborate my assertion. That periodical, which is well known in our States, contains an article on the empire of Hayti and the Dominican republic, which, it is confidently reported, has the French Consul, Gen. Rayband, in Port-au Prince, for its author, and is so filled up with mis statements and direct falsehoods, that one wonders how so respectable a print can demean itself to insert similar stuff. It is clumsily attempted, in these pages, to make it appear to the world that the French protectorate, or sovereignty over St. Domingo, is the most ardent desire of the Dominican population; while, in reality, if you except the President, Senor Baez, (who, to his shame be it said, is more Frenchman than Dominican,) and a small clique of French residents, and their immediate friends, the inhabitants utterly despise Johnny Crapeau with as deep a hatred as the true Spaniard detests a Frenchman.

I am now resident here for some years, during which time I have watched the proceedings of the French unremittingly; and I must confess that the steady exertions of France, under all its different forms of government, whether monarchical, republican, or dictatorial, have only had one aim—namely, to get hold, under some plausible appearance of the Dominican republic, and to conquer afterwards the western part, under the black *régime*, with comparative facility, thereby restoring the "Queen of the Antilles" to the dominion of France; or, if you will, since the Dictator has rest red "the eagles" of Napoleon to the French army, to the claws of the rapacious bird, which, although it may resemble ours in form, has no relationship with it in character.

The supposition of an intended *coup d'état* in St Domingo is materially strengthened by the publication in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Louis Philippe, the late king of France, didjnot venture to fly openly into the face of the Monroe maxim, although he longed much after the Peninsula of Samana which he intended to add to the marriage present of Prince Montpensier, having flattered himself that the Queen of Spain would give as dowry Cuba and Porto Rico to her sister, bidding the young Prince to set Samana up in opposition to Saint Thomas, and to render it in time the stronghold of these seas, and the key to the Gulf of Mexico.

His dethronement and the revolution interrupted the intrigue; but scarcely had Louis Napoleon set firm foot upon the presidential chair, when the secret machinations were recommenced, and found a warm supporter in Senor Buenaventura Baez, the actual President of the Dominican republic, clever, and educated in France, where he has imbibed French notions.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* tells us that this patriotic citizen of the Dominican republic wrote once to the French Consul in Port au Prince:—"You have only to indicate the means which you consider most appropriate to convince France of our sincere desire to place ourselves under her powerful protection, whatever the sacrifices may be which we must bring to obtain it." I have scarcely to add, that the bait offered was Samana, or even the independence of the republic, if France should desire it.

Such as may express astonishment at similar sentiments from the executive of the Dominican republic, will be still more surprised if they continue to read on for a short distance. They will find that Senor Baez, the President, has recently appealed to the French honor to induce the acceptance of the young republic, *tout net*, and argues that he has in his hands propositions which have been made to him by an American Charge d'Affairs, (Mr. Green,) sent to St. Domingo with full powers; "but," says the patriotic chief of the Dominican republic "as long as there is a spark of hope that France will accept my propositions, I will wait with resignation."

The author of these precious State decrees from St. Domingo accuses Mr. Green of having had for the object of his mission to produce the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States and that although his exertions for such a purpose had been "brutal," they had been open, while the English cabinet employed only intrigues, which altogether failed.

The objects of Mr. Green's mission are well known—it was a job of the whigs—the son of a political opponent to the administration was thereby employed, while the cabinet, anxious to procure information about a republic of which scarcely more than the name was known, selected young Green, who, by the situation he had formerly held in Mexico, seemed to be a proper person for the mission; but, from all I could learn and observe, from his actions during his stay here, he never aimed after annexation.

I cannot tell you anything of the intrigues the British cabinet is accused of, as I never heard of any; but I can well recollect the common talk of the streets, that Dr. Carmineo, then Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican republic had been at the English Consul's, and offered him the protectorate, promising that the British colors should be hoisted on the forts, if he would accept it in the name of his government, and that the same Senor Baez, who is now President, and who was then a Senator, went to the British Consulate to the same effect. The answer which the gentlemen received was, that the Consul knew his government did not aim after territorial aggrandizement, but desired merely the prosperity of the young republic, hence their offer would not be acceptable to his government. He added, however, should any other color be hoisted on the forts than the Dominican flag, it would be the signal to him to strike the British flag at the Consulate. This fact is so well known in the city that only a person who fabricates falsehoods in the manner the authors of the articles in question do, could assert such fables.

His aim is very clear; he accuses the Ministers of France of the most palpable neglect. While the United States and England, he says, have uselessly endeavored to procure a footing in St. Domingo, it has repeatedly been offered to France. According to his view, M. Bastide and his successors have been sadly deficient for not having permitted the tri-colored flag to be hoisted in St. Domingo. Their apprehensions of offending thereby the United States, he styles childish. "Our lethargy," he says, "is the less excusable, as there exist neither political nor financial obstacles that might be given as an excuse to prevent our flag from flying at the peninsula of Samana. We have not even the trouble to carry it there—it requires only a monosyllable, a mere nod with his head, to conquer the finest maritime position and territory of the New World, the future entrepôt of the two hemispheres—the key to the two oceans. Why do you say this so openly, may be objected to us. Good God! because it is well known, because the whole world, excepting ourselves, are aware of it; because such a legitimate and handsome object must be sustained with the visor open; because others already dispute themselves publicly for the honor and profit to carry away this faithful sentinel who for the last eight years has answered to the *qui vive* of barbarity—France!

Shades of Monroe, this at least is plain! Under previous circumstances, the bombastic tendency of the article would probably have raised little attention; it is however, different with the Dictator, Louis Napoleon at the head of French affairs, and it behoves us, that *la belle* France be closely watched. M Raybaud the Consul General, has been in Paris to consult the government respecting the annexation scheme; he was to leave France for the purpose of returning to St. Domingo in this month of February. He is well known to hate us Americans from the bottom of his heart. He was greatly bothered, when Mr. Green arrived, and Raybaud travelled all the way from Port au Prince to the city of St. Domingo, lest Mr Green might succeed to win Senor Baez over to his standard. On his arrival, he learned to his great dismay, that Green had just left in the Vixen for Port au Prince. "The brutal Yankee" were his observations, "will bully the emperor," and as quick as he had arrived, as quick he left again St. Domingo. Mr. Green had, meanwhile, effected his mission, and took his departure from Port au Prince, arriving at this city shortly after M Raybaud had sailed, and there *quid pro quo*, or hide and seek, of the two diplomatists, were for a length of time the talk and amusement of the city. SPECTATOR.

[From Le Phare de New York Dec. 11, 1852.]

FRANCE AT ST DOMINGO.

It is on the faith of a simple private letter that we have announced, the day before yesterday, the taking possession by a French naval force of the Dominican peninsula of Samana. The intelligence consequently has up to the present time, nothing official about it, and must be received with the reservation necessary in such a case. We have, however, every reason to believe it correct. The fact is of a nature to create sensation in the United States, so some New York journals have immediately taken up their war pen, and have commenced crying out about usurpation, intrigue enormity.

We will not lose our time in taking up these gratuitous rhodomontades and this vulgar verbiage, which constitutes the resources of the American press for every thing which concerns foreign policy. Some words, some facts and some dates, will suffice us to demonstrate that now, as always, it is ignorant of the first word of the question, and that France, in establishing itself at Samana, simply uses a right acquired nearly ten years ago, and with respect to which her only loss has been that she did not make use of it sooner.

When, in 1842, the Spanish part of the island of Hayti thought of declaring its independence, and of breaking the yoke of a black population, which was abusing its numerical superiority to support thereon its intellectual and moral superiority, it was necessary for it to seek a power under whose aegis it might shelter in all security its infant liberty, without fear of seeing that protection converted into absolute domination. Spain, which perhaps, might have had its most sympathies, had too many difficulties of its own to contend with, to be able to offer a certain and efficacious support; England and the United States, known for their annexationist humor, were, besides, separated from the Dominican population by too profound distinctions of manners, religion traditions, and language, to permit the idea of applying to them until after having exhausted all other resources. Santana, therefore turned towards France, whose strength and loyalty offered him all necessary guarantees, and whose name, far from exciting any repugnance, had left in that part of the ancient colony of St. Domingo, the most sympathetic recollections.

The negotiations were long and difficult. The cabinet of the Tuilleries carried into this affair, which had just been presented to it, that excess of timidity which formed the distinctive seal of its foreign policy. At length, on the 22d of December, 1843, a treaty was signed on the following basis:—

First. France should lend an effective support to the new Dominican republic, as well to conquer its absolute independence as to maintain it.

Second. The Dominican republic should yield to France the peninsula of Samana, to found a permanent establishment.

Third. The French Governor of the establishment of Samana should be the direct personification of the protectorate accorded by France to the Dominican republic, and should be invested with full powers to this effect.

This treaty, accepted by M. Ferdinand Barrot, was ratified at Paris early in 1844. Soon after, France fulfilled the first engagement it had assumed, by causing the Dominican movement to be supported by Vice-Admiral de Moges, Commander of the West India squadron.

Strong in the alliance which he had secured, Santana officially proclaimed the independence of St. Domingo on the 27th of February, 1844, and soon requested the French government to instal at Samana the effective protectorate stipulated in the treaty of 1843. But neither requests nor prayers, nor even the threat of throwing themselves into the arms of another power, could overcome the resistance of Louis Philippe to a measure which might involve some diplomatic complications. From 1844 to 1848 there was a continual interchange of despatches, which led to no result. The revolution of 1848 found things in this pretty strange situation—on one side, the Dominican Republic, supplicating the installation of the protectorate; on the other, France refusing the seductive offer unceasingly renewed. Impatience and the desire of being placed under the French flag attained to such a point in St. Domingo, that in the beginning of the month of March, 1848, before the events of February were known, they wrote to Paris categorically, praying of France to choose between the pure and simple protectorate, the condition of paramount ownership, or even the absolute sovereignty of the young republic. This despatch was received by the provisional government, and led to no more result than the preceding ones. In the meantime, the dangers which threatened Dominican independence were increasing—the Haytiens were preparing to make a decisive expedition. In the month of June, in the same year, M. de Lamartine prombed a regular intervention of French forces, in case of attack. But new political changes came to cut short this offer, and distract attention from this foreign question—1849 arrived—Soulouque invaded the dominican territory, and advanced to the gates of San Domingo—Santana was obliged to leave his retreat once more, to save the republic which he had founded. Such a warning caused ideas and hopes to turn more than ever towards the French protectorate. The clergy, the Congress, the municipalities, voted unanimously an address to France, begging of her no longer to repulse the offers made to her. Still more—in bringing back the army which had just defeated the Haytiens—Santana desired, with all his heart, to hoist the tricolor flag, and all the influence of the Consul M. Victor Place was required to prevent him accomplishing that decisive act.

Neither these lively manifestations nor the efforts of the English and American agents to sap her influence at St. Domingo changed the resolution which France appeared to have taken in reserving her rights without making use of them. She contented herself with taking an active and efficacious part in all the negotiations which have at length brought back peace between the Dominican republic and the Haytien empire. But after, as before this result, the Dominican government has not ceased, for a single instant, to insist on the full regulations of the treaty of 1843.

We do not believe that the statement needs any commentaries to scatter the vague accusations of invasion and the threats which they have begun to prefer against France. In occupying to-day the Peninsula of Samana, she does nothing but take possession of her property, and so far from having had the necessity of intrigues to arrive at this result, she has only, for too long a time, refused to profit by her legitimate advantages. We know a country which would not have exhibited, under such circumstances, either such a reserve or such a disinterestedness. All this, we are aware in advance, will not prevent clamors and recriminations. The presence of France at Samana is too much opposed to hopes and projects not to provoke many anathemas. But she has on her side right and the past; perhaps also, the interests of the peace of the world are much more safe under the shadow of the tri color than under the equivocal folds of a certain standard which a mysterious enterprize was preparing to hoist, from day to day, on that very point of Samana.

[Extract from an editorial in La Cronica, of New York, (a Spanish paper.) Dec. 11, 1852.]

Expeditions are still the order of the day, and will remain so as long as the hope continues that the extravagant and wonderful transaction proposed by Mr. Soule and Mr. Polk, with boastful and mysterious conjurations, may succeed. The only matter which in this sentiment appears to have any tangible body, is the programme announced by Mr Duff Green, with respect to St. Domingo, a subject, the examination of which, in its consequences towards the policy of Europe, we have promised to continue and will continue on another occasion. We will also consider the intentions attributed to France in respect to the little peninsula of Samana, in the same island, in accord with the present Dominican government; a project on which we will express our opinion on a fitting occasion, limiting ourselves for the present to indicate the immense importance and convenience of its execution, provided always, that it be realized with the assent of Spain and England. The other maritime nations of Europe cannot maintain a single reason of self-interest to oppose this step taken by France, whose interests in America must be strictly united with those of the other powers holding great interests in this hemisphere, for the purpose of forming with them a body capable of restraining the common enemy.

Monument to General Lincoln.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 9.]

A tribute to the memory of this honored patriot, has recently been placed in the Hingham Cemetery. It is an oblong monument of Italian marble, of the sarcophagus type, about six feet in length and four feet high, placed upon a granite base. The style is plain and the proportions true. The simple mouldings are carefully cut,