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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XIX.....No. 95.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—HOT CORN—BEN THE BOATSWAIN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—POOR PILLICODDY.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE—DELICATE GROUND—FORTY WINKS.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—PRISON AND PALACE—POPPING THE QUESTION—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE NICOLO FAMILY—HOT CORN—Evening—THE OLD BREWERY.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—LILLIPUTIAN KING—MAMMOTH LADY AND LIVING TRAINED ANIMALS.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MELODIES BY CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

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

ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 405 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS IN THEIR NEGRO ENTERTAINMENTS.

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

RHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway—Day and Night.

BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART—843 Broadway.

WHOLE WORLD—377 and 379 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, COMMERCIAL HALL, Jersey City.

New York, Friday, April 7, 1854.

Circulation of the New York Herald for the Week ending April 1, 1854.

Monday	50,400
Tuesday	52,080
Wednesday	52,320
Thursday	52,320
Friday	51,240
Saturday	52,560

The News.

By telegraph from New Orleans we have a brief synopsis of two weeks later intelligence from California and the Pacific coast, the most important item of which is the highly gratifying announcement that the members of the Darien surveying party under Lieut Strain are all safe. No particulars are given, but we shall doubtless have the details to-morrow or the day after by the arrival of the Isthmus steamers nearly due at this port. The rainy season is represented as having been unusually severe in California, and owing to the great depression in commercial affairs many failures were anticipated. Gold, however, seems to be quite as abundant as ever. The George Law and Star of the West, which left the Isthmus for New York on the 31st ult., had nearly two millions of dollars on freight, and an express agency at Sacramento is said to have recently forwarded nine hundred pounds of gold dust for shipment to the Atlantic States. The latest news from the Lower California filibusters is the reverse of flattering to their prospects. Col. Walker was still President of the republic, but his men are reported to be continually deserting his standard.

Our special advices from Washington respecting the proceedings of the Senate on the Gadsden treaty are singularly interesting. It appears that this curious abortion, and all concerned in it, have been run through the gauntlet of a most merciless discussion, and that upon the removal of the injunction of secresy we may expect such a series of revelations and scathing commentaries upon the conduct of the administration, and the speculators who have led the administration by the nose, as will astonish the country. We are prepared for this. We have seen quite enough to be prepared for anything, however disastrous to the interests of the treasury and of the administration. It appears to be firmly resolved upon rendering itself utterly obnoxious to the country, for every measure which it has adopted as a favorite bantling has thus far been ignominiously strangled by Congress. Very well. Let us have all the promised revelations upon the Gadsden treaty, and let them be published in a pamphlet in connection with the correspondence on the Gardner claim. They will thus be useful for future reference.

Petitions in opposition to the Homestead and Nebraska bills, and in favor of religious freedom abroad, were presented in the United States Senate yesterday. Two or three bills were passed, including the House measure granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Leavenworth. A batch of correspondence was received relative to the imprisonment of Martin Koszta in Smyrna. The documents, it is reported, furnish no new light on the subject. After an executive session the body adjourned.

During the early part of the day the House of Representatives considered the bill authorizing a contract to be made for carrying the mails between New Orleans and San Francisco. Mr. Churchwell explained that the object of this measure was to place the Post Office Department on a footing with individual enterprise and the express lines. Mr. Wm. Smith, of Virginia, who was some years ago connected with mail contracts, and is understood to know something about the necessity of making extra exertions for the prompt delivery of the mails, and the importance of extra pay therefor, strongly advocated this bill as being in consonance with the spirit of the age. On going into Committee, Mr. Preston spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill, and was followed by Gerrit Smith in one of his stereotyped abolition tirades against the constitution, the laws and the opinions of a majority of the people of this country.

The voluminous correspondence respecting the Spanish outrages on Americans in Cuba was opened in the House yesterday, and found to embrace the detailed particulars of some fifteen or sixteen different cases in which our citizens have been wantonly and unjustly imprisoned and deprived of their property, our flag insulted, our mails overhauled, and existing treaties openly violated and set at defiance. The correspondence runs back for a period of nineteen years, and if Congressmen do not find it sufficiently strong to make out a case against Spain it will be a wonderful exemplification of forbearance under disagreeable circumstances. The President, it is said, soon expects to receive an answer from the Spanish government, positively refusing to accede to the demands made with regard to the Black Warrior affair, together with information that England and France have despatched strong fleets to reinforce their squadrons in the West Indies, thus carrying out the terms of their secret treaty to uphold the Spanish dynasty over Cuba. In the meantime, what will be done to strengthen our squadron in that quarter. The Japanese expedition has absorbed a large portion of our naval force; seamen cannot be procured at the present rates of compensation to man the vessels lying idle in our ports, and nothing is being done to immediately remedy the evil and prepare for the threatening struggle by our imbecile administration. All eyes are upon Congress—what will they do?

Notwithstanding the immense outside pressure in the shape of lobby influence, which is a great drawback to the progress of business, both branches of the Legislature are disposing of bills at a very rapid rate. A great many were passed yesterday, including several relating to important matters to this city and Long Island. The Police bill hangs fire in the Senate, and hope is not entertained that it will be eventually quashed. Both bodies have agreed to adjourn from this afternoon till Monday, in order to enable members to visit the New York institutions. Consequently we may expect to receive a large invoice of the combined wisdom of the State by this evening's train. A variety of very interesting information is furnished by our correspondent, to which we would direct attention. Appended to the report of the proceedings is the continuation of the list of acts thus far passed at this session.

The whigs of Rhode Island, like their brethren in Connecticut, have made a clean sweep of the State. They have elected their candidate for Governor by a majority of nearly two thousand four hundred, and will be largely in the ascendant in both branches of the Legislature.

By way of Philadelphia we have received a remarkably spicy piece of intelligence from Hayti. It appears that a threatening *émeute* has sprung up between his sable Majesty, Faustin the First, and the naval officers of his brother, the Emperor Napoleon. On the 5th ult. Faustin refused an audience to Admiral Duquesne, whereupon the latter transmitted a letter, declaring that unless certain demands were complied with the French naval forces would in two days resort to summary measures. Of course this proceeding threw not only the capital, Port au Prince, but the whole of his Majesty's dominions, into a dreadful state of confusion and excitement; but the Emperor fearlessly scouted the hostile threat, prepared for the alternative, and indignantly rejected the proposition. The finale of the affair, for the time being, was that the French Admiral hoisted and saluted the Haytien flag.

We elsewhere give a brief sketch of the sufferings and adventures of Mr. John Haben, an American citizen, whose illegal seizure and imprisonment by the Prussian authorities was the subject of much excitement throughout the country some months ago. It is very interesting.

The Eastern demand for flour yesterday, with a reduction in freights, tended to sustain prices, and created a better feeling for good to fancy Ohio and Michigan brands. Corn ruled in favor of purchasers. Cotton continued unsettled, though there was more doing. Very little was taken for export.

A case of summary proceeding was decided yesterday by Judge Green, of the First District Court, which is important to landlords and tenants, and exhibits a very oppressive act on the part of a landlord.

Besides many columns of advertisements and much interesting general reading, to-day's inside pages contain a report of a very entertaining lecture delivered by Prof. Bartlett before the Historical Society, on "The Forms of Nature and Animal Life in the Interior portion of North America."

Much anxiety is manifested to receive the Europa's news, which many believe will bring a formal declaration of war on the part of England and France against Russia.

The War in Europe—The Beginning of the End.

The recent publication of the extraordinary secret conversations between the Emperor Nicholas and Sir George H. Seymour, touching the "manifest destiny" of the Turkish empire, renders certain and inevitable the fearful ultimatum of a universal, complicated and bloody war in Europe. The Rubicon is crossed, and France and England are entering into a conflict which though it may not last as long, will in all human probability result in more numerous and more radical changes in the boundaries and political systems of the Central and Western Powers of Europe, than were achieved during the twenty-five years of the wars of the first French revolution.

The first inquiry suggested to the mind, in view of this terrible drama before us, is, what is to be the termination of this deadly struggle among the European Powers? *Prima facie*, the general conclusion will be that Russia, hemmed in upon the Black Sea and the Baltic by the fleets of England and France, and cut off from the support of Prussia and Austria, while a nucleus of French and British troops are to give discipline and efficiency to the Turkish forces—the general impression will be, that Russia must, in the end, succumb, and accept the terms of peace which the Western Powers may be pleased to dictate as their ultimatum. This, however, is but a superficial judgment of the probable issue of the grand impending struggle. The political map of Europe may be changed from the Rhine to the mouths of the Danube, from the Scheldt to the Appenines—dynasties and kingdoms and principalities may disappear like grass before a consuming fire, religious systems and traditions, social institutions and distinctions, old and venerable as the castles of the feudal ages, may be engulphed in the horrors of another Reign of Terror, and yet Russia may come out of the smoke and ruins of the conflict intact in her western boundaries, sole occupant of the Turkish dominions in Europe, and with the summer residence of her Czar looking out upon his long desired haven of the Golden Horn.

The English journals lay claim to a vast amount of virtue, integrity, self-denial and generosity on the part of their Cabinet in refusing to accede to the tempting overtures of the Czar for the division of the spoils of the dying Turkish empire. But it may well be questioned whether, in this self-complacent refusal to cooperate with the Czar in the appropriation of the plunder, England is entitled to any credit whatever on the ground of a lofty and disinterested magnanimity. Policy is the full explanation of her generous forbearance in regard to Turkey. Suppose she had entered into the proposed secret alliance with Nicholas upon the basis of an understanding "as between gentlemen": the first step to the reduction of Turkey to the terms involved would have instantly aroused the resistance of France. The French steam navy, built expressly with the view of meeting the possible contingency of a rupture with England, would find little difficulty in landing, in a single night, fifty or a hundred thousand men upon her shores, and less difficulty in exciting an Irish rebellion, and in furnishing the insurgents with arms and munitions of war. The acceptance of the Czar's proposals would have involved, in a word, the alternative of a war with France. This contingency, in giving full employment to the fleets and armies of England, would leave the Czar in the undisputed occupation of the Turkish dominions. The Czar, in his eagerness for the prize, overreached himself. He has shown his hand, and England, in refusing his alliance, has only consulted her interest in a coalition with her more immediate and combustible neighbor.

What is the position of England and France towards Turkey? At this very moment it is substantially the sort of protection proposed by the Emperor Nicholas. Turkey this day is only under the protectorate of England and France, instead of England and Russia. Her sovereignty is an abstraction, her independence a fiction. She is, in fact, but little better than a colony, under the joint occupation of the Western Powers. They may divide her territories as they please, for the issue with Russia is precisely the same as if the partition had absolutely been made against his prior claims and pretensions. What are Egypt, and Candia, and the Holy Places of Palestine, to Turkey now? Mere nominal dependencies, subject to England, with the consent of France, without further trouble. The Sultan is but the dependent of his western allies. His fate is in their hands; and if they expel the Czar from his territories, they must divide them upon the plan of Nicholas, or continue their protectorate over the Sultan as the viceroy of England and France. The fate of Turkey is sealed. She cannot be abandoned by her present allies without being absorbed by Russia. Henceforth she must form a dependency of France and England, or a part of the Russian empire. In any event, the reign of Islamism is extinct and Christianity, for the future, is predominant in the East. As between the Cross and the Crescent, the struggle is already decided.

The political issues of this continental contest, however, are the questions in hand. War begins. The fleets of England and France scour the Russians from the Black Sea and the Baltic. The armies of France and England impart a terrible energy to the resistance of the Turks upon the Danube. The flame spreads: Prussia and Austria are irresistibly drawn into the general strife. All the great Powers are involved; and the murderous missiles and engines of war invented during the last forty years of peace, make the wholesale slaughter and destruction on land and sea more appalling than the bloodiest battles of the fiercest barbarians. In this complicated and deadly struggle it is yet undetermined whether Austria and Prussia will side with their ancient ally, the Czar, or with France, their ancient and hereditary enemy. But, side as they may, they only change the seat of war to their own dominions, without impairing the vigor or the unity of Russia. The prospect is that they will be compelled ultimately to join the Czar, in which case they will leave the bulk of his armies free for the occupation of the Turkish dominions in Europe and Asia.

But there is to be a third great party in this Continental war, which appears to have been entirely overlooked in the estimates of the French and English journals. It is the revolutionary party—the party of the socialists and republicans of France, Germany, Italy and Hungary, to say nothing of those of the British islands. These revolutionary elements are dormant; but they are only slumbering and smouldering, like the hidden fires of a living volcano. The first shock of arms in the heart of Europe may provoke an eruption compared with which that of 1848 will appear a comparatively harmless explosion. We see that in Prussia, for example, there is an ominous difference of opinion between the court and the cabinet on the one hand, and the people on the other, upon the question of neutrality. Unquestionably as in Prussia, so in Austria, Italy and Hungary, the popular elements of revolution are but waiting the signal of a fight between their masters, to spring to arms against them all.

Taking this widespread revolutionary coalition into the estimate, is it not idle to count upon the defeat of Russia in this grand and complicated imbroglio, and the re-establishment of the balance of power upon the new programme of Lord Clarendon? Far more probable is it that while the Central and Western powers of Europe shall issue from the exhausting struggle, subject to the balance of power of the revolutionary alliance of their subjects, the Czar will be found the lord paramount over the smoking ruins of Turkey. Nothing but a permanent cohesion between England and France can prevent this consummation; and the history of the last five hundred years affords no sort of guarantee that the present fraternal alliance between the French and English can be of any lengthened duration. The two powers united in the first attempt to colonize the East Indies, but they soon quarrelled over the spoils, hostilities followed, and the French were expelled, leaving to England the whole of those magnificent dominions.—So now, even if successful against the Czar, the issue may be reversed in his favor, in a rupture between the two protecting powers upon the partition of the plunder.

Thus, from past history, existing facts and present indications, the prospects are that Russia will finally succeed in falling heir to the "sick man's" estates, after his death shall have been duly celebrated. The other probable contingencies of the war may be partly conjectured, as we have attempted to show, from the parties, the complexities, the tremendous agencies, and the radical issues involved. Upon the verge of a continental earthquake which threatens to shake the thrones, the dynasties, the traditions, and the religious and political systems of a thousand years, into ruins, the fate of Turkey becomes but an incident in the comprehensive issue. Russia is the front figure of the tournament, and in the end she may emerge the only champion unscathed from the general *melee*. We are now only at the beginning of the end.

Canada and Cuba.

While the great Powers of Europe are negotiating and preparing to fight about Turkey and the disposal of the remains of the fallen Oriental Empire, the United States, the ruling Power of this continent, are discussing the ultimate disposal and destiny of Canada and Cuba, the one a dependency of great Britain, the other of Spain. Several Canadian journals have referred to the recent startling developements made by the organs of William H. Seward and John Mitchel, with respect to the projected Irish invasion of Canada: some with great seriousness, others with sarcasm and ridicule. In point of fact, the proposal of John Mitchel and his Seward ally to invade and conquer Canada with a band of Irish Volunteers is just as rational and as sensible as the motion made the other day in Congress by Mr. Campbell the free soiler for opening negotiations with the Queen of England with a view of ascertaining at what figure she would sell Canada. There is no doubt among the fanatic abolitionists of the North a strong disposition to favor any scheme or harbor any fallacious notion that may seem charged with injury to the South. These would advocate the annexation of Canada—not because they desire to extend the territory of the Union—but simply from the fact that they see in it the prospect of a large accession of strength to their party, and a chance of introducing into the confederacy two or more members, irreconcilably and inexorably hostile to Southern institutions and Southern interests. They believe and rightly too—that Canada would go any lengths with them in their war upon the South; and hence their covetousness of the northern shores of the lakes and St. Lawrence. No less potent a motive could have induced a respectable journal to give publicity, seriously, to the idle plots and distempered fancies of the handful of Irishmen who, under the leadership of John Mitchel, addled their heads over schemes for invading Canada, and sending an expedition to Ireland. That the facts disclosed had really taken place, we have reason to doubt; but for John Mitchel and his Irish friends to fancy they were going to shake the spheres, and conquer provinces, or for William H. Seward and his organs to rub their hands gleefully over the prospect of gaining more abolition allies, and fresh accessions of free soil strength, through the aid of these poor creatures, is really on a par with Sancho Panza's fancying he was governor of a flourishing island. The analogy, by the way, might be drawn still closer; for, as we understand, it was settled by the doughty confederates that, in order to satisfy both the Irish and the abolition wing of the army, John Mitchel should be Governor of the conquered Province of Canada and Henry J. Raymond Lieutenant Governor. It is to be regretted, for the sake of our Canadian neighbors and the world at large, that these two illustrious personages will not have an opportunity of displaying their public usefulness in the capacities aforesaid; but no man can struggle against destiny, and the Irish must bottle up their valor. It will be some consolation to Mr. Mitchel that Canada failing him, the Governorship of Coney Island is vacant; and though the emoluments are not equal to those of an Alabama plantation, the honor is far greater. The wish of his heart, cherished fondly between a sigh over Ireland's wrongs, and a snarl at Anglo-Saxon perfidy, was for a gang of fat negroes to drive; it cannot be realized there, for the negroes one meets on Coney Island are rare and generally lean. But if the negroes are not fat, the clams are; and for the present, the illustrious Irish patriot must content himself with the ownership of the bivalves instead of the bipeds.

Our Canadian contemporaries have done us some injustice in coupling our name with the movement. We merely recorded the fact of the existence of the conspiracy and the coalition between Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Seward: so far as our own opinion went, we never regarded the matter otherwise than as a bagatelle. We are, it is true, very desirous that steps should be taken for the transfer of Cuba to this country; but that desire does not imply a similar wish as regards Canada. The two cases are widely and essentially different; and the points of difference are so important that it may be well to mention them for the information of those who now confound the two colonial dependencies.

The only motive that could induce us to possess ourselves of Canada is a political one—a desire that our northern boundary should be the perennial snows and impenetrable forests of the north. To a nation devoted to peace, this consideration is a mere abstraction. Cuba, on the contrary, we desire to possess on grounds commercial, and military as well as political. All classes are alike interested in its annexation. Cuba, in the hands of a foreign power, incessantly threatens our southern and transcontinental trade: Canada, in case of war, would be so difficult to guard that it could never become a dangerous neighbor. Cuba shuts out our exports by its abominable tariff; Canada takes all we can send her and makes yearly alterations in her tariff to suit us. In Cuba flour is $16 50 a barrel, thus diminishing our exports of the article thither: from Canada we take more flour than we send, and find in return an excellent market for a variety of our manufactures. The people of Canada are happy, contented, and free under the British rule: the Creoles are only kept down by bayonets. The Canadians lose no opportunity of rendering the intercourse between them and us closer, more intimate and more friendly; the Cuban authorities lose no opportunity of showing their desire to break off their intercourse with us altogether, by insulting our flag and molesting our vessels. In one word, Canada is as good a customer, and a better friend than she could be were she annexed; Cuba is the worst customer and the most direct enemy we have. Here are reasons enough to wish for the annexation of the one without the other.

There is yet another reason why a project for adding Cuba to the Union is more sensible than a scheme for annexing Canada. To the last it would be utterly ridiculous to expect Great Britain to consent; whereas her objections to the former could certainly be overcome. A day is surely at hand when British statesmen will be convinced of the emptiness of the notions about balances of power on this continent; or will learn at least, that no balance can be worth anything where the scales are uneven, and that no power in this country can equipoise the United States. By the time this obvious truth has begun to make its way into the British mind, another of equal moment will be entertained by the mercantile community of England. British merchants and manufacturers will by that time have begun to see that Cuba, under the stars and stripes, would consume about ten times the amount of British goods and manufactures she now does; and in return would send to England a much larger quantity of sugar, tobacco, and molasses. They see that a new trade would be opened for British ships. In short, they would reap all the advantages which the opening of a rich country, now comparatively closed to trade, could not but confer on one of the leading commercial nations of the world. These ideas will find their way sooner or later into John Bull's head; and then he will be the first to second our designs on Cuba.

THE FIRE TELEGRAPH OF NEW YORK.—A plan was proposed about two years ago, in the Common Council, for the establishment of a telegraph at the City Hall, by which that building could be brought in direct communication with all parts of the city. It was proposed to make it the grand centre from which telegraphic wires should radiate to the various station houses, so that in case of fires, riots, or disturbances of any kind, immediate information thereof could be sent to the Chief of Police, or his deputies. As the plan was approved of very generally it was adopted, and an appropriation made to carry it into effect. Like all other projects, however, for the benefit of the city, the work has been retarded for nearly two years, and we believe that up to the present time it remains in an unfinished state. Communication has been established with the residence of the Chief of Police and the majority of the station houses; but little if any benefit has resulted to the Fire Department from what has been thus far accomplished. It was intended to increase the efficiency of that body by the rapid communication of intelligence from one fire district to another, and to prevent as much as possible the annoyance to which true firemen are subjected from the frequency of false alarms. In accomplishing this desirable result it has not been so successful as we had anticipated, and in comparison with the system in operation in Boston may be regarded as a failure. There the telegraphic machines, instead of being kept in the station houses, are enclosed in strong boxes, and posted at the most available points throughout the city, under the charge of policemen who are always in the vicinity. By this means immediate information of a fire, in any locality, can be given to all the fire companies at the same time. The moment a fire is discovered the policeman, who is always to be found near the telegraphic post, is informed of it, when he sets the machine in operation, and instantly every fire bell in the city announces the number of the district in which it is to be found. The bells are rung by the telegraph simultaneously and without the agency of the ringer, whose services are entirely dispensed with. It is true they are not so large as our fire bells; they are more numerous, but not so well suited to the system as our bells and towers would be. In the case of a false alarm the companies on their way to the scene of the supposed fire are notified of it by a particular signal, and thus a great deal of unnecessary trouble is prevented. If the fire has been suppressed, immediately after its discovery, the firemen who are on their way can also be informed of it in the same manner. Occasionally, we are told, mistakes occur from the derangement of the machines, but as a general thing the plan has been very successful. We trust some such system will be adopted in New York, if, as we suspect, that which we have adopted is found inadequate to the purpose.

THURLOW WEED'S LAST JOB.—Thurlow Weed is a cunning man where his own interest is concerned. While the Legislature at Albany, and the lookers on around that venerable body were furious with excitement about the Maine law and the Governor's veto, and the destructive tendencies of alcohol, Thurlow very quietly slipped through both houses a special act, creating a job for himself which will be worth, at least, $30,000 or $40,000 to him. With the previous jobs realized under the whig ascendancy, he has probably realized from the coffers of the State, during the last few years, a sum not less than $400,000. What has the State to show for this large amount of money? We have had favorable seasons of anti-slavery excitement, of anti-masonic excitement, of anti-rent excitement, of anti-alcohol excitement; all these producing public disturbances, troubles, *émeutes*, riots, rows, murders, and manslaughters. Who wouldn't be a public printer, with the liberty of making half a million in a few years?

Help for Russia—Curious Movement.

We have been informed of a curious and extraordinary movement for the benefit of Russia, which contemplates nothing more nor less than the destruction of the allied fleets in the Baltic. It will be recollected that on the last outward trip of the steamship Baltic ex-Alderman Wesley Smith, Jr., of this city, accompanied M. Grumwald, a Russian officer, bound for St. Petersburg, ostensibly with the view of fulfilling a contract for supplying the imperial government with $300,000 worth of ship timber. We now learn that some ten or twelve other Americans went out with Mr. Smith, and that they are associated in a secret contract with Russia for the destruction of the British and French fleet in the Baltic, (should they approach sufficiently near any Russian port for the purpose,) by means of Taylor's submarine armor and Colt's submarine battery. The plan, we understand, is this:—A portable torpedo, of sufficient power to sink a man-of-war, is to be carried under the water by a man encased in submarine armor. He fastens the battery to the bottom of the ship, and returns to the shore, when, by means of an electrical wire, the battery is fired, and the ship is blown up. It is said that this Submarine Armor and Battery Company are to receive one hundred thousand pounds sterling if successful in clearing out the allied squadron; and they are otherwise to receive a stipulated sum for every hostile vessel destroyed.

We give the report for what it is worth. There may be something in it. The *modus operandi* of the submarine armor and battery is calculated to be tremendously destructive, if the ships for whose benefit this terrible experiment is intended are only sufficiently accommodating to run near enough to the shore and wait long enough to give the man in the submarine armor a fair trial. This we should think, for the sake of proving the efficiency of these submarine inventions as coast and harbor defences, the British and French fleets ought to allow. The Submarine Armor and Torpedo Company only ask a fair trial. Why not let them have it?

Street Cleaning.

INTERESTING STATISTICS—AMOUNT OF FILTH REMOVED.

We give below a tabular statement of the progress of the work of cleaning the streets up to the first day of April. We have heretofore published a statement of the work done from the eighth day of March up to the twenty-second day of the same month. With the annexed, it appears that during the three weeks of purification one hundred and fifty thousand loads of dirt, filth, garbage, and ashes, were removed from our streets under the orders of the Board of Health. As the work is now to be transferred by Mr. Downing, the City Inspector, to Mr. Glasier, the new Commissioner of Streets, who is hereafter to be held responsible for their condition, the following statement is a final one as far as the Board of Health is concerned:—

STATEMENT FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING ON SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

Wards	No. of laborers employed		Days work rendered by laborers		No. of loads of dirt removed from street		No. of loads of ashes collected and removed		Total No. of loads of dirt and ashes collected and removed during the two weeks
	1st w.	2dw.	1st w.	2d w.	1st w.	2d w.	1st w	2d w.	
1	47	46	173¾	173½	3,440	1,471	466	495	5,872
2	24	14	89½	76	1,085	541	297	361	2,284
3	27	24	106¾	69¼	1,453	719	259	387	2,818
4	11	14	56	40½	1,433	425	1,040	829	3,727
5	22	20	69¾	69	2,155	270	372	440	3,237
6	36	52	153	182¼	1,646	891	1,008	806	4,291
7	46	22	246	74¼	2,013	2,215	—*	—*	4,228
8	25	28	88	156¼	1,908	416	579	490	3,393
9	31	28	107	113¼	1,953	739	553	536	3,582
10	22	13	74	44¼	1,385	925	445	415	3,168
11	45	32	175	77¼	3,030	1,449	811	843	6,039
12	30	26	102¾	68¾	500	212	—*	—*	512
13	32	34	121	36	1,600	188	324	404	2,514
14	55	55	234¾	207¾	1,228	309	310	349	2,206
15	15	14	45	47¼	986	697	263	275	2,221
16	25	12	94¾	26	2,817	527	1,034	351	4,729
17	91	103	403	505	4,258	1,851	788	800	7,677
18	89	41	420¼	120¼	4,000	4,000	—*	—*	8,000
19	18	27	31	38¾	2,000	2,000	—*	—*	4,000
20	80	54	368¼	241¾	3,987	4,351	482	435	9,255
21	95	100	387¾	310¾	3,386	4,081	118	114	7,699
22	94	90	411	400	1,184	1,000	—*	—*	2,184
Total	960	848	3,937¼	4,192¾	48,063	29,656	8,947	8,530	94,596

* Ashes included with the street dirt.

The Crystal Palace.

WHAT BARNUM IS DOING FOR IT.

We have previously alluded to the present melancholy condition of the Crystal Palace. The stock has depreciated more than fifty per cent, and the association is indebted to various persons in the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Mr. P. T. Barnum has been elected President of the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations." Mr. Barnum has not yet accepted that trust, but he says that he will do so in case that one hundred thousand dollars worth of tickets are taken in advance. His plan is to secure this sum of money, and he is willing to be responsible for the balance ($70,000.) He has no doubt that by the infusion of a little vigor and business tact into the management of the Exhibition, it will more than pay this debt. In case this sum ($100,000) is subscribed, Mr. Barnum intends that the Crystal Palace shall be made a permanent institution. He states that he has the offer of a large amount of statuary and paintings, and that the manufacturers, both at home and abroad, will be glad to put in their goods, in case they are assured that anybody will come to see them.

Providing the one hundred thousand dollars is raised, Mr. Barnum intends to make arrangements with the steamboat and railway companies to bring passengers here on excursion tickets, and he thinks that he will be able to attract a greater number of people to New York than ever came before. Of course this will benefit the hotels and the shopkeepers, and it is from these gentlemen that he expects relief. He has issued a circular to them, in which he says:

If ordinary admission tickets to the Crystal Palace be subscribed for by those interested, to the amount of $100,000, the Association will be relieved from its immediate embarrassments. In this event I would devote my whole time and energies to the enterprise, and have no doubt that more persons could be attracted to New York than ever visited it before in a single season. An authorized agent or myself will take the liberty of giving you an early call in relation to this subject, and I trust you will be ready to respond in such a manner as will serve to secure permanently to this city an establishment that must, if properly conducted, add materially to the prosperity of our citizens.

The "authorized agent" above referred to is Mr. Barnum himself. He was at work all day yesterday, and the proceeds are given in a list which is published herewith. He has bustled about hotels, shops, and all public places, and has received orders for tickets in all amounts, from ten thousand dollars worth down to five dollars worth. He will not accept the presidency of the association until this amount is secured, because he would be responsible for its debts, and he desires something to fall back upon. Now, he does not own a dollar's worth of the stock. He also desires the stockholder to invest more money in the concern. The Palace is now open, and the receipts average one hundred and fifty dollars per diem. Mr Barnum has issued a circular to the stockholders, in which he says:—

If ordinary admission tickets to the Crystal Palace be subscribed for by those interested, to the amount of $100,000, the association will be relieved from its immediate embarrassments. In this event I would devote my whole time and energies to the enterprise, and have no doubt that more persons could be attracted to New York than ever visited it before in a single season. The stock would then not only be worth, but would probably command par prices, and, as no persons are, in fact, so deeply interested in the success of this enterprise as the stockholders, I propose that you, as well as every other stockholder, shall agree to purchase tickets in advance to the extent of at least ten per cent on the amount of stock you own. I hope you will lose no time in apprising me, at the American Museum, of the amount of tickets you will take, for I assure you that every hour's delay adds to the difficulty in bringing this enterprise into new life and vigor.

The following is a full list of the subscribers up to last evening. The whole amount subscribed is seventy-three thousand eight hundred and ten dollars:—

Sixth Avenue R.R.	$10,000	John N. Genin	$1,000
Barnum's Museum	5,000	— Miles	20
Astor House	5,000	— McElrath	20
Irving House	5,000	F. Colton	10
St. Nicholas Hotel	5,000	J. B. Wickersham	100
Metropolitan Hotel	5,000	J. B. Whitman	50
Lovejoy's Hotel	5,000	Robt. Dent	30
New York Hotel	5,000	Geo. A. Thorne	20
Florence Hotel	3,000	E. M. Voorhies	20
Merchants' Hotel	3,000	Union Mutual Insurance Co., Philadel'a	200
National Hotel	3,000	James Lawrie	25
A. T. Stewart & Co.	2,000	H. W. Mead	5
Bowen, M'Namee & Co	2,000	E. H. Mead	5
Clinton Hotel	2,000	Benj. Smith	5
Earle's Hotel	2,000	T. S. Stebbins, Jeweller	2,000
Western Hotel	2,000	Girard House	2,000
Tiffany & Co.	1,500	J. Foreman	50
D. J. Tenney	1,000	Judson's Hotel	200
London and Liverpool Insurance Co.	200	Patten's Hotel	50
Alfred Pell	100	Dey Street Hotel	200
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	1,000		
Total			$73,810

City Intelligence.

EXPLOSION OF PERCUSSION CAPS—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening an explosion took place, occasioned by percussion caps, at the manufactory of Frederick Massenivan, No. 57 Ann street, which injured two females and a man, employes in the establishment. It appears that some loose powder was accidentally left around the loading machine, which ignited and exploded the percussion caps, injuring Ann McCullough, Ann Goulding and Alexander Celler. The two females were severely injured, and were conveyed to the New York Hospital, for medical aid.

THE CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.—The censure of the officers of the New York Quarantine by the Coroner's jury, for allowing the steamer Empire City to come up to the city on Tuesday last with a case of yellow fever on board, yesterday brought Dr. Fay, the deputy physician at the Quarantine, before Mayor Westervelt, to explain matters. The statement of the case is simply this:—All vessels excepting steamers are closely examined by the physicians in person at the Quarantine before they are allowed to pass to the city. Steamers are not subjected to this rigid scrutiny, inasmuch as they have physicians and surgeons on board, whose duty it is to know if any contagious disease is in the vessel, and to report it to the authorities at the Quarantine. To save delay to steamships, the word of their physicians is generally taken as sufficient, and the vessel allowed to proceed. This was the case with the Empire City on Tuesday last. The deputy physician at the Quarantine, Dr. Fay, boarded her, and in answer to the usual inquiries was told by the ship's doctor that there was no disease on board, and the vessel passed on. On arriving in the city one of her passengers, Sebastian Gebhard, was taken to 54 Chrystie street, where, on Wednesday, he died, of what the Coroner's jury decided to be yellow fever, and shown at the inquest to have been contracted on board the steamship Empire City, while on her way from New Orleans to this city. These facts becoming known at the Quarantine, yesterday Dr. Fay came to the city and had an interview with the Mayor about the matter. The Doctor decided to go before the Grand Jury and make a complaint against the captain and physician of the Empire City, on the ground of falsely reporting the condition of this vessel to the authorities at the Quarantine on Tuesday last. The Grand Jury having adjourned till Monday next, the complaint to be made in this case is deferred till then.

THE DARTMOOR PRISONERS—ANNUAL MEETING.—The anniversary meeting of the small band now remaining of the Dartmoor prisoners was held last evening, at the Keystone, Division street. The event was celebrated by a small supper party, given by the host, Mr. Atwood. Eight or ten only of the old veterans were present; but they all looked hale and hearty, and seem likely to witness many more of those pleasant little gatherings. The chair was taken by Mr. Lewis Cloven, who read an extended account of the imprisonment and sufferings of this brave band, of whom they were the only survivors. Among the toasts offered on the occasion were the following:—

Our Country—In the advance of time may her power and glory increase; and if at any time she be compelled to resort to arms, may it always be in the cause of justice.

The HERALD and others of the press who have so liberally and disinterestedly advocated our cause.

Our absent and deceased friends.

Our Sweethearts and Wives—Wives they are, sweethearts they were.

Our Army and Navy—May the services of either never be forgotten by our country.

The party separated at an early hour.

City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the members of this body was held last evening, in their rooms, Stuyvesant