THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The Canvass for the Election on Tuesday Next.

OUR CONCORD CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN HOTEL, CONCORD, N. H., March 8, 1854.

The annual election for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Counsellors, Senators, and members of the House of Representatives, is to take place on Tuesday, 14th inst.,

The peculiar position of political affairs in the State, makes this election more than usually interesting. Properly speaking, there are four parties in the State, which may be summed up as follows:—

The national democratic party, led by Edmund Burke, of Newport. The *State Capital Reporter*, published at this place, is Burke's organ. He advocates the passage of the Nebraska bill on strong constitutional grounds. He supports the regular State ticket, but in the towns where he has power some of the "disaffected" may be elected to the Legislature. If he can get in twelve or fifteen of what he calls the "old guard," *i. e.* men who went for Texas annexation, and all the other exciting measures of 1846, he can hold the State in his hands. This party is said to be secretly operating with the whigs. They will not scruple at anything to defeat the administration party. Burke and his party allege that Pierce, Peaslee, Wells, Hibbard, Norris, and others of the same clique, have never been true to the democracy of the Union; that Franklin Pierce, in the Texas controversy, went even farther than the abolitionists in denouncing the South; that Peaslee got his first election to Congress by going far beyond the regular anti-slavery candidate in promulgating abolition doctrines from the stump, and that the *Patriot* denounced in 1846 the very principles which it pretends to advocate in 1854. Now, Burke's "Old Guard" is much like Napoleon's, after the Russian campaign. The influence and money of the administration have had a worse effect upon them than did the Cossack sabres and the frigid snows upon the *Garde Imperial*. But they can do something. In many towns where the vote is close, they can prevent an election, and thus reduce the regular democratic majority in the House. The Legislature, to be elected on Tuesday, will be called upon to elect two United States Senators—one to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles G. Atherton, and one in place of Moses Norris, Jr., whose term expires March 4, 1855. Mr. Burke would have no objection to serve his country by the occupation of one of these seats.

Then we have the "regular" soft shell administration democratic party, led by such men as N. B. Baker, John S. Wells, Harvey Hibbard, John H. George, William Butterfield, George W. Morrison, and a great many more who make politics their trade. Mr. Baker is their candidate for Governor. He is a jolly fellow; knows everybody, and everybody knows him. "Nat Baker," as he is familiarly called, has whipped all the trout streams from Nashua to the Canada line. He has talked politics and agriculture with all the farmers—he has praised all the babies—complimented all the mothers—said pretty things to all the daughters—and is on the best terms with himself and everybody else. His friends think that he will go in with three thousand majority, and the opposition make no doubt of his election, but think that he will not have more than a thousand or fifteen hundred majority. Mr. Baker is "in doubt" about Nebraska. Many people think that he is opposed to Mr. Douglas's bill, and it has been stated that he has expressed himself to that effect. My own opinion is that he has no opinion for the whole people; I think that he has one opinion for one side, and another for the other. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Pierce, but it is stated that he has been "snubbed" by the administration, and that his recommendations of certain persons to office have been entirely disregarded by the powers at Washington, and that he is highly indignant thereat. The Senatorial ticket is not over strong, but they are all "good Pierce men." The candidate from this district, (Fourth,) has stated that he will not vote for any man for United States Senator who is known to be in favor of the Nebraska bill. Here is the Senatorial ticket:—

No. 1—John M. Weare.....Seabrook.
2—Josiah C. Eastman.....Hampstead.
3—Charles Stark.....Manchester.
4—Ebenezer Symmes.....Hopkinton.
5—Ichabod G. Jordan.....Somersworth.
6—Obed Hall.....Tamworth.
7—Robert B. Cochran.....New Boston.
8—Leonard Eaton.....Warner.
9—Josiah S. Morrison.....Peterboro'
10—Oliver B. Buswell.....Grantham.
11—Everett Sargent.....Wentworth.
12—Jonas D. Sleeper.....Haverhill.

The democrats will probably elect in the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth. The others will be whig, or filled up by the House according to the complexion of that body. In the Eleventh there was no choice last year, and the present candidate was elected by the House. In the Third and Eleventh there will be a strong contest. In the latter the whigs will get the temperance vote.

Last year the election was not warmly contested. Several strong whig towns—Nashua for one—failed to elect representatives, and the administration party had about seventy majority in the House. The House has 275 representatives from 225 towns. The causes which will weaken the administration vote are more important than the leaders care to acknowledge. The people think the offices have not been fairly distributed; others who don't care about the offices are injured in their feeling of State pride at the failure of Mr. Pierce to make the world think him as great a man as New Hampshire thought him. His hold upon the democracy is very slight, and I cannot express the utter loathing and detestation with which the Cabinet, and Caleb Cushing particularly, are regarded. The last named linguist is called a renegade whig, an abolitionist, a misleader of the President, a sower of the seeds of treason, and many other hard names which I cannot recall just now. I shall think of them all by-and-by, and then the Commissioner to China and "crusher-out" of "agitation," may see what the Northern people think of him. Generally the people don't say much about the President; he is pitied by a few; but I notice that "Frank" has not so many "cousins" and "distant relatives" as I met on my last visit to New Hampshire fourteen or fifteen months ago. Another great fault in the tactics of the administration party is its cowardice. Its leaders seem to be afraid to go before the people with the Nebraska bill as a test question. Only two papers in the State—the *Patriot* and the Nashua *Gazette*—have come out in its favor. The *Patriot* supports it in a trimming way worthy of the great father of all the trimmers. It declares that the bill is a good bill—a democratic measure—an administration measure—but still it is not an issue in the present election. According to the *Patriot's* creed, a man may be elected by democratic votes, and be a good democratic officer, and neither he nor his party believe in the measures of the democratic party. The *Union Democrat*, published at Manchester, a paper which was started when the democratic journal there kicked out of the traces on the Fugitive Slave act, refuses to give its adhesion to the Douglas bill, out of regard for the Missouri compromise. Burke, as I said before, upholds the bill, and opposes the *Patriot*. Burke tells the people that slavery is free to go to Nebraska, and that according to the constitution it ought to be so; while Butterfield informs them that the bill does not sanction slavery, and that slaves could not live in Nebraska if it did. That's *finesse*; but the odd trick has been won by *finesse* a great many times.

I said in a foregoing paragraph that Burke's party were aiding the opposition. Let us see: Burke says that the bill does sanction slavery, and the free soil orators seize upon this assertion, and proceed to argue that slavery being permitted to enter, will enter, and that it will flourish as well as it does in Missouri. If the administration party would take the broad ground laid down in the HERALD, and say, "Slavery or no slavery, we must stand upon the constitution," their triumph, if they triumphed, would be a glorious one. Now they adopt a "dodge." They say that the Nebraska question is not the issue before the people; they are willing that any candidate should oppose it; but after election, if they carry the State, they will claim it as an endorsement of Pierce, Marcy, Cushing, Douglas, Nebraska, and last, though not least, of Norris and Williams. At the present writing I am inclined to think that the majority of the democrats will adhere to regular nominations.

The whigs have a pretty strong ticket, and their union with the abolition party is believed to be complete. The whigs have nominated as their candidate for Governor James Fell, of Meredith, a worthy and popular man. He is concerned in the manufacturing interest, and will have a good vote. The whigs have promised the abolitionists that, in case they get a majority in the House, Amos Tuck shall have one of the seats in the United States Senate. The whigs and abolitionists, or "independent democrats," as they call themselves, have nominated separate tickets, but the understanding is that the whig ticket shall be voted.

That is the state of the case at present. It may be well enough to see what the coalition has to overcome. Pierce had about 30,000 votes; Scott, 17,000; and Hale, 7,000. So you will see that the revulsion must be great, if it is to change 6,000 on the popular vote, and cause fifty towns heretofore democratic to send whig or abolition representatives.

The contest is really interesting, and in my next letter I shall tell you something about the manner in which it is carried on. W.

AMERICAN HOUSE, CONCORD, March 9, 1853.

The present controversy in this State is carried on with a degree of bitterness and acerbity which will hardly be credited by persons unaware of the peculiar nature of New Hampshire politics. In a previous letter I have laid out before your readers the plan of the campaign, and given the names of the leaders of the forces.

The administration party leaders say that the Nebraska question has been sprung upon them too early—that the people have not had time to look at it in its proper light, and that, as they have not time enough to explain to the people what the bill is, they refuse to allow it to go before them with the party endorsement, either as the main issue or as one of the issues of the election. They have held one meeting only. Mr. Hallett, (United States District Attorney at Boston,) who is always anxious to be making speeches to somebody, talked seven columns of the *Boston Post* at Nashua, Hillsboro' county, on the 3d instant. There is a great deal about the Nebraska bill in it, and also a great deal about Mr. Hallett. He claimed that the acquisition of the territory was a democratic measure, and founded his argument in favor of the repeal of the compromise upon the Cass doctrine of non-intervention. The following extract is quite different from the language held by the *Patriot* and its friends:—

Democrats of New Hampshire, you are not now called upon to vote for this measure directly, but your vote will indicate how far and how firmly you intend to support the President of your own fire-side choice. A distinguished Senator from Virginia, Mr. Hunter, in speaking in the Senate, on this very bill, has said:—"New Hampshire is calling aloud to her sons, even from the highest place in the land, to come to the support of the constitution." That is the principle you are called on to support. You are asked to support the constitution—to support the Union—to support a compromise based upon those principles which have distinguished you heretofore, and which, through your fidelity and his elevated ability and devotion in the common cause of our common country, through all the vicissitudes that have marked this portentous struggle, directed the eyes of the nation toward your fellow citizen who has been placed at the head of the republic.

And in his peroration he conjured all the "democrats of New Hampshire" to throw away all side issues, and come upon this platform. This speech was published in your friend Greene's paper, the Boston *Post*, and afterwards printed as extras, and folded into the democratic papers of New Hampshire, for this week. Douglas's reply to Burke has also been widely circulated through the State under the frank of Hon. Harry Hibbard, who leads Mr. Pierce's private friends in the House of Representatives. Other documents of the same sort have also been sent all over the State. An assessment of twenty-nine hundred dollars, to defray party expenses, has been laid on and collected of the persons employed in the Boston Custom House. Very hard, that is, when flour is ten dollars a barrel and coal nine dollars a ton. But politicians haven't a single bowel of compassion. The administration party in Washington may rest assured that if the Concord clique don't carry the State, it will not be caused by any lack of endeavor on their part. I do not think that the democratic party anywhere else has an organization equal to that of New Hampshire. For many years (with here and there an occasional upset) the democrats have held the power in this State. The leaders have many petty offices at their command, and many a village Dogberry would sell body and soul for a commission of "Justice of the Peace" (there are immense numbers of "'Squires" and pretty girls here); others want to be "Road Commissioners," or some highly important office of the same sort—the office itself is not worth sixpence, but the recipient thinks that it gives him importance in the eyes of his townsmen. New Englanders, with affectation of democracy, are very often "snobs," imitating the "airs" without the "graces" of aristocracy. Well, all these gentlemen have a metaphorical ring in their figurative noses. When one of the clique crooks his little finger inside of the ring, the "'Squire" walks after him, and when the "'Squire" walks the majority of the towns people follow him. By these means the Concord clique are able to have a complete return of the voters in the State, previous to the election, and to form a pretty shrewd good guess as to how matters will go. If this Nebraska bill had not been "sprung upon them," as they call it, they would have had a great deal of "disaffection" to contend with in the matter of the appointments to office and the growing unpopularity of the President, by reason of the disgust felt at several members of the cabinet, Cushing particularly. Now they are sure of all the ultra hunker votes, who will go strong for the bill—first, because they think it is right; and second, because they are willing to put some heart into the trembling New Hampshire delegation in the House of Representatives. They are anxiously waiting the result of this election in order to see if the people will sustain them in voting for the bill when it shall come up in the House. George W. Morrison is represented to be perfectly enveloped in a fog of doubt, and the people of Manchester are highly indignant at his skepticism.

The administration party are quite moderate in their expectations. They expect to elect Baker Governor by three thousand majority (Pierce had six thousand), three out of five counsellors, eight or nine senators, and to have twenty-five or thirty majority in the House, not including the "disaffected" (Burke) members. This, of course, would give them the two United States Senators. The Concord clique will support Harry Hibbard and John S. Wells. The first named gentleman's chances are good; but I fear that Wells will never wear the laurel crown that he has been struggling for years to attain. Though a man of some ability, many people are afraid to trust him, and for a long time he hated Mr. Pierce with a most refreshing hatred; the sentiment was repaid with compound interest by that distinguished statesman—"the only President New Hampshire ever had," as the editor of the *Patriot* very sagely remarks. He might add, "and she didn't have him but once." Mr. Pierce gave Mr. Butterfield a gold headed cane, and Mr. Butterfield is suspected of being slightly "prejudiced" in consequence.

The Temperance question is also one of the important issues in this election. The law now grants a license with severe restrictions to tavern keepers. They may sell liquors to sojourners and travellers, but they are not allowed to have bar-rooms, and altogether it is as difficult to get a glass of brandy and water in New Hampshire as it is to find pound lumps of gold in California. I will say this for the State, that I never saw but one really drunken man in it, and he was a "sojourner" and a member of Congress. It is proposed now that the next Legislature shall pass a law similar to that now on the Maine statute books. Mr. Baker, the democratic candidate for Governor, is understood to be against it. I am informed that the temperance people have catechised him, and he has "made no sign." I presume that he won't have any settled opinions upon any subject until after "town meeting." The whigs are endeavoring to persuade the temperance men that their candidate is in favor of a prohibitory law, and also to impress upon the minds of the anti-Maineacs that he has not any particular ideas on the subject. Several of the Senatorial candidates will find that this temperance movement will be troublesome. In the Second, (a close district,) it may defeat Dr. Eastman. In the Fourth, Mr. Symmes is opposed on the same grounds, but as the candidate of his party last year had 800 majority, there is hardly any doubt about his election. In the Ninth and Eleventh districts there are regular Maine law candidates, and they will be likely to get votes enough to defeat the regular democratic nominees.

There can be no doubt in the mind of a close observer that the administration party are considerably frightened by the elements which oppose them, and the weight of the responsibility which is thrown upon their shoulders; they see themselves obliged to argue in favor of principles which they have always opposed, for no set of men ever traded and trimmed with the abolitionists to such an extent as have the Pierce party. They see a Cabinet shaken to its foundations, and calling upon them for endorsement. They see a President deserted by the "troops of friends" who hailed his accession, and now hope for his Hegira, now deserted, now sinking and now holding out his hand for them to save him. They see the democratic press of the State with two exceptions opposing the pet measure of the administration, and they resolve that if the game is desperate it must be desperately played. I am inclined to the opinion that they will win, although they will have but a very small margin to crow over.

In my next letter I shall take occasion to say something concerning the movements of the coalesced whigs and free soilers, and also a few remarks relative to the Anti-Nebraska meeting at Manchester, on Wednesday. I have visited several of the "strongholds," and will endeavor to give a fair view of the public sentiment of New Hampshire upon the important questions which now agitate the country. W.

TELEGRAPHIC.

GENERAL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS—ANTICIPATED SUCCESS OF THE OLD LINE DEMOCRACY, ETC.

CONCORD, March 11, 1854.

There is not much doubt about the New Hampshire election. It is generally considered that the administration party will carry the State, and give Baker for Governor three thousand majority, have seven out of twelve Senators, and fifteen or twenty majority in the House. The whigs hope to reduce this majority so as to make it doubtful about the United States Senators. Many persons believe that if the administration had put the question on the Nebraska bill fairly before the people, it would have been ratified.

Marine Affairs.

LOSS OF A BARK AND THE WHOLE OF HER CREW.—We are informed that the bark Robert Walsh, of Thomaston, Captain Kelloch, which left Baltimore about the 31st of January, with a cargo of coal, for New Orleans, was lost on the 5th ult. off Cape Hatteras, and all hands supposed to be drowned. A letter from the postmaster near the scene of disaster says that eleven dead bodies had been washed ashore on the beach.

HARD FARE.—The schooner Water Rose, of Yarmouth, N. S., before reported abandoned, was from Shelburne, N. S., for West Indies, with fish, timber, &c. In a tremendous gale and sea, Dec. 23, the same in which the steamer San Francisco was wrecked, the schooner was capsized and filled with water, in latitude 36½, longitude 62. Two men were drowned. The master, Simeon Gardner, and two others, were washed overboard, but regained the side of the vessel by the masts and rigging. The lanyards being cut, the masts went, and the vessel came upright, her decks completely swept. The survivors lashed themselves to the windlass, and continued on the wreck thirty-one days without sustenance, except a few raw potatoes and turnips, which they occasionally picked up floating in the cabin, and one piece of salt pork. They were several days without water, but at length a refreshing rain fell, which they saved in their oilcloth coats, and by this means succeeded in obtaining about ten gallons, which they secured in the only cask remaining on deck. When nearly exhausted, and covered with bruises and sores, they were rescued, in latitude 37½, longitude 55, by the Spanish ship Cornelia, Captain Menchaca, from Havana, and carried to Queenstown. Their treatment on board the Cornelia was generous and considerate in a remarkable degree, and was acknowledged by Captain Gardner in a well written letter, published in the London *Shipping Gazette* of February 11. Capt. G. is well known in this city as recently master of bark Acadian, of Yarmouth, N. S.—*Boston Advertiser, March 9.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting from Washington.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR—THE NEBRASKA QUESTION—THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS ORGAN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1854.

Mr. Livingston, one of the proprietors of the steamship Black Warrior, had an interview with the President to-day, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Sutherland, ex-member of Congress from New York.

The documents brought on by Mr. Livingston with reference to the Black Warrior were so voluminous as to occupy all the time of the Cabinet to-day, and no decision was, therefore, arrived at. The Cabinet will meet again on Monday morning, when the subject will be renewed; and it is supposed the President will be prepared by Tuesday to send the documents in to Congress, with a message expressing the views of the executive. From present appearances, the administration is determined to take high ground, and recommend the most energetic measures.

We understand that Mr. Pugh, the newly elected Senator from Ohio, denies that he is in favor of the Nebraska bill.

The *Union*, this morning, in an article abusing the HERALD, and declaring that you desire the defeat of the Nebraska bill, attempts to defend itself against the charges that its tortuous course has been actuated by a want of principle in the first instance, and by its pecuniary interest in the next. It does not dare state the charges and explicitly deny them, but contents itself with vague declamation and insinuations. In order that there shall be no mistake in the matter, we again distinctly charge that the election of Mr. Nicholson as printer to the House, was the result of a bargain made with the free soilers that the Nebraska bill should no longer be urged by the organs as a test of democracy or friendship to the administration; and we are prepared to give the names of several prominent members of Congress who were at the time informed of this bargain, and urged to vote for Mr. Nicholson in consequence. The columns of the *Union*, recently, are evidence of the facts we state; but ample proof is at hand, independent of that evidence. Will the *Union* dare deny it, or that Judge Douglas himself, the author of the Nebraska bill, denounced the first article written in fulfilment of the bargain as being calculated to do the measure far more injury than would an open and manly opposition?

Mr. Harvey Watterson, assistant editor of the *Union*, has left that paper in consequence of its being known that Mr. Forney is about obtaining an interest in it in violation of pledges given by Messrs. Watterson and Nicholson to the Tennessee and other delegations, prior to the election of House Printer, that Forney was in no event to become connected with the *Union*.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting at Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., March 11, 1854.

One of the largest meetings ever held in this town convened last night at the Town Hall. Daniel M. Christie presided. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by the President, Hon. Horace Greeley, and Hon. Amos Tuck. Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the Nebraska bill were offered by Hon. Asa Freeman, and were unanimously adopted. Notwithstanding the night was stormy delegations were present from all the neighboring towns.

Daring Robbery of the Pittsburg Custom House.

PITTSBURG, March 11, 1854.

Last night, about 7 o'clock, John Hastings, Collector of the Port, was knocked down in Allegheny, and robbed of $250, a gold watch, and the keys of the Custom House doors and the safe. The robbers then entered the Custom House and stole a bag containing $10,000 in $20 gold pieces. Mr. Hastings is in a precarious condition.

The Maine Law Decided to be Constitutional in Michigan.

DETROIT, March 11, 1854.

The Supreme Court has finally decided that the Maine Liquor law is constitutional, and the decision of the Wayne county Court is reversed.

The Maryland Legislature, &c.

BALTIMORE, March 11, 1854.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night, having rejected all the Liquor bills.

New Orleans papers of Sunday last are received, but they contain no news of interest.

From Boston.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CUNARD STEAMERS—STABBING AFFRAY.

BOSTON, March 11, 1854.

The steamship Alps left here this morning at 7 o'clock, for New York, and the Asia will leave for the same destination about 5 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning

At Natick, about 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. Hilliard, landlord of the Long Pond Hotel, stabbed a man named Warren, with a dirk, inflicting, it is supposed, mortal injury. The cause was a gambling dispute.

The Consolidation Festival in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11—9 P. M.

The city is brilliantly illuminated this evening, in honor of the consolidation. The public buildings are ornamented with transparencies, and otherwise brilliantly illuminated. The streets are packed with people.

State of the Weather.

GREAT RAIN STORM AND FLOODS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, March 10—10 P. M.

It has been raining here incessantly during the last thirty-six hours, and the Ohio river and its tributaries are rising with unprecedented rapidity. All the bottom lands are threatened with a general overflow, and the merchants in the lower part of the city are now removing their goods. The river is rising at the rate of 18 inches an hour. All the telegraph lines except the House are down, and we have no advices from above. If the rains have been general, the water will be higher than in 1847.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 11, 1854.

The ice commenced moving here at eleven o'clock last night, and the ferry crossing to the Boston and Hudson River Railroads is now open.

THE MANCHESTER ROAD OPENED.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1854.

The Manchester road is all right again. The connections are all perfect, and passengers go through without delay

Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, March 11, 1854.

The boiler of the locomotive attached to a freight train exploded at Hudson last evening, by which a fireman and brpkeman, and probably others, were killed. The engineer's life is also despaired of. It was caused by insufficiency of water in the boiler. The upward passenger trains were delayed until 5 o'clock this morning.

The ice in the river broke up during the night, causing a tremendous freshet. It has lodged some ten miles below the city. The water is very high, and the lower part of the city submerged. The railroad boats are running.

The Murder Trial at Hempstead, L. I.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Mountfort and Seaman.
MICHAEL M'COY AND JAMES DUFFY ACQUITTED BY THE JURY.

MARCH 11.—The trial of Michael M'Coy and James Duffy, charged with the murder of Catharine Quigley, which occupied the Court five days, commencing on Monday last, terminated by the jury pronouncing a verdict of not guilty. The case was given to the jury on Friday afternoon at about 3 o'clock, and the jury rendered their verdict at 8 o'clock.

Supreme Court.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

MARCH 11.—*The Trinity Church Case.*—The solemnity of the court was somewhat disturbed this morning by the entrance of a lady in black, known as "Crazy Kate." She approached the Bench and inquired of his Honor if he was Judge Roosevelt.

The Judge answered in the affirmative.

KATE.—Then I want to know by what right you gave permission for the sacred ground of old Trinity to be disturbed, where the ashes of our forefathers are buried, and where they shall be protected in their calm repose? We women will protect them, if none others are to be found willing to do so. Who placed you where you are?

The Judge was about to reply, but his interlocutor interrupted him by saying—"The people put you there, and the people will remove you."

The lady, becoming rather violent in her language and her gestures, was removed by Mr. Berthoff, the officer; but before she left the court she had the satisfaction of calling judges, mayors, corporation, clerks, officers, all liars, robbers, and every other polite epithet that could be thought of in a few moments. She was, however, removed, and quiet was restored.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 24, 1854.

Treaty between England, France and Turkey—The Black Sea Open to all Nations—The War—Embarkation of British Troops—Popular Enthusiasm—The Peace-Mongers—Austria—France, &c., &c.

The draft of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between England, France and Turkey, has been drawn up in London, and was forwarded on Tuesday last to Paris. Ere this, it has in all probability been signed by the Emperor Louis Napoleon. In this treaty England and France bind themselves mutually to draw no material advantages—no territorial conquest—from the war which they undertake together; they enforce the absolute obligation upon Turkey to enter into no negotiation with her formidable adversary without the consent of her allies. Another article declares complete freedom of the Black Sea to the flags of all nations, and another stipulates that the combined and auxiliary and military forces of France and England are to be raised to 100,000 men, and to be at the theatre of war within a given time—the month of April is mentioned; but it is not probable that all the troops will have arrived by that time, as General Pelissier and his 15,000 African troops, will not be ready for starting till the 20th March.

The English troops will be in Turkey before this letter reaches you, unless they make a stay at Malta. England has in this instance given a striking proof of her immense steam resources, and the government has displayed an energy which has elicited the admiration of our Gallic neighbors. You will find in the papers a graphic description of the embarkation of the Guards at Southampton. As they left their barracks in London, one immense cheer accompanied them through the streets, thousands assembling at an early hour to bid them farewell. On Wednesday there was a grand levee, at which the officers took leave of Her Majesty. The Queen was driving up to Buckingham Palace, as I crossed St. James' Park after the levee, in a coach and six, with a detachment of the Blues escorting her. Her face was radiant; she was bowing to an enthusiastic crowd; she had a beautiful crown of diamonds on her head, and a beam of proud satisfaction lit up her countenance. I saw the gallant old Sir Charles Napier enter his brougham. He was in full admiral's rig, and appeared in excellent health. Our young officers are elated at the prospect of a little active service, though many of them, poor fellows, will never see home or friends again. There is no mistaking the current of popular opinion on this subject. At the representation of "Richard the Third," the other night, where Richard declares the rightful cause of war against an unjust aggressor, a unanimous cheer burst from boxes, pit, and gallery. This must be gall and wormwood to those patriotic gentlemen—M. M. Sturge & Co.—who have been so well received by the Emperor of Russia. That monarch has been making much of them—introduced them to his Empress; and they will probably return to England with the imperial portrait of their country's enemy set in diamonds on snuff boxes. I hope the snuff will choke them when they snuff it. The Emperor will turn their visit to some account. He will tell his subjects that they represent the *élite* of England—her wealth and her commerce. This is what I believe you call "making political capital."

You will perceive that our funds are buoyant. This is in consequence of the favorable news received from Vienna and Berlin. Austria, it appears, has sent a note to the Western Powers, notifying that she is determined to oppose the invasive views of Russia, and explaining the movement of Austrian troops to the Servian frontier. This declaration on the part of Austria was elicited by an article in the *Moniteur*. That article has given rise to considerable interest. The concluding sentence says, in allusion to a possible movement: "I say against Lombardy, that if the flags of France and Austria are united in the East, France could not allow them to be divided on the Alps."

Many persons have discovered, if not a threat, at least a warning, in that sentence. They read it thus:—If the flags of Austria and France are not united in the East, they will be divided on the Alps, and a French army will support the Lombards. The article in the *Moniteur* says that the insurrection in Greece will not be tolerated.

The insurrection in Greece is gaining ground. The Greeks are all ready to rise against the Turks. Russian gold and Russian intrigue have been well employed. The Czar will do all that he can to make this a religious war.

The exact landing place for the English and French troops is not known. It will be somewhere above Varna. All our men are armed with the Minie rifle.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto calling out nine men per thousand additional. Louis Napoleon has called out all the young men of the classes of 1849 and 1850. The *Moniteur* of this day publishes the letter recalling Gen. de Castelbajac from St. Petersburg.

A telegraphic despatch announces that the French ocean fleet passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on the 17th inst.

Though no official declaration of war has been made, we are at war *de facto*.

I believe Admiral Dundas will be recalled. There was a sinister report in town last night that some of the combined fleet had been sunk by the Russian fleet. I cannot trace it to any creditable source. In a few weeks I shall have stirring events to relate.

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, Feb. 21, 1854.

John Bull's Spirit Up—War Movements—Dinner at the American Consul's on Washington's Birthday—The Lumley and Gye Suit—Theatrical News—Compromise between Mr. Hudson, M. P., and the North Midland Railway Company—The Interview between the Czar and the Deputation from the Peace Congress.

The good and legitimate English spirit is fairly up, and high and low, rich and poor—men of all classes and grades— men of all shades of politics, with one or two base exceptions—no allusion of course to Messrs. Cobden and Bright, (oh! dear, no!)—are united in one desire to go in, hammer and tongs, for the oppressed, and to effectually muzzle the Northern Bruin, who has been much too long permitted to endanger the peace of the world by breaking the tenth commandment, disturbing that balance of power which is the chief security of nations who prefer the solid advantages of peaceful enterprise to the ambitious projects of territorial aggrandizement.

There is now no mistake about it, the convention between France and England has been signed, by which England undertakes to send 30,000 men, and France from 40,000 to 50,000 men, to the assistance of Turkey. With the available means of transport of the two countries, the troops will no doubt reach their destination off hand. Two of the French divisions are to leave Toulon and Algiers on the 6th of next month. They will be commanded by Generals Carrobert and Bosquet. Austria, it is confidently asserted, adheres to the policy of France and England entirely. In this she is wise, for in a contrary course Master Hapsburg and his kingdom would soon have became "beautifully small, and gradually less."

Five thousand out of our contingent of picked men are already on the briny deep, en route for the East. Let us hope that all these preparations may really prove *à temps*.

On the eve of Washington's birthday Mr. Sanders, the American Consul, gave an international dinner to a distinguished party, which has created quite a sensation here, as indicative of the cordial good understanding existing between the republican leaders of Europe and the sympathy felt for them by the United States. I had the pleasure of being present on the occasion, and never did, and never shall again, witness so brilliant a display of intellect and eloquence. Old Buck was himself, in his best mood, and surprised us all by his good French—conversing with Ledru Rollin with animation and ease, and may be now considered as fairly on the "Young America" track. The following are the names of the guests who were present:—Mr. Buchanan, Ledru Rollin, Sir Joshua Walmsley, M. P.; Kossuth, Mazzini, Herzen, the wealthy Russian republican; Arnold Roge, German; Stanislas Worcell, Pole; Palasky, do; Gen. Garibaldi, Orsini, Daniel E. Sickles, Capt. Asa Eldridge, of the "Red Jacket;" Reid Sanders, Mr. Welsh, *attaché* and private secretary to the Legation.

Contrary to general expectation in the Wagner case of "Lumley and Gye," the verdict was for the plaintiff, mainly owing to the talent of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Attorney General, who fairly out-witted Sir Frederick Thessiger and Sir Fitzroy Kelly. Mr. Lumley intends making another attack on Mr. Gye in a superior court. The result of this will be that we shall only have one Opera House this season—the Royal Italian *i. e.* Covent Garden—and that splendid establishment in the Haymarket will unfortunately remain closed. The great Lablache has joined Mr. Gye's "corps dramatique," which will include the names of Grisi and Mario, Mesdames Alboni, Asmdei and Castellan, and Messrs. Tamberlik, Formes, and Costa—a host in themselves. Colley Cibber's version of our immortal bard's "Richard III." has proved an immense success at the Princess, which is mainly attributable to the gorgeous *mise en scène* and Mr. Charles Kean's close imitation of his great father's points. Poor Brooke's voice, like his ephemeral popularity, is daily becoming more and more evanescent. Puffing may be overdone, and this is a clear case in point, let Messrs. Wilton Hall and Barnum say what they will. Let them remember what Terence says:—

"——*Id arbitror*
Adprimè in vitâ esse utile, ne quid nimis."

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack have made another hit at the Marylebone, of which I will report to my next; meanwhile, for your edification, (as young beginners deserve encouragement,) I enclose an extract from last week's *Examiner*, one of our leading weekly publications. "*La jeunesse vit d'esperance, la vieillesse de souvenir.*"

The Lord Mayor of London is about to give a grand banquet at the Mansion House to the officers on the point of sailing for the seat of war. Among the guests will be Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, and Lord Raglan.

The York and North Midland Railway Company have agreed to accept from Mr. Hudson, M. P., (the ex-Railway King,) £51,000, in satisfaction of the judgment recently obtained for £71,462; £21,000 is to be paid next month, and the balance, with interest at four per cent, in three annual instalments, secured by mortgage. Honesty is the best policy, however. *Mortuo leoni et lepores insultant*, (even hares can insult a dead lion,) so I will not be illiberal.

The peace deputation has had an interview with the Emperor of Russia, and in a letter from Mr. Pease to his brother it is stated that Old Nic. entertained them most courteously for half an hour, and then introduced them to the Empress and his daughter, to whom he recited the object of their visit. Mr. Sturge, another of the deputation, was for a time impressed, from the Emperor's tone and manner, that he was not insensible to their appeal, and that he might prevent further bloodshed. However, as the regions below are popularly supposed to be paved with good intentions, why, no more from your's, ever, DON CÆSAR.

From Salt Lake and the Plains.

THE WALKER WAR—ATTEMPT TO FORM A TREATY OF PEACE—EMIGRANTS IN PERIL—INDIAN FIGHTING AND STARVING.

There has been some arrivals on the Upper Missouri from the Salt Lake City, bringing news of a strange and stirring character. The Fremont (Iowa) *Journal* gives a summary of the news, as gleaned from Mr. J. H. Jones and Capt. Homer, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Mr. Brewer, of Council Bluff City. They arrived on the Missouri river in thirty-five travelling days from Salt Lake City. Mr. Jones brought the U. S. mail and deposited it at Austin, (Western Iowa.)

They left Salt Lake City on the 25th December, and encountered several severe snow storms and bitter cold weather between there and Fort Laramie. From the latter place to Austin they experienced very mild weather. They report all the mountain Indians in a starving condition, and eating their horses. The Utah chief, Walker, was preparing to give the Mormons battle, and as he has enlisted in his cause the Camanches and Apaches, a bloody struggle may be expected. He has sworn a war of extermination, and woe betide the Mormons who fall into his hands.

The Mormons endeavored to make a treaty with him, but his demands were considered intolerant and they would not comply with them. He required that they should build him a house as large as Gov. Young's, on a prominence near the city, pay him a large sum of money, and furnish him with as many wives as their veritable Governor has. So far as the house and money are concerned the Mormons were willing to comply, but furnishing the wives was another matter, and here the negotiations ceased. It is to be regretted that this state of feeling exists, as it will be dangerous for small parties of emigrants to cross the plains the coming spring, and, as in the case of poor Gunnison and his party, many whites will perish who do not believe in the Mormon creed.

A war party of the Sioux and Cheyennes was met within three sleeps of New Fort Kearney, who had been after the Pawnees, but had not found any, and were then on their return home, which they left twenty-four days prior. Their appearance is described as grand and imposing, marching to the number of fifty abreast, their ponies and mules following after them, and some twenty or thirty dogs bringing up the rear as guardians of their stock.

Mr. Jones states that the first frost occurred in Salt Lake City on the 17th of December, up to which time green vegetables were plenty. He reports the city very healthy, as also Fort Laramie and New Fort Kearney.

Mr. Jones' party had to travel principally at night, and lie by in daytime, to avoid the numerous Indian war parties prowling around. They killed buffalo fifty miles this side of Fort Kearney.

A. W. Babbitt, Esq., Secretary of Utah, and Orson Hyde, were to leave Salt Lake City in February, for the States. They will be accompanied by Chief Justice Read and Judge Adams.

The Arappahos, Cheyennes and Sioux are making preparations to exterminate the Pawnees in the spring. They express a determination to wipe out the entire tribe. Bloody Indian battles may therefore be expected soon.

Mr. Jones and party are loud in expressing thanks to Lieut. Garnet, commanding officer at Laramie, for his many acts of kindness. His hospitality is proverbial, and no emigrant beset with misfortune ever appealed to him that he did not find him willing and anxious to assist. The same may be said of the commanding officer at New Fort Kearney, and it is a matter of regret to those whose business or pleasure induce them to travel on the Plains that there is a probability of this post being abandoned the coming summer.

Interesting from Darien.

[From the Panama Star, March 1.]

We learn from Mr. Robert Nelson, who arrived yesterday afternoon from Chapigana in Darien, that Mr. Lionel Gisborne, Lieut. St. John, Sergt. Bell, and one or two others of the British surveying expedition, had arrived at the Savana river on the 11th ultimo, from Port Escoces. It appears Mr. Gisborne and party have been about sixteen days crossing. They were in the woods eleven days, making observations connected with the survey, before starting to come across. The party did not come in a direct line for the Savana river, having crossed to the Chuquanaca river, and descended it to a point near the road made by Captain Prevost, at Rancho 10, where they crossed and followed the road to the Savana.

Mr. Gisborne was to leave for Port Escoces, on his return, on the 17th.

Nothing had been heard of Lieut. Strain, from the United States ship Cyane, and his party, by Mr. Gisborne; and it is to be feared some disaster has happened to them.

Mr. Gisborne made the acquaintance of an Indian chief, named Robinson, near Port Escoces, who has resided nearly twelve years in the United States, and speaks and reads the English language; and whose services had been of great use to him, Robinson having guided the party across, and procured permission for them to pass, from the various Indian tribes.

Mr. Bennet and party, who left this place some time since, were still surveying the Savana river, and would cross to Port Escoces with Mr. Gisborne's party.

Col. Codazzi and the troops sent by the Granadian government, were on the Atlantic side when Mr. Gisborne left Port Escoces.

Dr. Cullen remained on board the British vessel