

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Uncle Tom's Cabin. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers Street—The Gambler. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—The Forty-Five Minute Men. AMERICAN MUSICAL THEATRE—Cool as a Cucumber. BROADWAY THEATRE—The Forty-Five Minute Men. CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 475 Broadway. WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Wood's Minstrel Hall, 64 Broadway. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Uncle Tom's Cabin. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers Street—The Gambler. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—The Forty-Five Minute Men. AMERICAN MUSICAL THEATRE—Cool as a Cucumber. BROADWAY THEATRE—The Forty-Five Minute Men. CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 475 Broadway. WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Wood's Minstrel Hall, 64 Broadway. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Uncle Tom's Cabin. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers Street—The Gambler. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—The Forty-Five Minute Men. AMERICAN MUSICAL THEATRE—Cool as a Cucumber. BROADWAY THEATRE—The Forty-Five Minute Men. CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 475 Broadway. WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Wood's Minstrel Hall, 64 Broadway.

New York, Friday, Feb. 17, 1854.

Highly Important from Europe—War Almost Certain.

By the simultaneous arrival of the America and Canada, we have received advices of one week's later date from Europe, which are of the most important and exciting character. The doubt and uncertainty which have so long held all minds in a state of the most anxious suspense respecting the issue of the Eastern question, and which have influenced almost all the operations of commerce, will now be put an end to by a series of official declarations, or more decided measures on the part of the respective governments.

Of these the speech of the Queen of England may be said to be the first in the chain of events. At the opening of Parliament on the 31st, her Majesty, after referring to the efforts which she had made, in conjunction with her allies, to restore peace between the belligerent Powers, proceeded to say that she would not fail to persevere in these endeavors; but as the continuance of the war might deeply affect the interests of England and of Europe, she thought it requisite to make a further augmentation of her naval and military forces, with the view of supporting her representatives and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace.

In addition to this announcement, we learn that an unfavorable reply had been given in writing to the Czar's recent inquiry respecting the French and English fleets. The Russian Minister was reported to have already left Paris, and Baron Brunow was to take his departure from London on the 5th. Orders had been despatched to St. Petersburg for the withdrawal of the English and French Ambassadors.

The reply to the Queen's speech will be unanimously agreed to in both houses. The British army is to be immediately increased by 11,000 regulars, and the navy by 12,000. It is said to be in contemplation to appoint a special minister of war, charged with the details of the army and navy ordinance.

It is further stated that France had decided upon sending 30,000 and England 10,000 men to the assistance of Turkey. A small detachment of steamers was also to be sent by the latter, to take soundings at the entrance of the Baltic.

The answer of England and France to the Russian inquiries respecting the entry of the fleets, was delivered on the 1st of February to the Ministers of the Czar in London and Paris. It is said to be of a firm and decided character.

It is stated that one of the objects of Count Orloff's mission to Vienna was to obtain permission to send under certain restrictions, a Russian corps by way of Presburg to the Danubian seat of war. The latest despatch adds that his mission had failed and that all Germany had determined to side with England and France, thus leaving Russia completely isolated.

The intelligence that the differences between Turkey and Persia had been satisfactorily adjusted is officially confirmed.

We have received no further details respecting the rumored victory said to have been obtained by the Turks at Kulefat on the 25th of January. Whether this report was merely the herald or the echo of the fact, it is impossible to say; but it is certain that Gen. Gortschakoff had made the most formidable preparations for the struggle, which it was anticipated would be a terrific one. There are reports of some trifling skirmishes between the Turkish and Russian forces along the banks of the Danube, in which the former are said to have had the advantage. Fresh reinforcements had broken out amongst the Wallachian population, so that the Czar is likely to have his hands full.

At the late hour at which we received this important intelligence it is impossible to do more than to direct the attention of our readers to its leading features. We shall reserve until to-morrow the observations that it suggests.

The News.

Having in the preceding article adverted to the war news brought by the steamers, we will merely direct attention to other interesting features of the intelligence. It is reported that Spain is on the eve of a revolution, and that the people are desirous of calling in the King of Portugal, or some other person than their present Queen, to rule over them. There is also a prospect of a revolution in the northern part of Italy; and in Switzerland the people are divided on political questions. In short, the whole continent of Europe seems agitated by subterranean fires that are ready to burst forth into one general conflagration at a moment's notice.

In London the funds do not appear to have been materially depressed by the intense excitement prevailing at the time of the Canada's departure, although they had fluctuated considerably. Cotton was unchanged, but had not altered. Breadstuffs had slightly advanced.

The America, which arrived at Boston, it will be recollected, was chartered to bring home the troops taken from on board the sinking steamer San Francisco by the Antarctic. Capt. Watkins also came over in the A.

The reports of the Congressional proceedings will again be found quite interesting to-day. We publish the conclusion of Mr. John Wheeler's speech, which created such a great sensation in the House on Wednesday. He appears to have completely quoted the free soldiers on the subject of New York politics, for the present. None of them mentioned the subject yesterday, and probably will carefully avoid so doing some time to come. The spirit rappers, it appears, have at last invaded the committee rooms.

tion. Practically, too, it matters little whether this Nebraska bill is passed at this session, or postponed to the next; for the Territories in question, from the general absence of timber and the scarcity of water, can never be densely populated without railroads and the pressure of a redundant population in the rear. The annual emigrations westward from the Mississippi river would not all traverse a journey of two thousand miles, over plains, mountains, and deserts, to California or Oregon, if the intervening country were sufficiently inviting for settlement.

There is, then, no immediate practical necessity for the organization of the said Territories; but as the Senate bill rests upon the only rational and tenable construction of the constitution, to wit: the sovereignty of the people over their local affairs, whether in the States or the Territories, its defeat will involve a great triumph to the free soilers, and the most dangerous vantage ground gained for the campaign of 1856. Reaffirm the doctrine of Congressional intervention, and there will be no end to the slavery agitation while a scrap of territory remains to be organized, or the margin of a desert is presented for annexation to the Union. Pass the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and abide the public judgment, and the issue between free soil and slavery being removed from Congress, the trouble is settled at once and forever.

In one view there is the difficulty to be met of a hair-splitting construction of the constitution. It is contended by many that the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States," comprehends the power to interdict slavery in a Territory, as a needful rule and regulation. If the framers of the constitution had intended any such construction of this clause, they would have illustrated it in the general spirit of the fundamental law which they have left us. But what do we find as the very foundation stones of the constitution? The recognition of Southern slavery—the concession of a representation for Congress of three-fifths of the slaves of the Southern States, and that most remarkable and decisive concession of the continuance of the African slave trade with the South for twenty years after the adoption of the constitution. These concessions were the basis of the union of the North and South, under a common fundamental law, the ruling spirit of which is the equality of the States, slavery or no slavery, and the sovereignty of the people. It is manifest, therefore, from the compromises with, and the concessions to, the South, and from the plain spirit and intent of the constitution, that Congress has no authority to define, or restrict, or extend the institution of slavery.

This is the exact issue presented in the Senate bill, both with regard to the absence of all power in Congress over the subject of slavery in the States or Territories, and the existence of all power among the people thereof. And upon this issue—whatever the fate of the pending bill at this session—upon this issue, and upon this broad and general platform, will the discussion and the agitation go on, until the question is settled before the tribunal of public opinion. The result will inevitably be a reconstruction of parties upon the new order of things which will arise. Already the process of dissolution in the rank and file, in the unity and nationality of the old effete whig and democratic parties, is almost complete. With the former it is complete; with the latter the only ligament of adhesion remaining is "the cohesive power of the public plunder." When the plunder fails the democracy will be dissolved, and its elements will enter into the new re-organization of parties, principles and platforms. The administration of General Pierce will end the history of the democratic party of Jackson and Van Buren. All his attempts to resuscitate the Van Buren free soil dynasty as the legitimate Bourbons are only hastening him to the end of the chapter.

The discovery has been made that the Missouri compromise was but a temporizing armistice for the Presidency, and brought to the test of the constitution, a practical nullity. We are thus brought back to first principles, and there is no escaping the responsibility of the public judgment. The act of 1820 was the result of an anti-slavery sentiment and agitation first brought into shape by the expiring remains of the old federal party at the Hartford Convention. The Virginia ordinance of '87 was the delusive precedent which gave the later act the coloring of authority; and the policy and necessities of various Presidential aspirants from that time to this have given this Missouri restriction its thirty-four years of public toleration as a part of the supreme law of the land. It has never been brought upon trial before the constitution till now; but now that the indictment has been made out, it must and will be prosecuted to a verdict. The old parties of the day will be broken up and dispersed—the administration itself will probably be tylerized and abandoned to its fate—the country may ring in every quarter with an agitation terrible to all scheming politicians; but in the end the ship will regain her equilibrium, and we shall take a new departure in the political history of the republic, guided by the chart of the constitution.

The present agitation was foreshadowed by Mr. Calhoun. He looked upon the compromises of 1850 as but a temporary truce, as they did not rest upon the basis of the constitution. Such they have proved to be. They are but acts of Congress. They are subject to repeal or modification; and the break into the Missouri compromise demolishes all party agreements of the finality of the schedule. The whole subject of slavery is reopened upon the platform of the constitution and its compromises, which alone are binding upon Congress, the States and the people, till the people and the States, as prescribed, shall have changed the fundamental law.

The question is now up in a legitimate shape. It cannot be evaded. It must be met and settled. And no matter whether at this session or the next the bill is passed, or defeated, or postponed—no matter what the fears or dangers of agitation may be to truckling politicians—the agitation must continue till the issue is determined upon the finality of the constitution. It will not avail to denounce slavery as a moral and social evil after the fashion of General Pierce and his partisans in the free soil times from 1846 to 1850. It will not avail to raise the hue and cry of abolition and free soil. The merits or demerits of slavery have nothing to do with the question. The simple question is between Congress and the constitution; and the upshot of the whole business is to remove all legislation upon slavery out of Congress, and into the hands of the people, where it belongs, whether in the States or in the Territories of the Union.

Upon this issue we may yet have a wide

spread agitation, and a world of trouble among mousing politicians of all sorts—upon this issue the Cabinet may break up, the administration may break down, and even Douglas may fail to reach the Presidency; but in the end the principle will prevail, and this infernal anti-slavery and free soil agitation will be finally extinguished. In the meantime, let the battle be fairly fought, for thus the final triumph will be the more decisive. Keep up the fire.

Our Foreign Relations—Gen. Pierce's European Diplomatic and Diplomacy—Funny Doings over the Water.

In the absence of any official information from our diplomatic corps in Europe, our readers will be considerably edified with the letter from a knowing correspondent at London, which we publish this morning. The details given of the queer doings of Gen. Pierce's officials over the water, are very spicy. We never have had such a ministry at home, never such a lot of funny ministers abroad, as these exceedingly funny and very peculiar officials of Gen. Pierce. But, seriously, for a moment, what is the promise of proceedings such as these?

We begin to despair of anything positive, useful or practical from the European diplomats and diplomacy of this administration. The time is auspicious—the crisis in European affairs is inviting; there never has been offered to this country such a golden opportunity for impressing itself, with a permanent influence, upon the politics of Europe. In the midst of the complexities and embarrassments of the Turkish entanglement, our government is precisely in that position where, with the exercise of only a moderate degree of sagacity and firmness, it might control the balance of power in the direction of the general policy of the Continent. At all events, no occasion was ever more favorable than the present for entering into an enlarged system of commercial reciprocity with all the commercial States of the Old World. But we repeat, we begin to despair of anything useful or practical from the foreign policy, as thus far developed, of President Pierce.

What has been done under this administration to place this mighty nation upon a proper footing among the great European powers? Substantially nothing. The letter of Marcy upon the Koszta case created a momentary sensation; but when brought to the test of practice, the doctrines which he so boldly laid down proved to be nothing but gas. The Koszta pronunciamento was abandoned on the next occasion for its application; and Koszta himself, so late the hero of the chivalry of the State Department, has dwindled down to the melancholy subject of common charity. The circulars regulating the coats and breeches of our diplomats and consuls were humbugs. They were, we suspect, intended only as clap-net for Buncombe; but for a while they made some impression, and excited some alarm among the tinseled and titled courtiers who dance attendance upon fussy royalty at Berlin and Vienna. The courts of Prussia and Austria had learned that Dudley Mann had been promoted from his fillibustering mission among the German States to the post of Assistant Secretary of State, under the authority of our President; and perhaps they foresaw in these extra democratic circulars upon costume, a positive indication that Dudley Mann was at work, and would follow up this beginning with more dangerous manifestations of sympathy with the red republicans and socialists of the Continent.

But the danger is over. These circulars were not revolutionary fire brands—they were harmless as the Koszta letter, notwithstanding the King of Prussia was so well satisfied that they were incendiary offering to the sans culottes that he flatly refused to allow our Minister, Gov. Vroom, to appear among the court butterflies in the Sunday dress of a New Jersey farmer. In fact, the only two men, we believe, of our diplomatic corps in Europe, who have fully conformed to the republican coats and pantaloons prescribed by Marcy, are Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Sandford, late acting Charge at Paris. The latter, in his plain black coat and pants, and white waistcoat, was a lion among the gilt officials at the Tuilleries. The Emperor was gratified, and the Empress was decidedly pleased, with the contrast between him and the gold-covered representatives of such small fry as Venezuela, Peru, and the Cannibal Islands. But it seems that Mr. Sandford and Mr. Mason could not agree upon this question of coats and breeches—the latter insisting upon "doing in Rome as the Romans do," the former has thrown up his commission as *attaché* in disgust. Now, did republican principles depend upon the cut of a coat, or the materials of a pair of trousers, if the dignity of this great nation were a question at Paris between gold lace and Kentucky jeans, then Mr. Sandford is right. Otherwise he has been playing the principal character, next to Marcy, in a very ridiculous farce.

This is all, however, that has been achieved by the instructions to fall back to the simple uniform of good old Dr. Franklin. The Koszta and the costume manifestoes were humbugs of the same pattern. Having served their purpose among the flat-footed democracy in some of our political elections, they are set aside. Thus, the European policy of the administration becomes a dead blank. We have nothing now to guide us in our conjectures except the calibre and capabilities of our diplomats themselves. But here again we are all at sea. Mr. Buchanan, aided by Dan Sickles and George Sanders, our London consul, (that was till yesterday,) have not been occupied upon the codfish question, or free trade, or guano, or ship canal, or anything of that sort, but have been working like beavers to secure the discharge of the present hard shell New York correspondent of the London Times. But worst of all, they have failed, signally failed, at every point. At Madrid, upon a question of dress, our Minister Soule and his son have achieved a great victory over a Spanish duke, a French marquis, and an English lord, beating all three at their own game. Secretary Marcy, no doubt, has an immense quantity of letters, despatches, documents, and newspaper articles, received from Madrid on this subject, which, in the absence of other matter, ought to be laid before the country without delay. Mr. Seymour is not expected to attempt anything very wonderful at St. Petersburg; and as for Mr. Spence, at Constantinople, we fear that between his instructions and the inexplicable palaverings of the English and French ambassadors, he will do nothing at all, except to report progress as a mere looker-on.

Robert Dale Owen, the socialist at Naples, is doubtless a happy man; and if our Premier gets anything from him it will very likely be upon the sublimity of Venetian, the charming simplicities of the *lazzaroni*, or the irresistible attractions of the Neapolitan ladies. Mr. Daniel, the sprig of "Young America" and "man-

fest destiny," at Sardinia, has already given us a touch of his quality, in his detestation of the country to which he is assigned—the Court, the garlick and the onion-eating nobility; the swarthy peasantry, the beggars, and all concerned. Mr. Belmont, at the Hague, may be operating in stocks, consols and old clo', as the continued agent of the Rothschilds, for all that we know; and would probably prove himself more active in getting a loan for Austria than he is likely to do in securing the indemnity due to Mr. Seeley, of New York, for the recovery of the stolen jewels of the Prince of Orange. Mr. O'Sullivan, at Lisbon, if confirmed, may perhaps, be useful to Mr. Soule at Madrid, in getting up a fillibustering Spanish coup d'etat; but beyond that, from him, judging from his antecedents, we have little or nothing to expect.

Mr. Mason, at Paris, is our last hope. Possibly he may conclude the commercial treaty commenced by Mr. Sandford or Mr. Rives. He has been duly presented to the imperial family and Cabinet—he has been taken to a state hall at the Tuilleries in an imperial carriage, and home again by the same stylish conveyance. He has been well received, is well pleased, and has, we suppose, already made up his mind that Paris is a charming place to live in, and, if necessary, to die in. At the end of two or three years we may expect to see Mr. Mason back again, fatter than when he left, learned, perhaps, in French, and perhaps, like Gen. Gadsden, with a treaty in his trunk and a duplicate copy in his pocket. We may also expect to find him as partial to Louis Napoleon as Gen. Cass was to Louis Philippe, for the Emperor is evidently disposed to conciliate the good opinion of the United States.

Still, with all this, the field of European politics, as far as our diplomatic corps and the foreign policy of Gen. Pierce are concerned, is a blank. Nothing has been done—nothing is foreshadowed—nothing is promised calculated to lift this all-powerful republic to its rightful position among the ruling powers of the earth. Our European appointments, the result of a system of balancing the spoils among the various cliques and stripes of the spoilsmen promise, at best, little or nothing. A policy which has no general or fixed principles to mark it, except the plan of parceling out the spoils, will most probably end, as it has commenced, in nothing more nor less than the consumption of the plunder. With such an opening as is now offered for a grand schedule of comprehensive negotiations upon the most important commercial and political reciprocities with most of the powers of Europe, if, after the lapse of a year, we see no signs of action in any quarter, we are free to conclude that the foreign, as well as the domestic policy of this administration begins and ends with the spoils—the spoils—the spoils—nothing but the spoils.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY.—The case of Heilbronn, a fugitive from justice, charged with forgery, and claimed by the British government under the Ashburton treaty, is likely to be the last of the kind our courts will be troubled with. The point of law raised in his case is novel. It appears that the peculiar forgery of which he is accused is not held to amount to forgery by the laws of this State, though falling under that denomination in Great Britain. Accordingly, though the President has issued the necessary warrant to enable the British constable to carry him off, and the latter announces his intention of leaving with his prisoner in the steamer to-morrow, proceedings are pending before the State courts, which are almost sure to result in the rescue of Heilbronn from the custody of his captor. Should the constable persevere in his intention of leaving with him, a very pretty conflict of jurisdictions will arise; though no one can doubt that the State authorities will ultimately carry their point, and the prisoner be enlarged.

It has happened, singularly enough, that in almost every case where a fugitive from justice has been claimed under the Ashburton treaty, some legal point has been raised, and the object of the treaty defeated. In some cases, no doubt, the ground taken by the fugitive's counsel has been sound and proper. But in others, we fear, perhaps in a majority of the cases, some pettifogging lawyer has seized hold of the fugitive's wrongs and endeavored to make political capital out of them; to the manifest detriment of justice, and the injury of our own interests. The prosecutions instituted at the instance of the British government and resisted here, have already cost a frightful sum of money; so large in fact that we are pretty sure the expense and trouble will prevent further applications under the treaty, and render the latter an absolute dead letter. This is not alone due to the pettifogging instincts of a few members of the bar; a fair share of the credit of nullifying the treaty must be given to the courts and that portion of the public which haunts them. Brainless lawyers may think it excessively fine to prate about the tyrannical government of England, and to plead the faults of monarchy in extenuation of the guilt of a murderer; but they could achieve little were those whom they address properly convinced of the importance of maintaining the extradition law in full vigor.

We trust the time may never come when the United States shall cease to be a safe asylum for political refugees. But the sympathy we feel for a conscientious lover of liberty who thins in his attempt to liberalize the institutions of his country, we cannot extend to murderers or forgers. These ought to be objects of reprobation all over the world. The public interest requires that no asylum should shield them from the penalty due to their crime. No purpose is served by protecting them—whether they be Americans or foreigners—save only the encouragement of villany. It was in order that villany should not be encouraged that the Ashburton treaty was passed; and we see with deep regret that a misplaced sympathy and a pettifogging spirit in our courts is now destroying its use, and effecting its practical repeal.

COMMON SENSE IN ONTO.—A joint resolution has passed the House of Representatives of Ohio, and is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the Senate, recommending the removal of the United States Mint from Philadelphia to this city, and asking the government to establish a branch mint in Cincinnati. This is a common sense practical view to take of the necessities of the people. Nine-tenths of all the precious metals that go to the mint, first arrive here, and have to be sent to Philadelphia for coinage, at a vast additional and unnecessary expense to the people.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.—The "Mississippi Night's Dream" exhibition continues unabated, and Jordan's and the Broadway are still nightly with delighted audiences. Desiring to see the play comfortably, the drama of "Hercules" is to be produced in five acts. At Life Society and National "Society" is still popular.

GOVERNOR BIGLER'S MESSAGE.—The Pennsylvanians are consistent to the last. They have torn up railroad tracks, destroyed bridges, interrupted the line of travel between east and west, subjected travellers to unheard of inconvenience, delayed the transit of goods at the very season of the year when such delays are most severely felt; and now they cap their career with a robbery of a railroad and the property of a company specially chartered by themselves. All this Governor Bigler defends in his message. Caring nothing for the character of his State or the welfare of the Union, perfectly indifferent to the interests of trade and the convenience of travellers, thinking only of how he may best secure the votes of the Erie mob, Governor Bigler endorses the blackest of his misdeeds, and endeavors to excuse by legal quibbles the final felony which terminated the late disgraceful insurrection. What effect his message may have on his own prospects in his State, we are unable to say; it will doubtless increase his popularity at Erie. But his defence of the repeal of the Franklin Canal Company's charter will ruin him utterly in every other State in the Union. If the company violated their charter, it was for the courts not the Legislature to declare it forfeited. The legislative act which repealed it will remain forever as an evidence of the narrow minded spirit which animated the State of Pennsylvania in 1854; a proof that that State, for the sake of levying a petty tax on travellers and goods at Erie, is willing to subject twelve other States to vast inconvenience and expense. The battle for the right of way has yet however to be fought. The victory of the Erians is but a temporary one. Both East and West have it in their power to exert as a right what Pennsylvania denies as a favor; and the time will come when they will do it.

HOW IS THIS?—We are informed that the clerks in the Custom House were notified on Tuesday that their salaries would be increased on the first of March next twenty per cent. The clerks in the Post Office were a few days since told that their salaries were to be reduced, which we suppose was in consequence of the last news from England, bringing us the tidings of a reduction in the price of flour; but as beef is on the rise, we presume the Custom House officials require increased wages. How is it?

COLLINS STRAMERS.—The following extract from a Southern paper speaks the sentiment of the entire press of the United States. It is full time the press spoke out upon this subject in the strongest terms. We are sure it is not generally known that the government have it in contemplation to withdraw its support from this line of steamships. The Norfolk (Va.) Transcript, of the 13th inst., says: "The recent message to Congress to discontinue the existing contracts with the Collins and other lines of ocean mail steamers is to be deprecated, as a piece of bad faith on the part of the government, as it would be detrimental to the individual States, in making the appropriation for the Collins steamers expressly directed that not until after the 31st of December, 1854, (eleven months hence) shall the monthly articles of discontinuance be given. Yet what American heart that is proud of our country, will consent to see a quietus given to the magnificent line of ocean steamers, built at the risk of millions, and operating by the skill, energy and self-sacrificing patriotism of Edward K. Collins? In what have our stars and stripes been so disgraced, commercially, than by the conduct of the British government? They have aroused the rivalry of the world; they have challenged the highest admiration, and given us the foremost rank in the glory of the sea. No, no, the American people are proud of the Collins steamers, and they command that unshaken hands shall not be laid upon their property and continuance."

NEWS FROM HAVRE AND ST. DOMINGO.—We have received advices from St. Domingo to the 21st, Jerome to the 27th, and Port au Prince to the 19th ultimo. The yellow fever had entirely disappeared, as well on the coast as in the City of St. Domingo. Accounts from Port au Prince to the 22d ult., state that the yellow fever was raging there, particularly among the shipping. Among the deaths are Capt. Brown of brig Victoria, Captain Oram, of the schooner Loango, from Philadelphia; Captain Weeks, of the schooner King Philip, and also from two to four men from each of the above vessels. Also from the schooner of Philadelphia; William Goodall of New York; James Sullivan, of do; Joseph Willis, of do, seamen of the bark Clara Windsor.

MARINE AFFAIRS.—The STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN, for Havre, which was prevented proceeding on Wednesday by the dense fog, got under way yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, and proceeded down the bay. THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA remained ashore last evening in the same position. Most of her cargo has been transferred into lighters and steamers, and she will no doubt float off as soon as sufficiently lightened, which will probably be to-day.

DEATH OF POLICE JUSTICE M'GRATH.—On Wednesday night James M'Grath, one of the Police Justices of the Second District Court, died, at his residence in White street. The cause of his death was consumption. For several years past the deceased had been laboring under very feeble health, and was confined to his bed during the last two months. Deceased, by his uniform kindness endeared to him a large circle of friends, who will deeply deplore his loss. He was a native of Ireland, and had been a resident of this city for upwards of fifteen years.

ACTORS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The next steamer (20th) will carry out several additions to the theatrical society of San Francisco. Among this number is Mr. Charles Burke, the comedian. He will be accompanied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas, late of the Boston Museum. They both hold high positions in the profession, and as there is a dearth of good actors in San Francisco it is presumed they will be welcomed.

City Intelligence.

THE GERMAN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE CONSUL FOR HESSE DARMSTADT.—Last Saturday morning General Frey, in the employment of Mr. Sattig a merchant, carrying on business in Broadway, had occasion to call at the office of Mr. Bollemann, the German Consul, for the purpose of having a document signed by that functionary. Upon entering Mr. Bollemann's office he saw that a person in the customary manner, raising his hat and regarding it in its appropriate position, was standing before the Consul then said to him: "Do you know where you are?" The young man, much astonished, replied: "Why?" The Consul replied: "Do you not know that you are in the office of the German Consul?"—intending, we suppose, to imply that while in the Consul's office he was to consider himself in the presence of the German government. The clerk said: "No," and the Consul then told him to look out his hat. This the clerk refused to do, saying that he had no objection to the Consul's presence in the office, and that it was not the fashion in this free country to stand with his hat in his hand when in a public office upon business. The Consul considered that his official dignity was thus insulted by the ostentatious of the clerk, and thereupon struck the young man's hat from his head. The clerk, quietly took up his hat, returned it to the Consul, and asked the Consul to sign the document, and create no further disturbance. This ostentatious proposition was not received by the Consul in the same spirit in which it was made, and he struck off the young man's hat a second time. Fresh and blood could no longer stand this "piling up" of indignities, and the clerk, in a powerful language, rebuked the Consul, and threatened to sue him for damages. The Consul, however, possessing, to convince the tenacious official, that however great a man he may be in the present Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, he was nothing but a mere mortal in the New World—that he owed some respect to the deities of official intercourse, and could not expect of strong young men, in a free country, to be intimidated by a becoming pique, caused great excitement among the German citizens, and two or three sets of the same nature coming to light, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, soon, in consequence of a public call to the aid of Germany, about three thousand men, assembled in front of the City Hall, and led by Mr. Lundenmuller, of No. 15, Catharine street, proceeded in a very orderly manner, to the residence of the Consul, and, accompanied by groups, officials, and soldiers, they broke over, they took of their hats, made a loud cheer, and then, in the presence of the Consul, they marched off and quietly dispersed. Several policemen were on the ground, but the peaceful marching of the Germans, and the presence of the Consul, prevented any disturbance. Mr. Bollemann was in his office at the time of the procession, but though loudly called for, declined appearing himself.

A SHORTER NEBRASKA MESSAGE.—A paper in its circulation in Iowa, which reads as follows: "The People of Iowa to Protest against Slavery in Nebraska. The citizens of New York who are opposed to the violation of the Missouri Compromise, and the extension of slave territory, are advised

to send a delegation to the State of Iowa, to be organized in Iowa, which reads as follows: "The People of Iowa to Protest against Slavery in Nebraska. The citizens of New York who are opposed to the violation of the Missouri Compromise, and the extension of slave territory, are advised

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