

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Iron Mask—Don't Forget to Attend.

THE GARDEN, Broadway—Schoolmaster—Glad to be Entertained.

THE THEATRE, Broadway—Helen's Progress, or the Dumb Girl of Portico.

THE THEATRE, Chambers Street—Ladies First—The Two Orphans.

THE THEATRE, Broadway—Who Speaks First—The Two Orphans.

The Proceedings in Congress on Saturday on the Slavery Question Not Very Bad for a Beginning.

On Saturday last the propeetuous, wearisome and monotonous farce of voting over and over again for a Speaker, with the same triangular division of the House as upon the first Monday in December, was super added by a series of resolutions testing the sense of the body upon the slavery agitation, the Missouri compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

These resolutions, with the vote upon each, we published yesterday in our regular telegraphic Congressional report; but for the more general and particular information of our readers, and from the importance and the significant character of the proceedings in question, we embody them in this article, with a few passing remarks.

First, Mr. Dunn, a black republican of Indiana, offered three resolutions, the first of which is as follows:—

Resolved, That the political complexion of the House of Representatives as indicated by the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the United States, is such as to justify the restriction upon the territory of Kansas and Nebraska, imposed by the act of Congress, and that the Missouri interdict should be restored.

This resolution was rejected by one vote, to wit:—

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Henry, Bennett, Bock, Boyer, Branch, Burnett, Burdick, Caldwell, Campbell, Canby, Cass, Clegg, Cleveland, Coffey, Conner, Cooper, Crampton, Cullum, Davidson, Davis, DeLoach, DeWitt, Dickson, Dodge, Doolittle, Durbin, Eaton, Edwards, Edwards, Gilchrist, Granger, Greig, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holmwood, Howell, Hubert, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mason, McCreary, McMillen, Miller, Moore, Murray, Parke, Pendergast, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purcell, Quinn, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Sargent, Schuyler, Sherman, Spurgeon, Sprague, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thurston, Tilden, Todd, Wade, Walker, Wallbridge, Watson, Washburn, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Wright, Young, and Woodworth—Total, 101.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Hendley, B. Bennett, Bock, Boyer, Branch, Burnett, Burdick, Caldwell, Campbell, Canby, Cass, Clegg, Cleveland, Coffey, Conner, Cooper, Crampton, Cullum, Davidson, Davis, DeLoach, DeWitt, Dickson, Dodge, Doolittle, Durbin, Eaton, Edwards, Edwards, Gilchrist, Granger, Greig, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holmwood, Howell, Hubert, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mason, McCreary, McMillen, Miller, Moore, Murray, Parke, Pendergast, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purcell, Quinn, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Sargent, Schuyler, Sherman, Spurgeon, Sprague, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thurston, Tilden, Todd, Wade, Walker, Wallbridge, Watson, Washburn, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Wright, Young, and Woodworth—Total, 101.

Resolved, That the Missouri compromise be restored, as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper basis for the settlement of the territory of Kansas and Nebraska, and that the Missouri interdict should be restored, as a necessary and certain means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States, which the American people have so long and so justly desired.

Which was adopted by one vote, upon the following division of the House—101 to 100—

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Henry, Bennett, Bock, Boyer, Branch, Burnett, Burdick, Caldwell, Campbell, Canby, Cass, Clegg, Cleveland, Coffey, Conner, Cooper, Crampton, Cullum, Davidson, Davis, DeLoach, DeWitt, Dickson, Dodge, Doolittle, Durbin, Eaton, Edwards, Edwards, Gilchrist, Granger, Greig, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holmwood, Howell, Hubert, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mason, McCreary, McMillen, Miller, Moore, Murray, Parke, Pendergast, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purcell, Quinn, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Sargent, Schuyler, Sherman, Spurgeon, Sprague, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thurston, Tilden, Todd, Wade, Walker, Wallbridge, Watson, Washburn, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Wright, Young, and Woodworth—Total, 101.

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Which was rejected, 100 to 102, as will appear from the vote in detail, viz:—

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Henry, Bennett, Bock, Boyer, Branch, Burnett, Burdick, Caldwell, Campbell, Canby, Cass, Clegg, Cleveland, Coffey, Conner, Cooper, Crampton, Cullum, Davidson, Davis, DeLoach, DeWitt, Dickson, Dodge, Doolittle, Durbin, Eaton, Edwards, Edwards, Gilchrist, Granger, Greig, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holmwood, Howell, Hubert, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mason, McCreary, McMillen, Miller, Moore, Murray, Parke, Pendergast, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purcell, Quinn, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Sargent, Schuyler, Sherman, Spurgeon, Sprague, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thurston, Tilden, Todd, Wade, Walker, Wallbridge, Watson, Washburn, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Wright, Young, and Woodworth—Total, 100.

Now let us look into these resolutions and votes respectively, for, prima facie, their meaning is not fully expressed. The first resolution was, we suspect, intended by Mr. Dunn to show that the anti-Nebraska sentiment of the House is stronger than Mr. Banks; and the vote proves it. Greeley has charged that Mr. Dunn is suffering from the delusion that Indiana could furnish a better anti-Nebraska candidate for Speaker than the gentleman from Massachusetts, and this resolution may have been intended to show our Fourtenth philosopher that there was something in it. The majority of the House, however, though only one, is still a majority of one against the principle of electing a Speaker pledged to exert himself for the expulsion of slavery from Kansas by act of Congress.

The second resolution, which declares that the Missouri interdict against slavery should be restored, passed, on the other hand, by one vote, and that vote was the vote of John Wheeler, by whose vote, also, the first resolution was rejected.

Mr. Wheeler was elected as a democrat to the last Congress. He fled off with the hard shells. As a hard he opposed, all the way through, the Kansas-Nebraska bill as an administration measure; and in our elections to the present Congress, as a natural result, he was dropped by both sides and bars—by the first, because of his hostility to Mr. Pierce; by the second, because of his opposition to the bill of squatter sovereignty. Mr. Wheeler, however, was not thus to be set aside, and so he ran as an independent candidate; and being supported by the Sewardites on the Nebraska question, he was re-elected. The Sewardites since the meeting of this Congress have been abasing him right and left for his failure to support Mr. Banks. We hope, now, that they will be satisfied that, in the abstract, the motto of General James Watson Webb and John Wheeler is the same—"Principles, not men." Mr. Wheeler adheres to the principle, but the man is not satisfactory.

He prefers some other man to Mr. Banks That's all.

It is certainly very remarkable that Mr. Wheeler's vote should decide the sentiment of the House to be against the election of a Speaker upon the test of the Missouri restriction, and that, on the other hand, Mr. Wheeler's vote should decide the judgment of the House (a mighty nice distinction) to be in favor of the restoration of this Missouri interdict. Thus, it appears that Mr. Wheeler's party is neither the democratic, black republican or Know Nothing party, of any faction or of any section. It is the Wheeler party.

The third of Mr. Dunn's resolutions, declaring, substantially—First, that the agitation of the slavery question is full of mischief, and second, that it should be persisted in until slavery shall have been expelled from Kansas and Nebraska by act of Congress, was voted, 100 to 103. Here we find Messrs. Haven (of the hard shell whig Know Nothing law firm of Fillmore, Haven & Co.) and Wheeler, of New York, and Knight and Millward, anti-Nebraska men from Pennsylvania—who voted for the resolution declaring that the Missouri interdict should be restored—had not the stomach to swallow this senseless, stultifying third resolution, and that accordingly by their votes it was rejected.

Mr. Fuller (Know Nothing conservative, of Pennsylvania) offered a fourth resolution, declaring that any agitation of the question of slavery, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, injurious to every section of our country, and therefore, should not be commenced.

Adopted by two majorities, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, B. Bennett, Bock, Boyer, Branch, Burnett, Burdick, Caldwell, Campbell, Canby, Cass, Clegg, Cleveland, Coffey, Conner, Cooper, Crampton, Cullum, Davidson, Davis, DeLoach, DeWitt, Dickson, Dodge, Doolittle, Durbin, Eaton, Edwards, Edwards, Gilchrist, Granger, Greig, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holmwood, Howell, Hubert, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mason, McCreary, McMillen, Miller, Moore, Murray, Parke, Pendergast, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purcell, Quinn, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Sargent, Schuyler, Sherman, Spurgeon, Sprague, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thurston, Tilden, Todd, Wade, Walker, Wallbridge, Watson, Washburn, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Wright, Young, and Woodworth—Total, 101.

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, J. Barbour, Henry, Bennett, Bock, Boyer, Branch, Burnett, Burdick, Caldwell, Campbell, Canby, Cass, Clegg, Cleveland, Coffey, Conner, Cooper, Crampton, Cullum, Davidson, Davis, DeLoach, DeWitt, Dickson, Dodge, Doolittle, Durbin, Eaton, Edwards, Edwards, Gilchrist, Granger, Greig, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holmwood, Howell, Hubert, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mason, McCreary, McMillen, Miller, Moore, Murray, Parke, Pendergast, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purcell, Quinn, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Sargent, Schuyler, Sherman, Spurgeon, Sprague, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thurston, Tilden, Todd, Wade, Walker, Wallbridge, Watson, Washburn, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Wright, Young, and Woodworth—Total, 101.

Mr. Meacham, (black republican) of Vermont, offered a resolution

That in the opinion of the House the repeal of the Missouri compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery south of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes north, is an act of injustice to the American people.

Adopted by 108 against 93, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, J. Barbour, Henry, Bennett, Bock, Boyer, Branch, Burnett, Burdick, Caldwell, Campbell, Canby, Cass, Clegg, Cleveland, Coffey, Conner, Cooper, Crampton, Cullum, Davidson, Davis, DeLoach, DeWitt, Dickson, Dodge, Doolittle, Durbin, Eaton, Edwards, Edwards, Gilchrist, Granger, Greig, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holmwood, Howell, Hubert, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mason, McCreary, McMillen, Miller, Moore, Murray, Parke, Pendergast, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Purcell, Quinn, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Sargent, Schuyler, Sherman, Spurgeon, Sprague, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thurston, Tilden, Todd, Wade, Walker, Wallbridge, Watson, Washburn, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Wright, Young, and Woodworth—Total, 108.

By comparing the affirmative vote upon this with the affirmative vote upon the second of Mr. Dunn's resolutions, our readers will detect the few scattering members who, while they believe the repeal of the Missouri compromise "an example for useless and factious agitation," &c., are still opposed to its restoration.

Taking the vote upon the second resolution on the Missouri question as the exact test of the sentiment of the House, the body stands divided:—

For the restoration of the interdict..... 101
Against it..... 100

Majority..... 1
A full house comprises..... 201
Voting upon second resolution..... 201

Short of a full house..... 33
These thirty-three absentees from the second vote may be divided as follows:—

ANTI-NEBRASKA—Jacob Brown, Pa.; Bliss, Ohio; Clark, Ohio; Clark, N. Y.; Childs, N. Y.; Campbell, Pa.; Davis, Mass.; Edwards, N. Y.; Felt, Ohio; Gilchrist, Ohio; Granger, Ohio; Hall, Pa.; Pearce, Pa.; Robinson, Pa.; Robinson, Pa.; Smith, Pa.; Sprague, Pa.; Trumbull, Ill.; Washburn, Ohio; Wade, Ohio; Wells, Wis.; Wright, Pa.; Young, Pa.; Zollicoffer, Pa.

NEBRASKA—Tate, Va.; Brooks, S. C.; Craig, N. C.; Craig, N. C.; Dever, Cal.; Folsom, Pa.; Hickman, Pa.; Kell, S. C.; Rivers, Tenn.; Seward, Cal.; Sherwin, Ala.; Wall, N. J.

Total members voting that the Missouri compromise should be restored, on second resolution..... 101
Absentees, or not voting (anti-Nebraska men)..... 21
Total..... 122
Total opposed to Missouri restoration, voters and absentees inclusive..... 112
Full House, free self majority..... 10

Yet with this majority of ten, in a full house, in favor of the restoration of the Missouri line, the abolition fanatics have been vainly struggling, intriguing, plotting and pipe-laying, promising and threatening, for two months, for a bare majority of one for Mr. Banks upon the Seward platform of a sectional party—a sectional agitation and campaign for the Presidency—at the hazard of the disruption of the Union.

The meaning and substance of the foregoing votes may be briefly summed up. Grant that there is a lean majority of the House in favor of the abstraction of the restoration of the Missouri compromise, if you reduce it to Seward's plan of a disunion agitation, there is a majority against him. We feel confident, too, that when the experiment shall come to be tried in the House, of the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it will fall through—that it will be decisively rejected by the House, in some decisive shape or other. To-day, perhaps, we may get the plurality rule and Mr. Banks for Speaker. Perhaps.

OUTSIDE PRESSURE ON THE COUNCIL OF FIFTEEN.—The Senate of the United States has lately received several petitions, remonstrances and memorials from distinguished victims of the Navy Retiring Board. These documents are exceedingly interesting, and we regret that we cannot publish them in extenso. We have, however, extracted those parts which bear upon the lives and services of the gallant officers, and they are given in this paper.

The Council of Fifteen has done a great deal of harm, but it has also dug its own grave in the opinion of the public, and given the American people an opportunity to obtain some facts relative to the naval history

of the country which would not otherwise have been brought to the light of day. The memorial of Lieutenant Maury is an able and forcible paper—precisely such a document as we should have expected from that gallant officer and illustrious seaman. The account of the services of Commodore Jones will also be found exceedingly interesting. After reading these accounts, we think that the acts of the Council of Fifteen will be unanimously condemned by the Grand Council of Twenty-five Millions of American People; and that is the real tribunal in the matter after all.

At this time we particularly need the services of faithful and well-ried officers. Our navy, as managed by the present administration, is a pitiful burlesque, and its turbulent and disorganized condition is in painful contrast with the efficient fleet managed by Great Britain.

The Safety, Destiny and Rights of the White and Black Races in this Country.

There are times when the law of self preservation reveals all others, reducing forms and discipline at once to anarchy, and officers and seamen, generals, soldiers and camp followers to a common level, and subjecting them alone to their own individual means of salvation. In the pursuit of this object homicide ceases to be a crime, selfishness is justified, cruelty defended, and all the obligations of friendship and affection overlooked. A with persons, so to a great extent it is with nations. The latter have their perils and disasters as well as the former. There are conditions appended to the existence of States as well as individuals. There are laws of necessity and self-preservation with the one as with the other. Abstractly considered, it would be easy to fix the crime of murder upon the mariner who, in the midst of the storm and the wreck, by the force of his superior strength buried his companion into eternity in order to save himself; and still the peril of his own life justified the severity of the means employed to save it.

What, then; is the political liberty or the utter ruin of the three millions of the African race in this country to the safety, peace and prosperity of the twenty-three millions of the white race? All experience has demonstrated the inferiority of the former and the vast superiority of the latter. It requires no argument to show that, as members of the same political family they cannot subsist together on any condition other than such as their capacities impose. There are inequalities enough in our own race; and these are made visible in the various spheres into which society is divided. To think of adding to these a distinctive African caste, inferior to all the others, and incapable of amalgamation without shocking both moral and physical sensibilities, is one of those cruel and inhuman projects sustained by men from whom we may expect plans of infusing social and political reforms in the world by some grand scheme of international guanoism.

We must no longer trust to natural laws. We have grown too wise to submit to what is inevitable. We must deny to the superior its right of control; we must guarantee to the inferior an equality, and this must be done by a State composed of individuals as various in intellect as in form!

When the fifth day's work of material creation had been satisfactorily completed; when the heavens and the earth, the sun and the moon, the fishes of the sea, and the birds and animals of the land had been brought into being, then man was formed and endowed, and was given "dominion" over all these things, and of the earth, which was commanded to replenish and subdue.

The authority thus delegated to the human family, in connection with the obligations imposed upon it, signify as well the true character which the Creator intended to establish in the race, as an obvious design to reward the superior for its nearer approach to the Divine attributes and image. This principle is maintained throughout the whole range of rational, irrational and material existence. It is a law to civilization, to barbarism, and "to everything that moveth upon the earth." It is bound to no conditions which paralyze its action or impede its progress. Its dominion and its power to subdue indicate its superiority, and that superiority has the right to impose the conditions of its own safety and success. It need not be laid under this sweeping hypothesis—that tyranny stands justified by its might—because the remedy for every species of injustice and oppression will be placed in the hands of the oppressed precisely when they have the sense to execute and enforce it. Besides, intelligence is conservative, magnanimous and philanthropic. It is humane and generous, and there is no higher proof of this than is to be found in the history of the federal Union, including its slavery.

Slavery, indeed, is the only means of saving from utter annihilation the three millions of blacks who inhabit this country. It is the only condition by which their acknowledged superiority in numbers, intelligence and enterprise—the white race—can endure their existence. The freedom of the negro would be the signal of his decline, and finally of his utter ruin. The laws creating slavery may be repealed; but the laws regulating the intercourse of two such opposite races cannot be. The slaves may be freed from the shackles of bondage, but not from the conditions of their natures and minds. They are doubly a race of dependents in this instance: as inferiors, and as co-inhabitants with the whites, whose safety will not permit their freedom. Their release, then, while it would insure their ruin, would go far towards effecting the same result with their masters, who would find relief only in their death or removal.

The extension of slavery to the North, instead of strengthening and perpetuating that institution, would weaken it. Wherever it extends on soils and in climates adapted to its productions, it is made doubly strong. It has no chance there of removal. Whereas, its extension into latitudes where its labor cannot be employed to profit, while the original supply must come from the South, it is liable at any time to be abolished, and more or less of the slaves set at liberty. This is seen in the extinction of slavery in the North—a result to be attributed not to benevolence and humanity, but to the fact that it had ceased to be of interest to its proprietors. This latter condition forced Northern slaves into the South, and having thus narrowed down the sacrifice, the proprietors were ready for abolition.

Slavery is a moral obligation to take care of the blacks, guaranteed alike by the penalties implied in their freedom, and by the pecuniary interests of the slaveholder. If they

were no other proofs of this than are to be found in our intercourse with the Indians, they would be sufficient to establish the truth of the averment. We have not only treated the latter as freemen, but recognized their nationalities; and yet our contact with them has reduced them from millions to a few thousands; and while we have advanced in all the arts of civilization, and have taken them under our national protection, they have become every year more helpless, immoral and degraded. All this shows clearly enough that something besides mere frigid national guardianship is necessary to save an inferior race co-existing with their superiors.

The present Congress has occupied eight weeks without effecting an organization. A large party of its members has struggled to convert it into an insane asylum, with one of the craziest of political lunatics for chief doctor, and it is yet to be shown that their opponents do not require the advantages of such an institution to bring them to their right minds. This very matter of slavery is the bone of contention. It has made its opponents lunatics as men, traitors as citizens, criminals as legislators, neglectful and dishonest as agents. Each one of them has a mission to perform—to take care of the negroes. The peace and harmony of the Union, the glory of the nation, the prosperity and happiness of its white people, their great commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and general industry count as nothing compared with the Utopian schemes of abolition which these purblind devotees of anarchy seek to substitute for the federal constitution.

The News from Japan—Another Test of the Value of Commodore Perry's Treaty.

When the value of our recent treaty with Japan received such a curious exemplification in the case of the Messrs. Doty & Co., we were told that the treaty was not a commercial one, and that we were entitled to no trading privileges under it. Recent advices from Nagasaki, published in the *Friend of China*, under date of Nov. 12, state that a fleet of twelve sail of American whalers, which visited Simoda in the hope of receiving supplies, were treated in the most unmerciful manner, and the supplies refused. The crews, indignant at such conduct, helped themselves by force to what they wanted, paying in hard cash, and on the terms stipulated by the treaty, for whatever they did. In the resistance made to them some of the Japanese were shot—a result to be deplored, but which, nevertheless, implies no censure on our countrymen. If there is any value in the Perry treaty at all, they visited Simoda in the clear exercise of a right, and the Japanese have themselves alone to blame for the consequences of their bad faith. It will not be asserted, we presume, that the treaty is to be regarded entirely as a dead letter. If so, all we can say is that a great cry has been made about an exceedingly small amount of wool.

Notwithstanding the evident intention of the Japanese government to give as narrow an interpretation as possible to their compact with us, we have yet gained much in other respects by this effort to break down their jealous system of exclusiveness. This singular empire is no longer a sealed book to us. If the great guns of Commodore Perry's expedition had not secured us all the commercial advantages that we anticipated, the literary scribe who he took out with him have compensated in some degree for their short-comings. We have been interested and instructed by their letters, their books, and their social narratives of what they have seen, and we have touched and inspected the curiosities which they brought home. In addition to this, Commander John Rogers has surveyed much of the Japanese coast, his intercourse and correspondence with their population exhibiting all the characteristic tact and discretion of that able officer.

With all these lights before us, (and to which Commodore Perry's forthcoming book can add but little that is new,) it will be asked, what, in a political and commercial sense, has been effected by the expedition? We answer by a paradox—nothing, and yet much. Commodore Perry told the Japanese "that he had been ordered to go to Jeddah, and go there he would." Yet he did not do that. We were informed that two ports, and ten miles around them, were open to all Americans, and that ships in distress and shipwrecked American seamen would be kindly treated and returned to their countrymen, wherever found in the dominions of the Emperor of Japan.

That there had been no treaty of commerce with Japan, we all know; but we trade with many nations without such a treaty; and when Capt. Adams, U. S. N., exchanged the ratification of the treaty, the great anxiety of the Japanese was to know "when the merchant and trading vessels would arrive," so anxious were the people to commence traffic. The pioneer vessel of American commerce—the Caroline E. Foote—arrived at Simoda very soon after, laden with ship chandlery for our whaling fleet employed in those seas; but it met with a most unfriendly reception—Messrs. Doty & Co., with their families and merchandise, being expelled both from Simoda and Hakodadi. Since then American whalers and American merchant vessels have been to the same ports in numbers, and all have met with the same treatment. The loss sustained by the owners of the cargo of the Caroline E. Foote ought clearly to be paid by our government; the latter looking for compensation to Japan. All this might have been anticipated. From Col. Spalding's book, we learn that some officers of Com. Perry's squadron, who returned to Simoda, late at night, from a pedestrian excursion, were not permitted to sleep on the floor of a temple, and that the Japanese officials, who were urging them to go on board ship, offered to purchase the cargo of the vessel, and to pay for the cost of the cargo.

Again: a retrograde move was made by Com. Perry on his second visit to Simoda, when, in his "additional articles," he stipulated that all goods purchased from the Japanese must have the price marked on them, and the payment made to a government officer; and that no American should enter any house or building without permission! Could any other means more effectually exclude us from trade or from the people?

Had a little more energy and foresight been exercised in the management of this treaty, American influence might have been usefully employed for others, as well as ourselves. We deeply regret the fate of those two clever and enterprising Japanese students—Isagi Koda and Kivansu Manji—who came on board the Mississippi at night, in the harbor of Simoda;

coming from Jeddah, and begging permission to remain, that they might visit "the five continents." Their letter, as given by Col. Spalding, is exceedingly touching; and although Com. Perry could not possibly take them on board his ship, yet it is to be lamented that he did not interfere in their behalf with their government, and save their lives. When last seen by Dr. Wilson, U. S. N., they were in iron cages, on their way back to Jeddah; and they no doubt paid with their lives for their temerity. When the Russian frigate Diana was wrecked in the harbor of Simoda, in February last, the despotism of the government was exhibited in a new way. Hundreds of the people who were carried out into the bay by the dreadful earthquake, in the receding waters which swept away the town, refused to avail themselves of ropes and planks thrown to them to save their lives, knowing that, if saved by foreigners, they would be executed on landing, agreeably to their laws. Could a greater honor or a greater glory be reserved for the American flag than to be the instrument of breaking down such a miserable system of despotism?

It is obvious that the people of Japan are anxious to trade with us, and to receive us kindly. It is the government only that is opposed to us. Let us "ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," and we will answer for it that we will accomplish all that we have in view. Of all Eastern travellers, no one understood the Asiatics so well as M. Hue; and it is to be regretted that our naval officers had not adopted, to a greater extent, his cool and determined, yet, in the end, kind policy. On the occasion of the personal insult to Com. Biddle, instant and ample retaliation should have followed, and the Japanese have been compelled to sign a treaty, under the guns of the Columbus, drawn up in the spirit and character of Decatur's treaty with Tripoli. A different policy was adopted—one of courtesy, politeness, servile attention and valuable presents. For this we have been repaid with treachery, duplicity and deceit. The treaty of Kanagawa turns out of no avail, either for protection or for commerce. Neither Simoda nor Hakodadi are safe or available ports, and Jeddah has not yet been visited. Osaka, a city of 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and a good port, easy of access, could, we doubt not, be opened to foreign commerce. Let new efforts be made; let us profit by past experience and past errors, and let firmness and justice take the place of servility and over-delicacy. It is only by conduct of this kind that a favorable impression can be made upon the feeble and vacillating minds of a people like the Japanese. They must be taught to respect and fear us before we can hope to make friends of them.

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLITICS.—We give, this morning, a clear and concise compendium of the political history of Central America, from the fertile pen of Mr. E. G. Squier, author of several capital works on the present condition of that region, now so much talked about. This compendium comes to us in Spanish from Paris, and we have put it in plain English for the edification of our readers, particularly Congressmen. Read, mark, and inwardly digest.

CENTRAL PARK.—Judge Roosevelt having at last discovered that he was disqualified from sitting in this case, we have the satisfaction to announce that Judge Denio, the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, has assigned Mr. Justice Harris, of Albany, to hear it. All parties will be satisfied with this selection. Judge Harris is a man of large and comprehensive mind, and one of the ablest and most enlightened jurists of the State. The case will be heard at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

THE UNION AND THE SPEAKERSHIP—Greeley GOING TO COVENTRY.—MR. BUCHANAN'S SUCCESSOR. WASHINGTON,