# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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*ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.*

Volume XVIII.....No. 84.


AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE JEWESS—ARAB AND THE STEED.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—BROKER OF BOGOTA—'TWAS I.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—DAVID COPPERFIELD—OLD DUTCH GOVERNOR.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—WOMAN'S WRONGS—OCEAN OF LIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—HEIR AT LAW—PAULINE.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—BLUE BEARD—Evening—A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK—BLUE BEARD.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—ROB ROY—JACK SHEPPARD.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MELODIES BY CHRISTY'S OPERA TROUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CORAMA, 586 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

BIRLEY'S THAMES, at 406 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—DR. VALENTINE.

New York, Saturday, March 26, 1853.

## Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The United States mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, will leave this port at noon to-day, for Southampton and Bremen.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.
" Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
PARIS—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.
" B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

## The News.

The intelligence from Cuba, given in another column, is, in all respects, of a very exciting character. It will be seen that still another outrage has been committed against the American flag by Spanish naval officers. The Baltimore schooner Manchester, which arrived here yesterday, from Kingston, Ja., reports having been boarded, when twenty miles east of Cape Antonio, by twelve men belonging to a Spanish cruiser, who took possession of the vessel, conveyed her inside the reef, and, after overhauling her papers, broke open the hatches, took out about a third of her cargo, and even went so far as to undertake to break open the letters of her consignees. After a detention of twenty-four hours, being unable to find anything to confirm their suspicions, the Spaniards demanded thirty dollars of the captain of the M. for safely piloting him through the reef, and then permitted him to find the way out in any manner he could. Comment upon this high-handed proceeding is unnecessary. The repeated outrages of this nature upon the flag of our country cause the blood of Americans to boil with indignation. This matter will no doubt be promptly investigated by the administration at Washington, and measures taken to either prevent or resent a like occurrence in future.

One would suppose, judging from the six days' later news from Havana, brought by the steamer Isabel, at Charleston, that the Spaniards had enough to do to take care of their own affairs on the island of Cuba, and would carefully avoid making an unnecessary and suicidal quarrel with this government, by waylaying and maltreating those sailing under its banner on the high seas. It is understood that a serious disturbance had arisen among the troops stationed at St. Jago de Cuba; that a whole company had deserted; that fifteen of the men were captured and sentenced to death, but that the officers were deterred from executing them for fear of a general revolt. This really looks ominous. Spanish military commandants, for once, have been dismayed at the threatening position assumed by their own men. They well know that, should this feeling of discontent spread among the soldiery, Cuba will bid farewell to Spain forever.

But the foregoing does not embrace all that is of interest in the Cuban news. We are informed that another cargo of Africans had been successfully landed from a slaver, and a rumor was current that the clipper slaver Lady Suffolk had also run in with a load of blacks. We perceive that the British steamer Devastation had arrived at Havana, and, in connection with other vessels, was expected to make a general onslaught on the slavers, and, if possible, effectually check the abominable traffic.

Vice President King's health, according to the recent advices, had not improved, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to return home next month, as he had anticipated.

The Cunard steamer Asia arrived yesterday evening, with three days later intelligence from Europe. The news, however, is of an unimportant and uninteresting character, with the exception of the accounts from Italy, which represent the tyranny of the Austrians as perfectly horrible. Confiscations and executions are the order of the day in Milan and Mantua. This Reign of Terror will long be remembered, and perhaps be one day avenged. That there is a general excitement amongst the Italian people is evident from the fact of the Papal government manifesting the utmost alarm. This feverish feeling is, however, confined to one quarter of Europe, for in France and England dulness holds its reign supreme, politically and commercially. The markets are very sluggish, and money is held back

We have received Turks Islands papers extending to the 2d inst., but the only item of interesting news that they contain is an account from Port au Platte of the installation of General Santana, on the 15th ult., as President of the Dominican republic. The master, mate, and crew of a slaver, seized at Port au Platte, have been condemned to imprisonment.

To the great chagrin of the expectants of office, no quorum was present in the United States Senate chamber yesterday, and, consequently, no nominations could be made. The fact is, Senators are becoming tired of waiting for nominations to be sent in; having exhausted their energies in exciting debates upon our foreign relations, they are now completely enervated—they desire to go home and recruit; and unless the administration pushes forward its appointments with a little more alacrity, there will not be a quorum of the Senate left in Washington. That Gen. Pierce and the majority of his cabinet are striving to balance the books there is no doubt—but then, Secretary Marcy is reported to hang fire. The New York offices trouble him dreadfully. However, one of our correspondents writes that an understanding has been arrived at concerning the collectorship of this port, and that Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence is to be the man. With regard to the California appointments, it is understood that a compromise has been effected, and that new men have been named for the different posts. See the despatches.

Our special correspondent states that the injunction of secrecy probably will not be removed from the international copyright treaty, which is still in the hands of the Senate's committee. A strong constitutional objection has been raised against the extradition treaty with Switzerland, and, as a consequence, it is supposed that it will not be ratified.

A Washington letter writer says that Mr. Kennedy, the late Census Superintendent, has been arrested on a charge of abstracting public documents.

The members of both branches of our State Legislature again worked with great activity yesterday. A large number of bills, mostly of an unimportant character, were passed, and much routine business was transacted. During the afternoon, Mr. Van Schoonhoven entertained the Senate with a speech, in opposition to Mr. Beekman, on the Union College question.

As usual, we have a large number of telegraphic despatches to which we cannot afford room to refer in detail. Among them are accounts of three serious railroad accidents, a murderous affray in Boston, the passage of stringent amendments to the liquor law in Maine, the falling of a warehouse in Pittsburg, &c.

The Ladies' Home Mission celebrated their eighth anniversary last evening, at the Madison street church. Several interesting reports were read by different missionaries, which showed that much good had arisen from their labors at the Five Points, and other poverty-stricken localities of our metropolis. A collection was made, and a large amount realized. We have to tender our thanks to the gentleman who subscribed fifteen dollars for the purpose of constituting the reporters of the press then present honorary members.

Our inside pages to-day contain a very interesting letter from Boston, giving biographical sketches of the different Massachusetts United States Senators, from the adoption of the constitution to the present day; the case of Arthur Spring, convicted of the double murder in Philadelphia; Communication from Lieut. Schaumburg; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, &c.

## The Central American Mission—Appointment of Hon. John Slidell.

We are informed by telegraph from Washington, that Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, has been appointed Minister to Central America. This office, as extended by the law of the last Congress, amounts to a sort of roving commission, with the powers of a full minister, over all the States of Central America. The difficulty, heretofore, with a man located in Nicaragua, of coping with such a wandering and active British emissary, for example, as Chatfield, doubtless suggested to Congress the expediency of covering the whole ground with the formidable authority of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in full canonials. Two other objects are gained by this proceeding. A high compliment, significant of our practical guardianship, is paid to the little States of Central America, and a good fat office—one among the very best—has been added to the limited number of the foreign schedule.

The questions which next recur are: Who is Hon. John Slidell, and what were the influences which secured his appointment? For the information of the uninitiated of our readers, we shall briefly answer these questions, in their order. The sequel will show, that in the division of the larger loaves and fishes, there is required a vast deal of mighty nice consideration, so as to keep the scales evenly balanced between the various hungry members of the democratic party.

John Slidell is a native of New York, (a brother of Captain Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, deceased, late of the United States Navy,) and is now between fifty-five and sixty years of age. He will carry, therefore, the saving discretion of an old fogy into the very heart of Young America. His father was an old school federalist—a school, by the way, in which many of our most distinguished democrats appear to have received the elementary principles of their political education. The old gentleman was, for a considerable time, President of the Mechanics' Bank, of this city; and the son was, for some years, notary and lawyer for the Union Bank, prior to his departure to try his fortunes in Louisiana. His first prominent advance in that State was his election to Congress, in 1843. At the expiration of his term he was appointed by President Polk as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico. But the annexation of Texas, and the assumption by our government of the boundary of the Rio Grande, had created a most serious difficulty with the government of Mexico. With that difficulty pending, they would not receive Mr. Slidell as full minister, but were willing to admit him in the character of a special envoy, to settle the paramount misunderstanding. Upon this point of diplomatic etiquette hinged the question of peace or war. Mr. Slidell returned home—the war followed, and all its astonishing and most extraordinary results. Mr. Slidell returned to Louisiana, and has subsequently taken an active part in the politics of the State, as a member of the Union branch of the democratic party. He has, however, been defeated as a candidate for the United States Senate, in one or two instances, from a want of harmony with the State rights faction.

His present appointment to Central America he owes to a fortunate conjuncture of peculiar circumstances. He had been brought forward by some of the Union faction as their candidate for a seat in the cabinet, as Secretary of the Navy. But the State rights wing of the democratic party being in the ascendancy in all the cotton States of the South, that appointment could not be made without their concurrence, and they did not concur. The case might have been different had Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, a State rights man, accepted the State Department. But, with his declination, his wing of the party would be content with nothing less than Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War. This acknowledgment, however, and the still more recent appointment of Mr. Campbell to the Supreme bench, from the Alabama and Louisiana circuit—an ultra Southern Rights man—made it necessary, on the part of Gen. Pierce, to give something to the other side in the same quarter. This was the more imperative from the fact that Mr. Downs, of Louisiana, after having failed of a reelection to the Senate, thought that he was entitled, as the representative of the Union branch of the party, to the vacancy in the Supreme Court, and was earnestly pushed by his friends for that desirable place. Hence, to satisfy the Union wing, the selection of Mr. Slidell to Central America. But how this is to satisfy Mr. Downs we cannot divine. And here we may as well remark, that not only Mr. Downs, but Mr. Cobb and Col. Clemens, and Gen. Foote, appear to have been sacrificed by their late movement all over the South, in conjunction with the whigs, to save the Union. For their disinterested patriotism, they have been set aside, like Gen. Cass, among the broken crockery, while the whigs of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, have carried off the profits of their late coalition.

But Mr. Slidell, at least, is saved from the wreck. The Union wing of the Southern democracy have not been wholly repudiated. That is some comfort; but how it can satisfy Mr. Downs we cannot conceive. But such are the mutations of party politics and party factions.

We presume that Mr. Slidell will make a satisfactory minister. He knows something of diplomacy from his brief experience in Mexico; he is apprized of the complicated web of difficulties he will have to straighten up in Central America; he will be fully advised of the policy, and instructed upon the course which he is to pursue, by the administration; and thus armed and equipped, we trust he will be more than a match for all the emissaries of Qeeen Victoria and the King of the Mosquitoes. Let him see to it that no more British colonies are established in Central America, or among the adjacent islands; and if the Monroe doctrine is to be a dead letter upon all that has been done, let him remember—in the name of American manhood, let him remember that "henceforth," (has it come this?) that "henceforth" John Bull must keep his hands off the property of our neighbors. And we have some confidence in Mr. Slidell. The man who risked the war with Mexico upon a punctilio is hardly the man to sacrifice our rights and duties in Central America for fear of incurring a breach of the peace. Who comes ne xt?

NEW BRUNSWICK—REPORT ON THE FISHERIES.—A select committee, appointed by the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, have made a report on the subject of the fisheries, which breathes anything but a friendly spirit, and proves that the longer the fishery question remains unsettled, the more difficult will become any satisfactory arrangement of this vexatious subject.

The report states, that "the prompt and efficient protection afforded by the Imperial government to the fisheries of British North America, and the attention and regard given to the colonial interests in the negotiations during the past year, which secured the coasts from foreign aggression, and enabled British subjects to enjoy unmolested their rights and privileges, have inspired the inhabitants of New Brunswick with increased confidence in the determination of the mother country to maintain, to their fullest extent, their rights and privileges in this invaluable source of industry and wealth;" and expresses a firm belief that a continuance of the same efficient protection will prove infinitely more advantageous than any equivalent that has yet been offered by the American government for a participation in the fisheries, and which it is confidently anticipated the Americans will finally offer.

After alluding to the importance of the shore fisheries of the province, as being the source of much wealth, the report declares that "the harbor and river fisheries cannot be given up to foreign participation on any consideration whatever; and maintains the exclusive right of every country to the fisheries within three miles of a line drawn from headland to headland;" the Americans claiming the same exclusive privileges on their own coasts; and goes on to state, that "if the United States refuse to give an equivalent, and enter into reciprocity, on fair terms, the negotiations should be broken off, and the terms of the treaty be strictly enforced." Other nations, it is asserted, have equivalents to offer, and that "to admit them to a participation in the fisheries, would prove as advantageous as any treaty which could be concluded with the United States."

The offer by the Americans, that British subjects may fish on the coasts of the United States, is described as a mere delusion, when made to a people possessing the finest fisheries in the world, and which, it is stated, could only be made with an intention to deceive. It then asserts that the fisheries on the coasts of the province belong to its inhabitants by inheritance, and by the universal custom of nations; and that to allow them to be participated in by a foreign power, without their consent, would be to sacrifice their rights and interests, place the colonists in a humiliating position, and be inconsistant with national honor.

The advantages that have been so generously conceded to the United States have not, it is stated, induced them to alter their illiberal policy, "but has increased their rapacity, and made them adhere more rigidly to their restrictive system;" and it is contended that had these a vantages been withheld by the British government, the American people, to secure a participation in the fisheries, would have ceded to the colonies more than is at present required.

The committee express a wish that these restrictions should be swept away; but they state that "should their reasonable demands be withheld, they would meet the United States on their own ground, give them reciprocity in earnest, by imposing discriminating duties on all their productions equal at least to those imposed upon the colonists, and take steps to induce her Majesty's government to withdraw from the citizens of the United States those important privileges, in conformity with the spirit of the navigation laws, agreeably to the authority vested in her Majesty's government by those laws." And, in conclusion, the committee express their conviction that the Americans will seek to treat with Great Britain separately, upon the subject of the fisheries and that of reciprocity, against which they protest, and also against any treaty being entered into until the colonies are consulted on the subject; and recommend a joint address of the two houses upon the matter.

WILLIAM E. BURTON VERSUS THE ALBION NEWSPAPER.—We give a place in our columns to-day to the defence of William E. Burton, against the repeated attacks of the *Albion* newspaper upon the style of the performances, and the character of the audiences, of the Chambers Street Theatre. Upon a perusal of this statement of the case, the reader will be apt to agree with us, that in catching Burton the editor of the *Albion* has caught a Tartar. Well, we hope they will settle the question as soon as possible. The Barr and Butler dispute, they should remember, has yet to be disposed of.

SPRING TRADE.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 22d inst. says that the steamboat Traveller, which left that place on the previous day for Chicago, had on board a large number of merchants and other citizens, on their way to New York. Let them come—our importers are prepared to receive them, the Spring has fairly opened, the fashions are set, some of the streets have been swept and all is life, bustle and activity in the metropolis.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—We learn from Washington that Wilson G. Hunt, one of our millionaires, may perhaps cut short the contest between Schell, Maclay, and others, for New York collector, by slipping in between them and carrying off the prize. This suspense is dreadful. Anything to lay the dust.

ONCE MORE, AND THE LAST TIME.—We are induced to advert once more to the Butler and Barr dispute, in justice to General Webb, of the *Courier*, who has been unwittingly dragged into the controversy. Referring to the observations made in the *Courier* on this matter, that paper says:—

The article, like all which preceded and all which followed it on the same subject, and like this present one, was written in the absence of Gen. Webb from the city, without his procurement, and without the least knowledge of it on his part prior to its appearance in this paper. It was written by one who has been introduced to the public as his associate editor—by one who has never seen either Alderman Barr or George B. Butler—who knows as little and cares as little for the one as the other—who had never exchanged one syllable with General Webb on the subject of the affidavit or anything connected with it—who had never read the affidavit or heard it read, and who penned and published the article purely at his own instance, without the cognizance of any body, and solely from a desire to do service to a good cause.

So that, after all, Gen. Webb is not a party to the "black conspiracy," which has been organized to crush Mr. Geo. B. Butler. How lucky for Mr. Butler!

But only look at this:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MIRROR:—

The article in the *Journal of Commerce*, reflecting upon me, is an atrocious libel, for which I have commenced an action against its editors.

March 25, 1853. PETER B. SWEENEY.

How unlucky for Mr. Butler!

THE SENATE AND THE SLOO CONTRACT.—We understand that the United States Senate will most probably adjourn *sine die* on Monday next—that the first class foreign missions will be held over—that the Monroe doctrine will be suffered to remain in *statu quo ante bellum*—and that nothing will be done on the Honduras question. It is pretty certain also, that the question concerning the Tehuantepec route will be left at the mercy of Santa Anna. Therefore, upon his return to absolute power, his simple *ipse dixit* will determine whether his original Garay grant or the Sloo contract shall be confirmed. The United States Senate are evidently resolved to throw the whole responsibility into the hands of Santa Anna.

LUXURIES OF THE SEASON.—On the 19th instant, as we are informed by the Montreal journals, the great snowshoe races were to take place over the St. Pierre Course near that city. Our exchanges from Mobile, of the same date, contain the announcement that the markets in that place are overflowing with early vegetables, such as cabbages, young potatoes, radishes, &c., fresh from the country gardens. This is a great country.

## Talk on 'Change.

At the meeting on 'Change yesterday, the steamship Asia was reported to be below, which, as usual, had the effect of checking operations in trade to some extent.

There was some conversation regarding the condition of our foreign trade with the island of Cuba, and also with Brazil.

In the former case, it was considered that our government should make greater exertions for the admission of flour and other American produce, on more favorable terms. While we are large consumers of Cuba sugars and molasses, tobacco, &c., which are admitted at a low duty, the Spanish tariff on American flour is enormous, and indeed, almost prohibitory. Hence, with a million of inhabitants living within five days sail of us, they take no flour worth naming. As England sends them no flour to compete with that of old Spain, her manufactures are entered at a lower tax than that imposed on our flour, and a balance of trade is rolled up against us which we have to adjust by payments in specie, or by bills drawn on London in favor of Spaniards, to use in payment of debts due to England.

Our trade with Brazil is on a much worse footing still. We admit her immense supplies of coffee into the United States duty free, while she taxes heavily all American produce shipped to that country. The English have almost the entire monopoly of the Brazilian markets for manufactured goods. Consequently the system works thus:—Brazil purchases her supplies of crockery, hard ware, cotton, and other goods, from England. The coffee she raises to pay for them she sends to us, duty free, and demands from us either specie or bills on London, to pay her English creditors. If sterling bills rule above the value of specie, so as to leave a profit on its export, it must leave us to settle discounts between Brazil and England. The effect, indirectly, on our trade, is pretty much equivalent to the admission of English goods to the same amount directly into the United States, duty free, the payments for which would be demanded in bills on London, or in specie. Merchants generally are in favor of greater reciprocity, and think it would be wise in Congress to levy a tax on Brazilian coffee, something in proportion to the taxes she exacts on American produce taken by her. Indeed, many merchants are decidedly in favor of imposing moderate duties on both coffee and tea.

An old and experienced merchant said, that while tea was taxed in England and other countries, it being admitted free into the United States caused all inferior and refuse lots to be shipped for this market; and hence, that he found good teas, and especially black, exceeding scarce, and often difficult to procure for family use. Whereas, were a moderate duty imposed it would compel importers to introduce teas of a better quality. Should the revenue be not required, the duties on other articles, coming from countries where American produce is more lightly taxed, should be reduced below the present high rates.

Men selected for foreign missions, merchants think, should be well grounded in the laws which govern trade, and well posted in the great national business of commercial and foreign intercourse generally.

It was thought that no side issues should direct the public mind from urging the necessary city reforms. The suffering population of a great city have nothing to do with, and care little or nothing about, the private disputes and quarrels of individuals.

## Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR, Captain Shufeldt, sailed yesterday for Havana and Mobile.

THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES, sailed yesterday for New Orleans, on her first trip since her withdrawal from the California trade.

## The Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

PROPOSED MASS MEETING ON THE SUBJECT OF CITY REFORM.

At a regular meeting of this association, held last evening at the Mercer House, the Committee on City Reform (or Vigilance Committee, as it is termed) reported a resolution to hold a mass meeting of the democracy, on Thursday evening next, the 31st inst.; and the chairman appointed the following sub committees to make all necessary arrangements:—

To prepare Address and Resolutions—James T. Brady, Robert Johnston and Thomas Lawrence. To this the name of the chairman, John Cochrane, was added.

On Officers and Speakers—A. K. Herrick, John H. Harnett, and James Henry, Jr.

On Finance—James W. Smith, C. Godfrey Gunther, William M. Cooke, Moses O. Allen, and Henry Femio.

On General Arrangements—L. F. Harrison, Thomas A. Glover, H. H. Hooper, H. P. Carr, and James M. Smith, Jr.

On Printing—James M. Smith, L. F. Harrison, and A. K. Herrick.

## Personal Intelligence.

Among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan, per Asia, were J. Burnley Hume, England; Col. Long, Capt. Minnitt, and R. Edmonds, British Army.

## Voice of the People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The streets on the west side of the town are in a filthy condition, and are likely so to remain while we have heavy taxes. ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Please inform your numerous readers that some fifteen or twenty men were at work in the Fourth ward, with picks, shovels, spades, hoes, dirt carts, &c., and in some places actually resuscitated the long lost pavement.

New York, March 25, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I read with delight your article upon that species of municipal legislation which compels people to "bite the dust," whether they will or not; but the best of the joke is, that when business men are willing to water the streets at their own expense they are not permitted to do it. A number of us in Park place have sent the man who all through the summer waters our street, (and for which we pay him,) for a permit to draw water, which Mr Revo C. Hance, the officer to whom application must be made refuses bluntly to grant until after the first of April. The dust is not only half killing us, but our goods are nearly ruined, and yet, though willing to pay, we can get no shadow of relief. I suppose its all right—but it don't look right at all events.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PARK PLACE, Friday, March 25, 1853.

## Progress of the Strike.

MASS MEETING OF THE HOUSE CARPENTERS.

A meeting of the house carpenters of this city was held last evening, at the Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Duane streets, in order to afford the members of the trade in general an opportunity of either ratifying or disapproving of the recommendation, expressed at former meetings, for a general strike unless the wages were advanced to seventeen shillings a day for thoroughly good workmen. Owing to a hurried arrangement the attendance was very thin, considering the numerous and influential body to be represented. Mr. Tyler was called to the chair, and Mr. Taylor acted as Secretary. The Chairman returned thanks to the members for the high honor conferred upon him, which he regretted had not fallen upon some person more fit to preside over the assemblage, as he was now laboring under a severe cold. With permission of the gentlemen present, the secretary would read a paper which would set forth the object and purposes for which they were called together. As you are all aware, we had several meetings previous to the 10th of March, and were agreed to demand seventeen shillings a day, and also believed that we would get it. Many went to work with that expectation, but upon inquiry they found that it would only be given for a few days. I was at work at Mr. Tremble's, No. 27 Reade street, and upon learning the case I drew up the paper; it has been drafted out, and taken around in order to learn the sense of the men in the different shops as to what should be done. The paper, in my opinion, contains reasons which cover the whole ground. The secretary read the document. It set forth, first:—That seventeen shillings a day should be fixed upon as the rate of wages from and after the 10th of March; secondly, that the causes of failure in not obtaining this sum were, want of unity amongst the men, neglect of regular meetings, and violation of their pledge in going to work, well knowing the wages would not be paid. The concluding portion of it contained a call upon all the carpenters who approved of it to sign a solemn pledge, to the effect that the proper rate of wages should be seventeen shillings a day for good men—others to get what they were worth—and no less. The report upon shops was next read. It contained a statement of the rate of wages paid by the bosses, more than an expression of the sentiment of the men as to the propriety of a general strike. The following is an abstract of the report:—

| No. Shops. | Wages. | No. Shops. | Wages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 16s. | 6 | 17s. |
| 8 | 16 a 17s. | 1 | 15 a 16 |

Making in all thirty-nine shops.

Mr. Masterson made a very energetic speech, urging a bold, firm and manly demand for a fair remuneration for their labor, and when that was once agreed upon, a strict adherence to principle, and no mean, dastardly, and truckling succumbing to bosses, by which true men on strike were placed in a false position.

A member thought the small number then present could effect nothing, and urged the necessity of forming a broad, general and comprehensive Trades Union.

A good deal of desultory conversation ensued, and the meeting broke up at a late hour, after passing a resolution to the effect that a general mass meeting be held next Monday, in Convention Hall, and that it be advertised in the HERALD of Saturday and Sunday, and in the Sunday papers. The question of a general strike, for seventeen shillings a day to be then decided.

## City Intelligence.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity, the various Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches were open for divine service, both in the morning and evening. From time immemorial, this day has been observed as a day of prayer and fasting. The word good is peculiar to the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches both in England and the United States. The Germans call it Green Friday, on account of its being the Friday after Palm or Green Sunday. The Saxons denominated it Long Friday, on account of the great length of the offices observed, and fastings enjoined on that day. No doubt several eloquent sermons were preached at the various churches in this and the adjoining cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. There was no business transacted in the law courts, or in the Court of Sessions. The Superior Court trial branches have adjourned for the term. Motions will be heard and decisions rendered to-day.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—Among the public bequests of the late Samuel S. Howland, Esq., of this city, whose decease in Italy has been recently announced, are the following to charitable institutions in the city of New York:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Institution for the Blind | $1,000 |
| Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | 1,000 |
| Society for the relief of respectable aged and indigent females | 1,000 |
| Orphan Asylum | 1,500 |
| Half Orphan Asylum | 1,500 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 1,500 |
| American Bible Society | 2,500 |
| American Tract Society | 2,500 |
| American Home Missionary Society | 2,500 |
| Foreign Missions | 2,500 |
| Central Education Society | 2,500 |
| Total | $20,000 |

THE LATE FIRE IN BROADWAY—CASUALTIES TO FIREMEN.—In our report of the late extensive fire, at the house No. 598 Broadway, we omitted to mention that the gallant exertions of the firemen nearly brought death to three members of the department. We allude to the severe injuries sustained by Mr. Daniel Mooney, foreman of Engine Company No. 31, Mr. Patrick Henry Mulhall, a member of the same company, and Mr. William Rock, of Hose Company No. 2. Mr. Mooney had his back badly hurt by falling brick, and his face scorched by the flame; Mr. Mulhall and Mr. Rock were working in the fifth story, and have received very extensive burns; the one upon the hands, body, and neck, and the other upon the hands, arms, body and face. The two last named members were quite disabled yesterday and suffering very much pain. It is but justice to the firemen to state these facts, and not to permit any other department to claim the merit of sacrifices made by them.

FIRES.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a frame house in 121st street, near Fourth avenue, but was quickly extinguished by the inmates of the house before any material damage was effected.

At six o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the iron foundry of Luther Mooney, No. 117 Prince street, was discovered to be on fire, but was promptly extinguished by the timely arrival of the fire department. Had it not been for their exertions, a large amount of property would, in all probability, have been consumed. There is an insurance on the property of Mr. Mooney in the Stuyvesant and Astor Insurance Company.

A fire was discovered this morning, about one o'clock, on the premises 135 Pearl street, occupied by E. Graves, merchant, and others. It was quickly extinguished, with but little damage.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday, a man, named Samuel C. Keller, fell on the sidewalk, at the corner of Spring and West streets, and dislocated his hip. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by the police.

A sailor, named Sidney Smith, fell overboard, at the foot of James street, but was rescued from a watery grave by the police of the Fourth ward.

BURGLARY, AND ESCAPE OF THE ROBBERS.—The store of Nuekerck & Root, No. 1 Water street, was entered by some thieves, who broke open the desks, but did not carry off any of the property, as they were surprised by the police. They, however, managed to make good their escape.

## Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday morning at the Seventeenth ward station house, upon the body of a lad named Richard O'Neil, who was killed on Thursday evening under the following circumstances:—

Peter N. Greer deposed—About six o'clock Thursday evening I was driving a one horse wagon down First avenue; two or three boys were playing near to Ninth street, and attempted to pass in front of my horse; a stage was then coming up, and the deceased ran against the hip of one of the horses and fell; both wheels passed over him; the stage was going at a moderate pace; I am under the impression that the driver did not see the deceased, nor know that he had run over any person, until hallooed to stop.

Mrs. Harmena H. Ruler corroborated the main facts of this testimony.

Charles Garrison, proprietor of the line, gave the driver, Oliver Parker, an excellent character for careful and steady conduct.

Dr. Uhl found a fracture of the left maxillary bone, with blood issuing from the mouth, nose and ears.

The jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received by being run over by one of the First avenue line of stages. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and thirteen years of age.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at No. 672 Greenwich street, upon the body of a lad named Alfred T. Murray, who was killed, on Thursday evening, by falling from the top of a shed in the rear of the house No. 629. It appeared that the deceased went up there to play with another boy, and sat down upon a loose board, which rolled off, when he fell to the ground. The jury rendered a verdict of death from concussion of the brain.

## The India Rubber Case.

We published yesterday one version of the recent decision in the case of Day. We now give the other version of the same case:—

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

TUESDAY, March 22.—Horace H. Day moved the Court to vacate the order made in October last declaring him to be in contempt, and to set aside the attachment issued thereon. The motion was argued, and Judge Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, refusing to vacate the order or to set aside the attachment under which Day was in custody of the Marshal, but said that the Court would not then proceed to sentence, as there might be some fact in the case which would mitigate the enormity of the offence, and render a nominal punishment sufficient. It was thereupon referred to the Master to examine Day, and take testimony, for the purpose of showing the intention with which the contempt was committed, so that the Court might be able to decree a punishment which would be commensurate with the offence, and the sentence was deferred till the first Monday of May. It was also referred to the same Master to proceed with the examination of Day, commencing at the point where Day had not appeared in October, and to report whether, on the facts elicited by that examination, he was not guilty of another contempt in violating the injunction. It was also referred to the same Master to take an account of the damages which Goodyear had sustained by Day's acts.

## Naval Intelligence.

A store-ship will sail from the Charlestown Navy Yard for Porto Praya, about the 28th inst. The mail bag to be sent by her for the African squadron, is now open at the Naval Lyceum.

The United States frigate Columbia, Com'dr Pendergast, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Newton, which sailed from Hampton Roads, the 11th ult., arrived at Pensacola on the 13th inst. Officers and crew all well.

## A Letter from W. E. Burton, Proprietor of the Chambers Street Theatre, to W. Young, Esq., Editor of the Albion newspaper—

SIR—Some months ago I declined accepting a manuscript, of your composition, called "See Saw," for performance at my theatre. Its failure at another house justified my decision. I also felt it necessary to refuse a ponderous drama, called "The Regent's Daughter," altered by you from an English translation of a French romance. You were very complimentary at the presentation, declared that I was the only actor capable of enacting the long and difficult part of the Abbe, and that my theatre was, under my management, the only house where your drama could, with justice, be presented to the public. Nevertheless, satisfied of its demerits, I respectfully declined its acceptation. From that date you have exhibited a vindictiveness towards me and my theatre, in the columns of the Albion, which has now reached a climax that deserves a public notice. I am not a thin-skinned grumbler at the most scorching criticism, if the critic is a gentleman and understands his art. I never solicit puffs or notices from editors or reporters; but as you have gone out of your path to indulge in revengeful feelings, I assume that I have a right to exhibit the impurity of your motives, and the sheer inanity and senseless nature of the twaddle that you term criticism.

Each presentation at the Chambers street Theatre has lately, in your estimation, been a failure. The manager you describe as a great vulgarian, destitute of brains, coarse in conception, and low in execution of every part he plays. The actors are also vulgar and ungentlemanly; and the audience equally vulgar—equally coarse and low. In fact, a sneer at the audience at Burton's, is now a standing remark in the columns of the Albion. The best performance is but "a clumsy dishing up of the old material," and the late brilliant Shakspearean revival is sneered at as "an attempt," and described as a failure. You actually invent faults, for the purpose of grumbling at them. For instance, in your notice of "Money," you say:—"This play aims to satirize fashion, high life, and external refinement; but there was not a man on the stage who made the smallest pretence to the dress, style, air, look, bearing, voice, gestures, or even affectations, common amongst men of gentle birth. Fancy a member of an aristocratic club "trollopizing" with his feet on the table, or another screeching for the snuff box in the loudest and vulgarest of tones. The manners of the players seemed to be those probably current in a twopenny chop-house, or at a soft shell and hard shell meeting at Tammany Hall; they were certainly never seen by Sir E. Bulwer in St. James-street, or described by him in his work now under notice." Now, sir, you were so eager to abuse the rejector of the "Regent's Daughter," and so reckless of the truth, in your desire to injure and annoy, that you deemed it unnecessary to consult the printed book of the play which you so ignorantly criticised. You would there have found Bulwer's own stage direction for the snuff box business, and the following description of the scene:—"One member with his legs over the back of his chair; another with his legs over his table; a third with his legs on the chimneypiece."

There, sir; how will you get over that? The fearful vulgarity which shocked you at Burton's Theatre, and which "Bulwer never saw, and was never described by him," was actually Bulwer's own act and deed; in fact, the aristocratic author called for three times as much vulgarity as the manager inflicted on his audience.

And pray, sir, who told you that "fashion, high life and refinement," were in any way necessary in the representation of the dram. pers. of "Money?" You have been led into error by the sound of their titles—a common mistake with tuft-hunting Englishmen. Sir John Vesey is a vulgar old humbug, nicknamed Stingy Jack. Mr. Stout is a radical, a leveller, and was meant to satirize an eminent brewer in London, and he turns up his nose at Smooth, the professional gambler, who lives by his wits. Lord Glossmore's ancestor is described as a pawnbroker, Sir Frederic is a fool and a coxcomb. Where are we to look for fashion, high life and refinement, which the genteel critic of The Albion and the author of "See Saw" demands on all occasions?

While you are ignorant of the meaning of Bulwer's common places, we have no right to expect from you any appreciation of Shakspearean character and effect. You say of Mr. Fisher's Malvolio, "he was all vulgar disdain and scold, with nothing of the Puritan sourness and solemn conceits." Why, sir, this is Malvolio's character. He is represented by Shakspere as all vulgar disdain and scold. But why should you wish him to be a Puritan? He utters neither phrase nor word of Puritanic tendency; and Maria says, "the devil a Puritan he is, or anything else, but a time-pleaser, an affectioned ass." Perhaps you meant to write precisian, but did not understand the difference in the words. Again, you say that Mr. Johnston forgot that Sir Andrew Aguecheek was a gentleman—(gentility, again!) I am afraid that Shakspeare forgot it too. What! the gull, the ass, the coward, the brawling quarreller, the nightly drunkard,