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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

METROPOLITAN HALL—JULLIEN'S CONCERT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LADY OF LYONS—MARY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—DICK, THE NEWSBOY—LAW FOR LADIES—IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S, Broadway—I LOMBARDI.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—TWO FRIENDS—PARIS AND LONDON.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—BLEAK HOUSE—FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—QUEEN'S OWN—DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Evening OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

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 MINSTRELS.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway—PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

HOPE CHAPEL, 715 Broadway—FRANKENSTEINS PANORAMA OF NIAGARA.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway—SLEEPING MAN.

RHENISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway—Day and Evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ—STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.

CHINESE ROOMS, 539 Broadway—FERMAN'S GIFT EXHIBITION OF THE SEVEN MILE MIRROR.

POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 663 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, October 16, 1853.

The News.

The mails by the Humboldt, from Havre and Southampton, were delivered in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, and our files by the Canada, from Liverpool, reached us, via Boston, in the evening. The London dates, by both steamers, come down to the 30th ultimo, but our Liverpool advices by the Canada extend to the 1st instant. A synopsis of the chief points of the European intelligence had reached us previously by telegraph; the details which we to-day publish, however, will be found exceedingly interesting.

The aspect of the Eastern question had become even more grave than usual, and we give the latest manifestoes issued by the Sultan and the Czar, with a long letter from Kossuth, stating his opinions upon the merits of the quarrel. The imperial military congress had commenced its sittings, with great pomp and grandeur, at Olmutz, and no doubt some decisive movement will be made towards solving the grand Turkish difficulty after the deliberations of the sovereigns have progressed a little.

France remained peaceable, and the Emperor and Empress were well received by the populace upon their northern tour.

A Scotch lady, named Cunninghame,—said to be a lineal descendant of John Knox—had been arrested in Tuscany, for distributing religious tracts, and was placed in the same prison which was lately occupied by Rosa Madial, in order to await her trial under a new penal statute lately passed to meet such cases. The reception of the news in England and Scotland had caused intense excitement, and Lord Clarendon had taken up the subject of the protection of this lady with much vigor. The British representative at Florence, and the American Charge d'Affairs, had both applied to the Grand Duke in her behalf, but he remained inexorable at the time of our last dates.

Melbourne, (Australia), news had been received in England dated upon the 4th of July, but the HERALD of the 12th instant published intelligence to the 21st of the same month. Large exports of gold had arrived at Singapore. There is nothing decisive from China.

The Singapore *Bi-Monthly Circular*, dated upon the 13th of August, has reached us. Gold dust had slightly declined in value during the fortnight ended upon that day, owing to the scarcity of money and favorable rates of exchange. Australian could not be quoted higher than from $28 to $29 per bunkal and other descriptions were at from $24 to $27 Tee imports were two hundred and one bunkals, and the exports amounted to eight hundred and eighty.

Our Hamilton, (Bermuda) correspondent, writing upon the 27th ultimo, informs us of the further progress of the yellow fever, which was still most fatal to the military, both officers and private men. Major Byles had been sworn in as Administrator of the Government. The weather was very wet and squally.

Our Washington despatch announces the return of Secretary Dobbin from his visits to the naval stations. It is to be hoped that something practical will eventually result from the journeyings to and fro—something to redeem the character of our naval steamships at all events. Half a million dollars of government stocks were redeemed during the past week. It is stated that Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, has been appointed Minister to China. Dr. Steiner, of the army, is to be tried by court martial for the alleged murder of Major Arnold. L. K. Lippincott is to be married to "Grace Greenwood"—Miss Clarke.

An unfortunate accident occurred in this city yesterday, caused by the caving in of a sewer in Madison street, by which one man was killed and four others wounded.

At Philadelphia yesterday eight men were drowned by the sinking of two scows in the Delaware river. They were laborers, in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

The yellow fever still rages fearfully at various points on the Mississippi river and in the interior. Accounts from New Orleans state that old residents of that city may safely return, but strangers should keep away.

At Cincinnati coal is very scarce, and a number of manufacturing establishments have stopped in consequence. The Ohio river is low and receding.

The returns of the election in Ohio indicate a majority in favor of free trade in spirituous liquors.

A woman's rights meeting was held at Cincinnati on Friday evening, at which Lucy Stone and Lucretia Mott were the stars.

Eight hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed in Florida towards the construction of the Pensacola Railroad.

The warehouse of Messrs. Wyche & Cates, at Macon, Ga., was destroyed by fire on the 11th instant. There was an insurance on the property in the Etna office, Hartford.

Under the head of City Politics may be found the address of the committee appointed at the great reform meeting held in Metropolitan Hall on the 7th of March, to the electors of this city.

The number of deaths in New York during the past week, according to the City Inspector's report, was 413, which is a decrease of 15 on the mortality of the previous week. Summer diseases are very prevalent, and an alarming increase has taken place recently in the number of cases of still-born and premature births, which it is feared is not unfrequently produced by artificial means. Of the former the City Inspector, in his last weekly report, states that there were 28 cases, and of the latter, 13. The deaths by consumption numbered 45; by convulsions 31; by croup, 19; by debility, 10; by diarrhœa, 15; by dysentery, 25; by typhus fever, 16; by inflammation of the bowels, 13; of the lungs, 13; by marasmus, 19; and by old age, 8. There were four cases of suicide—one by shooting, one by hanging, one by jumping out of a window, and one by cutting the throat. Of the deceased, 276 were natives of the United States, 78 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, and 9 of England.

The Moyamensing Hose Company, of Philadelphia, yesterday visited the Crystal Palace and Randall's Island. At the latter a beautiful silk banner was presented to the boys by a member of the company. In our report there is given an account of the new building now in course of erection as a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents—an institution which will be of great importance.

We publish this morning an exceedingly interesting letter from our correspondent in Minnesota, containing the treaty negotiated by Governor Gorman with the Winnebago Indians, and the speeches of the Commissioners and leading chiefs. By this treaty the government obtains nearly one million acres of prairie and timber land, having a front on the Mississippi of about sixty miles.

The leading fancy stocks advanced a fraction yesterday, with large transactions. There were large sales of flour and wheat, without any material variation in prices. Cotton sold at half a cent per pound decline. Freights were firmer. The steamship Baltic, for Liverpool, yesterday carried out nearly a million principally in gold ingots.

Our Foreign Missions and Misrepresentations Abroad.

Everybody knows how the domestic offices of State have been filled under the present administration. It were waste of breath now to add a single criticism to the volumes of censure which they have generally provoked. Let us turn to the foreign appointments, which are now nearly complete, and consider them as a whole.

Complicated and momentous as our foreign policy has recently become, the choice of our European representatives required at least as much caution and judgment as the division of the spoils at home. Our national interests imperatively demanded the services of shrewd, experienced diplomatists in all the continental Courts. American honor, not less than American commercial prospects, called for a selection of men whose ability and character were likely to do justice to their country. There was hardly a Court in Europe where the post of ambassador or charge was likely to be a sinecure. The protection of citizens travelling abroad, the superintendence of our commercial relations with foreign nations, and the proper representation of the republican principle abroad, were duties which none but men of the first standing and reputation were able adequately to discharge. At no period in our history had these duties assumed a more formidable character than at the time when General Pierce was inaugurated President; and it must have been a source of lively satisfaction to him to reflect that, owing to the dispersion of the whig party and the great unanimity among his supporters, a wide field, comprising nearly all the eminent men of the country, was laid open for his choice. All the talent in the land was at the command of the administration.

How has it availed itself of the advantage? The answer is but too simple. With a few exceptions, all the European embassies have been filled with unfit, incapable men. A natural wish to give the new Cabinet a fair trial, and an indulgent recognition of the difficulties which surrounded it, in the shape of unredeemed pledges and crowds of hungry office-seekers, induced many to overlook the errors of the earlier nominations. Many true friends of the country were persuaded, in the hope of better things in the future, to repress the sorrow they felt at the lamentable want of judgment evinced by the administration in their first selections of foreign ministers. One was passed over in silence, another was but faintly censured—the people hoping steadfastly that those which were to follow would atone for all. The list is now complete. We have nothing further to hope or expect. And it would be rank dishonesty today to hide the fact that the nominations, as a whole, are worse than the bitterest foe to the administration could have anticipated.

We need not here recapitulate the considerations which invest our embassy to Spain with peculiar importance at the present moment. If there was a mission requiring judgment, discretion, diplomatic experience, and high personal character, it was assuredly that to Madrid. Whom have the administration chosen to fill it? A Frenchman—expelled from his country in consequence of his red-republicanism—a man of average talent at the bar, but whose political principles are a mystery to the public and a puzzle to his friends—whose public life has consisted in a few weeks presence in the Senate, where he was sent by mistake—whose only claim to notoriety is a filibustero speech, worthy of a lieutenant of Lopez—whose conduct, both previous to and since his nomination, has completely destroyed any former repute he may have had for judgment and discretion. Such is the man who—with fifteen millions in one hand, and war in the other—has been sent to negotiate with the government of Spain for the acquisition of Cuba.

France, too, required a man of extensive commercial knowledge and shrewd political skill. Louis Napoleon is plainly enough plotting mischief to this country, and it behoves us that he be watched. Our commercial relations with that empire stand on a most unequal footing. Was Mr. Mason—a good-tempered, easy-going old gentleman, who knows as much of French and diplomacy as of Sanscrit—the only man that could be found for this important office?

Perhaps the most incomprehensible of all the extraordinary foreign appointments made by the present administration is that of Mr. Belmont to the Court at the Hague. Had there been but two men in the country between whom it was possible to choose—the one a plain down-east Yankee, without learning, knowledge, experience, or any earthly qualification to recommend him, and the other Mr. Belmont—it would assuredly have been the duty of the Cabinet to select the former. But when, as was the case, scores of able and patriotic men could have been chosen for the post, it was an insult to the whole country to suffer this republic to be represented at one of the leading courts of Northern Europe by an Austrian ex-consul—the agent of the Rothschilds—the born and steadfast friend of the inveterate foes of our government and our institutions—a man whose only recommendations are his standing in Wall street, and his skill in the financial operations of that meridian. How can Mr. Belmont represent the republican principle in Europe? Should he be called upon, on any occasion of emergency, to vindicate democratic dignity, and place the United States in an honorable position of antagonism to the despotic governments of Europe, how can he be expected to act? Must we anticipate from him inconsistency enough to do us credit?

Of a similar character are the other appointments. It were a sickening task to examine each in detail—to speculate on the motives which can have induced the administration to send a ruined English socialist to Naples, or obscure country politicians to the other European courts. Mr. Buchanan, our ambassador to London is nearly the only appointee who does not disgrace the country. What principle can have actuated the Cabinet in the distribution of these important trusts—whether it acted on a mere equitable scheme of dividing the public plunder among personal friends of its members, or from motives more disreputable still—is a matter of conjecture. It is fortunate for the United States that our constitution enables the Senate to revise the whole batch. When the proper time comes, more than one among our maiden ambassadors will contrive to find his way home.

The British Aristocracy—The Rulers of the World.

Mr. Macaulay says somewhere that the history of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the last eighteen centuries, is the most remarkable phenomenon of modern times. The private memoirs of another body—the aristocracy of Great Britain—during the past two centuries, are, to our thinking, quite as striking and wonderful. We shall seek in vain a parallel for them in the whole range of ancient and modern history. Whether we regard the ridiculously small means which the British nobility really has had at its disposal, or the stupendous effects it has contrived to bring about by the exercise of those means, its course, from beginning to end, has been entirely exceptional and utterly unlike anything that the world ever saw before.

Two hundred years ago the aristocratic element was well nigh extinguished in England. To all outward appearance it had ceased to exist. In a few years, had Cromwell been succeeded by a man of vigor and character, it would have vanished altogether. This was not the case. Moreover, religious dissensions had during the Protector's reign diverted public attention from the great political issues that were being tried, and thus the crushed aristocracy were enabled to rally the scattered fragments of their party and prepare for a fresh campaign. Availing themselves of the first symptoms of disorder, they hurriedly recalled Charles II.; and the bulk of the people, wearied of wars, and still smarting from the effects of former intestine troubles, sullkily accepted the Restoration. A period of which brazen debauchery was the only distinguishing trait followed. James was a less pliant tool in the hands of his courtiers. By no means a friend to the people, he showed himself a dangerous foe to the nobility; and accordingly, as soon as his religious opinions had forfeited for him any popular love that might have interfered with the plan, a few private meetings were held at the houses of some of the leading noblemen, and William of Orange was invited to invade the kingdom. Again—when Anne was on her deathbed, and much of the people's welfare depended on the choice of her successor, by whom do we find the contest fought? Bolingbroke in one anti-chamber, and Oxford in the other; Marlborough writing to the Elector to promise his support; Shrewsbury extorting favors from the poor woman who had not ten minutes to live; a few Jacobite noblemen struggling tooth and nail for their pet dynasty. Of any expression of a wish or a fear among the people proper, with respect to the choice of their future ruler, we can find no trace. The matter was fully discussed, argued, and decided, between some fifty or sixty men who had happened to be born with titles. They chose a king, set him on the throne, and afterwards ruled him.

Nor does the history of the Hanoverian dynasty belie the assertion that ever since the Restoration of 1660 these same fifty or sixty heads of families have ruled England. The reins of power have been occasionally held by men of superior ability, chosen from the plebeian order; but these have only gratified their ambition on condition of ruling for the use and behoof of the aristocracy. All the laws which have been passed—all the measures of public policy which have been adopted—all the movements of Great Britain with regard to foreign Powers—have been framed and devised with a view to strengthen and consolidate the "higher classes" of Great Britain. Previously to the Reform bill, the popular representation was so great a farce that it could hardly have been necessary, on admitting a commoner to power, to stipulate that he should serve the nobles with zeal and fidelity. The fifty or sixty heads of families could upset any ministry when they pleased, and substitute a fresh one of their own choosing. When the wise project of Brougham and his colleagues became a law England, might have thrown off the yoke of the nobility had Englishmen been individuals of a different stamp. Had the inherent tendency towards flunkeyism, which their own writers so properly reprove, been less deeply rooted in the hearts of British commoners, popular liberty might have been established. Unfortunately, this has never been the case in England. The highest aim of men of intellect, learning and wealth is to be admitted to the drawing-rooms of the titled few, and probably to give their daughter to a noble *roué*, or secure a coronet on the family pannels. This prestige outweighs every consideration of more solid benefits; and however ardent may be the republicanism of the Englishman of twenty, who has everything to gain, no lackey can be more servile to the aristocracy than the same man when he has attained a certain rank and station in society.

This peculiarity of the British character has saved the nobles. By working it judiciously they still contrive to control public affairs. And though commoners more frequently rise to power than they did—though in fact they are generally the active agents of the government—the general tenor of the laws and the public policy have not been less unequivocally partial to the nobles since the Reform law than it was before. They still rule England; and to all appearance they will continue to do so for a long period to come.

Nay, more—England is too contracted a sphere for the display of their ambition. The Continent is nearly as pliant a tool in their hands. Space would fail us were we to attempt to sketch in the briefest manner the measures in the modern policy of France, Russia, Austria and Spain which can be clearly traced to the influence of the British aristocracy. One has only to turn to the history of Lord Palmerston's service in the Foreign Office to see how completely the silent sway of the British nobles has pervaded the world. Here, by open threats through the docile Commons—there, by sordid agency through a house of Rothschilds—elsewhere, by secret promises of support and favor, as in the case of Louis Napoleon—these fifty heads of families have led Europe by the nose for half a century at least.

Themselves the while as sorry a body of men as you could find in a month's journey. So degenerate by constant intermarriage among themselves and lives of profligacy, that nothing but occasional draughts of blood from a pure plebeian source could keep them in existence—so deficient in ability that they could never carry out their own schemes without the aid of the class they oppress—so devoid of the higher, nobler qualities of human nature, that with all the advantages of the highest culture and commanding opportunities, not one out of the number has ever risen to the front rank in any single walk of intellect. This, nevertheless, is the class which, for a century or more, with occasional interruptions, has governed, and still continues to govern, the civilized world.

The Consular System of the United States.

To show the inequality of our present defective consular system, as compared to that of Great Britain, we have publised in another part of this paper a table (No. 1,) of the consuls of both countries, with their salaries.

This table proves that the whole amount of salaries paid out to consular agents by Great Britain in 1852, (as far as the same could be ascertained,) amounted to the sum of about $563,705, while the total amount of fees received by about one hundred and seventy-five American consuls amounted to only about $111,000. The salaries proposed to be paid out to the one hundred and twenty-nine consular agents, provided for in Mr. Campbell's bill, referred to below, amounted to $160,500; the heaviest sums being embraced for consular agents to Great Britain and her colonies.

The British statistics given were compiled from "Dietrichsen & Hannag's Royal Almanac, published by authority," in London, in 1852. In making comparisons we have followed the alphabetical order of the English list, instead of the American arrangement.

In the British column will be found many consulates which are not contained in either of the American columns. And again, the American catalogue embraces many not to be found in the British enumeration. Hence the British column has been given as nearly entire as possible, and the American given where they correspond. The British list gives thirty vice consuls at large for Italy, which were omitted, because no salaries or fees were given, and we had nothing to correspond with them in the American list. Were these added to the two hundred and ninety-one consular agents given, they would swell the number of British consular agents to three hundred and twenty-one. The comparison in every respect will show the utter insignificance and imperfection of our system.

For instance, while England, through her eighteen consular agents in China—costing in salaries not less than $60,000—is enabled by extending their judicial and other powers to give the greatest expansion to her political and commercial influence in that vast empire, we have, at this critical moment but three consulate officers, receiving paltry fees for their services, and leave the mission of an ambassador open for months.

Still the spasmodic efforts which have been occasionally made in Congress for the revisal of our present system, however well intended, have uniformly and signally failed.

The bill prepared with this view by a committee of the House of Representatives in 1846, of which Mr. Campbell was chairman, and revived by the Hon John A. Rockwell in 1848, contemplated some important changes.

It proposed to reduce the number of consular representatives, and to pay fixed salaries. It provided for the appointment of seventy-five consuls, the aggregate pay of whom was to be about $133 500, and fifty-four vice consuls, with an aggregate pay of $27,000; or for one hundred and twenty-nine consular agents of all kinds, at a total cost of $160,500. The number of consular agents would thus have been reduced from about one hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-nine, which we think was a defect in the bill, and calculated to injure the public service.

Instead of a reduction in the number of consular agents, the growth and exigencies of the country require the consular force to be augmented.

But, while it reduces the number of officers employed, the bill proposes to increase the expense of the consular system by about $59,000; the salaries assigned them exceeding the present aggregate amount of fees by about that sum. The people would not object were the number of their consular agents increased even at a cost of $100,000 or $200,000 per annum over and above the amount of fees received, provided the duties of the consuls were enlarged and enforced. Their services to the political, commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interest of the country, if properly performed, would greatly exceed the value of their salaries.

The salary of $500 per annum to vice consuls is too little. It should, in no case, be less than from $1,000 to $1,500, otherwise the services of suitable men cannot be procured.

Consuls to the following places were to be invested with diplomatic powers, viz.:—Tangier, Tunis, Tripoli, Athnes, Alexandria, Leghorn, Rome, Basle, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Honolula, Muscat, Bay of Islands, Montevideo, Guayaquil, Guatemala, and Port au Prince.

It was provided that no person should hold the office of consul longer than ten years, nor be recalled under four years, except for a cause satisfactory to the Senate. No consul was to absent himself from his post longer than thirty days, without permission of the State Department, and then not for a longer period than ninety days.

The consular office was to be centrally located, and the hours for business to extend from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (The office hours should be from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.) The duties of consuls were to commence immediately after their recognition by foreign governments.

They were required to give bonds, with two or more securities, in sums of not less than $2,000, nor over $10,000. An exequatur to be obtained through a resident minister, where there is one, otherwise the application to be made direct to the proper department.

Returns of consular agents to be made once in three months to the Department of State, communicating all important information, and a vigilant watch over the interests of the United States to be maintained. The consul to abstain from all participation in political or other exciting disputes. Another section prescribes the fees to be charged for services.

If a consul grant a certificate to an alien, he is to be forthwith dismissed. No commissions to be received on receiving or disbursing seamen's wages. Consuls are not to discharge mariners without three months prepayment of wages from masters of vessels, and full proof to the consul's satisfaction that it will be for the welfare or interest of the sailor to be so discharged. Expenses incurred by sailors at the port where landed or discharged, to be paid out of the first two months' prepaid wages, and the balance to be given to them. A list of mariners to be kept, with an account of all public moneys, and an official entry to be kept of every discharged seaman. The duties of consuls regarding vessels are also prescribed; neglect of which will expose them to an action at law. The law of 1803 to be enforced. The act further provides for proceedings regarding intestate estates, and the present commissions allowed. Record books to be kept of all transactions appertaining to vessels, cargoes, fees, commissions, &c., and quarterly returns made.

The vice consulates are to be filled by none but citizens of the United States. To be continued in office not longer than twelve years, nor to be removed, except for direliction of duty, in less than six. To receive no other nor larger fees than those received by consuls. They are to find bonds in sums of not less than five hundred, nor over two thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of their duties. They are authorized to do all official acts except to grant passports. (The wisdom of this prohibition is not seen.) They are also to keep record books of transactions appertaining to their office, and to communicate with the State Department semi-annually, or oftener, if required. They are to receive all books and accounts from their predecessors.

The vice consuls, in addition to their annual salaries, are to receive five per cent commissions upon their salaries, to defray the expenses of postages, seals, flags, &c.

No new consulate to be established but by act of Congress; though the President may enlarge a district or add to it other allegiances. This act, with other laws bearing upon the discharge of their duties, to be forwarded to all consular agents.

The Secretary of State to organize a consular bureau, and all correspondence to be conducted through it. The chief of the bureau, to receive a salary of $2,500 per annum; and to be allowed two clerks. The chief to make annual reports of all consular transactions to the State Department, to be submitted to Congress on or before the first day of January of each year. Consular agents are also required to communicate information regarding the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing statistics of other countries, including new improvements in the arts of industry, &c. This law, it is perceived, had it been adopted, though objectionable as to the number of consular agents and the pay of vice consuls, would have resulted in a great improvement on the present incongruous and imperfect system. We give in another place (Table No. 2) a list of consuls, and the salaries annexed, provided for in the bill. It also provides for the appointment of vice consuls to the following places, viz.:—Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, Kingston-upon-Hull, Dublin, Londonderry, Cork, Galway, Island of Malta, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, St. John's, Halifax, Pictou, Turk's Island, Hobart Town, Riga, Archangel, Stettin, Nantes, St. Pierre (Martinique), Point-a-Petre (Guadaloupe), Cayenne, Algiers, Barcelona, Port Mahone, St. Iago de Cuba, Funchal (Madeira), Curacoa (W. I.), Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, Venice, Ancona, Messina, Zanzibar Island, Apia (Navigator's Island), Ovelan (Fejee Islands), Aux Cayes, Cape Haytien, Tampico, Matamoras, Tobasco, Santa Martha, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Maranham Island, Peru, Pernambuco, Santos, St. Catherine's Island, Bahia or San Salvador, Rio Negro, Coquimbo, Ponce, and Talcahuana.

The above list is very imperfect and ill-arranged. Indeed, should the bill ever be revived, it should be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, who should, in making amendments, consult with prominent merchants engaged in foreign trade as to the necessary modifications. The Chambers of Commerce in commercial cities might be able to offer important suggestions.

It will be perceived that while some unimportant places are put down at $2,000 per annum, others, of more consequence, are put down at $1 500. We should suppose that the consul at St. Petersburg ought to receive more than one at Frankfort and Basle, and that Hamburg was worth as much as Bremen or Leghorn. We do not see why the consul at Constantinople should not receive $2,000 per annum as well as those at Smyrna and Beyrout. These are only a few of the irregularities which might be pointed out, as regards the consuls. The bill makes no provision for a consul at Leipsic, in Saxony, where the consular fees are worth $1,250.

The viceconsulships named are also irregular, and denote ill-judged arrangement. We find that such places as Mazatlan, Acupulco, Chihuahua, Matamoras, &c., in Mexico, are omitted. In the Papal States, Rome and other points are omitted. In Austria, Vienna is left out. In Denmark, Copenhagan; in Sweden, Stockholm, and in Norway, Christiana are omitted. Prussia, Bavaria and Norway are excluded from the list. In China, Shanghai, Amoy, and Ningpo, and Macoa are stricken from the list. In Australia, Melbourne and Adelaide are omitted. Also, all Africa, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and the Mediterranean ports. While the consul in Paris receives $2,500, no consul is provided for at Madrid, Vienna, or Berlin; Bolivia is omitted, and Lima, in Peru, is not honored with a vice consulate. In Chili, Conception, a town of some sixty thousand inhabitants, is omitted. We might, also, name a great many other cases in point. They go to prove that those who drew up the bill were not commercial men, nor fully aware of all the exigencies of the consular system.

In table No. 3, are comparative statements of the cost of the consular systems for each country, represented by Great Britan and the United States, and the number of consuls as far as ascertained. We shall close our statistics for the present, by giving in table No. 4, on another page of this paper, the number of consular agents actually employed by Great Britain and the United States, and the number of those proposed to be appointed under Mr. Campbell's bill.

VERY IMPORTANT MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE—OTTO OF ROSES.—The Rev. Samuel H. Cox, of Brooklyn, has just published a highly important and interesting letter, in which, from the direct authority of Madam Otto Goldschmidt herself, he denies the late rumors that her little husband had "caught a Tartar," and that she rules him with a rod of iron; as well as those other misrepresentations, that Master Goldschmidt had turned out to be a perfect little tyrant in a small way. The Rev. Mr. Cox says:

In a late affectionate letter received from Madam G——, which has been shown me, and which is now before me, the facts are all stated, in genuine style, which perfectly demonstrate the authenticity of the present statemen. A sense of justice and propriety has induced me to yield to the request, and give the matter to the public over my own signature as I am fully persuaded of their truth. Her feelings have been deeply wounded by the story that her husband is unkind to her, inconsiderate, reckless, and even cruel. Not to examine such reports, it is enough for me to say, that, herself being witness and judge, they are all totally false; that envy and malice, or foolish loquacity coupled with ignorance, invented them all; that nothing but the diametrical reverse is true of her "dear Otto;" that no woman in the world has more reason to be grateful to God for her husband; and that no man in the world could be a more delicate and complete pattern of conjugal tenderness, consideration and affection. This is but a brief epitome of what, with full heart, she writes to her friend aforesaid. She writes, indeed, plainly, without reserve, and without affectation; but not without sensibility, at once stung and virtuously indignant.

The Rev. Mr. Cox further says, that "it is very certain that the American people have no interest or wish to dissent from her own most credible and conclusive statement," and that the mischief of those false reports ought now to be stopped, "albeit, after their severity has often wounded the gentle bosom that now rejoices, and should have no such pang to countervail her joy, as the accomplished mother of a lovely and beautiful infant, justly crowning the happy communion of its parents, in their own peaceful and private home."

We think so too; and as the reverend gentleman seems to consider this matter of very considerable importance to the American people, we give the two nightingales the benefit of his vindication in our columns. Our only wonder is why Barnum has not attended to this business before. A sense of gratitude, as well as a conviction of public duty, should never permit Barnum to remain silent where the interests or the happiness of Jenny Lind are concerned on this side of the Atlantic. His present engagement of the Bearded Lady should not be considered as cancelling his obligations to the Swedish minstrel. But as the Rev. Mr. Cox has so satisfactorily done what Barnum has neglected to do, we have no doubt the American people will be satisfied. Nothing like the music of nightingales and the otto of roses.

COLLECTOR BRONSON'S LETTER IS COMING.—Some persons are busy talking about Collector Bronson's forthcoming reply to Secretary Guthrie's dictatorial State missive, and conjecturing its tenor and contents just as it suits their own particular feelings or bias. Others assert that the answer has been sent by Judge Bronson, and that its tone leaves no alternative but his dismissal. Now, we have reason to know that the Collector has been confined to his house for some days, and unable to attend to business matters, and that, consequently, up to Friday evening at least, he had not written to Secretary Guthrie. But we are mistaken in the high toned character of the man if he does not send a becoming and unflinching answer to the Guthrie manifesto which has caused such indignation to a large section of the democratic party. If Judge Bronson does not resign his present official position in contempt for the Marcy Cabinet, he will be still Collector, for, having too much policy, they dare not dismiss him. President Pierce had much better get rid of Marcy, Guthrie, and the whole batch of hybrids, who seem to forget the people who placed them in power.

The Law Courts.

Five prisoners were sentenced, yesterday, in the United States District Court, by Judge Ingersoll, to various periods of imprisonment, for crimes upon the high seas. Those, together with John Williams and two others, who pleaded guilty of a revolt on board the ship Mortimer Livingston, and Peter Feuger, who pleaded guilty of larceny on board the ship Patrick Henry, and were sentenced to brief imprisonments, make nine convictions in that Court during the week. In the Supreme Court, special term, before Judge Roosevelt, the Canal and Walker street improvement case was resumed. Mr. Raub, a property holder, on a former occasion gave notice to the Court that he was an objector, and he so wished it specially to be understood. Yesterday, however, the parties in favor of the widening and extension of the streets, presented an affidavit from Raub, in which he stated that when he made his objection he did not understand the case, and he now withdrew it. There was a great deal of desultory conversation and disputing about papers not being served, and the absence of other papers, so that the matter appeared a perfect chaos of quibbles and legal sparring. The astute functionary on the bench seemed himself to be unable to ascertain in what position the matter stood, or where they were, or whether the argument was an argument, or not an argument, and looked as if anxious to know if any one could tell him when he would get to the end of Walker and Canal street. The matter stands further adjourned to Saturday next. The motion in the Jones Wood Park case before Judge Edwards, was also postponed until next Saturday.

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE BALTIC.—The U. S. mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, left at noon yesterday, with 130 passengers. Her specie list consisted of $970,810 in gold, and £1,170 in English silver.

HURRICANE AT SEA.—The brig Sardus, which arrived from Cardiff, via Falmouth, a few days since, experienced a hurricane on the 9th ult., in lat. 43 16 N. and lon. 33 24 W. While laying to she was struck by a heavy sea, in which she lost her bulwarks and broke her stauncheons. The sails were cut away, and the vessel became very leaky.

Shippers to San Francisco, per Clipper Ship Lightfoot, at pier 28, East river, will please have all their freight on board before Saturday, 22d instant, and hand in their bills of lading, for signature, to SUTTEN & CO., No. 84 Wall street, or Messrs. HOWES & CO., 93 Pearl street.

Intellect and its Culture, including Juvenile education, by O. S. FOWLER, at Bleecker Buildings, in Bleecker street, corner of Morton, on Monday evening, Oct. 17; and at Mechanics' Institute, in the Bowery, corner of Division street, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18. Tickets 12½ cents—but worth many times their cost, as Mr. Fowler will treat scientifically how to improve memory, and develope intellect.

Musical Notice—On Tuesday next will be published a new Song, entitled "The Dying Words of Little Katty;" music by Horace Waters, author of Mother's Vow, &c.; arranged by Thomas Baker. To be published by HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway, the great piano and music establishment.

"What's in a Name?"—The Firm of Smith, Drumgold & Proch, wholesale and retail dealers in ready made clothing, has been dissolved, but their business is still continued by the senior partner Daniel P. Smith, under the name of Smith Brothers, at the new and magnificent marble store, No. 122 Fulton street. Their stock of fall and winter clothing is extensive, superior and cheap.

Fall Clothing.—A Large and Well Selected assortment of fashionable fall and winter clothing at all times on hand, besides cloths, cassimeres and vestings of superior quality, which are made to order in the latest styles, at HENRY C. FOSTER'S clothing establishment, 27 Cortlandt street.

Carpetings.—Petersons & Humphrey, No. 375 Broadway, have received and are now opening their Fall supply of rich and elegant carpetings, imported expressly for city trade, consisting of rich Brussels carpet, (in one entire carpet, medallion centre and landscape border, surpassing any carpet ever in this country,) medallion velvet, moquet, Axminster, tapestry and Brussels carpets, and all grades of cheaper carpeting usually found in carpet stores. Also, oilcloths, in great variety, for sale on the most liberal terms.

Boots and Shoes, the best and cheapest in the city.—Fine dress calf and patent leather boots, cork sole water proof boots, of every description, at BROOKS' shoe palace, 375 Broadway, and at his old stand, 150 Fulton street.

Diamonds.—Carroll & Hutchinson call the attention of the public to their assortment of diamond breastpins, earrings, studs, finger rings, &c., &c. Every article guaranteed as represented. 547 Broadway.

Watches.—Magic, Independent Seconds, mamelled hunting levers and open-faced watches, of English and Geneva make, perfect timekeepers, and warranted, at CARROLL & HUTCHINSON'S, 547 Broadway.

Watch Repairing.—Carroll & Hutchinson have a watchmaker of great experience, who is a practical man, being a manufacturer, whom they can recommend to the public. C. & H., 547 Broadway.

Jewelry.—Parisian Jewelry, of Exquisite workmanship and fine quality, enamelled and set with fine stones, consisting of every article made for ornaments, can be found at CARROLL & HUTCHINSON'S, 547 Broadway

Diamonds—In Package, at $28 Per Carat or in lots selected to suit customers, rich cluster rings pins, crosses, bracelets, and earrings, at manufacturers' prices, for cash or approved city acceptance. Office 331 Broadway, corner of White street, up stairs.
DAVID RAIT, Importer.

Watches.—Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, anchor, and cylinder Watches, in solid eighteen carat gold cases, warranted timekeepers and first quality of goods in every respect, for sale at importer's prices, for cash or approved city acceptance. 331 Broadway, corner of White st.
DAVID RAIT, Importer.

Jewelry at Manufacturers' Prices.—Rich gold bracelets, breastpins, earrings, sette pins, bracelets and earrings, chatelaines, chains, seals, lockets, and all articles of fine jewelry, at the manufacturers' prices, 25 per cent below retail dealers. Factory office 331 Broadway, up stairs.
DAVID RAIT.