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Volume XVIII..... No. 233

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GARDEN—Don Giovanni.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Broken Sword—Sweethearts and Wives—Ghost in Spite of Himself.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Green Mountain Boy—Yankee in China—Perfection.

NIBLO'S, Broadway—Amilie.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Breach of Promise—Chinese Company Turn Out.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—Brigand Monk—Eton Boy—Brazilian Ape.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Room Children—Fireworship. Evening—Maid with the Milking Pail—Taming Of Do.

MADISON AVENUE—Afternoon and Evening—Franconi's Colossal Hippodrome.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Ethiopian Melodies by Christy's Opera Troupe.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—Buckley's Ethiopian Opera Troupe.

GEORAMA, 596 Broadway—Panorama of the Holy Land.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway—Frankenstein's Panorama of Niagara.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway—Ascent of Mont Blanc.

RHENISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway—Day and Evening.

New York, Monday, August 22, 1853.

The News.

Readers are looking with great anxiety for the European intelligence now fully due by the Pacific, and which it was hoped would arrive in season for publication in this morning's edition. Despite this circumstance, however, and the fact that very little telegraphic news was received yesterday, our columns to day will be found unusually well supplied with entertaining and valuable information of every description.

Our relations with Cuba, Mexico, and the Spanish American republics are becoming so closely bound and important that it is a matter of moment for the government and citizens of the United States to become intimately acquainted with the political opinions predominating in those regions, particularly in relation to this republic. We therefore seldom omit any opportunity of manifesting these ideas, whatever they may be, to our readers, by giving translations of the most important articles appearing in their journals from time to time. Acting on this plan we publish to-day translations of several interesting articles from Havana and Mexican papers, comprising a statement of the strength of the Spanish steam marine stationed in the Cuban waters; an article from the *Universal*, of Mexico, on the re-actionary tendency of the Spanish American republics towards conservative principles, as opposed to democratic ideas; and one from the *Filibustero* of New York, deprecating the idea of making the independence and annexation of Cuba a matter of mere bargain and sale, and repudiating the liberty which would not be attained by the strong right arm of her sons. We also give place to a paper written by Major Schlessinger, an officer of the last Lopez expedition, in contradiction of a portion of the history of that expedition, edited by ex Captain General Concha, and a short time since published in our columns. All these papers will be found instructive, interesting and politically important.

The Southern papers state that there is some probability that Mr. Ochiltree, the whig candidate, has been elected Governor of Texas. This may prove to be the case, as there were several democratic competitors for the office, and the issue was mainly narrowed down to personal and local considerations.

We elsewhere publish the official report of the City Inspector, from which it will be seen that nine hundred and sixty-nine deaths occurred in this city last week, of which upwards of four hundred may be traced to the effects of the extreme heat during the latter part of the previous week. Should the present comparatively cool weather continue, there will doubtless be a great decrease in the total of the forthcoming mortality report.

From the 28th of May to the 13th inst., the number of deaths in New Orleans amounted to five thousand six hundred and seventy-four, of which three thousand eight hundred and thirty-six were from yellow fever.

A despatch from Boston states that the British bark Sir John Falstaff, from Vera Cruz for Liverpool, was spoken on the 7th inst., up to which day nine of her crew had died of sickness, including her captain, first and second mates, and carpenter. No mention is made as to what was the nature of the malady, but it was probably yellow fever, as that appears to be the most prevalent and fatal disease on board of vessels which have lately sailed from New Orleans, the Mexican, West Indian, and other Southern ports.

Special attention is directed to the various letters elsewhere given from the New England States, including two from the Herald Commissioner. This correspondence should be read by every person interested in the progress of our country, for the reason that it embraces much valuable matter relative to political events, commercial and agricultural affairs, wealth and growth of towns and cities, manners and customs of the people, &c.

The mail, while passing through Alabama, was recently robbed of letters destined for Mobile and New Orleans. Money to the value of twenty or thirty thousand dollars is supposed to have been abstracted.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed in Boston by the burning of Mr. Gilbert's pianoforte manufactory, yesterday afternoon.

Besides a great variety of other interesting reading, our inside pages contain a series of curious articles from the Albany papers, relative to the trouble in the ranks of their party in this State. These extracts will be read with peculiar interest by all classes of politicians, just at this time, when intestine difficulties threaten to destroy both the whig and democratic parties.

The Whig Party and the Whig Press of New York—Settlement of Outstanding Accounts—A Sad Spectacle.

The several articles which we publish to-day from the Albany *Evening Journal* (Seward's central organ) and the Albany *Register*, (the special organ of Mr. Fillmore,) at this particular juncture in the political affairs of the Empire State are well worthy an attentive perusal by all parties and factions. True, they do not furnish any satisfactory exposition of the present expectations, intentions, or inclinations of either the free soil or compromise faction of the New York whigs; but these confessions and disclosures are, notwithstanding, very interesting in connection with the nomination of General Taylor, from which may be dated the fatal demoralization and disruption of the universal whig party.

Tharlow Weed, having set himself up as the principal wireworker and pipelayer of the New York whigs—the very Richelieu of the party—having no other immediate business on hand, has been amusing himself and edifying his brethren, in humble imitation of Old Bullion, in recapitulating his great achievements in the management of party affairs. And truly, if Master Weed may be trusted, he has had a precious set of traitors and hypocrites to deal with; and for his disinterested patriotism and self sacrificing devotion to the whig cause, has been most outrageously requited. Only think of it. After securing, by dint of skilful electioneering, compromising and conciliating conferences among the jarring elements of the Philadelphia Slaughter House Convention, the nomination and election of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore, the very man to whom the party and the country are indebted for that ticket is treated as a renegade, from and after the death of good "Old Rough and Ready," and excluded from the favor and confidence of his successor, for whom the largest sacrifices were made. We had always thought, until these late revelations of Thurlow Weed, that he and Greeley had been among the most violent and uncompromising opponents of Gen. Taylor's nomination—that they did all that could be done to defeat it; and that, after the deed was done, they swallowed the ticket of Taylor and Fillmore with the badly disguised nausea of a dose of calomel and jalap. But, admitting the evidence of Master Weed in the premises, we are astonished to find that to him, above all other men, is the whig party indebted for the fatal ticket and the disastrous victory of 1848.

We are also moved with an involuntary feeling of commiseration for the harsh treatment, in view of his invaluable services, to which poor Thurlow Weed has been subjected by the ungrateful Millard Fillmore. No wonder that there has been discord in the whig family of New York. The Albany *Journal* was too outrageously insulted, in the establishment of the *Register* under its nose, to submit to it; and in spite of the plausible explanations of the *Register*, the Seward organs and the Seward faction suffered quite enough under the administration of Mr. Fillmore, to remember him to the longest day of their lives, as they most unquestionably intend to do. They will remember him and his organs, and his friends, and be revenged upon them for the wrongs not only of Seward and company, but for the treachery and base ingratitude which swamped the fair prospects of Gen. Scott from the day of his nomination.

But again. Who can read, unmoved with indignation, the remarkable disclosures of Master Weed concerning the duplicity and unblushing hypocrisy of the "Robert Macaire" of the New York city press, concerning the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore? Can the honest reader fully realize the fact that such double-dealing treachery is practised even among the most unprincipled second-hand politicians? Can it be that such men, guilty of such deceptions and political thimble-rigging—can it be that such unscrupulous hucksters set themselves up as the conservators of public morality, as the teachers of law and order, and public and private decorum? It is even so. And hence it is that good and true men, like Thurlow Weed, are distrusted, abused and vilified, disgraced and turned adrift, while the unprincipled spies and informers who have betrayed them are taken into the confidence of the administration. No wonder that the party policy of Mr. Fillmore, while in occupation of the White House, resulted so unfortunately at Baltimore and in the late election.

But, seriously, there is a moral and a political meaning in these articles, from the opposing whig journals of Albany. They show that the defections which originated with the nomination of Gen. Taylor, which were extended in every direction by his short, misguided administration, which were not healed by Mr. Fillmore, but which were carried to open and wide-spread rebellion with the nomination of Gen. Scott are still open, and apparently without remedy. In the squaring up of the accounts between the Albany *Journal* and the *Register*, there is no plan of reconciliation suggested. Nothing of the kind appears to have entered the heads of either faction. There is no approach to a re-unio between the Seward men and the friends of Fillmore and Webster—no middle ground proposed upon which they may rally again in the common cause of resistance to the fierce democracy. The poor whigs, divided and defeated, still remain as the awful dispersion of November left them. Greeley pronounces the party dead—stone dead, and is in favor of a new organization of some sort for State purposes, based on the Maine liquor law, woman's rights, and spiritual manifestations; but there is no response to his recommendation.

A few weeks hence and the autumnal election will be upon us. The democrats have appointed their convention for the nomination of their State ticket, and they are moving in the counties to provide for their legislative candidates; but the poor whigs are doing nothing but quarrel over their past follies and their horrible defeats. They have called no State convention—they have thrown out no indications of what they expect to do, or intend to do, in the election. In fact, for all that appears to the contrary, the Seward and Fillmore whigs do not expect to unite—do not care to make the attempt, but are rather inclined, in their overwhelming despair, to let the election go by default. Kentucky and Tennessee have not done so well as might have been expected. The administration is omnipotent; the whig party is practically powerless for good or evil, substantially defunct; and why should the fragments of the party attempt to rally in New York under such disheartening circumstances? Why should they so far gratify the democracy as to give them the occasion for glorifying over another victory; even worse to the poor whigs than the last? Why not let the democrats fight it out among themselves, or put in and give the freesoilers the majority? Are the whigs brooding over reflections such as these. Perhaps; for the whig articles we publish this day leave the widest margin for speculation.

In conclusion, we again commend those whig disclosures to our readers. They afford, at least, a striking illustration of the harmony at present existing among the organs of the two relentless whig factions of this commonwealth. Furthermore, they very distinctly indicate that unless something is speedily done to effect a junction between the disciples of Seward and the friends of Fillmore and Webster, there will be no other contest at the ensuing election than that between the freesoil soft shells and Union hard shells of the democratic party, the whigs slipping in as make-weights here and there, as local considerations may suggest. But has the great whig party of New York come to this? Read the whig papers and answer, dear reader, if you can. From all the light which they throw upon the subject, we are constrained to agree with Greeley that here in New York, at least, the whig party is substantially defunct. What says the Albany Argus? Yea or nay? We ask for information. Where is W. H. Seward now?

The Mission to France.—Our telegraphic despatches from Washington convey to us the rumor that, after all, the appointment of Minister to France is to be conferred, not on Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, but on Governor Howell Cobb, of Georgia. The appointment has been now for months wavering over the head of Mr. Dix, and promising to rest on him at any moment; but his free soil opinions arrayed against him such antagonism from the Union democrats, and from the democracy of the South, that probably President Pierce has considered that it would be impolitic to select him for the office in face of such manifestations. There may, therefore, be truth in the announcement received yesterday, that Governor Cobb, of Georgia, stands some chance of being sent to France.

Governor Cobb is one of the most distinguished Union democrats of the South, and his political sentiments carried the State in his recent election to the governorship. If time confirms the rumor, it will be, we believe, the first instance of any important post of the first rank having been bestowed on a distinguished member of the Union democracy; and the fact proves how desirous the administration is of conciliating all sections of the party.

If Governor Cobb be offered and accept the post of Minister to France, then the three most important foreign missions will have been filled by representatives of the different sections. Mr. Soulé, the Minister to Madrid, is a thoroughgoing State Rights man. Mr. Buchanan, the Minister to London, represents the Northern conservative democracy; and the Southern Union democracy will be represented in the person of the Minister to France, Governor Howell Cobb, of Georgia. In this view, if in no other, the administration evinces its fair and prudent policy in selecting Governor Cobb for this office. The appointments will be justly apportioned if this rumor be verified.

The Fees of the Consuls of the United States—The Nativity of our Agents Abroad.

To illustrate the real character of the United States Consular system, and to exhibit the imperfections which attache to it, we give the annexed tabular statement. This statement was compiled from reports submitted to Congress—the first by the Secretary of State in 1846, and the second accompanied a message of the President of the United States, sent to the House of Representatives on the 2d of March, 1849, "in compliance with a resolution of the House, of the 20th February, 1849, a list of consuls, vice-consuls," &c.

Our tabular statement exhibits the number of consular stations in 1847; the amount of fees received at each, together with the citizenship and nativity of the persons who in that year filled the consulates contained in the list.

In many cities it will be perceived that a great remissness prevailed among consuls regarding their duties, and especially in making regular semi-annual returns, as required by law. A direliction of this kind should not be overlooked by the government, unless sustained by a good excuse.

By the report of the Secretary of State, submitted to Congress in 1846, it appeared that there were then one hundred and seventy-five consulates, eleven vacancies, and ten commercial agents, four of whom were in Hayti. The number of consuls contained in the list, submitted to Congress by the President in 1847, amounted to one hundred and sixty, and ten consular agents, showing a decrease in the previous year of fifteen, owing, in part, to the interruption of peaceable relations with Mexico.

By the report of the Secretary of State in 1846, it appeared that in the year 1845, the aggregate fees received by consuls in all parts of the world amounted to $87,642 89. By the President's list in 1847, the aggregate amount of fees reached $111,529 63. This sum if equally divided between the one hundred and sixty consuls, would amount to about $696 75 each. Yet, what was the fact? The following twenty consulates of the one hundred and sixty, received $69,567. More than one-half of all the fees received by all the United States consuls throughout the world. The consulates referred to were as follows:—London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, St. Thomas, Paris, Havre, Marseilles, Havana, Curacoa, Matanzas, Trinidad, Mayaguez, Antwerp, Valparaiso, Talcahuana, Rio Janeiro, Palermo, Canton, and Honolulu.

All these fat consulates are usually filled by citizens of the United States, and chiefly of the legal profession, who have been members of Congress from the interior, or who have distinguished themselves by their unscrupulous partisan services. Other consulates, of meagre fees, but where the relations of the United States are very important, are either filled by foreigners, or conferred upon the lowest political hacks, or upon men engaged in private traffic, who wish to use the title to subserve private ends; or upon foreigners, whose nativity, citizenship, and predilections, are all foreign to our country, and whose ignorance of our laws, commerce, and productions is only equalled, perhaps, by the folly of the government who confides its interest to their keeping.

Of the one hundred and sixty consulates in 1847, we find that there were thirty-three who were foreigners, or, that is, who were not citizens of the United States; that is, their citizenship was put down in the list as "unknown." If they had been citizens of the United States, the fact would have been known and so stated. What justice or propriety is there in an administration appointing men to fill important public offices, without knowing whether they are citizens of the United States? Is the country so poverty-stricken in talents as not to afford a sufficient number of citizens qualified to discharge the duties of a consul?

We find that a large proportion of the consulates, filled by foreigners, had made no regular returns of fees or anything else. As far as returns had been received, it appeared that the thirty-three consuls of foreign citizenship, in 1847, received fees to the amount of $24,813 16.

Of the foreigners employed in the United States consular service in 1847, three were Englishmen, nine Irishmen, six Germans, two Frenchmen, two Spaniards, two Russians, two natives of Demarara, (or subjects of Great Britain,) three Italians, one Swede, one Norwegian, one native of Trinidad, (or English subject,) one native of St. Christopher, and one native of Cyprus. The fees received by these foreigners of course was gouged from American trade or American citizens, amounted to something over one-fifth of all the consular fees received in every part of the world.

The deficiency of our consular arrangement will appear the more striking when we reflect on the great disparity they bear compared to other nations, and especially to the kingdom of Great Britain.

In all the vast territories of the Russian Empire, we have but four consular stations. Two of these were filled by native Russians, one by an "unknown" foreigner, and one only by a citizen of the United States, (St. Petersburg,) whose fees in 1847 amounted to $348. The "unknown" man at Odessa received in the same year $42. From the two Russians at Riga and at Archangel no returns had been received for two years.

In Sweden and Norway, in 1847, we were represented at Gottenburg, Bergen, and Stockholm by one Swede, one Norwegian, and one Englishman, the latter having returned $186 as the fees received, while the other two had made no returns at all. In all Austria we had only two consulates, and they were filled by foreigners, one of whom was a German.

In Wurtemberg we had one consul, a German, who made no returns. In Sardinia we had two, neither of whom were Americans. In Tuscany two, filled by an Italian and an "unknown" foreigner. In all Turkey we had only four consuls, three of whom were filled by foreigners. In all China we had but four consuls, only one of whom had made returns—that of Canton—who, in 1847, received $1,063. This inequality in our consular arrangement holds good with regard to many other countries, and is a disgrace to a civilized government. The badness of the system is only equalled by the loose and irresponsible manner in which it has been administered by the government. Where we are represented by one consul, the English send about ten, and all Englishmen. Where we also have some few, to make rapid fortunes and leave others to starve, or the interest of the country is thrown into foreign hands, the English pay their consuls liberal standing salaries. Their consul-generals receive $5,000 to $9,000 per annum; consuls get from $2,000 to $4,000 and $5,000 per annum. Their lowest grade, or vice-consuls, receive £200, or about $1,000 per year. In the Russian empire, England is represented by eighteen consuls and vice-consuls. In Norway she has seventeen, and in Sweden twenty consular representatives. In Austria she has six consular agents. The consul-general at Venice gets $5,000 per year. In China she supports seventeen consular representatives. The consul general at Canton receives £1,800, or about $9,000; the consul at Amoy, £1,200, or about $6,000; the assistant consul at Canton, £405, or $2,000; consul at Foochoofoo, $6,000; Ninpo, $7,000; Shanghai, $7,000.

The whole aggregate cost of her extensive consular representation in China, paid out annually in salaries, (in 1852,) amounted to the gross sum of about $75,000. Contrast this with our paltry Chinese consular system, where we were, in 1847, represented by only four consuls, one of whom—the consul at Canton—received the paltry fees of $1,063, while from the other three no returns had been received.

The money disbursed by consuls for the relief of American seamen, in 1846-47, amounted to $75,000, which the government had to refund to them. This business of relieving seamen opens a door to all kinds of fraud. Much of this money passed through the hands of foreigners acting as American consuls. Where fees were small, there was strong temptation to practice fraud, either upon American commerce, captains, sailors, or upon the government itself. How is an Englishman, who may believe in the right of search properly to respect or to protect American seamen? How long is such a system to stand as a disgrace to the country, and to the age in which we live? In our next we shall submit some other important tabular statements.

The following table shows the consular stations in 1847, amount of fees received, places of citizenship and nativity of the consuls who then filled them, with notices of latest returns made to the Department of State. It will be remembered that the law requires semi-annual returns to be made from all American consuls residing at foreign ports:—

Stations.	Fees.	Citizenship.	Nativity.
British Dominions.			
London, (clerk at $2,800 and $2,000 salary per annum)	$4,792 40	U. States	—
Leeds	3,081 51	Do.	—
Liverpool (in 1848)	9,963 46	Do.	—
Manchester	No returns.	Italy.	—
Bristol, (1846)	596 16	U. States	—
Falmouth	78 98	Unknown	England
Plymouth	28 50	Do.	Do.
Cowes	282 32	U. States	—
Dundee	985 00	Unknown	Ireland
Glasgow	6,672 30	Do.	—
Dublin	215 00	Do.	Ireland.
Belfast	1,881 00	U. States	Ireland
Londonderry	917 50	Unknown	Do.
Cork	733 20	U. States	Do.
Galway	No returns.	—	Do.
Hong Kong	251 50	U. States	—
Bombay	No returns.	Do.	—
Singapore, 6 mos. 1846	268 00	Do.	—
Calcutta	293 50	Do	—
Gibraltar	472 50	Do.	—
Malta, 15 months	248 00	Do.	—
Cape Good Hope	95 25	Do.	—
Isle of France	34 50	Do.	—
St. Johns, N. B.	352 00	Do.	—
Pictou	2,779 40	Do.	—
Belize, Honduras	No Consul.	—	—
Demerara	554 00	Unknown	Demerara.
Sydney, N. S. W.	836 75	U. States	—
Hobart Town	270 00	Unknown	—
Bermuda	706 71	U. States	—
Nassau	860 00	Do.	—
Turks Island	590 00	Do.	—
Kingston	1,401 50	Do.	—
Barbadoes	370 00	—	—
Trinidad	536 00	Unknown	Trinidad.
Commercial Agents—			
St Helena	475 28	U. States	—
St Christopher	270 00	Unknown	St Christ'r.
Antigua	348 00	Unknown	—
Russia.			
St. Petersburg	506 43	U States	—
Riga	No returns.	Unknown	Russia
Archangel	No returns.	Do.	Do.
Odessa	42 00	Unknown	—
French Dominions.			
Paris	2,298 89	U. States	—
Lyons	No returns.	Unknown	—
Sidan	No returns.	Do.	—
Bayonne	No returns.	Do.	—
Havre, (in 1846)	32,947 50	U. States	—
Nantes (6 months)	32 00	Unknown	—
La Rochelle	468 00	U. States	—
Bordeaux (6 months)	900 00	Do.	—
Marseilles	1,227 50	Do.	—
Guadaloupe	338 00	Do.	—
Martinique	305 00	Do.	—
Cayenne	No returns.	—	—
Algiers	No returns.	Unknown	France.
Spanish Dominions.			
Bilboa	No returns.	Unknown	Spain.
Cadiz	756 00	U. States	—
Malaga	709 00	Do.	—
Barcelona	92 00	Unknown	Spain.
Havana (average)	6,352 08	U. States.	—
Matanzas	5,244 04	Do.	—
Trinidad de Cuba	2,921 59	Do.	—
St. Jago de Cuba	740 00	Do.	—
Ponce	951 50	Do.	—
St. John	481 25	Do.	—
Mayaguez	1,249 00	Do.	—
Guayama	471 00	Do.	—
Tenerife	104 12	Do.	—
Manila	121 50	Do.	—
Portuguese Dom'ns.			
Lisbon	165 50	Unknown	Ireland.
Oporto	228 00	Do.	Italy.
Bacao	No returns.	U. States	—
Fayal (Azores)	412 00	Do.	—
Madeira	247 00	Do.	—
St. Jago, Cape de Verd (3 months)	28 00	Do.	—
Belgium.			
Antwerp	2,012 24	Do.	—
Netherland Do's.			
Amsterdam (6 mo's)	727 62	Do.	—
Rotterdam	625 00	Do.	—
Batavia	No returns.	Do.	—
Paramaribo	186 25	Do.	—
Commercial Ag'ts.			
Curacoa	1,225 50	Do.	—
St. Martin	No agent		
Danish Dominions.			
Copenhagen (six months '46)	70 00	Not known	—
St Croix (1846)	69 00	Do	—
St. Thomas	693 00	Do.	—
Commercial Agent.			
St Thomas	4,911 50	Do.	—
Sweden & Norway.			
Stockholm	No returns.	Unknown	Sweden.
Gottenburg	186 00	England	—
Bergen	No returns.	Unknown	Norway.
Prussia.			
Westphalia	No returns.	Unknown	—
Stettin	No returns.	Do.	Prussia.
Austria.			
Vienna (4 months)	374 00	Unknown	Germany.
Trieste (6 mo's)	1,296 86	Unknown	—
Venice (1846)	72 00	U States	—
Saxony	No returns.	Unknown	Germany.
Leipsic	780 00	Germany	Do.
Bavaria.			
Augsburg	No Returns.	Do.	Do.
Nuremburg	No Returns.	U States.	—
Wurtemburg.			
Stuttgard	No Returns.	Germany.	Germany.
Baden.			
Mankeim	No Returns.	U States.	—
Hanseatic Cities.			
Hamburg	915 00	U States.	—
Bremen	1,075 50	Do.	—
Frankf't on-Main	353 00	Unknown	Germany.
Switzerland.			
Basle	1,084 00	U States.	—
Sardinia.			
Genoa	1,001 01	Unknown	—
Nice	No Returns.	Italy.	Italy.
Tuscany.			
Leghorn	202 00	Italy.	Italy.
Florence (1846)	340 00	Unknown	—
Pontifical States.			
Rome (1846)	142 00	U States.	—
Ravenna	No returns.	Do.	—
Ancona	No returns.	Do.	—
Two Sicilies.			
Naples	742 00	U States.	Unknown.
Palermo	1,523 00	"	"
Messina	170 00	"	"
Turkish Dominions—			
Constantinople (1846)	85 00	"	"
Smyrna, (6 months)	285 50	Unknown.	"
Beyrout	No returns.	France.	"
Marino de Matley	No returns.	Cyprus.	"
Egypt.			
Alexandria	No returns.	U. States.	"
Greece	"	"	"
China.			
Canton	1,063 00	"	"
Foochow	No returns.	"	"
Amoy	"	"	"
Shanghai	"	"	"
Sandwich Islands			
Honolulu	2,663 00	"	"
New Zealand.			
Bay Islands	29 00	"	"
Feejee Islands.			
Lauthala	29 00	"	"
Hayti or St. Domingo—			
Commercial Agents.			
Aux Cayes	348 00	"	"
Cape Haytien	794 75	"	"
City St. Domingo	4 00	"	"
Porto Plata	108 00	"	"
Republic of Mexico			
City of Mexico (1846)	512 00	"	"
Tampico (Average)	450 00	Duties suspended by the war.	
Matamoras "	550 00		
Vera Cruz "	900 00		
Tobasco "	220 00		
Paso del Norte	No consul	U States.	Unknown.
Chihuahua	No returns.	"	"
Laguna (1845)	244 75	"	"
Campeachy (5 years)	987 00	"	"
Mazatlan	No fees.	"	"
San Blas	Appointed in 1848.	"	"
Guaymas	No fees.	"	"
Central America.			
Guatemala	"	"	"
Omoa and Truxilla	"	"	"
S Juan Nicaragua	"	"	"
New Grenada.			
Carthagena (1846)	70 51	"	"
Santa Martha (average)	100 00	"	"
Chagres	No consul.	"	"
Panama	No returns.	"	"
Venezuela.			
Maracaibo (6 mo's.)	146 00	"	"
Puerto Cabello	650 00	"	"
Laguayra	599 75	"	"
Ecuador.			
Guayaquil	No fees.	"	"
Brazil.			
Para	414 00	"	"
Pernambuco (six months '46)	1,052 00	Unknown.	"
Rio de Janeiro	9,250 75	United States.	"
Maranham Islands	161 50	Unknown.	"
Santos	48 00	United States.	"
St Catherine's Isl.	339 00	"	"
Rio Grande	1,343 00	Unknown.	"
Bahia de Salvador	No returns.	"	Ireland.
Uruguay.			
Monteviedo	896 25	U. States.	Unknown.
Argentine Republic			
Buenos Ayres	418 00	"	"
Rio Negro	No returns.	"	"
Chili			
Valparaiso	1,355 00	"	"
Talcahuano	1,884 37	"	"
Coquimbo	No returns.	Unknown.	"
Peru.			
Lima	633 16	United States.	"
Paita	490 00	Unknown.	"

The above are exclusive of the three consuls residing at the Barbary States, of Tangiers Tunis, and Tripoli, who receive fixed salaries.

Danish Man-of-War "Saga" Visited by American Naval Officers—Departure.

On Saturday forenoon, at about eleven o'clock, Commandant Boorman, of the Navy Yard, accompanied by Captain Hudson, of the United States Navy, paid a visit to the sloop of war Saga, and was received with all the honors of the Danish service by her gentlemanly officers. They were towed from the Navy Yard in a government boat, pulled by twelve oars, and with the American flag hoisted in the stern. When they came alongside, the crew were stationed at their various ports, the marines forming a line at the side of the ship where the visiters were to be received. Captain Botcher, the Commander of the Saga, and her officers, stood around the stairway, and were introduced to their guests as they came over her side. After the exchange of compliments the visiters were conducted, under the escort of Commander Botcher, and Lieut. Hedeman, throughout the vessel, and examined the various alterations and improvements which the Danes have introduced into their naval service, and expressed themselves highly gratified with what they saw. Afterwards the guests partook of refreshments at the invitation of Capt. Botcher, and at about one o'clock they took their departure from the vessel. As they rowed away, the sloop of war fired a salute of thirteen guns in honor of her guests, which was answered by a salute of the same number of guns from Governor's Island. The Saga left our harbor yesterday, bound to South America and the Danish West India Islands.

The Ingraham Testimonial.

MEETING OF ADOPTED CITIZENS AND EXILES AT THE SHAKSPEARE HOTEL.—A SWORD FOR THE CAPTAIN OF THE SAINT LOUIS.

On Saturday evening last, at the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of Duane and William streets, a primary meeting was called by the French Democratic Committe, to make arrangements for the presentation of a sword to Captain Ingraham, for his courageous interference in behalf of Koszta, at Smyrna. There being no committee of any other nation, the meeting was convened under the direction of the French committee, but there were representatives of Italy, Poland, France, and Germany present.

At eight o'clock, the meeting came to order in the hall of the hotel. For a preliminary meeting it was a large one.

M. Campdoras (of the French committee) presided, and briefly explained the objects of the meeting. The French committee, he said, being now the only organized executive body, its members had thought proper to call a few democrats of each European nation by the principal liberal press (the Herald), to take such measures as they might see fit, for the presentation of a testimonial to Captain Ingraham, for his noble conduct at Smyrna. (Applause.)

Those persons who were present were then invited to address the meeting.

Mr. Martinache moved, in the name of Professor Foresti, that an universal committee should be formed, to be composed of one or two citizens of each nation. This committee should then take such measures as would prove our high respect for Captain Ingraham, (applause) and also to show to the American people the tie which unites us. They should also have power to raise a subscription for the presentation of a sword to Commander Ingraham, to convince him, in the name of universal democracy, that, although we have not in this country any *legion d'honneur*, we can reward merit.

Mr. J. L. Hirchsfeld (who was formerly a member of the German democratic committee,) addressed his countrymen, and translated the motion of Professor Foresti.

After a brief discussion upon the manner of forming the committee, the motion was adopted and the committee appointed, as follows:—

Italian—Professor Foresti.
French—MM. Campdoras and Martinache.
Germans—Dr. Kellener (editor of *The Reform*,) and Mr. Fickler.
Pole—Captain Mahuski.

As there were no Cubans, Swiss, nor Hungarians present, power was given to the committee to fill vacancies in their own body, and also to add one or more from each of these nations.

After votes of thanks to the French committee, for their initiative step in the matter, and to the reporters for their attendance, the meeting dissolved with shouts of "*Vive la Republique Universelle.*"

The affair is now in the hands of the committee, and we have no doubt that they will discharge their duties faithfully and efficiently.

Death of the Governor of the Bahamas.—By an arrival at this port we learn that Gov. Gregory, of the Bahamas, died on the 10th of July, of an enlargement of the heart.

Marine Affairs.

Sickness on Shipboard.—The Norwegian brig Virgo, bound from Wilmington, N. C., for Hull, England, put into this port yesterday, with all hands sick. The captain and cook died before they reached port.

Theatrical Intelligence.

GRISI, MARIO, AND THE OPERA—MAX MARETZEK—THE CITY THEATRES, ETC.

The last week was a very favorable one for theatricals. The opera at Castle Garden was full every night. Amilie and the Ravels have been so attractive as to make seats a consideration not easily to be had at Niblo's, while the audiences at the theatres generally have been very large. In a few weeks all the houses will be in full feather, and then the campaign will be commenced in reality. We have positive information that Grisi and Mario will soon come to the United States, and will appear in opera during the month of November. This will be a treat indeed, and one which our people will be willing to pay for.

The conductor *par excellence*, M. Jullien, is engaged in plans for making Castle Garden so resplendent that its best friends will hardly know it again. There certainly was room enough for improvement. The first of Jullien's concerts is to be given on the 29th inst. His immense waistcoat is daily visible in our promenades, and he has got to be popular already. Anna Zerr, his *prima donna*, sang for the benefit of the Hungarian refugees in London, and for that act her name was struck from the list of the Imperial Opera House, Vienna. This circumstance will not render her unpopular in this country.

The Baroness de Berg is to give a concert in Niblo's Saloon on Saturday evening next, with the best vocal and instrumental aid; Master Paul Julien, among others, will assist her. Report speaks very highly of the talents of the baroness. She brings letters from Thalberg, Liszt, and other eminent artists.

To-night the opera of "Don Giovanni" is to be given at Castle Garden. The cast for Mozart's *chef d'œuvre* includes the names of Sontag, Steffanone, Badiali, Rovere, and Vietti. This is the last of the regular opera nights. On Tuesday the *empresario*, Maretzek, takes a benefit, which will be positively the close of the opera. Max announces a performance to commence at four o'clock P. M., with the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia." In this opera, Steffanone, Marini, Pozzolini, Patti Strakosch, Rovere, Vietti, and Rossi, all appear. The opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" is, also, to be given, with Sontag, Salvi, Badiali and Rosi. All this is to be given at the price of a one performance, and when we take into consideration M. Maretzek's great personal popularity, the house must be crowded.

At Niblo's, this evening, we are to have "Amilie" again. The acting and singing of Mme. Thillon in this opera deserve the highest praise. She is ably sustained by Fraser, Hudson, Leach, Mrs. Maeder, etc., etc. The opera is beautifully placed upon the stage, and the melodies are exquisitely beautiful and simple. It is worth the price of admission to hear Thillon sing "When the morning first dawns." As a matter of information for the ladies, we would say that Madame Thillon looks prettier than ever in this character. Her engagement is shortly to close.

At Burton's Theatre the entertainment has consisted of petite comedies, broad farces, and a brief and amusing divertisement by the Tung Hook-Tong Dramatic Company. With this *melange* the houses have been full every night during the past week, and therefore it will be continued. To-night Burton plays Mr. Ebenezer Sudden, in "The Breach of Promise."

Mr. Silsbee is drawing good houses at the Broadway. In this paper of Tuesday we expressed our opinion of his performance, and have seen no reason to change it. He appears to-night in the "Green Mountain Boy," and "The Yankee in China." The Misses Gougenheim appear in "Perfection." New farces are not so rare that Mr. Barry cannot give us one occasionally. We learn that the arrival of Miss Jean M. Davenport is hourly expected. She will probably commence to act at the Broadway on Monday evening next.

At the Bowery, the audiences were very large all through the week; and Mr. Charles Burke has evidently made a great hit, though not greater than his merit as an artist of the highest rank deserves. His performance of "Rip Van Winkle" is very fine and we trust that Manager Stevens will put up the piece again. We learn that Mr. Burke's engagement cannot be prolonged beyond this week, as he is engaged as stage manager of Arnold's Olympic, Baltimore. Mr. Goodall has been engaged at this theatre, and appears this evening. Mr. Burke plays two characters.

Messrs. Cony and Taylor, always attractive, have drawn good houses to Thorne's St. Charles Theatre. Their performances are very clever, and their dogs sagacious and highly trained. Mr. Taylor is a very good juvenile actor, and we should be glad to see him at one of our theatres *en permanence*.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is still attractive at the National. How much longer it will run we could not say, as the houses are now as full as ever. Mr. J. J. Prior, whom we mentioned as engaged at this house, will soon appear as "George Harris," in this piece. Mr. Derivege's new local drama is in rehearsal. Mr. Dimond and Mrs. Bradshaw are engaged at the National.

The Hippodrome is still open, and doing well. There is nothing new relative to it.

At Barnum's, two new London pieces are announced for this evening, "