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Volume XIX. No. 23

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Horn of the Family.
BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—Our Best Society.
NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers Street—Amazons.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—The Merchant of Venice.
AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY, Broadway—The Two Orphans.

New York, Monday, January 23, 1854.

The News.

The Conard steamer Niagara, with Liverpool ad- vices to the 7th instant, had not reached Halifax at a late hour last night. The Collins steamer Atlantic is fully due at this port with dates to the 11th. Both these vessels have doubtless been retarded in their voyage by unpropitious weather. The Columbia, which arrived yesterday, was twenty-two days in making the voyage from Southampton, via Har- lex.

Some days ago one of our Washington corre- spondents mentioned, in connection with information relative to the Gadsden treaty and various items of Mexican news brought by the steamer Texas to New Orleans, that sealed despatches had been received from California to the 30th ult., but their contents were unknown. An agent of Adams' express is said to have come through to Acapulco and Vera Cruz with important papers. It is rumored that another Pacific steamer has been lost, but that the passengers and property were saved; also, that two San Francisco banking houses had failed. The papers spoken of as having been brought by the express agent may have related to the late of the Lower California silvers, who are reported to have been entirely de- royed by the Mexicans, with the exception of the leader, Capt. Walker, who contrived to escape. The correctness of these rumors will be settled by the arrival of the steamers newly due from San Juan and Aspinwall, with advices from San Francisco to the 1st instant.

We learn from Washington that the Nebraska Territorial bill underwent a long discussion in Cal- ifornia meeting last Saturday afternoon, and that all the members, except Messrs. Davis and Dobbin, opposed the proposed amendment abrogating the Missouri compromise act as applied to territories. It is understood that the result of the deliberation was an agreement that an amendment should be offered providing that the rights of persons and prop- erty in the new territory shall be governed by the restrictions and limitations imposed by the constitu- tion of the United States, and the acts giving gov- ernments to be adjusted by a decision of the Supreme Court. On the other hand, it is stated that the House Committee on Territories intend to report a bill dividing Nebraska into two territories, eastern and western, which will in express terms repeat the Missouri compromise so far as it bears upon the domain in question. This is simply a proposition to form a free and a slave territory, and will, it is as- serted, place the matter squarely before Congress, without mystification or dodging.

It is intimated that Secretary Davis is quite dis- appointed because, contrary to the instructions which he is reported to have written as a guidance for Mr. Gadsden, the new treaty does not acquire as much Mexican territory as he desired. The project gives us little more than a route for a railroad, via Col. Cooke's wagon track, through a desert and gen- erally unfruitful country, whereas Col. Davis wished to secure all the territory that contains the battle fields in which he fought during the Mexican cam- paign. For a variety of information relative to this treaty, bills before Congress, patent legislation, management of national affairs, political move- ments, &c., the reader is referred to the various in- teresting letters, &c., published under the Washing- ton head.

In our columns this morning will be found the par- ticulars of three more disastrous and destructive con- flagrations. Verily, the fire-king has raged through- out the United States during the present month to an extent probably never before known in the same space of time. Numerous have been the causes assigned for the origin of large fires, and various are the measures which have been presented for their future prevention, but the following list of fires during the present month will show how fallacious it is to attempt to assign general causes for fires which are in the main incidental, or to stay the de- vouring element by theory or deliberation. Care in the construction of buildings, and a well organized fire department are all which is necessary; and even these are weak when battling against fate. The following is the list:—

Table with 4 columns: Place, Loss, Cause, and Amount. Lists fires in Baltimore, New York, and other cities with their respective losses and causes.

Justice Irwin, of the United States Court at Pitts- burg, has decided that the charges preferred against Mayor King and Mr. Lowry, of Erie, cannot be held under the present process, but that the offences charged against them are indictable under the act of October, 1831.

Mr. H. B. Day has written a communication, which we publish elsewhere, in reply to the charges preferred against him by Mr. Dickerson, counsel for Mr. Colt, concerning the application of the latter for an extension of his patent.

market. Our despatches show that a large amount of the stock on hand changed owners in the middle of last week. The decreased receipts in the staple, as compared with those of last year at this time, are set down at five hundred and eighty-five thousand bales.

What has become of the Pope's Nuncio? A de- spatch from Baltimore denies that he is in that city. Can it be possible that he left our shores in the night on Saturday, the denials to the contrary not withstanding?

The Rev. Dr. Nott delivered an able discourse last evening, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth ave- nue, corner of Twenty-first street, upon the "Im- mortality of the Soul." There were probably between two and three thousand persons present.

The crowded state of our columns prevents par- ticular reference to most important and interesting matter. We would, however, direct attention to the correspondence from Puerto Cabello, Vera Cruz and Boston; Review of Dr. Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities at the Stuyvesant Institute; Communication entitled Messrs. Cassali, Gavazzi & Co.; Mexican and Texas news; opinions of the news- paper press concerning the Cabinet, &c.

President Pierce's Free Soil Letters and Opinions.—The Case Plainly Stated.

The information which we have published, dis- closing the free soil letters and opinions of General Pierce from 1848 to 1851, appears to have created a considerable sensation at Wash- ington, no small commotion in the White House, and some fluttering among the stool-pigeon democ- racy of both houses of Congress. According to our telegraphic advices the President has authorized a New York member of the House to say, if necessary, that our charge concern- ing the letter of General Pierce to the corre- sponding committee of the New York Van Buren Buffalo free soil party of 1848 is a falsehood. And the said member, it also appears, has been authorized to challenge the produc- tion of any such letter. The Washington Union, too, very flatly denies the existence of any such free soil letters as those charged upon Gen. Pierce by the HERALD; and indignantly calls for the letters themselves, as if such things are always to be had for the asking.

But with all due respect to the President, we repeat our original charge: that in the cam- paign of 1848 he did write a letter to the free soil committee of correspondence of this State, expressive of his sympathy with Van Buren, his partisans and his cause. The fact is so; and no denial of General Pierce will shake our authoritative statements upon the subject. It is true that in our specifications as first presented there were a few immaterial mis- takes, not affecting the general charge; but these we shall now proceed to rectify from the same un- disputed and conclusive authority to which we are indebted for the facts as set forth in our first indictment. That authority is John Cochrane, the present surveyor of the port of New York, appointed by Gen. Pierce—the same John Cochrane to whom, as chairman of the Utica Van Buren free soil committee of correspond- ence of 1848, the letter of Gen. Pierce in ques- tion was addressed; and the same letter which Judge Waterbury, John Van Buren and others, have had the privilege of reading.

The history of this wonderful letter is as fol- lows, and the affidavit of John Cochrane, chair- man of the committee aforesaid, is our author- ity for the facts as herein set down:—After the secession of the Van Buren delegates from the Democratic National Convention at Balti- more, in 1848, they returned to New York, and, assembling in an independent State Convention at Utica, they nominated Martin Van Buren as their candidate for the Presidency, and set up a platform looking to a coalition in the election with all the free soil and abolition elements of the North, from Lloyd Garrison, and his in- fidel abolition gang of Boston, to Gerrit Smith, Ciddings and Fred. Douglass, and their allies of both sexes and all colors, from a dead white to a pure shining black. This Utica conven- tion also appointed a committee of correspond- ence, with John Cochrane as their chairman. This committee, accordingly with an eye to business, began to cast about them for such co- operation or sympathy as they might pick up among the various distinguished or influential politicians of the country as were previously known to have been identified with the fortunes of the Van Buren dynasty through thick and thin. Letters were addressed to a number of such persons in different localities; and among others a friendly partisan letter was written to Gen. Pierce, at Concord, that recently returned from the Mexican war. In response to these numerous letters a number of replies were received by the committee, and among others a reply from Gen. Franklin Pierce, sympathizing and concurring fully in all the movements of Van Buren and his free soil partisans in New York. That is the letter of our indictment—that is the letter which admits of no denial, and concerning which we challenge a cross-ex- amination of Judge Waterbury, John Van Buren, and especially John Cochrane.

But the movement originating at Utica was consummated at Buffalo. The nomination of Martin Van Buren was reaffirmed—the platform of the campaign was formally set up on the four props of free soil, free speech, free farms, and free men. And this platform was free to all comers; and all the multifarious pie-bald abolition and fanatical cliques, coteries and factions of the North, rallied upon it to the support of Martin Van Buren and his New York and New Hampshire free soil democratic adhe- rents proper, including, among a host of others, Judge Cambreleng, Gen. John A. Dix, Seth M. Gates, Gen. Franklin Pierce and John Cochrane. Such, we believe, is substantially the history of the abolition letter of Gen. Pierce to the committee of the Utica convention, and such the practical result of that convention in the more through-going abolition nomination of Martin Van Buren at Buffalo. The letter of Gen. Pierce, we repeat, was addressed to John Cochrane, chairman of the Utica committee of correspondence, the present surveyor of the port of New York, and our authority for our general charge and our specifications upon the subject, is this identical John Cochrane.

Nor is this all. We have every reason to re- assure us our firm belief that between the years 1848 and 1851 Gen. Pierce wrote a number of other Van Buren free soil letters, particularly to a distinguished politician of New England, now deceased. These letters are now most probably among the political papers and cor- respondence of deceased, in the possession of his heirs and assigns; but it is possible that we may yet have the opportunity of spreading some of them before the public. We doubt not that they are as fully expressive of the sym- pathy and concurrence of Gen. Pierce with the seditions and revolutionary movement of the Van Buren faction in 1848 as that notable letter to John Cochrane.

But, again, it is well known that after his return from Mexico Gen. Pierce re-opened his law office in Concord, and that from that time down to 1850 the New Hampshire Patriot, and

the Legislature of that State, continued to agi- tate the Wilmot proviso, and resist the com- promise policy of Henry Clay. Mr. Webster, Gen. Cass, and other patriotic men of both par- ties in Congress. During all this interval the Patriot was nothing more or less than the spe- cial organ of Gen. Pierce; and through this channel he virtually controlled and directed the action of the Van Buren majority of the Leg- islature. It may be impossible to prove any direct agency on his part, in the free soil policy of his organ—it may be difficult to establish his complicity, according to law, in the Wilmot proviso, and anti-compromise proceedings of his party in the State Assembly; but his command- ing position, both in regard to the Patriot and the Assembly, warrant no other conclusion than this, that he was the active leader behind the scenes of the protracted opposition of the New Hampshire democracy to the compromise policy of Henry Clay. In this conclusion we are confirmed by that letter to John Cochrane—by those letters to the aforesaid distinguished New England politician, since deceased—by the free soil and secession coalition set up in the Cabinet, and by the general Cabinet, Con- gressional and lobby coalition at Washington for the five hundred millions of the public plunder to the utter repudiation of the saving prin- ciples of the compromise, and the Baltimore platform.

We challenge a denial of the facts we have stated and a refutation of the conclusions to which we have arrived. Our authority in the premises is beyond dispute. The particular letter of this indictment was written to John Cochrane—he is our authority: to him we refer for the proof, and to Judge Waterbury, and John Van Buren and others who have seen the precious document. Under such revelations we'll make hold up their hands in amazement. And why? Because, they prove that the Baltimore democratic nomination was a base fraud upon the party, and a fraudulent imposition upon the honest and confiding Union loving American people, who rallied to the election of General Pierce as the chosen champion of the com- promise measures, and the constitution. In this view we look upon his nomination and his elec- tion as the results of the most dexterous yet the most impudent and unblushing fraud ever perpetrated upon the country.

The tree is producing its legitimate fruits. In the end the guilty parties will be cov- ered with lasting disgrace and the country with shame and dismay. If we may judge from the beginning. The attempt to cover up the treacherous policy of 53, with the free soil and secession coalition of 53 has failed, and will still more signally fail of its object. A coalition so unnatural and mon- strous must eventually excite the pity and dis- gust of every honest man in the land. Mean- time, it can only be productive of corruption, mischief and confusion. It has already effected the treachery of the South to their Union and State rights allies of the North. There is no longer any safety to Southern institutions from Northern support. The barriers against the full spirit of abolitionism are broken down as the first national consequence of the election of a free soil President. The next movement will be a fusion from all parties and factions in the North, against the extension of slavery, in any shape and at all hazards. The Nebraska question has sounded the alarm! The meeting at the Tabernacle will be the opening, per- haps, of the final struggle upon the slavery ques- tion; and it may only be terminated in a dis- solution of the Union. Truly have we fallen upon evil times, but the worst is yet to come.

Net Results of the World's Fair.

Well, the World's Fair is over, the juries are profusely officio, the awards are published, and the whole performance has ended. We can now look at it as a whole, from the birth of the scheme, when people talked of rivaling the monster Exhibition of 1851, to the final ad- vancement, as contained in the lists of the fortunate exhibitors. Though it is announced that the Crystal Palace will still be kept open as a show, like one of the great bazaars of the East, it can no longer claim any odor of nationality, and differs only in size from the emporiums which enterprising hatters or spirited barbers have erected on Broadway. So far as the press is concerned, therefore, this is the proper time to pronounce its requiescat, and to accompany it with encomium and regret, as the past career of the defunct may seem to require. We say re- gret, for, to be sure, would seem a hard term to apply to individuals, who aimed at rivaling an enterprise which had exhausted the energies of one of the greatest monarchical governments in the world; and who, whatever errors and faults they may have committed, are still generally guiltless of any design to promote private gain under the mask of zeal for the public good.

We put this point prominently forward as one of the few bright traits in the history of the Exhibition. The managers decided at the outset that no individual subscription should ex- ceed \$5,000. There may have been men among the originators to whom a handsome advance on this par value might have been an object; but no one familiar with the business public of New York can read over the names of the direc- tors and leading shareholders without perceiving that even a rise of 100 per cent would have hardly recompensed them for their trouble, and would have very inadequately repaid the odium necessarily attaching to a stock specula- tion on such a basis. This we say in justice to the prime movers of the Exhibition. It is the last compliment we shall have occasion to pay them.

The company was no sooner formed than the stock took rank among the "fancies." It sold at 175 before the pillars were erected. As we cannot believe that three or four thousand dol- lars would have induced the directors to dis- grace themselves by lending their names to the enterprise and then selling out, we are bound to suppose that those who took advantage of this large rise in the stock were the smaller shareholders. We regret that the directors did not find means to check their avaricious propen- sities, and prevent the Great Exhibition from taking the same level as a fancy mining com- pany.

The opening was announced for May. To- wards the close of April exhibitors flocked hither from Europe and nearly all parts of the world, many of them having sent on their con- tributions beforehand. To our knowledge num- bers of foreigners were here on 1st May, waiting for the opening and spending their money in living at expensive hotels. Some of them left in disgust; others remained, and spent ten weary weeks in idleness at a cost which ap- pears frightful to one accustomed to the hotel fares on the continent of Europe. At length on 14th July the ceremony of inauguration took place. Need we again describe a ceremony

whose leading features were food for merriment and shame? The disorderly throng—the absence of any- thing like arrangement or provision for guests—the unfinished buildings and endless rows of half-opened boxes—the disgraceful scene of a President dragged perforce through a crowd by policemen—and, finally, the very undig- nified specimens of rhetoric which were sup- posed to inaugurate the occasion—to disinter such reminiscences were too thankless a task, nor shall we delay on the dinner. No company of freemen inviting their friends to celebrate their captain's birthday would have displayed so little tact in the selection of their guests, in their reception at table, or in the management of those little details which are essential to the success of a banquet. But let this pass.

In the middle of July the Exhibition opened. There were few or no paintings, a small show of sculpture, very few objects of art of any kind; the departments of machinery and manufactures were about half completed, and a very large proportion of the building was either entirely empty or filled with packing cases. Hence numbers of people from the country, who had come to see the Exhibition, witnessing this sorry show after a ten weeks extension of time for preparations, returned home thoroughly disappointed, and proclaimed the enterprise a failure. The press throughout the country gave utterance to severe strictures on the management. Under these inflictions the stock fell below par. As time wore on, however, the defective departments were gradu- ally filled up. Every facility was afforded to enterprising storekeepers to puff them- selves and their wares. Space which ought to have been devoted to objects of art was resigned to fantastic advertise- ments of barbers and hatters. The picture gallery was opened at last, and covered rather more space than any French gallery except the Louvre. It contained about eight hundred paintings, about fifty of which were worth more than the frame. Soon afterwards the visitor noticed a new feature in the Exhibition. He was pestered on every side with offers of wares for sale. The Crystal Palace was converted into a large store, at which you could buy any- thing, from a segar to a steam engine. This was the preface to the conclusion.

In December the juries were summoned. Men of intelligence were invited simultaneously with men who did not know a tea caddy from a steam boiler; and many, many names, whose verdict on the articles exhibited would have been worth knowing, were entirely neglected. Vague rumors of corruption among the juries have been prevalent enough. Had the jurors been properly selected these injurious reports would never have arisen. Charges of ignorance have been advanced against certain of the juries, and we have every reason to believe them well founded. In some instances it would seem that chance directed their verdict; in others a silly wish to favor a contributor whose life or whose position was meritoriously in- duced them to reward an object utterly unworthy of honorable mention; in others again, the reports of sub-committees were rejected by the com- mittees without the assignment of any ground, and really without any other possible motive than mere caprice. No one who is familiar with the respective merit and standing of our own artists, manufacturers and other con- tributors, can fail to see how very false a view of their respective claims to public patronage is presented by the list of awards.

Fortunately, the number of the medals will complete the work which the character of the juries began, and will deprive the distinction of all abiding value. A judicious sense of economy dictated the substitution of silver and bronze for gold; and of the former metals some 1,200 medals were struck, about 500 of which have been awarded to citizens of the United States. When we reflect that 500 individuals or objects in this country have received the palm of excellence, it will be quite as rare to find a manufacturer without a medal—to say nothing of honorable mentions—as it was under Louis Philippe to find a Frenchman without the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Shrewd men of business will say as little about their prizes as they possibly can.

So ends the New York Exhibition—a failure we regret to say, from beginning to end. A failure certainly so far as practical results were concerned with regard to the improvement of our national industry, and in every way un- worthy of the national name; and so great a failure as a private speculation that none but those directly interested in bolstering up the stock will try it even at seventy per cent dis- count. It must be a lesson for the future.

WHO EDITS THE EXPRESS?—Mr. Cunard has called upon us, and tells us that he really has nothing to do with the editing of the Express; that Mr. Brooks wrote to him for information on the subject of the revenue laws, and that he ac- cordingly furnished him with the statements and arguments which the Express had the im- pudent folly to accuse us of stealing from its col- umns. Having prepared this statement, Mr. Cunard, being probably anxious that the mem- bers of Congress and politicians at Washington should see it as well as the four or five thou- sand readers of the Express in Wall street, en- closed us a duplicate; and it was this of which the latter coolly claimed to be the author. We have reason to believe that the Express is gen- erally edited on this system. It is not only glad to receive voluntary alms from any one who may think fit to make it a donation of ideas, articles or reports, but, like those active ripples who travel over half the city in their day, begging vociferously at every corner, and pestering passers-by with their importunate cries for charity, the Express is constantly on the alert to solicit gratuitous assistance from any one who might feel inclined to write it a leading article or two. It relies on this sort of contributions to make up its leading columns; so long as they cost nothing the Express sel- dom boggles much about principles. A remark- ably judicious and economical way of conduct- ing a newspaper.

MARTIN KOSTZA THROUGH A CAMERA.—The discarded patriot has been engaged by the proprietors of a daguerrotype saloon in this city. They intend to teach him their art gratis, and when he shall have become perfected in it they will give him a set of apparatus, with which he can travel through the country. We would recommend him to set up his camera in Washing- ton, and give a group representing all the peo- ple whom he has raised to fame—Marcy, the President, Commander Ingraham, and all the members of Congress who voted for the medal. As these gentlemen have each indebted to him for a greater or less amount of glory they can not refuse him a sitting; and as the people would like to see all the heroes in one grand group, the pockets of the artist might be sud- denly replenished. We trust that Kostza will not fail to act upon this idea.

Dr. Bedini and his Assassins.— An American gentleman, travelling not long since in Germany with his wife, fell in with an Austrian who spoke English fluently, and ap- peared a gentlemanly and agreeable com- panion. The American shortly afterwards dis- covered that his new acquaintance was no other than the celebrated General Haynau; and as his name and history were at that time very prominently before the public he could not resist the opportunity of endeavoring to clear up doubts he had respecting the stories that were in circulation about the General. So, with many apologies for his rudeness, he asked him in a straightforward way, "General, did you really ever order a lady to be flogged?" "Sir," said the General, drawing himself up to his full height, "I have pressed the hand of a great many pretty women, and the lips of a few; but, on my honor, I never ever knew of a lady being beaten till after the atrocity had occurred." There was that in Haynau's tone which hardly permitted a doubt of his sincerity.

We think the anecdote may be studied profitably by many of those who are now accusing Dr. Bedini of putting to death thirty odd Ital- ians and slaying Ugo Bassi. It is impossible that we can ascertain the real facts of the case. They occurred in a distant country, and the witnesses, both for the prosecution and for the defence, cannot be heard or examined here. Hitherto the accusation rests entirely on the evidence of Gavazzi, whose violent antipathy to the Church of Rome and general character ought to lead us to receive his unsupported assertions with great caution. A corres- pondent in this day's paper entirely disbe- lieves the story, and alludes to Bedini having established his innocence in an article published some time ago in the HERALD. We think it would be as difficult for him to prove his inno- cence as for his accusers to prove his guilt; and as the law presumes every man to be free from crime until a case is made out against him, we hardly see why he need go to the trouble of try- ing to exculpate himself. For our part, we are free to confess that the charges which have been made against Dr. Bedini seem to us entirely improbable and quite inconsistent with his character and calling. At all events, whatever may be urged in their support, it is clear that we have nothing to do with them; and that, coming here as the representative of a temporal sovereign, he is entitled to respect and fair treatment at our hands. Had he been notori- ously stained with crimes of the dye of those laid to his charge it might have been a ques- tion whether public sentiment would have jus- tified the President in receiving him as the envoy of the Pope. But now that he has been re- ceived and recognized by the head of our gov- ernment, we owe it to ourselves as a people to forbear from any acts of violence towards him, and to resist the efforts which foreign re- fugees are making to organize a crusade against him.

It would seem from our correspondent's let- ter that he was invited to act as umpire be- tween the clergy and laity of the diocese of Buffalo in the dispute respecting their church property. He decided, of course, in favor of the clerical litigants, and the laity refused to be bound by his decision. The Legate of the Pope seems to us a very unsuitable person to fill such an office; and we think Dr. Bedini would have consulted his own character and interest better by declining the office of umpire, if it was really spontaneously offered to him. The courts of justice are the proper umpires in questions of real property; and what- ever free will the disputants at Buffalo may have exercised in the matter, the public at large will always suspect that their request was not the real authority under which the Legate acted. It is every day becoming more neces- sary to deal cautiously with these questions of Catholic church property. The Catholic Church now owns in the diocese of Buffalo property worth probably some three millions of dollars, and perhaps four to five millions worth in the diocese of New York. Under the present sys- tem the control of these large estates is in the hands of clerical officers appointed by a foreign potentate. Now this is diametrically contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the feelings of our people. We object to grant to any for- eign monarch the power of controlling so large a stake in this country. The proper persons to control the Catholic church property are the clergy and laity combined. If either class ought to be excluded from its control it should be the former, and not the latter. This sentiment is steadily gaining ground, and ere long the prob- lem, both as regards Buffalo and New York, will have to be solved by the Supreme Court of the United States. Till then all interference by Legates or other foreign nominees will only do mischief.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the Crescent City we have letters from our Havana correspondents to the 15th inst.

The three American seamen who were incar- cerated in the Moro are still in confinement. The American acting Consul visits them fre- quently; but nothing has yet been done with regard to them by the Captain-General or the other authorities. They are probably waiting for the action of our government.

The arrival of Archbishop Hughes has occa- sioned considerable religious and social excite- ment on the island. He has received a great deal of attention, of which he is very fond of talking and making a parade. The Captain- General called upon him, and the Archbishop returned his visit. He had also officiated at high mass at the cathedral. His health is im- proving.

We also learn that the great stir made about the liberation of the emancipados does not amount to much. It is all humanity upon paper. The emancipado state of liberty is much worse than slavery. In the one case, it is slavery and no work—in the other, it is work and slavery.

It is generally believed that the new Captain- General has been selected and sent off by the exercise of British influence in Madrid, and that his policy will be directed by British influence in Havana. The French and British Ministers—Lord Howden and the Marquis de Turgot—had probably a great share in his appointment; and the policy of the new Gov- ernor will probably exhibit as marked a hostility to the United States as in the case of his prede- cessor. As yet it has been thought desirable to avoid anything like decided action, except where the exercise of British influence is con- cerned.

In the meantime, it will be seen by the letter of one of our correspondents that the govern- ment are taking all the necessary precau- tionary measures to enforce their treaty with Eng- land. Troops are being moved from place to place, and fortifications repaired and examined, with a view to intimidate the population.

General Paezuela has, it appears, furnished us with another opportunity for the application of the Koszta doctrine, by seizing and throwing into prison a Creole gentleman named Rieees, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who recently returned to Cuba to transact some business that would have only detained him a few weeks. In reply to the remonstrance the American Consul he was coolly told not to trouble himself about the matter.

The Palaces of New York.—The Saint Nicholas Hotel.

The merchants of New York are unparalyzing in their outlook, and so long as they display so much liberality and take in the investment of their capital, there is not far that Philadelphia or any other city will have any claim to the title of the commercial metropolis. The Eastern, Southern, or Western trader, can do and every- thing that he desires in New York, and of better quality than anywhere else. Does he wish to exhibit a low table with a splendid "brocade," he may select it from a stock worth a million in a building which cost half a million more. Does he desire to replenish his library we invite him to an inspection of an establishment in which three quarters of a million are invested. He may select a diamond ring from the finest assortment of diamonds in the world. He is assured for his boots or trunks by an artist in full dress, and he may appear in the costume of a "lion" of the Boulevard des Capucines, before the glass has disappeared from the original garment, the craft of which is displayed in his case. For the evening he has six theatres and an endless variety of other amusements. He is contemplative or philoso- phical—there are lectures for him. He desires to in- duce in works of art—there are galleries of painting. He has the best of the world's art, and he will remove it. Does he have extensive family, he will give his wife and children plenty of it. Does he wish to exhibit a low table—let him hear the debate in the Common Council. He is inclined to the German school of abstract speculation—let him work out the problem which we all try to solve, and ascertain when we shall have a responsible city government.

We do not continue the catalogue, because it would occupy too much space, and the work is, perhaps, super- fluous. But we have not provided the gentleman with food, and a waiter. Eating is an amusement in which he can indulge at a dinner of four dollars in a restaurant. He may, however, be accompanied by his wife, and then it becomes a grave question in cabinet council as to which hotel offers the strongest in- ducement to him. It has long been a matter of dispute among hotel keepers that if they have the ladies on their side it is of an consequence what the men think. Mr. Howard, late of the Irving House, made a handsome fortune by paying attention to this precept, and his ex- ample has been imitated and improved upon by others.

We were never more forcibly impressed with the force of the maxim above named than in a recent stroll through the splendid corridors and luxurious drawing rooms of the Saint Nicholas Hotel. We seemed in another atmosphere—rather, breathing a mixture of atmosphere, a charming intoxication of the senses. The occasion was the anniversary of the opening of the establishment, which event took place on the 6th January, 1854. The proprietors had realized a handsome profit on their great investment, and they resolved to celebrate the event by a reunion of their guests and friends. Some six hundred persons were in attendance, and the north wing of the house presented a magnificent appear- ance. Ladies in full dress, promenade the north- west—some fairly acknowledged, they seemed to be in the element for which they were created. Little family groups were clustered in the drawing room, some at the piano, others engaged in conversation—perhaps flirtation. All appeared to be in the fulness of joy. An hour afterwards the same company were in the salon de danse, a splendid hall, worthy in every respect of the brilliant company which completed it. Here, for two hours, there were polkas, quadrilles, waltzes, promenade for conver- sation, etc., when the band gave the signal for supper. The company passed out of the hall to the banquetting room, where they sat down to a supper which was superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen before. The room seemed a vast paragon of wealth and beauty. Every delicacy that could be desired was provided—most of the most delicate flavors served in limpid streams—the conversation was brilliant—the ladies amiable—the gentlemen gallant—the waltzes of the house performed their duties without the slightest confusion or breach of order, and, after two hours had been delightfully spent at table, the company again brook themselves to the pleasures of the dance, until one o'clock, when they had gradually dispersed.

The reader will naturally conclude that a hotel where anything of this sort could be so well done would be an extraordinary establishment. It is; and we proceed to recount some particulars concerning it.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, near Spring street, was first opened to the public on the 6th of January, 1854. The buildings are of white marble and freestone, and with the land, which cost, when finished, eleven hun- dred thousand dollars, it is owned by John P. Redwood, John Acker, Peter Acker, and Virgil Whitcomb, who form a partnership under the name and style of Tradewell, Acker & Co. The buildings are 275 feet front on Broad- way, and the same on the rear, Mercer street, with a depth of 200 feet. The hotel can accommodate a large number of persons than any other in New York. There are now three hundred and eighty four rooms, each of which can accommodate two persons. When the house is complete the number of rooms will be six hun- dred, and one thousand persons can be easily accommo- dated. Two new wings will shortly be thrown open. The northwest wing, on Spring street, has one hundred rooms, each eighteen feet square. It will be ready for occu- pancy in about two weeks. The south wing is fitted with rooms in the most splendidly furnished. This will be ready about the 15th inst. The furniture for this house has cost, so far, \$240,000; the gas fixtures, which are very beautiful, at \$27,000. There are one thousand four hundred bureaus, including several magnificent chande- liers. The expense attendant upon carrying on the house is about \$1,000 per day. At present the arrivals number three hundred per day, but in the summer there have been from five hundred to six hundred per day. The number of servants now employed is two hun- dred and thirty; and in the busy season they will be reinforced by one hundred more. The house is heated throughout by steam pipes, and there is a regular patrol day and night to guard against fire. In case fire should break out in any part of the house, it could be at once extinguished, as water and hose in any quantity are al- ways ready. There are five steam engines employed in various kinds of labor in the house. The boiler is away from the house, in a vault under Mercer street.

We have the honor to give the notable points about this establishment, which unquestionably stands at the head of its class in New York, or in the world. But per- haps the most remarkable feature about it is, that, notwith- standing its extent, its manage is as quiet as that of a private household. Discipline and order reign supreme, and the guests are never annoyed by blun- dering or noisy servants.

We are glad to see that the proprietors have adopted a noiseless system at the dinner table. Once there was no order observed in the serving of courses. At the Tremont House, Boston, several years since, the system of drilling water in a millinery was commenced. The servants en- tered the room in solemn file and tramped down the passages between the tables. The head waiter touched a bell—and down came the dishes on the table with a crash like a volley of musketry. This sort of thing, when re- peated half a dozen times in the course of a dinner, is dis- tressing to weak nerves, and is not pleasant to any body. It was necessary, however, at that time, if it was the foundation of a system which has since been perfected. Some hotels, indeed, still do it, but we are glad to see that it is done away with at the St. Nicholas. Here we have the order without the noise. The waiters are gloved, and they move about on carpeted walks, so that there is no in- terruption to conversation through any noise made by them. The dinner is served on short tables—very con- venient for parties of fifteen or twenty. It is unnes- sary to praise the table, or the wines at this hotel. They are in keeping with the magnificence of the remainder of the establishment. As we have above stated, the St. Nicholas is the favorite hotel for the ladies, for the very excellent reason that it was designed for their accom- modation.

While we have such hotels as that described above, the stranger who has recently visited the city of Manhattan will be sure to be well pleased, and the attractions of other cities will be held out to him in vain. Thus, New York, with merchants unexcelled, which cannot be equalled, and hotels which exceed in magnificence many royal residences, will go on conquering and finally to con- quer all rivals, and become the greatest commercial city in the world.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—Captain Burton, of the brig Joseph, informs us that Part in Prince continued very sickly on the 1st inst. Mr. Thurston, mate of the schooner Sham, died on the 26th ult., of yellow fever.

General Paezuela has, it appears, furnished us