

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—LOVE'S SACRIFICE... BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—WHITE HORSE OF THE... BERTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—AGONY... WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—IRISH HEIRESS... AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LOVE'S SACRIFICE... WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall—47 Broadway... BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 529 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE... EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway—PANDORA OF EUROPE.

New York, Wednesday, March 7, 1855.

To Advertisers.

The pressure of advertisements created by the demands of the spring trade, necessitates a greater stringency in our regulations as to the latest period of their reception. Of our present average of advertisements, approaching close to a thousand per day, the greater portion do not reach us before a late hour of the evening. For the future, if the pressure continues, we shall be compelled to postpone to the following day the publication of all advertisements which are not delivered before 9 P. M. By adhering to this rule our getting to press will be much facilitated, and our readers enabled to receive their paper at an earlier hour of the morning.

Benton and Calhoun.

We have received from a distinguished Southern correspondent, several pages of extracts from an unpublished work, entitled "Incidents in the life of John C. Calhoun, from conversations with Richard K. Crall, Esq." As they conflict with some of the statements, and correct some of the historical errors, contained in Col. Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate," we shall take an early opportunity of publishing them. Mr. Benton's memory will be severely overhauled.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, will leave this port this morning, at 11 o'clock, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half past nine o'clock.

THE HERALD (printed in English and French) will be published at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe: LONDON.—John Hunter, No. 2, Partridge Street. EDINBURGH.—Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill. PARIS.—Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Chateaux street. BRISTOL.—Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will be sent by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

We continue to-day the publication of the Ostend Conference correspondence. Its importance will insure an attentive perusal, and we therefore refrain from commenting upon the points newly developed until a more favorable opportunity.

The steamer Pacific is now due with later news from Europe. Stand by for the grand democratic fusion demonstration at Old Tammany this evening. A meeting of the prime movers in this affair was held last evening, at which all the preliminaries were completed. Among the speakers announced to be present are Gen. Cass and Mr. Douglas.

By telegraph we have received the results of municipal elections in towns in this and several other States. These contests have been particularly sharp and exciting, and their effects are of more importance than usually attend such struggles.

In every instance, we believe, the question has been distinctly drawn between the Know Nothingism and anti Know Nothingism. In this State municipal elections were held yesterday in Oswego and Auburn. In the former, the fusionists, composed of whigs and foreigners, succeeded in electing their candidate for Mayor by a handsome majority over the Know Nothing nominees. In Auburn, however, the Know Nothings were successful by a majority of two hundred over a candidate of a coalition formed of fragments of all the old parties and factions. At Rochester, Norwich, Oxford and Shelburne, the Know Nothings were also successful. At Utica, the whig ticket was chosen, while at Syracuse and Troy the fusionists triumphed. At Newport, Ky., the American ticket was defeated. Throughout Massachusetts the Know Nothings have sustained their ascendancy, four fifths of the towns heard from having been carried by that party. At Detroit, Mich., a democratic Mayor has been chosen by a large majority. In Maine the Know Nothings have carried everything before them. The onward progress of the new party seems perfectly resistless.

A despatch from Norfolk states that the friends of the officers of the sloop-of-war Decatur have given up all hopes of her safety. The Decatur sailed from Norfolk on the 14th of last June for the Pacific station, arrived at Rio Janeiro August 27, and sailed thence for her destination on the 21st of September following. When out a short time she, in company with the steamer Massachusetts, encountered a hurricane of unusual violence. The steamer put back to Rio for repairs, and reported seeing the Decatur during the storm, a full account of which was published in the HERALD of Nov. 16. Since then she has not been heard of. Valparaiso dates to the 16th of January, four months later than the date of the departure of the Decatur from Norfolk, and have received, and they make no mention of her. There is good reason, therefore, for believing that the Decatur foundered in the gale alluded to above. She carried sixteen guns, was built at Brooklyn in 1839, and was of the same class as the Albany, recently lost on the voyage from San Juan to this port.

In the New York Senate yesterday Mr. Goodwin, the Know Nothing successor of Gov. Clark, introduced a joint resolution directing our members of Congress to sustain a law extending the probationary term of naturalization to twenty years, and providing that none but citizens of twenty years' residence shall have the privilege to exercise the right of voting. After considerable opposition, the 21st instant was assigned for the consideration of this subject. The bill relative to the tenures of church property was again discussed. As yet but one Senator has opposed this measure. The select committee has reported a bill abolishing capital punishment. Solitary confinement for life is substituted for hanging, and no convict shall apply for a pardon until the Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial of the criminal. In the Assembly a bill was passed rescinding all moneyed transactions to federal currency—abolishing the contemptible and petty swindling pound, shilling and penny system. This is a good thing, and the Senate should act upon it without delay. Several other bills, of no special importance however, were also passed. The Know Nothing anti-administrative organization in New Hampshire is making an energetic effort to succeed in the approaching election in that State. On Monday a large public meeting was held at Nashua, and yesterday a convention was held at Concord, at which the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Without a doubt there will be a heavy vote cast against the administration in President Pierce's own State.

Cotton was quiet yesterday, and the sales only embraced about 500,000 bales, at steady prices. Flour continued firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Canadian, in bond, continued active. Wheat was scarce and high. A small lot of South-

ern white sold at \$2 35. Genesee was held above the views of buyers. Corn was active, with sales for export, without material change of prices. Old mess pork was firmer, and sales were made at \$13 75 a cask, closing firm at the latter figure. Rice continued firm, with moderate sales. Elsewhere will be found further curious developments in connection with the operative war now raging in this city, in the shape of legal proceedings before the Superior Court against Mr. Oie Bull, and the additional disclosures which were made at the second meeting of the artists held yesterday at the Academy of Music. This contest promises to rival in interest the most famous dissensions recorded of a tribe whose profession is conceded but whose practice is but too frequently the opposite.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown will not proceed to the coast of Africa, being considered unseaworthy. The Constellation will be sent in her stead, and will probably leave Norfolk in about a fortnight.

The Indiana Legislature yesterday passed the vetoed State bank and Free bank bills, and they are now laws.

A public dinner was to have been given yesterday by the citizens of Montreal to the Governor General of Canada. The Universal Democratic Republican Society met last evening, and resumed the discussion on the adoption of the late report on the state of the working classes. The report was finally adopted under protest from Mr. Arbutnot. A committee of three will introduce the paper to the delegates of the Workingmen's Committee.

The Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening. Professor Greene read an interesting biographical sketch of his grandfather, General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory.

At the meeting of the Board of Ten Governors, held yesterday, the resolution passed at a previous meeting discharging, all the employees of the Board who were not citizens, was in effect negated by the passage of a resolution of a totally opposite character, offered by Governor Draper. There was considerable excitement manifested pending the passage of the resolution, and "Sam" was severely berated by Governors Draper and West. The difficulties with the Commissioners of Emigration was again the subject of a long report, which will be found in our account of the meeting published elsewhere.

Cuba—The Ostend Correspondence and Platform—True Policy of the Government.

The official correspondence of the Ostend conference is coming out. It proves the substantial correctness of the voluminous and exclusive information upon the subject, published from time to time, through the columns of the NEW YORK HERALD, from October last down to the transmission of these Ostend papers to Congress. The affected mockery of our slow coach cotemporarys, the dissimulations of the Cabinet organs, and the incredulity of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, are thus decisively answered by these official documents. Fully satisfied of the sources of our exclusive information all along, we have been patiently awaiting this confirmation of our statements from the files of the State Department. We have it and we are content.

From these official papers the vacillating policy of the administration upon the Cuba question, from the first instructions to Mr. Soule down to the resignation of his mission, is most strikingly exhibited. On the 23d of July, 1853, we find Mr. Marcy chalking out a bold, fearless and dashing programme for our Minister to Madrid. He is to require the most explicit explanations touching the movements and designs of England and France, and, as the very least that we can ask, a complete reconstruction of the local government of Cuba. In the same month corresponding instructions are issued to Mr. Buchanan concerning the movements and designs of England. On the 11th of March, 1854, Mr. Soule is instructed to demand immediate redress for the Black Warrior outrage. On the 17th of the same month he is ordered to require forthwith \$300,000 indemnity, cash down, and not to mince the matter. Spain must pay at once or abide by the consequences. On the 3d day of April Mr. Marcy is apprehensive of a design on the part of England to Africanize Cuba, and he thinks the time has come to make a bid for the island. If Spain will not sell, then she is to be encouraged to provide for the independence of the colony.

On the 16th day of August last, our Premier recommends a joint conference "at some convenient point, say Paris," between Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Dudley Mann, Under Secretary of State turns up in Paris, "on a private visit," and, following his arrival, certain mysterious dinner parties take place across the channel in London, between George Sanders, Kosuth, Mazzini, and other progressive republicans of that school. There is evidently a grand, positive and most important movement afoot, which may involve the most tremendous issues to France, England, and the United States.

After beating about the bush for some time, the proposed diplomatic conference is commenced at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 10th of October, continued there on the 11th, but is removed on the 12th, perhaps to avoid inquisitive curiosity, to the historical Aix-la-Chapelle, in Prussia, where the consultations between Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule are continued from day to day until the 18th of October, upon which day the results of their deliberations are communicated to Washington (in the care of Mr. Sickles, official Secretary of Mr. Buchanan), in the most remarkable and important diplomatic despatch of the nineteenth century.

This despatch is a faithful and complete embodiment of the Cuban policy of the administration down to that time. It was adopted in the belief of a full and unqualified support from Washington. The joint ambassadors propose an offer of one hundred and twenty millions for Cuba, or an advance of twenty millions upon the cash equivalent proposed by President Polk. They think the time has arrived for action—they are confident of success. They think Spain will be willing to sell, because Cuba naturally belongs to the United States; because we must have it, and can't do without it; because the sovereignty of Spain is menaced constantly by the dangers of insurrection; because the island does not pay expenses; because its transfer to us would result in the greatest commercial benefits to Spain and all concerned; because the Spanish treasury is bankrupt, and must have money; and because we cannot, do what we may, guarantee the safety of Cuba against the filibusters. The joint commissioners say that this "is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world," and we cannot guard against them. These are strong points of this important despatch, and they are dovetailed into a platform of remarkable symmetry and solidity.

Nor is this all. The cream of the affair is in the alternative proposed. We desire to be just—we desire this thing of land stealing; we desire to be magnanimous, but this is no matter for trifling. Our diplomatic triumvirate say—mark what they say—that "after we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question—Does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace, and the existence of our cherished Union?" And then they add: "Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power." Such is the ultimatum of those conferences at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle.

We have said that it agrees with all the instructions of Marcy up to that time. Why, then, was this policy so suddenly set aside and reversed by the administration? Why those counter instructions to Mr. Soule on his return to Spain, which provoked his indignant resignation? Why this sudden change in the wind? It was the anti-Nebraska reaction of the October and November elections that frightened off our trembling and shrinking Executive—it was a jealous fear, on the part of Marcy, of the prospective ascendancy of Buchanan as the chief of this Ostend programme, which induced our Premier instantly to reject it. Thus is our previous information upon this subject sustained by the official dates, facts, acts and documents.

The important question next recurs, what is now the manifest policy of the administration? It has been repudiated upon its domestic spoils system—it has been prostrated to the dust upon the Nebraska bill. It has nothing left upon which to recover itself but a bold and popular foreign policy, and nothing but Cuba upon which to rest it. The time is auspicious—it is the golden opportunity. France and England, absorbed in their terrible struggle with Russia, are at our mercy. At this juncture, even the prospect of a suspension of our friendly relations with the Western Powers would probably derange their commercial, manufacturing and financial systems beyond recovery. A rupture with us would certainly destroy them. The sensation at the Bourse instantly following the news of the affair with Mr. Soule at Calais, indicates the paramount necessity to the allies of peace with the United States. A rupture with us, hazardous to them at any time, would now involve the peril of the greatest disasters to the ruling elements of both France and England. They dare not at this crisis, in any event, or upon any issue involved in their "happy accord," break the peace with this republic.

The only hope, then, for Mr. Pierce is, to fall back upon the Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle platform. And this is the time. The continued sovereignty of Spain over Cuba is "dangerous to the peace of our cherished Union." It is the present policy and the purpose of England and France to make it so, and Spain is but the instrument of their schemes. Moreover, a mighty popular revolution is at work in our midst, carrying with it right and left the masses of the people. There must be a diversion to arrest it, or, by the next fall elections, our unfortunate administration will be utterly abandoned by the people and by Congress. This Ostend platform, if adopted, will, on the contrary, excite a tremendous reaction, and in securing us the island of Cuba, will give to the administration a powerful lift for the succession, and a substantial claim upon posterity.

Let our Executive reflect upon the position of our affairs with Spain, the position of Eng. and France, and the danger of delay, and the extreme demands of his own position, and throw himself boldly upon the Buchanan programme and upon the country. If Marcy be an impediment, let him retire. What is a man or two when the democracy, the administration, Cuba and the Union are at stake? MAYOR WOOD AND HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES.—The business of the Mayor's office appears to be increasing daily, if we consider the amount therein transacted, independent of its character. The complaint book occupies the attention of one person exclusively, and he finds it almost impossible to record all the complaints presented to him; the presence of a police Justice is required from ten o'clock till three, for the examination of criminal cases, and in addition to these about half a dozen clerks are constantly employed, while about the same number of policemen are detailed to attend to the outdoor business. From the time the Mayor arrives till two o'clock, the hour at which he leaves, the office is crowded with complainants of all descriptions. A woman charges her husband with having deserted her; a son makes a complaint against his father for ill-treatment; a servant accuses her employer of defrauding her of her wages; quarrelsome neighbors appeal to him to settle their disputes; mothers call upon him to punish the seducers of their daughters, and shirt sewers to force their employers to pay them their wages.

Over none of these cases has the Mayor the least control or jurisdiction, and whenever he acts upon them in his official capacity, he transcends the limits of his authority. All such complaints can only be decided by the regularly constituted civil tribunals, and by due legal process. Mr. Wood knows this, and in assuming to act upon them he exercises a power and authority which may be attended hereafter with the most injurious effects. He has, in the exercise of his legitimate duties, a wide field for the display of his abilities, without undertaking to decide upon charges of fraud against employers, or family quarrels. For his exertions in suppressing the Sunday liquor traffic, he is entitled to all praise; but there is much more to be done before the work of reform is accomplished. We were promised clean streets as soon as the sweeping machines arrived from Philadelphia, yet they have been here for several weeks, and the present condition of the city would disgrace the worst administration we have ever had. Let Mayor Wood keep within the limits of his authority as prescribed by the law, and he will have enough to do without interfering in matters over which he has properly no control.

THE GREAT TAMMANY RE-UNION.—A WORD OF ADVICE.—The great Tammany Hall love-feast, for the reunion of the democracy, comes off to-night. A host of distinguished speakers are to be present from various parts of the country. The occasion, it is expected, will decide the fate of the party not only in this State but throughout the Union, as a cohesive and living organization, or as one that has existed, but is henceforth divided, disbanded and defunct.

We presume that there will be no lack of patriotism on this occasion, that we shall have a plentiful outpouring of democratic principles and Baltimore resolutions, and the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson, and constitutional and State rights, and all that; but something more will be needed than hackneyed and windy democratic abstractions. Can the democracy be reunited upon the administration and its spoils policy? Can the hardshells be gathered into the wigwag upon any such expedient? Manifestly no. Can they be reunited upon their old broken-down Baltimore platforms in the midst of the existing popular reaction throughout the country? No. Can this spontaneous uprising of the people under the quaint disguise of Know Nothings be arrested by a rehash of all the democratic resolutions and speeches of the last hundred years? No.

If you would reunite the democracy, here and elsewhere, if you would divert the popular current to your cause, if you would save the administration and make it useful to the party, you must give the party something to stand upon. Old issues are obsolete; all the new ones afloat have been monopolized by the Know Nothings, except Cuba. That is an open question. But the crisis for action has come, is here, and may soon be passing away. If we wait another year Cuba may be Africanized under the machinations of France and England and made another Hayti, when its annexation would be utterly out of the question. The platform laid down by Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule at Aix-la-Chapelle is the true policy for this Tammany Hall reunion. Let them adopt that platform, and urge it strongly upon the administration, and a popular democratic movement will be started which

will be perfectly astounding. Nothing can resist it. It will spread over the country like a fire in the dry prairies, crackling and roaring ahead at the rate of forty miles an hour. Cuba must be ours. This is the universal sentiment from Boston to New Orleans. Here is a plan, plain and above board, and sure as fate. The administration set out upon this plan; but it has been scared off. Give Mr. Wise a lift—give the administration a lift—bring it to the mark—rouse up the democracy as the Cuba party, and it will spring into life and action. All other expedients to give the party vitality will be the vain efforts of galvanism.

The Aix-la-Chapelle manifesto is the card for Tammany Hall. Couldn't have anything better. Let the meeting act accordingly, and make a living and national sensation. Try Buchanan's policy in a bold dash for Cuba. Oh! that old Hickory were now alive.

THE COURIER AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.—The Courier and Enquirer contradicts our statement that Lord Clarendon has never retracted the language used by him in reference to this country and the Western Alliance; and reiterates its belief that his lordship wrote a letter explaining that, in saying what he did, he had no intention to refer to the United States or Cuba. In making this statement the Courier instructs its readers that the editor of this journal has been constantly imposed upon of late. Our cotemporary is in error. This journal has not been misinformed or imposed upon; as the editor of the Courier would know if his time had not been so much taken up of late with dining with lords and other great people. We have indeed been accused often enough of publishing false news; but as it invariably turned out in the end to be true, our accusers have seldom stuck to the same accusation for more than a week or two at a time.

Our news of the Mexican treaty was pronounced forged, and we were soundly rated for publishing it, until the documents arrived, and confirmed all we had said; and our account of the Ostend Conference was discredited even by the government, until they too learnt the substance of the Ministers' report. So now, the Courier disbelieves our telegraphic message stating that an autograph letter had been received from the Czar. We believe that our correspondent stated the truth; and are content to leave it to time to test the question. Apropos of false news, some time ago the Courier let the world into the secret that Sebastopol was to be taken on or about New Year's day. Our accounts from the Crimea which are several weeks later, strangely enough make no mention of this important event. If the editor of the Courier was so widely mistaken on this point, how can we believe his statement in reference to Lord Clarendon's letter; which stands alone in opposition to every other authority? Had he not better correct his own blunders before he assumes to chide those of others?

Small the Second has been luckier in the matter of biographers. Several journals have thought fit to report it with all its incidents. In our Seward cotemporarys we notice especially a full and complete account of the scene at the Academy of Music, which ought to afford Mr. Manager Bull ample matter for cogitation.

Here are several papers which state positively that he has broken down; that he has been cheated, robbed, ruined; nay more, that his character has been destroyed. If Mr. Manager Fry could persuade a jury to give him \$10,000 for what we said of him, surely Mr. Manager Bull can make a small fortune out of all these libels. We cannot of course estimate his losses, but it appears that eight thousand dollars went in two slices; a single newspaper would reimburse this amount. But by charging so much for libels on his pocket, so much for libels on his head, and so much for libels on his heart, a much larger sum might be obtained, and Mr. Bull might be once more a rich man. We commend the subject to his thoughtful consideration.

Meanwhile fresh attempts are to be made to set the Opera on its legs, and it is said that Mr. James Phelan, whose interest in the building is large, will undertake the direction of a new company there, to be composed of the remains of the old one. Other rumors ascribe the appointment as manager to the Chevalier Wikoff who appears always to be turning up when most wanted. Wikoff's antecedents are promising. He managed Fanny Elssler very successfully; managed Lord Palmerston; managed Louis Napoleon, and nearly managed his cousin and Abbott Lawrence; managed the press of Paris, and only failed when he tried to manage Miss Gamble who appears from all accounts to have been wholly unmanageable. Where could a more likely manager for the Opera be found? For the rest, as to success that can never be hoped we fear so long as Italian artists, even without a European reputation, expect salaries higher than star actors. When Italian tenors and soprano consent to sing for the same salary as they receive in Europe, the Italian Opera may be successful here; till then it will always be precarious.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 6, 1855. Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., Massachusetts; David A. Noble, Michigan; and Charles James Whistler, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of the Supreme Court. No. 3. Original case—State of Florida vs. the State of Georgia.—On appeal from the Circuit Court of Georgia.—The Chief Justice delivered an opinion in behalf of the United States, Chief Justice Taney delivered his opinion, granting leave to the Attorney General to adduce evidence, either written or otherwise, to sustain his position, to establish the boundary claimed by the United States.

No. 7.—Mary Lewis, administratrix, vs. Edward R. Bell, executor, &c.—On appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.—Judge Green delivered an opinion, affirming the decree of said Court, with costs. No. 80.—John C. Hays, plaintiff in error, vs. the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—Argument was concluded for the plaintiff in error.

No. 88. W. D. Price, plaintiff in error, vs. the Farmers' Bank of Virginia.—Cause was submitted on the record, and a private argument by the Hon. John Letcher for defendants.

New Hampshire Politics. ANTI-ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION AT CONCORD. CONCORD, March 6, 1855. The People's Anti-Administration Convention is now in session here. The two largest halls in the city are filled to overflowing, and several thousands of persons are in the streets. Hon. John P. Hale is speaking in the Phoenix Hall, and Hon. George Nesmith in the Depot Hall. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. [Another despatch states that the meeting dissolved about ten o'clock. Not less than six thousand persons were present. Besides Messrs. Hale and Nesmith, ex-Governor Colby, Justice Kimtridge, Thomas M. Edwards, A. J. Fletcher, Edw. A. Stevens and others addressed the meeting. So large a political gathering in the capital of the Granite State has not been held since the days of "Secession and Tyler too." The best feeling prevailed. The immense assembly, and all opponents of the administration are unanimous in their triumph at the closing on Tuesday night.] MEETING OF KNOW NOTHINGS AT NASHUA. NASHUA, N. H., March 6, 1855. An immense public gathering of the Know Nothings was held at the City Hall last night. Hundreds of people came to hear could not gain admittance to the hall. The people are intensely excited in the present canvass. Addresses were made by John P. Hale, John T. Swift, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and David Cross, of Manchester. The administration party were thoroughly shown up, and the Nebraska infamy exposed. The American party are very sanguine of success. Mr. Morrison commences stamping to night at this place.

are to be deprived of the power to injure in future. Altogether the document is important and deserves a perusal.

The Break-up at the Opera. The comedy in Fourteenth street having made way for a drama, in which tenors, bassi, musicians, candle-snuffers, and prime donne, take the first parts as natural, and the unfortunate manager, Mr. Bull, is not only ruined, but is savagely abused, and mercilessly satirized—we may moralize a little on the event. From all accounts it appears that the convulsion which led to the break-up was occasioned by the want of harmony existing between the manager and his performers, as well as among those personages themselves. When they should have sung, they fell to quarrelling; and discord, in any sense, is of course fatal to musical enterprises. First one card appeared, then another; and so on until the management, apparently exasperated by accumulating proofs of insubordination, and wearied of losing money, despaired of improvement and closed the concern. The facts are to be found in the city journals.

Events constantly repeat themselves, and the operatic drama of March, 1855, is nothing but a repetition of another operatic drama which was played at the Italian Opera House when Mr. Fry was manager. On that occasion, the artists quarrelled with the manager and with each other. First, Madame Vestrali published her card, just as Madame Vestrali did the other day; then manager Fry made a speech, as manager Maretzek did at the Academy. Then more cards, speeches, quarrels, in both cases; incessant want of money; finally, in both, with perfect resemblance, a general smash, and frightful wrangling among the mutilated fragments of the troupe. Here the difference begins. When Smash the First took place, it so happened that the HERALD was the only journal which thought it worth while to chronicle the death of the Opera, and report the last dying speech and confession of the culprit. The other journals observed that commendable discretion which they so often practice when we feel bound to publish important news. Raging over his failure, Mr. Manager Fry sought a victim; and finding no one so handy as the journal which had given notoriety to the facts concerning his Opera, he instituted an action for libel against us, demanding of us a bonus of twenty thousand dollars to console him for his managerial losses.

Small the Second has been luckier in the matter of biographers. Several journals have thought fit to report it with all its incidents. In our Seward cotemporarys we notice especially a full and complete account of the scene at the Academy of Music, which ought to afford Mr. Manager Bull ample matter for cogitation. Here are several papers which state positively that he has broken down; that he has been cheated, robbed, ruined; nay more, that his character has been destroyed. If Mr. Manager Fry could persuade a jury to give him \$10,000 for what we said of him, surely Mr. Manager Bull can make a small fortune out of all these libels. We cannot of course estimate his losses, but it appears that eight thousand dollars went in two slices; a single newspaper would reimburse this amount. But by charging so much for libels on his pocket, so much for libels on his head, and so much for libels on his heart, a much larger sum might be obtained, and Mr. Bull might be once more a rich man. We commend the subject to his thoughtful consideration. Meanwhile fresh attempts are to be made to set the Opera on its legs, and it is said that Mr. James Phelan, whose interest in the building is large, will undertake the direction of a new company there, to be composed of the remains of the old one. Other rumors ascribe the appointment as manager to the Chevalier Wikoff who appears always to be turning up when most wanted. Wikoff's antecedents are promising. He managed Fanny Elssler very successfully; managed Lord Palmerston; managed Louis Napoleon, and nearly managed his cousin and Abbott Lawrence; managed the press of Paris, and only failed when he tried to manage Miss Gamble who appears from all accounts to have been wholly unmanageable. Where could a more likely manager for the Opera be found? For the rest, as to success that can never be hoped we fear so long as Italian artists, even without a European reputation, expect salaries higher than star actors. When Italian tenors and soprano consent to sing for the same salary as they receive in Europe, the Italian Opera may be successful here; till then it will always be precarious.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington. SOULS AND THE PRESIDENT—THE BLACK WARRIOR OUTRAGE—THE BRIGADIER GENERAL, &c. WASHINGTON, March 6, 1855.

Before Mr. Soule left the United States, he communicated his views fully in writing to the President as to the necessity of the acquisition of Cuba; and it was only because of the acquiescence of the President in the views so expressed that he accepted the mission. This correspondence not being embraced in the call by Congress, has not been sent in.

Mr. Soule was instructed peremptorily to demand satisfaction for the Black Warrior outrage, and to "enter no argument." Scarcely three months elapsed after these explicit instructions before he received a despatch from Mr. Marcy, of over eighty pages, entering into an elaborate argument on the Black Warrior affair, and directing him to change the terms of the peremptory demand into an argument. This is but one instance of the backing and filling which characterized the contumacious policy of the present administration. There is no doubt the same course was pursued by Mr. Marcy, under the impression that Buchanan and Mason would adopt the old foggy side of the question, and thus checkmate Soule. Marcy's reply to the joint despatch does not attempt to combat any of the points advanced, but simply announces that the views of the administration have undergone a change, and directing Mr. Soule to repair forthwith to Madrid and ignore his former proceedings. The sum suggested in the joint despatch to be offered to Spain was one hundred and twenty millions. The British government by some means obtained information as to the contents of the joint despatch, and it was through the influence of that government that the debate took place in the Spanish Cortes in which the announcement was made that the sale of Cuba would be a "national dishonor." The excuse the administration will set up sufficiently explicit as to the course to be adopted. Abundant as such a defence may seem, it is to be carried out in language which will be stronger than that used in the despatch in question.

A rumor prevails that Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, is to get the new Brigadier Generalship. Such an appointment will be a gross outrage upon the intentions of Congress in creating the position. It is known it was created for General Shields, and a statement to this effect signed by a large majority of both houses of Congress is in the President's possession.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 6, 1855. Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., Massachusetts; David A. Noble, Michigan; and Charles James Whistler, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of the Supreme Court.

No. 3. Original case—State of Florida vs. the State of Georgia.—On appeal from the Circuit Court of Georgia.—The Chief Justice delivered an opinion in behalf of the United States, Chief Justice Taney delivered his opinion, granting leave to the Attorney General to adduce evidence, either written or otherwise, to sustain his position, to establish the boundary claimed by the United States.

No. 7.—Mary Lewis, administratrix, vs. Edward R. Bell, executor, &c.—On appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.—Judge Green delivered an opinion, affirming the decree of said Court, with costs. No. 80.—John C. Hays, plaintiff in error, vs. the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—Argument was concluded for the plaintiff in error.

No. 88. W. D. Price, plaintiff in error, vs. the Farmers' Bank of Virginia.—Cause was submitted on the record, and a private argument by the Hon. John Letcher for defendants. New Hampshire Politics. ANTI-ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION AT CONCORD. CONCORD, March 6, 1855. The People's Anti-Administration Convention is now in session here. The two largest halls in the city are filled to overflowing, and several thousands of persons are in the streets. Hon. John P. Hale is speaking in the Phoenix Hall, and Hon. George Nesmith in the Depot Hall. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. [Another despatch states that the meeting dissolved about ten o'clock. Not less than six thousand persons were present. Besides Messrs. Hale and Nesmith, ex-Governor Colby, Justice Kimtridge, Thomas M. Edwards, A. J. Fletcher, Edw. A. Stevens and others addressed the meeting. So large a political gathering in the capital of the Granite State has not been held since the days of "Secession and Tyler too." The best feeling prevailed. The immense assembly, and all opponents of the administration are unanimous in their triumph at the closing on Tuesday night.] MEETING OF KNOW NOTHINGS AT NASHUA. NASHUA, N. H., March 6, 1855. An immense public gathering of the Know Nothings was held at the City Hall last night. Hundreds of people came to hear could not gain admittance to the hall. The people are intensely excited in the present canvass. Addresses were made by John P. Hale, John T. Swift, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and David Cross, of Manchester. The administration party were thoroughly shown up, and the Nebraska infamy exposed. The American party are very sanguine of success. Mr. Morrison commences stamping to night at this place.

Latest from the State Capital. KNOW NOTHING MOVE IN THE SENATE—SENATORS GOODWIN AND THE NATURALIZATION LAW—OFFICE SEEKERS—THE LATER WRITERS—THE CHURCH TREASURER, &c. ALBANY, March 6, 1855.

"Sam" made his appearance in the Senate this morning, and made quite a fluttering amongst the members of the Seward section. It was on the occasion of Mr. Goodwin's offering a joint resolution requesting our members of Congress to use their influence in endeavoring to procure the alteration of the naturalization laws so that foreigners shall not be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage until they have been resident in this country twenty years. In offering the proposition, he asked that consideration be made the special order for Thursday.

It was finally agreed to make it the special order for Wednesday, the 21st instant, immediately after executive session. As matters stood in favor of the resolution of being an intelligent and able debator, and as it is the first time of his speaking in the Senate—and will likely be the last—his audience will not be likely to be collected by a very large and highly respectable audience. Mr. Crosby followed in defence of the Catholics, laboring to show that all the bills which the Legislature may pass cannot be carried with impunity. (This did not appear as exactly appropriate as the bill before the Senate relates only to the holding of real estate, a temporal matter entirely.) There was no vote taken upon the bill; only one Senator has yet spoken against it, still it must be tried in the political furnace, and if the party divide against it, in order to secure a majority in the party will be killed in the House, if it does pass the Senate. Has Mr. Putnam reflected upon this?

Several of the reporters and letter writers from the capital have "haunted over the coals" in the House during the session, whether for justifiable cause or otherwise, the "deponent" knoweth not. This morning Mr. O'Keefe discovered a party in the gallery who, yesterday, had reflected upon his conduct as a member, and he called the attention of the House to it, upon a privileged question. The article speaks of the motion made by Mr. O'Keefe yesterday and carried, asking to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the New York Police bill, and that it be referred to the delegation. The article goes on as Mr. O'Keefe read:—"Mr. O'Keefe if I think you will search the books in vain for a justification of such trickery, and know you have done your duty and gained only a temporary success. Banishment sometimes tolerated for the amusement of the fords—bombastic eloquence is commonly endured—but deception and fraud will lose you the confidence of your associates, and the respect of all men."

Mr. O'Keefe said he rose to call the attention of the House to this matter, and to vindicate himself from the charge of fraud and deception which he had just announced the above false in every particular. The police bill was introduced in the Judiciary Committee by a trick—that is, by a party who had deceived the House with it. He then read an extract from Mayor Wood's letter, when

Mr. Boynton called to order and stated that he was not discharging the question of privilege. The Chair (Mr. Blatchford)—The point of order is well taken.

Mr. O'Keefe—I have only another paragraph to read. Which he gave, in which Mayor Wood intimates his intention of re-appointing the police bill passed. He continued speaking:—"The Judiciary Committee did not want to examine the police bill, and upon the assurance of Mr. Stuyvesant that it was all right, they reported it. The only place where the bill ought to go, was to the New York delegation, and that was the motion he made, and was unanimously carried by the police bill passed. He continued speaking:—"The Judiciary Committee did not want to examine the police bill, and upon the assurance of Mr. Stuyvesant that it was all right, they reported it. The only place where the bill ought to go, was to the New York delegation, and that was the motion he made, and was unanimously carried by the police bill passed. He continued speaking:—"The Judiciary Committee did not want to examine the police bill, and upon the assurance of Mr. Stuyvesant that it was all right, they reported it. The only place where the bill ought to go, was to the New York delegation, and that was the motion he made, and was unanimously carried by the police bill passed. He continued speaking:—"The Judiciary Committee did not want to examine the police bill, and upon the assurance of Mr. Stuyvesant that it was all right, they reported it. The only place where the bill ought to go, was to the New York delegation, and that was the motion he made, and was unanimously carried by the police bill passed. He continued speaking:—"The Judiciary Committee did not want to examine the police bill, and upon the assurance of Mr. Stuyvesant that it was all right, they reported it. The only place where the bill ought to go, was to the New York delegation, and that was the motion he made, and was unanimously carried by the police bill passed. He continued speaking:—"The Judiciary Committee did not want to examine the police bill, and upon the assurance of Mr. Stuyvesant that it was all right, they reported it. The only place where the bill ought to go, was to the New York delegation, and that was the motion he made, and was unanimously carried by the police bill passed. He continued speaking:—"The Judiciary Committee did not want to examine the police bill, and upon the assurance of Mr. Stuyvesant that it was all right, they reported it.