

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—URUCA TOM'S CARIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY—BETTY BAKER.

THEATRE DES FOLIES, BROADWAY—THE FOLIES.

NATIONAL THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET—AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY—BENNETT'S PARTY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH—FAMOUS.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—BAMBERE THURS AND WED.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 675 BROADWAY.

WOOD'S MINERAL SPA, 444 BROADWAY.

BUCKET'S OPERA HOUSE, 639 BROADWAY.

BANVARD'S GORAMA, 506 BROADWAY.

REHEMER GALLERY, 505 BROADWAY.

SIGNOR BLITZ—SUTWAM DAY, 63 BROADWAY.

ACADEMY HALL, 53 BROADWAY.

GRAND GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART, 547 BROADWAY.

New York, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PAQUE, CAPT. ERIC NYE.

Subscribers and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe.

Liverpool, John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise Street.

London, Edward Taylor & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Paris, Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine Street.

Brussels, J. G. Van der Auweraert, No. 11 Place de la Bourse.

The European mails will close at a quarter to eleven o'clock this morning.

The Weekly Herald (printed in French and English) will be published at half past nine o'clock this morning.

OUR AGENTS IN PARIS, FRANCE.

We beg leave to state to our readers and patrons in Paris, and Europe generally, that Mr. B. H. Revell, 17 Rue de la Harpe, Paris, is no longer connected with the New York Herald, either as correspondent or agent.

Messrs. Livingston & Wells, 8 Place de la Bourse, are our only agents in Paris, both for advertisements and subscriptions.

The News.

Our European files by the America reached this city from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning.

We had previously received by telegraph and published the important features of the news contained in them.

We give to-day some very interesting extracts with regard to the latest engagements between the Turks and Russians; the financial position of France at the close of the past year; with a copy of an official paper from Lord Straford de Redcliffe, in which the objects of the combined fleets in the Black Sea were defined for that time.

We also publish additional commercial and shipping intelligence brought by the Canada at Halifax.

The news caused considerable buoyancy in our stock market yesterday, but it had no influence of moment on breadstuffs.

In the absence of letters, sales of flour were limited, including common State brands at \$8 68 a \$8 75.

Corn was dull, and no buyers appeared except at a considerable concession in price.

They offered \$1 per bushel, while sellers demanded \$1 03 to \$1 04.

Wheat was also quiet. There was some movement in freights, with engagements of grain at higher rates, which tended to check sales.

Room to Liverpool was scarcer, and freights closed quiet firm.

The Nebraska Kansas question continues the leading topic of discussion and excitement in the political circles at Washington and elsewhere.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Seward gave official expression to his free soil view of the subject, as will be seen by his very lengthy speech, which we give in full, in order that the public may thoroughly understand both sides.

He will be followed on Monday by Mr. Pettit of Indiana, after whom will come Mr. Sumner, the Massachusetts free soiler.

Quite a spirited debate was produced on the opening of the House, by the presentation of the joint resolutions of the New York Legislature, remonstrating against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

This and some other matters having been disposed of, the body went into Committee of the Whole on the Free Farm bill, whereupon Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, took the floor, and made a strong speech in support of Judge Douglas's measure.

He referred to the records, and established the fact that the Northern free-soilers were the first to break faith with regard to the Missouri compact.

They violated the principles of that law in 1836, by introducing and supporting a free soil amendment to the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union.

Messrs. Campbell, Kerr, and Giddings followed. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

The Senate are in trouble in relation to the publication of the copyright and Gadsden treaties, and a motion was made on Thursday to arrest the editor and proprietor of this paper for contempt of the Senate.

It was very properly voted down; for what would the Senate gain by such a proceeding? Nothing.

On the other hand, it would compel the editor to reside in Washington for a few weeks at the expense of the government, where he could watch the movements of the politicians for the benefit of our readers.

But is there a Senator who was not really pleased to see the treaties in print?

The developments every day coming to light tend to strengthen the impression that the Nebraska *furere* will cause a general breaking up of old parties, and a reconstruction of the elements upon the broad basis of the Union on the one side, and anarchy and dissolution on the other.

We learn from our correspondent that the work of repudiating prints promulgating dangerous and unsound doctrines has already commenced, and in a more forcible manner than by way of mere personal denunciation.

The Southern whig Senators have held a caucus, and passed resolutions strongly denouncing the recent course of the leading whig organ at the national capital.

It will not be surprising should the democratic party pursue a similar course with regard to those journals which, under the garb of reverence for the constitution, do not allow an opportunity to pass without exhibiting their contempt for the federal compact.

Charles Francis Adams, son of the late ex-President, made a speech at an anti-Nebraska Convention, held in Dedham, Mass., yesterday, by all the abolitionists, whigs and coalition democrats that could be brought together.

He adhered to the old Van Buren platform, on which he ran for Vice President in 1848, and declared that Judge Douglas's bill was intended to subvert the interests of the South entirely.

He appeared to be much annoyed at the movement to run a railroad to the Pacific through slave territory, and also at the prospect of the ultimate annexation of Cuba.

The convention is characterized as having been a meagre affair.

Five members were present in either branch of the State Legislature yesterday—scarcely enough to form a quorum—and, as a matter of course, very little business was transacted.

The only point worthy of special remark in the proceedings was the announcement by Mr. Clinton, in the Assembly, that he intended to introduce a bill for the completion of the canals, as provided for in the amendment to the constitution which was adopted by the people last Wednesday.

The contested election case between Mr. Maguire, national democrat, and Mr. Clark, free soiler, was postponed till to-day. It is believed that the former gentleman will be declared entitled to the seat. Nevertheless, Mr. Clark, through the prostration of the Assembly on the subject, will have the satisfaction of drawing full pay for about half the session. Unless

a majority of the members should become imbued with a little more of the spirit of industry, combined with zeal for the public good, the people will be gratified when the day arrives for a final adjournment. Half the allotted time for the session has already expired, and yet scarcely a bill of importance has passed either house. Members spend their time in debating matters that are scarcely worth a passing remark. Literally nothing is ever done on Saturdays and Mondays, owing to the fact that towards the close of every week the majority of the wisacres leave for home, utterly regardless of what may transpire during their absence. And yet these men praise their arduous exertions in behalf of their constituents. There must be a reform; else the people will teach them a lesson that they will not readily forget on next election day.

As everybody is interested in the projects for a settlement of all our difficulties with Mexico, and more particularly for securing another large slice of her territory, we to-day publish the basis of a treaty agreed upon by Minister Conkling and the Mexican authorities. Readers can now judge whether either, or both Minister Gadsden's and Minister Conkling's treaties are entitled to consideration.

The last despatch from St. Louis states that four persons were killed and twenty wounded by the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Kate Kearney last Thursday. Five or six others are missing. Two persons were drowned by the sinking of the steamer Amazonia on the same day.

We publish in another column the law recently drawn up by the Congress of the republic of Ecuador, and sanctioned by the Executive on the 26th of November, declaring the rivers of that State, (which includes a portion of the Amazon), open to the free trade of all nations. It is gratifying to see that some of the South American States are beginning to understand the true principles of commercial prosperity. New Granada and the Argentine Republic as well as Ecuador have opened their rivers, and we trust shortly to see other States following their example, and free trade established over the whole continent of America. Now, when this liberalizing spirit is manifesting itself, is the time for our government to come forward and enter into treaties with these republics for the mutual benefit and advantage of each. The question is one in every way worthy of their early notice.

All the news worthy of notice from Bermuda since our previous dates is embraced in the letter which we publish elsewhere. It was expected that Governor Elliot would leave the island on the 6th instant, and sail via Barbadoes, for the seat of his new government in Trinidad. Colonel Poole, of the Royal Artillery, was to assume the direction of affairs in Bermuda *pro tempore*.

The Germans of some of the uptown wards held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at Fortuna Hall, Second street, at which a very decided stand was taken against the proposed introduction of the Maine liquor law, the license law for rum, the excise law, and the recent Sunday anti-lager beer exertions of the Common Council and police. It was shown to the satisfaction of the people present, that the drinking of that beverage on the Sabbath did not conflict with the constitution of the United States, municipal rule, religious discipline, or domestic economy; but on the contrary, that by so doing the citizen gave evidence of how fully he appreciated the amount of civil and religious liberty which he enjoyed.

The report of the Committee on Harbor Encroachments, laid on the table at a former meeting, was taken up in the Board of Councilmen last evening and accepted without debate, and the resolutions were adopted. No business of any importance was transacted. The Board adjourned until Tuesday evening.

In addition to a large number of advertisements, and much interesting reading, to-day's inside pages contain an interesting narrative relative to the passengers rescued by the Astorite from the steamer San Francisco; Petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce to Congress concerning a modification of the tariff; Proceedings of the Military Court of Inquiry; a variety of local, political and legal intelligence, &c.

Although the indications presented by the intelligence which we published yesterday are, we own, of a most unfavorable character to the prospects of peace, we have not yet lost faith in the chances of some solution being found which will avert the dire alternative to which they seem to point. The speech of the Queen of England, whilst it recommends that her people should prepare for the worst, still breathes a decidedly pacific tone, and holds out the hope that every effort of negotiation will be exhausted before hostilities are resorted to. The failure of Count Orloff's mission to Vienna, which, it appears, had for its object the formation of a league with the German against the Western Powers, has removed one element of our certainty from the consideration of the question which had imparted to it its most dangerous aspect. In the political isolation of the Czar we see the prospect of a speedy settlement of the question, either by his timely submission to the stern necessities of his position or by the formation of such a powerful combination as will effectually crush him.

The affairs of Europe have, in fact, arrived at a crisis which will no longer admit of palliatives or temporary expedients. Something must be done quickly, and done effectively, to put an end to a state of things which menaces the peace of the world and paralyses its commercial operations. The war between Russia and Turkey has now been carried on for nearly a year—for the invasion of the Principalities was an act of war—and yet no advance has been made towards the settlement of the question at issue. The position of the other powers has, up to a certain point, been an independent one as regards the belligerents, far without favoring either side, they have been endeavoring to stay by negotiation the progress of hostilities, and to effect an accommodation between them. Finding the pretensions of the Czar irreconcilable with the claims of justice and moderation, and inconsistent with the future safety and peace of Europe, they have now openly espoused the cause of Turkey, and it is clear that we must very soon have either a European war between the allied Powers and Turkey, arrayed on one side, and Russia, with such of the German States as she can drag into her quarrel, on the other, or else some general and comprehensive adjustment of the rights of the different Powers, similar to that laid down in Lord Palmerston's project. Matters have, in fact, arrived at a point which will only admit of one or other of these alternatives, and it only remains for us to examine in favor of which the probabilities lie.

It is evident that the Emperor of Russia has been all along counting on the impossibility of a cordial union being maintained between the governments of England and France, and the traditional animosity which has so long existed between the people of the two countries. He also reckoned upon the sympathy and support of all the German and a portion of the Northern Powers, from the consanguinity, contiguity and similarity that existed between their respective families, thrones and governments. How far the first of these suppositions is well founded remains to be seen; but as regards the second, there is no doubt of the disposition of the German Powers either to remain neutral or side with Russia. Besides the motives that we have just enumerated, the German States stand in natural awe of the overgrown power of Russia, its close propinquity

to them, and the enormous masses which it can bring into the field. But there is a new and important obstacle which has revealed itself in the progress of European civilization, which opposes itself to the successful carrying out of either of these ideas by the German Powers. The great popular, social, and religious revolution which was brought about three centuries ago, by the efforts of Luther Calvin, Knox and other enlightened minds of that age, was also political in its effects, and divided Europe into two great camps, swayed by principles of the most uncompromising hostility towards each other. All the North of Europe—England, Holland, and Northern Germany—combined the power and force of the revolution of that day; whilst the South of Europe—Italy, France and Spain—were arrayed in opposition to it, and in support of the old order of things. That distribution of the material power, impulses and opinions of Europe is at the present day entirely altered by the political revolutions, enterprises and experiments of the last half century. The principles of popular or parliamentary government, more or less defined, have taken the place in the public mind formerly occupied by the controversies of the Church of Rome with the Protestant sects. The popular masses of France, England, Italy, Germany, Spain and the North of Europe, have now a common bond of sympathy and brotherhood, whatever may be the form of government which accident has imposed upon them. As a counterpoise, the power of Russia has grown within the last two centuries into a sudden strength and preponderance menacing the social, political and religious systems of the rest of Europe.

It will be seen from this rapid retrospect that the distribution of the social and political elements of Europe is entirely changed at the present day, and there is now more or less of a league amongst the masses against the barbarous principles of despotism on which the government of Russia is based. The Czar in fact resembles, both in his attributes and his attitude, those great destroyers of civilization and of the human race, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, of whom he may be said to be a sort of residuary legate. In the days of the latter was witnessed the same spectacle that we behold to-day—Christians and Turks forgetting their religious differences in a combined effort to oppose bounds to the insatiable ambition of their barbarian invader.

The failure of the Czar to induce the German Powers to abandon their neutral position for active co-operation, is therefore to be attributed less to any want of sympathy for his cause than to a wholesome dread of the enormous force of popular opinion wielded by France and England, the two great representatives in Europe of the parliamentary and elective systems of government. It should be remembered that this is not a mere quarrel between Russia and Turkey; it is the beginning of that great conflict of principles which was foreshadowed by Canning some thirty years ago, in the celebrated speech which he delivered in the House of Commons in support of the independence of the South American republics. This struggle will present a novel feature, in the fact that instead of the revolutionary elements, being set in movement by revolutionists, it will be wielded by France and England against Russia. It is not likely that in the presence of such a combination the Czar will persevere in his insane projects. Should, however, all efforts at negotiation fail, he will probably, to save the honor of his arms, maintain a contest of a few months duration; but he will eventually have to yield to the immense force that will be brought to bear against him. In the warlike preparations recommended in the Queen of England's speech, we therefore see the best guarantee of a prompt and satisfactory solution of the questions at issue. The best way to prevent war is by being fully prepared for it; and if England and France only assume the firm and decided attitude that becomes them, we have no doubt that in the course of another year we shall see this and other troublesome questions effectually set at rest by the arrangements of a general congress.

The Herald and its Influence. The administration organs at Washington and several minor journals which act as flunkies to the Cabinet, are fond of asserting that the HERALD may have a large circulation, but that it has no moral or political influence. Such assertions are perhaps not worth notice; but once in a while we may devote a few lines to their examination. We claim for our journal the largest circulation of any daily newspaper published in any language in any country on the globe. We claim that this circulation is the fruit of eighteen years of toil, and we trust we may be permitted to add, of individual enterprise and energy, in the midst of an intelligent, prosperous, and enlightened community. We claim that the unparalleled success which has crowned our efforts is mainly due to our endeavors to give the earliest and most reliable news of passing events, and to reflect promptly and accurately the current topics of the day on this continent.

This is all we claim. Whether the HERALD does or does not exercise any moral or political influence on the public mind, we know not. We have never inquired, have never cared whether it did or no. It has so happened that on many occasions on which the public feelings have been powerfully roused, the side which we thought fit to espouse has eventually triumphed; and hence it has been asserted that the result was due to the influence of the HERALD. We have never troubled our head about such matters. It was true that we opposed Martin Van Buren towards the close of his official term, and that he was defeated in 1840 by an overwhelming majority. It is true that we supported Mr. Polk, and that he was elected by a large majority. It is also true that General Taylor was first proposed as a candidate for the Presidency in our columns, that we supported him throughout the canvass, and that he likewise became President of the United States. At the close of the last campaign, several journals throughout the country asserted that we had exercised a very considerable influence on the public mind in bringing about the result. That opinion was shared by others, as will be seen by the following letter, written by Mr. Pierce to a friend of ours during our absence in Europe:—

COMBOD N. H., Nov. 29, 1853.  
MY DEAR SIR:—  
Your college letter of October 26th should have been forwarded before.  
Nothing could have been more kind and considerate than the attentions to me the letters both of Mr. Bennett and yourself.  
It is quite unnecessary for me to say that I have not been interested in the vast influence of the HERALD throughout the late canvass. Will you argue Mr. B. through the law? That I appreciate both the merits and the ability, and at the same time proceed to sit in a corner, acknowledging  
I am, very respectfully,  
Your friend and servant,  
FRANK PIERCE.  
How far it is true that we exercised "a vast

influence throughout the canvass" as Mr. Pierce says, we neither know nor care. Our aim is solely to make the best and most independent journal in the world; the measure of popularity we have secured must decide how far we have attained our object. Whether or no we have any influence on the public mind, we shall continue to tread the path we have always trod, and endeavor to combine every element which capital and enterprise can obtain for the purpose of producing a just, fair, independent journal, devoted to the interests of the Union, and the advancement of this growing republic. For the applause of parties, cliques, sets and coteries, we care no more than for the idle wind. We are content to look for the approbation of the great civilized community of the world, and the sanction of posterity.

Our Electoral System in Practice.

Well, the spoliemen are triumphant, and the ten million loan is carried by an immense majority out of the hundred thousand votes polled. We are as yet unable to lay before our readers the whole vote, but we know enough to say that this number—100,000—will rather exceed than fall short of it. It is estimated that the number of individuals who are directly interested in the proposed expenditure of ten additional millions on the canals amounts, with their friends and those whose vote they can control, to about one-fifth of the male adults of the population of the State; it cannot certainly be less than one hundred thousand souls. As therefore the vote polled on Wednesday does not exceed this figure, we may take it for granted that the bulk of the public proper: the four, five or six hundred thousand people who will have to pay the interest on the ten millions, and who are able to form a dispassionate opinion of the merits of the principle at stake, remained quietly at home and never troubled their heads about the election. The question was solved by the canal men, the forwarders, boat owners, employes on the canal, contractors, speculators and politicians: they were all at once plaintiffs, advocates, Judge and jury in the case. Those who should have moved, and decided so weightily a matter, shirked the responsibility; it seemed as though the public thought a mere sum of ten millions and a half was not worth squabbling about. In their private capacity, the merchants and others who allowed Wednesday to pass without attending the polls would think carefully and examine shrewdly before they made themselves liable for any portion of the interest on such a sum. As citizens, they never inquired or cared how the point was settled, and will doubtless pay without hesitation whatever share of the debt to be incurred may devolve upon them.

The decision of the ten million loan is not the first instance in which this spathy among the public has come to light. It is fast becoming the rule at some of the most important State elections. They are managed and controlled by bands of grog-shop politicians and abandoned knaves, who having failed in every respectable business, have turned finally as a last resort to procuring votes as a trade. These are the present rulers of the State of New York. They nominate candidates, and elect the one who pays best. They build lying platforms, and appeal to the community with abstractions under which their thirst for plunder is clumsily concealed. They set up great men at will, and pull them down when their heroes' reputations are closed. The choice of our representatives both at the federal and at the State capitals is canvassed, arranged and determined over adulterated whiskey and brandy in low drinking saloons: the men who fulfil the duty are the lowest rabble, the vilest scum of the city's dregs. Lack of principle renders their lack of sense innocuous: with them elections are a matter of mere bargain and sale, at which ambitious men, in consideration of a certain number of votes and a certain amount of perjury and violence, agree to pay them a specified sum of money. They can make the bargain confidently: it is quite safe to pay them in advance, for they hold the franchise in their hand, and have the keys of Senate, Congress and Legislature in their breeches pocket. In case of murmurs or attempts at resistance on the part of the public proper, thick sticks and similar weapons—or at least, formidable threats—are called into play, and the balance of power is restored. But it is seldom necessary to resort to these weapons. Many years ago, the bulk of the people of New York came to the conclusion that it was waste of time to exercise the franchise. They saw that elections were in nine cases out of ten, mere party contests at which the only point decided was whether the State should be plundered by the whigs or the democrats: and being tolerably indifferent as to which of the two varieties of harpies fed upon the carcass politic, they began to abstain from visiting the polls. Time confirmed them in this view. Every now and then, one of the two political parties would contrive to put the slavery controversy or some other abstraction prominently forward at the election, and so rouse a temporary excitement among the public, which would lead to a small independent vote. But in general, the voters of most of our State elections are simply those who make a trade of politics, reinforced by a few thousand individuals who vote as democrats or whigs because their fathers did. A Presidential election adds to their number a further proportion of private citizens whose feelings become engaged in the canvass; but even that, at the present day, can rarely call forth half the actual vote of the State of New York.

The fact is ominous. Its effects as well as its causes are worth considering. The latter may be briefly summed up as general prosperity, thriving trade, and a universal contempt for politicians of every party. Every industrious, intelligent man in this community is doing well. His business engrosses the whole of his time, and he cannot give thought to politics without injuring his private affairs. He therefore lets the State govern itself. He does so with the less reluctance when he remembers how universally corrupt politicians are shown to be, and sees how those who clamored the loudest about reform and integrity before the election are the most abandoned leaders of political profligacy afterwards. He abstains, and washes his hands of party strife; nor can we blame his act, or even deeply regret a state of individual prosperity which gives rise to such indifference to the public weal.

But that indifference cannot exist for any length of time without producing starting results. It is not reasonable to suppose that the men who found it so easy to rob us on Wednesday of ten millions of dollars, will be satisfied with that razzia. Next year they will want more. Fresh amendments to the constitution will be proposed; fresh schemes started, all outwardly for the glory and greatness of New York but really for the private gain and puff of the politicians. Of course when these plans

are submitted for our ratification we shall endorse them as we endorsed the canal loan, by staying away from the polls, and letting the politicians have it all their own way. Their object will be attained, and new demands upon our purse and our patience will be of yearly occurrence. Corruption will be daily installed at Albany, and money will flow in the halls of the Capitol as freely as it does in the corresponding building at Washington. In the latter, demoralization seems already to have reached its limit. With the hundreds of schemes for the renewal of patents, the absorption of public lands and surplus revenue for a test of character, the House of Representatives could hardly fall lower than it is. One effect the growing indifference of the public may produce. All the schemes of corrupt politicians will be carried; all their knavish tricks will be successful from the want of a single hand to oppose and frustrate them. As the days of Congress wane, and the sittings are prolonged far past midnight—when the committee-rooms and lobbies are thronged with active agents and unscrupulous lobby members—when intoxicating liquors are freely passed round among the collective wisdom of the country, and patriotism is stimulated with punch or repressed by hiccups—we may then see in the infamous record of successful swindles on the nation, that the indifference of which New York is now setting the example has not been without fruits even at Washington.

THE FLY-CATCHER OF LA PATRIE.—There is a *gobe-mouche*, named Etienne Mouttet, who writes some of the foreign articles of the Paris paper *La Patrie*, and whose particular department seems to be to chronicle and criticize the sayings of no less personages than our humble selves. He is an airy sort of genius, fond of sporting in the realms of imagination, and like all literary knights errant, difficult to pin down to the sober realities of facts or figures. He is moreover, the "echo Parisien" of all the scandal and malevolence of our New York contemporaries, and is especially endorsed by the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which lives by rehashing the absurdities of the Paris press, this fellow's amongst others. On the principle of "tickle me and I'll tickle thee," these worthies manage to make some capital out of us.

It is not long since we had occasion to notice a contradiction published in *La Patrie* by this Mouttet of a statement which appeared in our columns about the middle of last month, respecting the intrigues of the French at St. Domingo, and their ulterior designs upon that republic. In this denegation our sprightly friend made some indiscreet admissions that fully bore out the truth of the charges that had been advanced by our Dominican correspondent. It will be recollected that the gist of these charges was that a French man-of-war had constrained the Dominican government to pay a sum of three thousand dollars as compensation for having expelled two French citizens from Hayti, and that the French commandant had likewise demanded from the President, Santana, that his ministers should be dismissed to make way for an administration less hostile to French interests. We drew from these facts, taken in conjunction with the report that the ex-President Baez was on board this French vessel, the natural conclusion that some serious steps were contemplated by France against the independence of the Dominican republic. The reply of *La Patrie*, instead of weakening, fully confirmed this impression. Whilst it passed over in silence the specific charges made by our correspondent, it endeavored to neutralize the effect of the conclusion to which they pointed by a general statement of the favorable disposition of the inhabitants of St. Domingo towards France, as evidenced by the frequent demands which they had made for an annexation, pure and simple, to that country, or for a protectorate established on such bases as France might please to indicate. It was not convenient, however, for M. Mouttet to add that these demands were made at the suggestion and under the direct influence of ex-President Baez, the warm and devoted partisan of French interests, and who was subsequently expelled from the island for his unpatriotic and anti-national tendencies. Nothing could be clearer, therefore, than that the object of this hostile demonstration was the restoration of Baez, and, through him, the establishment of a French protectorate over the republic. If the feeling of the Dominicans had been in reality so favorable to France, there would have been no necessity for a proceeding which could only have the effect of wounding their pride and alienating their sympathies. The truth is, that our correspondent only gave expression to the natural sentiment of indignation aroused amongst the people by this attempt to impose a foreign domination upon them. Under the patriotic government of Santana we hear no more of these French tendencies; and it is certain that if the designs of France against the independence of the republic are to be carried out, it will only be by a *coup de main* such as seems to have been contemplated on the occasion to which we refer.

Since the short reply which we published exposing these facts the indefatigable fly-catcher of *La Patrie* has discovered another mare's nest. Swallowing with avidity, as usual, the statements of the journals opposed to us, he is in a perfect frenzy of delight at the exposure of our alleged fabrication of what is called the Gadsden treaty. Seeing that so many of our New York contemporaries persevered to the last in the same wilful incredulity, we are not disposed to bech too hardly upon this feather-headed Frenchman for the pert flippancy with which he writes about matters that he evidently does not understand. Ere he sees this article he will have received the text of the treaty itself. Let him profit by the second lesson of prudence it will have given him.

ANOTHER ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.—Another meeting of the citizens of New York, under a call this time of the workingmen, is to be held at the Tabernacle this evening, "to utter their stern protests against the threatened breach of faith"—we use the language of the call—"and their determined hostility to any encroachment by the slave power on the rights of free labor in the territory secured by the Missouri compromise." The call, as we have said, is signed by various workingmen; but the same anti-slavery and Seward leaders who got up the first demonstration at the Tabernacle are doubtless at the bottom of this movement. And these anti-slavery and free soil organizations, we perceive, are getting up similar meetings from Boston to Chicago. This Nebraska bill is a godsend to them; and they are determined to make the most of it. But as the first demonstration at the Tabernacle against the repeal of an unconstitutional law was a dead failure,

so, we presume, will be the second. The city of New York will sustain any act which rests upon the compact of the Union—the constitution of the United States.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND HIS PROMISES.—The recall of Mr. Haddock, late Charge of the United States to Portugal, and the confirmation of John L. O'Sullivan as his successor, have created a great sensation in certain circles in New England and New York where the character of Mr. Pierce has been investigated and discussed, and is thoroughly known. Before the death of the lamented Daniel Webster, it is well known that Mr. Pierce took many opportunities of expressing the deep sympathy and regard he bore to the eminent statesman, and to all connected with him. At that time, Fletcher Webster his only surviving son, was, and is still, we believe, Surveyor of the Port of Boston. Mr. Leroy, a brother-in-law of Mr. Webster's, likewise held a prominent office under government, as navy agent. A third relation of Mr. Webster's the son of his favorite sister Grace, Mr. Charles B. Haddock was Charge of the United States to Portugal. Mr. Haddock had been a clergyman, and a professor in Dartmouth College; he was not a politician, but a man of considerable literary attainments and polished scholarship. During the contest, it so happened that Mr. Haddock wrote a letter in which the temper and personal habits of Mr. Pierce were vindicated from the aspersions cast upon them by the correspondents of the *New York Tribune*. The letter was published, and as soon as it reached him, Mr. Pierce expressed the warmest gratitude to a relative of Mr. Haddock's, adding that the letter had saved him the entire temperance vote throughout the Union. After the election, several friends of Mr. Webster's called on Mr. Pierce with a view to inquire what the chances were of the relatives of the late statesman retaining their offices. To one of these Mr. Pierce replied, after many assurances of his regard and esteem for the Webster family: "I'll be d—d to—If I find any of them shall be turned out." To another—a reverend gentleman whose name we have—expressed himself in similar terms, adding: "These gentlemen (meaning the son, nephew, and brother-in-law of Mr. Webster) are as safe in their offices as if God had placed them there."

Now for the fulfillment of these various promises to the friends of Mr. Webster. His brother-in-law, Mr. Leroy, has long since been turned out. Mr. Haddock has likewise been dismissed, and John L. O'Sullivan, a free soiler, and a filibuster, who stood his trial for invading the dominions of a friendly power, has been appointed in his stead. Fletcher Webster is the only one of the three who has, we believe, been retained in his office. And we are given to understand that he, too, would have been dismissed had there been found in Boston a democrat mean enough to take his place. In this dilemma, we venture to recommend the President to turn to New York or New Hampshire, where, we doubt not, several such democrats as he requires may be discovered.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY AND THE PRESIDENT'S NEW ENGLAND ORGANS.—The Charleston Mercury is down upon the suspicious support which the Boston Post, the leading New England organ of Gen. Pierce, gives to the Nebraska bill, which is precisely the support contributed by the President's home organ, the Concord Patriot. Our Charleston contemporary says:—

The Boston Post, in commenting upon the gentlemanly (Mr. Douglas's) recent speech, takes much pleasure in doing, as it asserts, its favorite doctrine of equal sovereignty, or the right of the people of the Territory to legislate absolutely upon all local subjects, and thereby to exclude slavery, fully maintained and vindicated. We cannot assent to any such construction of the speech, which, in substance, without any implied responsibility to the former and an unconstitutional character to the latter. For if it is intended to be argued by Senator Douglas, that in creating Territorial governments he legislates absolutely upon all local subjects, and thereby to exclude and abolish slavery, when the very law which organizes them declares the Territories open to the immigration and settlement of the slave, when he makes such a proposition, as not only unconstitutional, but as containing upon its very face the mark of treachery.

Thus it appears that the Charleston Mercury has given shape to a suspicion we have repeatedly expressed of treachery from the administration against the South upon this Nebraska question. The Boston Post is particularly the confidential organ of the President, and in foreshadowing the idea that the South are to be excluded from the new Territories by the action of the people in their Territorial capacity it doubtless gives the President's construction of the bill. The Boston Post, the Concord Patriot, and the Washington Union, will now perceive the necessity of some new statement of the construction which the President gives to this bill of Judge Douglas. Let us have another administration construction of the bill. The last does not hold water in the South.

THURLOW WEED ON THE TERRITORY.—Thurlow Weed admits, with tears in his eyes, that our circulation is enormous and highly respectable, but consoles himself with a savage onslaught on our teeth. We are, he says, a "toothless cur." Now, this must be a mistake; for Dr. Jones, one of the most eminent dentists in this city pronounces our teeth the soundest he ever found in a man of our years, and good for twenty years at least which is as long as we shall want them. Thurlow Weed may be a connoisseur of canal lettings and other spoils, but he is evidently no judge of teeth.

THE OUNCEMANSHIP HOTEL, AT WHITE PLAINS, BURNED TO THE GROUND.—At eight o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, a fire was discovered in the above mentioned hotel by one of its inmates, and in a very short time that pretty and popular place of resort was a heap of ruins. It originated in one of the chimney flues, which we understand to have been somewhat defective. The Ounceman was built some nine years ago by Messrs. Oakley & Smith, the former now County Clerk of Westchester county, the latter deceased. Since the death of Mr. Smith his young wife has had the whole sole control of the establishment, and by her indefatigable exertions and personal popularity with all the frequenters of the hotel she was rapidly accumulating a snug little fortune. She has by this catastrophe lost her all—the money that she had laid by having been recently spent in the embellishment of the interior of the house, and outdoor improvement, of a very expensive character. At the time of the conflagration the house was crowded with boarders, it being one week. The villagers manifest a great deal of sympathy for Mrs. Smith's loss, as it is understood she will not recover any insurance.

CONTRACT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.  
COMMON PLACES—Nos. 22