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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st.—DRAMATIC FUND BENEFIT—CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO—THE WIDOW'S VICTIM—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—HUNCHBACK, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—MR. BUTLER'S NIGHT—THE EVIL GENIUS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LIFE IN NEW YORK—DANCING—POCAHONTAS.

CHINESE BUILDING, 539 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES, BY THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

New York, Sunday, August 17, 1856.

The News.

The United States Senate yesterday passed the bill to extend the time for Texas creditors to present their claims. The consideration of the House bill for the settlement of claims of officers of the Revolution, was postponed until the third Monday in December. The veto by the President of the Patapsco River Improvement bill was at first sustained, but afterwards reconsidered during the evening session, and passed over the President's veto. The House bill for lighthouse appropriations was passed. At the evening session the Post office Appropriation bill, amended so as to provide for a semi-monthly overland mail to California, was also passed. The Desmoines Rapids bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 30 to 14. After several conferences, the Senate receded from their amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, except the one relating to books for members, and the bill passed. In the House of Representatives the bill making the usual appropriation for ocean mail service, with the amendment to give notice of the termination of the contract giving additional compensation to the Collins line, was adopted. The Senate bill extending to dramatic authors the benefit of copyright, was passed. During the evening session, great confusion prevailed, and frequent messages were interchanged between the two houses. The bill to protect American citizens in the discovery of guano islands was passed. The bill to station a steam revenue cutter at the port of New York was adopted. The House receded from their Kansas amendments. At two o'clock this morning both houses were in session, with a prospect of continuing for several hours. Matters appeared to be progressing favorably.

The despatch of our Washington correspondent furnishes us with some interesting items respecting the doings of Congress. Mr. Mason has not requested to be recalled from Paris, but will remain there during the continuance of Mr. Pierce in office. Francis P. Blair, the intimate and confidential friend of General Jackson, is about to publish a reply to the assaults made on him by Cave Johnson, in which he gives General Jackson's opinion of Mr. Buchanan. He discusses the story of "bargain and corruption" between Adams and Clay at length, and shows conclusively by documents that Mr. Buchanan was the author of the charge.

The storm of the 10th, 11th and 12th inst., which visited the vicinity of New Orleans, was of the most terrible character. The most disastrous effects, our despatch informs us, were felt at a summer resort, called Last Island, a short distance above New Orleans, which is represented to have had every house swept from it, and to have been completely inundated. Two hundred persons, it is estimated, lost their lives on this island. Grand Caillou Island, another watering place, had also suffered severely; the extent of the loss of life was not known, but it was reported that thirty bodies had been found on one end of the island. The damage to the sugar, cotton and corn crops are said to be almost incalculable. The banks of the river at Bayou Sara had caved in, carrying away three hundred residences. The dead bodies at Last Island were plundered of money and valuables by a set of pirates who inhabit it. All the particulars that have been received will be found among our telegraphic news.

From the report of the City Inspector we learn that there were 651 deaths in the city last week, being an increase of 24 over those of the week previous. The following is a comparative statement of the mortality for the two weeks:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Week ending Aug. 9.	82	59	250	236	627
Week ending Aug. 16.	66	62	279	244	651

The number of deaths among children was 523—an increase over those of the previous week of 37—of whom 311 were under 1 year, and 49 4 under 5 years of age; of adults there was a decrease of 13 deaths during the week.

The following were among the principal causes of death the past week, compared with those of the week preceding:—

Diseases.	Week ending Aug 9.	Week ending Aug 16.
Consumption	66	85
Cholera infantum	153	176
Cholera	1	0
Cholera morbus	6	2
Convulsions (infantile)	55	31
Diarrhœa	29	29
Dysentery	22	27
Inflammation of the bowels	9	11
Scarlet fever	9	16
Measles	11	11
Marasmus (infantile)	47	84

There were also 4 deaths of bronchitis, 5 of congestion of the brain, 4 of croup, 25 of dropsy in the head, 5 of typhoid fever, 5 of typhus fever, 8 of hooping cough, 6 of inflammation of the lungs, 8 of smallpox, 15 of teething, and 6 of old age. There were 27 stillborn cases, 5 premature births, and 16 deaths from violent causes. In the public institutions of the city there were 37 deaths.

The mortality of the past week, with the corresponding week of the years 1854 and 1855, compares as follows:—

	No. of Deaths.
Week ending Aug. 19, 1854	922
Week ending Aug. 18, 1855	623
Week ending Aug. 16, 1856	651

The above will demonstrate, together with the absence of disease in an epidemic form, how unnecessary is the alarm created in reference to the healthfulness of the city.

The following table gives the classification of diseases, and the total number of deaths caused by each disease, during the two weeks ending—

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.
Bones, joints, &c.	5	5
Brain and nerves	105	80
Generative organs	6	7
Heart and blood vessels	8	5
Lungs, throat, &c.	87	71
Old age	2	6
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	26	28
Stillborn and premature births	40	32
Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	295	367
Uncertain seat and general fevers	50	43
Unknown	1	1
Urinary organs	2	4

The following is a comparative statement of the deaths in each ward during the last fortnight:—

Wards.	Deaths week ending Aug. 9.	Deaths week ending Aug. 16.
1	14	21
2	9	6
3	1	5
4	20	26
5 (includes City Hospital)	23	21
6	31	26
7	34	38
8	22	28
9	22	32
10	32	23
11	32	41
12 (includes Redd's & Ward's Isl'd Hpt)	40	25
13	41	37
14	26	25
15	5	6
16	27	37
17	65	81
18	37	51
19 (includes Blackwell's Isl. Hosp'ls)	23	23
20	53	57
21 (includes Bellevue Hospital)	39	39
22	22	33

The nativity table gives 538 as natives of the United States; 59 of Ireland; 30 of Germany; 10 of England; 2 of British America; 1 of France; 1 of Holland; 1 of Italy; 2 of Scotland; 2 born at sea; and 3 unknown.

In another column will be found a report of everything transpiring worthy of note yesterday on Staten Island. There is no special excitement at present in the vicinity of Quarantine. The three parties arrested on a charge of riding to demolish the barricade got out on a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Tuesday. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Castleton Board of Health, at which it was decided not advisable at present to replace the barricade. Dr. Lea presented a report showing no case of yellow fever in town. A committee was appointed to wait on the Commissioners of Emigration, and urge more rigid enforcement of the Quarantine laws.

Several captains of the infected vessels anchored at Gravesend Bay appeared before the Commissioners of Health yesterday, and protested against being removed to Southwest Spit, as directed by a resolution of the Board passed the previous day. The Board adhered to its former action, and passed a further resolution directing the captains to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the removal of their vessels forthwith. The Health Officer took occasion to state the fact, in view of correcting any misapprehension the public might have derived from any misstatements read in the papers, that no party or baggage of any description was allowed to pass out of the hospital gate without a proper permit.

The steamship Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool, which reached Halifax leaking badly, left that place yesterday afternoon. She was still leaking, and had extra pumps and two spare boats put on board. Her commander is instructed to put into St. Johns, Newfoundland, if the ship makes too much water. A number of passengers were unwilling to proceed in her, and will wait at Halifax for the Canada, unless the Atlantic calls there.

From Antigua we have advices dated at St. Johns on 20th of July. The *Weekly Register* of July 15, has the following items:—The bark Eliza, from London, arrived on Saturday, with 163 immigrants from the Cape de Verd Islands, where she called to take them on board. This is the second arrival of this hardy class of immigrants, which this vessel has brought during the present year. It was reported a few weeks since that the people of the Cape de Verd Islands would not migrate, an abundant supply of provisions in their own country having allayed the desire for removal to another and more prosperous part of the world. But the success of the Eliza would lead to the supposition that there must have been some mistake on the subject. The country has been blessed with a heavy fall of rain. On Thursday night and Friday we had some very heavy showers, and the island is already showing the beneficial results they have produced. A private letter from Demerara states that a kind of caterpillar has appeared in the colony in vast numbers, and is rapidly destroying all kinds of vegetation; even the grass is devoured by them, and the foliage of trees and plants soon disappears when they attack it, leaving nothing but the bare stems and branches. They have also commenced on the canes, and had consequently created great uneasiness on account of their devastation.

We publish in our legal intelligence a decision of Judge Maynard, of the Marine Court, in a case which involves great interest to carriers and immigrants. It appears that a lady, coming from Europe to the United States, paid a certain sum for conveyance of herself and baggage to New York; a portion of the baggage was left behind, and the agents promised to send it by the next vessel; it came, but was consigned to another party, who re-consigned it to some other person. On the lady applying for her baggage she was told that a lien of $59 (more than the passage money), for expenses, &c., was held against it. This the owner refused to pay, as the carriage of her baggage was included in the passage money that she had paid. The decision of the Court, which we now publish, will place the circumstances in their true light. We have always exposed frauds upon immigrants (and they are multifarious). Judge McCarthy concurred with his associates in the decision on the merits of the case, though he dissented from them on certain legal propositions which had no bearing on the merits.

The cotton market yesterday exhibited more strength, without quotable change in prices. The sales embraced about 1,200 bales, part for export. The receipts of flour were very light, and prices for common to good and extra State brands were firmer. The market for prime new white Southern and Western wheat was firmer, and sales reached to $1 70 per bushel. Red was steady, at $1 55 a $1 56. White old and common lots were dull and irregular. Corn sold freely, but closed at easier rates; sound mixed brought 61c. a 62½c. Pork was heavy, with sales of mess at $19 50 a $19 62½. Lard was firm, with sales in bbls. at 13c., and afterwards held higher. Sugars were quiet, while prices were unchanged. The sales comprised 200 a 300 hhds. Cuba, and 100 do. New Orleans, at prices given elsewhere. Freights were steady, with moderate engagements of grain to Liverpool, at 6½c. a 7½c. in bulk and bags.

Is the South Desirous of Disunion?

Two very remarkable articles have lately appeared, the one in the *Richmond Enquirer* and the other in the *Richmond Examiner*, on the subject of the division of society in the South, and replying to the HERALD's suggestion that the interests of the slaveholders and the non-slaveholding whites are not identically the same. Taken in conjunction with the batch of extracts from South Carolina papers which we gave the other day, these articles throw a light upon the Southern States that is much needed at the present time.

The drift of the article in the *Enquirer* is to set the South upon its guard against "persons in the South, not loyal to Southern interests." It thinks they should "be guarded against"—that "the urgency of the case demands extreme measures"—that "an example of prompt and adequate punishment is needed"—that "the people should be more vigilant in ridding the community of these vermin," &c., &c. The article in the *Examiner*, on the other hand, exhausts its efforts to prove that there is no antagonism of interest between the slaveholder and the poor white, and that of the two the latter is the more inveterate opponent of abolition. It says that "the non-slaveholders would take the lead in urging prompt and summary measures in the event of the election of an abolition President: and among the slaveholders only would be found the craven advocates of expedients, compromises and submission." A similar view is advocated by the *Enquirer*.

Several important considerations arise from a study of these positions. As the two journals in question represent the democracy of Virginia, it is a fair inference from the bitterness of their language and the vehemence of their argument that the democratic leaders and leading politicians of the State are somewhat afraid that the opposite theory to the one they support will prevail among the masses. The *Enquirer* would hardly devote a heavy column to proving that slavery is a blessing to the "white trash," if it did not fear that these same white trash were beginning to believe that it was an injury. Nor would the *Examiner* be so careful to impute to the non-slaveholders all the assaults that have been made upon abolitionists, and generally to give them credit for a uniform adherence to the peculiar policy of which it is the champion, did it not apprehend the possibility of a sudden change of sentiment and conduct on their part. Men are not usually reminded of their past virtue or courage until there is a chance of their qualities failing them. Again, the significant allusions to violence, in the *Enquirer*, the appeals for the suppression of liberty of thought and speech and action—which by the way may be read as a commentary or scholiast on Preston Brooks' letter, declining to go to Niagara—show that the alarm is no superficial or evanescent feeling. The South are afraid; not afraid of the North, but of themselves—of the 528,000 non-slaveholding voters, for whom Fremont would be the best possible President, and who in case of need could very quickly elect him, in spite of the landed aristocracy.

But a still more important view to take of these articles is their bearing on the attitude of Southern slaveholders. We published the other day a series of articles from South Carolina papers, showing that in that State the largest slaveholders had always been the strongest Union men, and that the cry of disunion had invariably come from the non-slaveholding portion of the community. We have now a paper of the standing of the *Richmond Examiner* which assures us that in the event of the election of an abolition President "the slaveholders would be found craven advocates of expedients, compromises and submission." The fact is, undoubtedly as this well informed journal states it. So far from talking of disunion, the large slaveholders of Virginia, like those of South Carolina, would be the very first to preach submission to authority, and would enforce loyalty to the government with all the energy that a sense of their responsibilities and their stake in the public welfare would inspire. Nor could it be otherwise. Of all kinds of property, theirs is the kind that is most likely to be affected by political disturbance; a serious riot might take away half their income, and any approach to civil war would be certain to render the very subsistence of the wealthiest of them an unsettled problem. To suppose that they who live in the brittlest of houses are going to set the example of concussions and stone throwing is a politeness of accusing them of general insanity.

Who, then, is going to fulfil the prediction of the late Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan about the revolt and secession of the South, in the event of Colonel Fremont's election? Our Southern cotemporaries are prompt to reply: The non-slaveholding whites.

But what have they to quarrel about? The most violent partisans of abolition seek no interference with them. On the contrary, the whole efforts of the anti-slavery party tend to raise and improve and benefit them—to free them from the competition of slave labor—to place them in a society where labor shall be honored, not despised—to set them on a perfect footing of equality with their neighbors. Surely it cannot be gravely pretended that they are going to take up arms to resist these boons. Whatever might be the consequences of abolition upon the slaveholder, it certainly could not hurt the man who owns no slaves and whose only connection or contact with the system of slavery is being undersold by slave labor, and outvoted by the owners of slave property. But the Southern editors are too sensible to believe anything of the kind. The extracts we have made from the *South Carolina Times* and the *Richmond Enquirer* show very plainly that, at bottom, these Southern men know perfectly well that the non-slaveholders would not fight, or put themselves to any inconvenience either to maintain slavery or to promote disunion—simply because they would have no interest in doing either, and a large interest in not doing the latter.

What, then, is the key to these anomalies? Simply this: When we hear Southern speeches, or read Southern journals, we hear and read politicians only, who are not the South, or any respectable or influential part of it. Great slave-owners will no more stoop to the devices required of politicians in the South than rich and good men will here: in both sections of the country the trade of politics is left to the most insignificant if not the most worthless class in the community. These Southern politicians ride the hobby of slavery, and try to arouse the base passions of the Southern people—their jealousy, their spite, their sectional hatreds—by abusing the North and villifying it, just as many of our politicians keep alive a bitter feeling here against the South by misrepresentations of its people, its society and its morals. In both cases the object is the same—mere personal aggrandizement. Neither the ultra Southerners nor the ultra Northerners believe what they say. Knowing human nature, and how easy it is to awaken the meaner passions in the human breast, they trade on them, in order to secure their individual aims and promote their political advancement. For a time, it is natural they should succeed. So long as the North and South are kept at arm's length they may bark at each other a long time without doing much harm; and the masses in both sections, enjoying the diversion, will let the politicians have their way. But let the two parties once approach within reach—let the wild schemes of disunion and civil war once draw near a practical realization—and the people will draw back and the political leaders will find themselves brought suddenly to a stand. If such men as Mr. Toombs and Mr. Fillmore ever have the misfortune to reach this point in the political history of their country their fate will be a warning to political speculators for ever afterward.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS—WALKER AND HIS ASSAILANTS.—Elsewhere will be found the circular of the American prisoners taken at Santa Rosa, to which we made a brief reference yesterday. We publish it less for the intrinsic interest or value of its statements than as a curious specimen of Central American tactics. As we have already stated, four of these seven prisoners are foreigners; but were they all Americans it would confer no more importance on this document. It must be remembered that there was a wholesale butchery, in cold blood, of the American prisoners, after the battle of Santa Rosa, and that the lives of those seven men were spared is *prima facie* evidence that they were reserved for some particular object of their captors. Without examining the force of the arguments used in this manifesto against Walker, we think that we have a right to assume that they do not represent the free and uncontrolled opinions of the persons whose names are subscribed to it. The language and sentiments of the circular bear too strong an impress of Spanish grandiloquence and artifice to be easily passed upon us as the spontaneous expression of discontent and resentment on the part of Walker's old soldiers. It is evidently penned by hands accustomed to the fabrication of political pronunciamentos, and the poor prisoners were in all probability compelled to father it, under the influence of threats. What confirms this supposition is the fact that Mr. Philip Toohey, when a prisoner in the hands of the Costa Ricans was forced to publish a somewhat similar document, which he retracted as soon as he got back to this country, stating that he wrote it under the pressure of Costa Ricans. The same trick has been practised in Cuba, and forms, in fact, a familiar feature of Spanish tactics. Under these circumstances we are entitled to look upon this anti-Walker manifesto as merely a Costa Rican dodge to damage the man of whom the serviles of Central America entertain such a mortal dread.

Whilst on this subject, we take the opportunity of noticing the fact that there are at present lying off the Nicaraguan coast several English vessels-of-war, mounting altogether about 180 guns. There are various surmises afloat as to the object of the presence of this fleet. The most probable explanation of it is the fact that Mr. Manning, the English Consul at Leon, has been in the habit of furnishing the different administrations of Nicaragua with loans to help them through their necessities, and that England is about to avail herself of the pretext of this gentleman's claims against Walker's government to carry out certain objects which she has in view.

We notice, also, that our late Envoy to St. Domingo, General Cazeneau, and his politically accomplished lady, are at present in Nicaragua. We hope that these movements are not to be taken as significant of fresh troubles and complications in that quarter. It would be too bad now that we are on the eve of an apparently equitable settlement of Central American affairs, to have old sores re-opened and the work of diplomacy to do over again.

Governor Wise on Mr. Buchanan—Kansas and the Price of Niggers.

The Buchanan democracy of this State having been considerably bothered with the Virginia ratification speech of Governor Wise, in reference to the prospective price of niggers with the election of Mr. Buchanan, application was made to the Governor by Mr. Butts, of the Rochester *Union*, for an explanation, and a prompt answer was returned. From this answer, Mr. Butts has published the following extracts, fully explaining what Governor Wise did say upon the question at issue:—

RICHMOND, VA., July 28, 1856.

ISAAC BUTTS, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 23d, touching the pending canvass let me say that I anxiously sympathize with your sentiments and feelings. The difference between the North and South, touching slavery, ought to be an honest difference. It is so, I am confident, with true patriots and democrats. I assure you that I ask no man on earth to be a pro-slavery man in sentiment or action. I leave you honestly to your own convictions, controlling your own individual conduct, and your conduct as a citizen in your own State. I am content that you should vote for yourself and your State, be an anti-slavery man and voter. And I am sure that you will honestly leave me in my State, to my election, pro-slavery; and that you will not attempt to deprive me of my equal rights or lawful property in the Union of states. We agree to disagree and leave the subject where the constitution found it and put it—to the arbitrament of the federal compact. But agitation disturbs the compact itself; and it is that about which there is sectional strife and bitterness. You and I say, let the subject alone—simply let the laws reign. The agitators say, there is a higher law; and this makes the mischief."

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Now, as to myself, the HERALD, *Tribune* and *Times* have said most mendaciously, that "I spoke as to the influence of the late of Kansas on the value of slave property." I never uttered a word on that topic in the speech to which they attribute the remark. To prove it, I send you several copies of the speech. My opinion was, and is, that the admission of Kansas, with or without slavery, will not affect the price of slaves in Virginia at all. What I said was, that the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific, and the allowing of negro slavery in California, would have affected the price of slaves in Virginia, by increasing their value to big gold. I have said more: that it would have freed all the breadstuff growing slave states—have left slavery only to the large cotton growing and sugar growing and the gold mining States, and have thus diminished the federal power of the slave States; and further, it would have enabled the slave owners to free their slaves at a larger profit than they can now sell them.

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HENRY A. WISE

This letter, upon its face, is evidently written for the latitude of York State, and to quiet the nerves of the shaky democracy of the Van Buren Buffalo school. The ratification speech under consideration was published at full length in the NEW YORK HERALD. In that branch of the speech which discusses the Missouri compromise, Mr. Wise, alluding to the Oregon bill in Congress in 1846, says:—

We wanted territory in the Southwest to preserve the equilibrium of slave power in the Union. This we had acquired by the Texas annexation, and the pro-slavery phase would have been preserved by running the Missouri line to the Pacific. Mr. Polk contended it did so extend—everybody else except Mr. Calhoun, so contended; but in spite of friend or foe he offered his amendment to the Oregon bill, which conceded that it did not so extend, and he—not James Buchanan—lost the value of the extension to the South. He made it a geographical line, applying only to territory acquired from France and Spain. Mr. Buchanan and Polk, and myself and all others, urged it over a climatory line, and did run to the Pacific. To concede otherwise, was to put our hands in the lion's mouth of a majority—was to concede that we had not the fixed fact of the line to the Pacific—and was to leave us to the mercy of a majority against us. We were in a minority, and of course would be voted down without that admission. The cost of not running that line to the Pacific may be valued thus to Virginia:—*We now get a thousand dollars for a sound slave; we would then have gotten from three to five thousand dollars for an operative in the gold mines of California;* four hundred thousand multiplied by five thousand, or even three thousand, will show our immense loss. One billion of dollars would not compensate Virginia for her loss in not running the line on to the Pacific. The North had fixed the line. They had the advantage of it until annexation. It was then our turn, and we did not take it. That was not Mr. Buchanan's fault. Had it so been fixed, "shebshins and gizzard feet," true, couldn't have poked their noses North into the dominion of Jack Frost, but then free soilism couldn't have poked its nose south of that line, as it has since the compromises of 1850.

Here we find the distinct declaration in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, that had his Missouri line policy been adopted, the Virginians, "instead of a thousand dollars for a sound slave, would have gotten from three to five thousand dollars for an operative in the gold mines of California." Next follows what Mr. Wise said on the Kansas question, to wit:—

Yet, though thus proposed by the South and by Buchanan, the pharisees and hypocrites who are now howling over the repeal of the Missouri compromise, were the very men to oppose the extension of the Missouri line, and to make it a fixed fact. Their reproach to Mr. Buchanan and to the South is equalled only in injustice by the reproach which some Southern men have cast in upbraiding Mr. Buchanan for the proposed extension of the line to the Pacific. The generous and just Douglas has done him justice in that behalf, and he taken upon himself his commission of participation in the act. *Mr. Buchanan was equally sound on the Kansas-Nebraska bill.* He was not a member of Congress nor of the Cabinet when that measure was proposed and passed. He didn't know that Mr. B. would have proposed or "introduced" such a measure at the time; but it had passed; had repealed the Missouri compromise; had returned us to *status quo ante* 1819–20; it had but followed out the compromise measures of 1850, which had already violated and done away with the line of 1819–20; and it left us as we ought ever to have been left—to our original rights under the constitution. His friends of Pensylvania, in nominating him at Harrisburg, had, excluding the idea of squatter sovereignty, adopted the principle of non-intervention by Congress to prevent or to exclude slavery, and of State equality in the Territories, leaving the rights of all to be guarded by the constitution; and immediately upon his return home, he adopted their nomination of him, placed on this platform. This was identification enough with that measure.

Here the express declaration that "Mr. Buchanan is equally sound on the Kansas-Nebraska bill," undoubtedly refers to the nigger question, and if not to the price of niggers we have mistaken its application. To support this application we may refer to other portions of the speech, in which the Governor says of Mr. Buchanan that "he has been especially faithful on the subject of slavery," and that "when the issue of annexation of Texas arose, he contented not himself by going for a measure which would admit a State 'with or without slavery about her,' but he went 'undividedly and unsparingly' for a measure which admitted a State, a new State, not with or without, but with slavery already established as her 'peculiar institution.'"

We see, too, in the foregoing extract on Kansas, that Mr. Wise accepts Mr. Buchanan as occupying a platform "excluding the idea of squatter sovereignty," and adopting "the principle of non-intervention by Congress" and "State equality in the Territories." This leaves Kansas to the following routine—first, to settlement by slaveholders with their slave property; secondly, to the recognition of the institution as a constitutional right in the adoption of a State government; and thirdly, to the admission of the Territory as a slave State, and, the acquisition of a new and virgin market for Virginia slaves, which we take to be the true meaning of Mr. Wise's remark that Mr. Buchanan is as sound upon the Kansas question as upon the Missouri compromise.

We have no objection to the admission of Kansas as a slave State. On the other hand, we maintain that her admission in this character would be the best policy for the future peace of the Union; and that there can be no peace short of some such concession to the South, from time to time, by way of a self-sustaining balance of power in the United States Senate. But in this controversy with Mr. Wise, we also maintain that his remarks upon the great increase in the price of niggers, from the extension of slave territory on the south side of the Missouri line, will apply to the Southern acquisition of the immense territory of Kansas on the north side of that line. Major Buford, the active South Carolina pioneer in Kansas, says that the Territory is admirably adapted to slave labor. And why not? It lies just behind Missouri, in the same latitudes, and with the same soil and products, as the wealthy slave holding Missouri counties on the Kansas border. Hemp, corn and tobacco are the great staples of those Missouri slave holding border counties; and actual experiments show that these articles thrive better in the same soil, of a fresher and richer quality, across the line in Kansas.

It is folly, then, for Mr. Wise to deny the soft impeachment that the price of niggers is an important Virginia item in the Kansas question. Admit Kansas as a slave State, and the demand there for niggers will soon raise the price of that staple, even in Accomac and the remotest recesses of the Dismal Swamp. In his ratification speech, Mr. Wise did not say this in so many words; but doubtless his Virginia audience went away from that meeting with "sound slaves," "Missouri Compromise," "California," "three thousand dollars," "golden five thousand," "Kansas," "Buchanan gold mines," "State rights," "Sound on Kansas as on Missouri compromise," "Sound niggers," "Three thousand dollars," "Five thousand," "Kansas and non-intervention," all mixed up together. If we have been led astray, from similar associations of ideas, it is because they were suggested by Mr. Wise in his grand notions of niggers and slave territory before the delighted Virginia democracy.

We cannot accept the declaration to Mr. Butts, of Rochester, that the admission of Kansas as a slave State "will not affect the price of slaves in Virginia at all." This opinion is for New York consumption, and Mr. Wise knows, or ought to know, better than to believe it himself. Kansas is capable of offering profitable field work for niggers in the culture of hemp, corn and tobacco, to the number of perhaps full two hundred thousand slaves. This would be equivalent to a market for the whole surplus product of Virginia, of twenty thousand niggers a year, for ten years to come. This, too, is what we suppose to be the true interpretation of Mr. Wise's opinion of the soundness of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas question. It is Kansas as a slave State. We have no objection to this; we are in favor of it in a constitutional view; but why should our democratic leaders attempt to dodge the question? Cannot democracy at Richmond and democracy at Rochester ride together on the same horse? We should like to know.

THE SPANISH DIFFICULTIES.—One great cause of the constant political distractions which produce so much misery in Spain, is the family quarrel which has so long divided the reigning family. Both domestic and foreign wars have grown out of this circumstance, and the end is not yet. The present Queen holds her sceptre illegally in the opinion of the Spanish absolutists. Until 1714 the Spanish crown descended to the next inheritor, male or female, but the Salic law was introduced in the reign of Philip V., who was of French descent, and the States of the kingdom settled the succession in his male descendants, in preference to the females, though they might be nearer in blood. And this continued to be the case until the reign of Ferdinand VII., the father of the present Queen. This monarch had four wives, the last being Christina, daughter of Francis I., King of Naples. By her, he had a daughter born in 1830, who received the name of Maria Isabella. The same year he abolished the Salic law, and in order to ensure the succession to the daughter of his young wife, he named her as his successor in his will, and appointed her mother as the regent (in case of his death), until Isabella arrived at the age of 18 years.

In 1833, however, when the King was supposed to be at the point of death, his Ministers, to gain the favor of the heir-presumptive, the King's brother, Charles Maria Isidore, better known as Don Carlos, obtained from the sick man, in a moment of unconsciousness, a restoration of the Salic law. Unfortunately for them he recovered, dismissed his ministry, and repudiated their measures. He died in 1833. The Queen Dowager assumed the regency, the Cortes unanimously sided with her, and passed a bill excluding Don Carlos from the throne. From that moment a fierce civil war broke out, known as the war of the Christinos and Carlists, one of the bloodiest and most cruel ever known in Spain. It lasted many years, and so sadly beaten were the Queen's troops for a time, that a legionary force of 8,000 men was raised in England for her assistance, and sent over under the command of Gen. De Lacy Evans. It was not till 1839, by the wise and moderate policy of Espartero, as well as his good generalship, that quiet was restored and the Queen's authority established. Don Carlos retired to France, subsequently to England, and is since dead.

As soon as the Queen Regent felt herself secure, she began to discover her dislike of liberalism, and having an accidental majority in the Cortes, she destroyed at a blow some of the dearest and most ancient rights of the municipal corporations. This led to a revolt, a declaration against the law by Espartero, the dismissal of her ministry, and the dissolution of the Cortes. She soon afterwards resigned her authority and retired to Marseilles.

In 1841 she attempted to regain her position, and the notorious O'Donnell seized on Pampeluna in her name. The insurrection was put down, and the payment of her pension suspended. She is now in Paris, and is said to be constantly intriguing to bring about her return to Madrid. The Queen, a gay and dissipated woman, is led by her favorites of the hour into all kinds of misconduct, and is once more in the midst of a revolution, and unhappy Spain, the victim of family quarrels, is again in the hands of political matadors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS ON THE TARIFF.—This document proves two things: First, that Mr. Speaker Banks has thought more of political partizanship than of the public good in the composition of his committees; and secondly, that Mr. Campbell of Ohio is a very unfit man to be placed in a position where he can exercise influence over the commercial interests of the country. It will suffice—to establish these assertions—to say that the performance which Mr. Campbell has just reported to the House as the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the tariff is the lamest, most schoolboy sort of essay in favor of protection that we ever remember to have read.

One needs to bear in mind that Mr. Campbell comes from Ohio, and naturally knows nothing of trade beyond what he may have seen in small country stores, in order to realize the possibility of any sane person, at the present day, undertaking to prove to Congress that we had best pay double prices for our cutlery and our dry goods, in order that certain parties here may make fortunes. It is absolutely necessary, we repeat, to remember that this Mr. Campbell perhaps never saw the inside of a merchant's office or read a single work on commercial economy till he found himself Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, if we want to understand how such arrant nonsense as we find in this report came to be printed at the public expense. On questions of farming, railroads and pigs Mr. Campbell would doubtless do better.

It is too late in the day to argue the question of free trade and protection. Mr. Campbell must allow us to take some things for granted; we cannot give up space to proving for his benefit that the earth moves, or that twice two is four; nor can we indulge him in a refutation of protective theories which were exploded when he was a very young man. He will find, if he reads or inquires on the subject, that the propositions which he advances in his report and seems to consider as new, were all fully discussed and settled fifteen or twenty years ago, and that the people of this country have made up their minds on all of them. They are not more likely, at the present day, to revert to the old plan of taxing themselves in a body for the benefit of a handful of manufacturers, than they are to abolish railroads and set up the old lines of stages once more.

We are not very sure that we are justified in taking any notice of such bald nonsense as the report contains from beginning to end. Still, as it bears the name of the Committee of Ways and Means we will give the net results of Mr. Campbell's study of the commercial history of the country, in the three resolutions in which he sums them up himself:—

First—The immediate effect of duties below the rates which protect our own industry from the rivalry of foreign commodities of the same kind, is a proportionate enhancement of such imports, and a corresponding increase of the revenue from customs, which either approach, equal or exceed the revenue from customs of the higher tariffs, but in all instances is certain to disappoint any expectation of a reduction of the customs in proportion to the abatement of the rates.

Second—The increase of imports consequent upon a reduction of duties below the point of adequate protection drives manufacturing capital and labor into agriculture and trade, and by this means vastly increases the revenues from the sale of the public lands and from foreign commerce, and thus makes up all deficiency in the customs and greatly overpasses it, and so tends to a plethora in the treasury, instead of limiting its income and restraining its overflow.

Third—The indirect effects of the same policy is to exhaust the sources of national and individual prosperity, and by its reaction to bankrupt the treasury and prostrate the enterprise of the country; leaving debt, public and private, to punish the extravagance which it induced and indulged.

If the reader can contrive a more silly, nonsensical sentence than the last of these propositions, we should like to see it. And to think that it comes from the Committee of Ways and Means is really pitiable.

However, Mr. Campbell's report will not matter much. Of course it is already consigned to the Tomb of the Capulets. Some day, perhaps, Mr. Campbell will regret his share in it; for assuredly a more fatal document for an ambitious man to be connected with could not well be devised.

THE OPERA.—We learn that Max Maretzek, the accomplished *maestro* of last season, has taken the Academy of Music for twelve nights in September. Madame Lagrange and other favorite artists will aid in producing several of the best operas.

Police Intelligence.

THREE CENTS ON THE SOAP—TRY YOUR WIND—TEST YOUR STRENGTH—CABALISTIC "DELUSIONS."

Patrick Gray, Francis West, and Charles Brown, the first a native of Ireland, the second hailing from Calcutta, and the third a full blooded native, were taken into custody by the Fourth ward police, on Friday afternoon, on charge of following illegal occupation, and furthering the ends of pickpockets, in the neighborhood of Chatham and Oliver streets.

Mr. Gray, according to the policeman's testimony, took up his quarters in the vacant lot caused by the extension of the Bowery, and established a petit gambling affair, termed "Three Cents on the Soap," by which any number of three three cent pieces were drawn from the purses of "the green ones."

Francis West ("Try your wind") amused the bystanders by trying the strength of consumptive persons' lungs, at the small fee of two cents. He denounced quackery and inhalation in the strongest terms, and promised an almost certain cure for the worst form of pulmonary disease. He assured his audience, and all those within reach of his voice, that his machine was able to work miracles when repeatedly tested. "Only two cents a blow. No reduction allowed in the case of healthy individuals." Equanity and socialism were his mottoes.

Charles Brown (muscle man) would make prize fighters of peaceable gentlemen, whether they would or not. This art of strengthening the frame was procured from a celebrated shoulder hitter doing business in Washington market, and would be imparted to any of the crowd for the sum of "one cent; walk up, gentlemen, now's your time; only one cent." Several persons, regardless of the danger of rupturing bloodvessels, were induced by the eloquent appeal to attempt a trial of strength, which, if performed, would throw Monsieur Gregoire in the shade, and would hand down their names to fame eternal—(in the Five Points).

While these philantropic testers of strength, wind and aim were making the most Demosthenic appeals to the uninitiated, a gang of well organized thieves were busily employed in the rear ground feeling and picking the pockets of those who had the luck to be in possession of funds.

The accused parties, with their apparatus, were brought before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Court, where they were discharged for want of jurisdiction. They immediately repaired to the spot from whence they came, and pursued their respective occupations in peace. They have not again been troubled with the presence of the police, and are no doubt doing a brisk trade.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A LUMBER YARD.—Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday at the lumber yard of J. Duryee, 258 Cherry street, upon the body of a colored man named Edward Drummond, who was instantly killed by a pile of lumber falling upon him. The deceased was 63 years of age. Verdict—"Accidental death."

THE NINETEENTH WARD CASE OF SUPPOSED VIOLENCE.—The inquest in the case of William H. Shaw, who was found cut about the head and lying insensible in Sixty-first street, by the Nineteenth ward police, was concluded yesterday by Coroner Hills. The deceased, it appeared, was grossly intoxicated, and received his injuries by falling upon the curbstone. Verdict—"Death from congestion of the brain produced by intemperance."

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday at the foot of Whitehall street upon the body of a boy, about 11 years of age, named A. Shultz, who came to his death by drowning. The deceased, it appeared, was a strolling musician, and on sundry occasions would amuse the passengers on board the ferry boat with his efforts on the accordeon. On Friday evening, while on board of the Hamilton avenue ferry boat Wyandonk, and while the vessel was entering the slip on the New York side, he was knocked overboard by the boat's coming violently in contact with the fen