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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXI ..... No. 355

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—LADY OF LYONS—A SCHOOL FOR AN HEIRESS.

BURTON'S GARDEN, Broadway—ENGLISH OPERA—THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE ROSE OF PERSIA—SINGING AND DANCING—JACK SHEPPARD.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond st.—THE JEALOUS WIFE. JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—PAULINE—KILL OR CURE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway—CAMILLE—A CURIOUS CASE.

CHAMBERS STREET THEATRE, (late Burton's).—INGOMAR—NEW YORK BY DAY AND NIGHT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Afternoon—A KISS IN THE DARK—PADDY FOR PIPER. Evening—CINDERELLA.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES—THE OLD CLOCK.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT—CINDERELLA.

THIS EVENING.

BUCKLEY HALL, 585 Broadway—GRAND SACRED CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S BAND AND THE BUCKLEYS.

New York, Monday, December 22, 1856.

The News.

We received intelligence yesterday, through a telegraphic despatch from Squan village, that the packet ship New York, Capt. McKinnon, from Liverpool, was ashore two miles north of Barnegat Inlet, and that she was full of water. She had three hundred passenger on board, all of whom will probably be saved, and a large assorted cargo.

The New York sailed from Liverpool on the 13th of November, and was consigned to J. R. Sardy. She was a good vessel, owned in this city, and was insured.

Another ship, name unknown, was ashore three miles south of Barnegat. Her masts were gone, and three men were seen on her deck. Surf boats had been sent to them. No provisions nor assistance could be furnished from the beach.

An arrival at Boston reports the loss of the brig Caribee, of New York, bound from Savannah to Bath, Me. She was fallen in with on the 11th inst., dismasted and full of water, by the British brig Eagle, which took off the crew and landed them in Boston.

Our letters from Havana, brought by the Black Warrior, which arrived on Saturday, are up to the 15th inst. A railroad collision had occurred during a dense fog. A young engineer from Philadelphia, named Shipley, was killed outright, and another, named Upton, was so seriously injured that his life was despaired of. An investigation of the causes of the death of the cook of the George D. Smouse was progressing before the American Consul. The evidence adduced led to the belief that the cook committed suicide.

The steamship George Law, which had been detained by the storm of Saturday, sailed from Quarantine for Aspinwall yesterday morning.

The America had not reached Halifax at ten o'clock last night. At that hour a snow storm prevailed. The Baltic is now in her twelfth day out.

The thirtieth anniversary of the New York City Tract Society was held last night in Dr. Hatton's church. Interesting addresses were delivered by Drs. Bethune and Peck. The annual reports show that the society is in a flourishing condition, that its operations extend over a wide field, that it is freely supported by subscriptions, and that it exercises an important influence in renovating the moral atmosphere of the lower classes in society. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

To-day is the two hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth.

The inclemency of the weather on Saturday, with the absence of later European news, due by the America, had a tendency to check transactions in some descriptions of produce. The sales of cotton were confined to about 600 a 800 bales, at full prices, the market continuing to rule firm. Flour for immediate delivery was firm, at Saturday's prices, with moderate sales. 1,500 bbls. extra State were sold, deliverable in January, at $6 95, and 5,000 do., in the months of January, February and March, seller's option, at $6 90. Wheat was firm, with limited sales, while prices ruled at the full previous quotations. Corn was quiet, but rather firmer at unchanged rates. Pork was steady, with sales of old mess at $19 12½, and of new do. at $19 62½. Sugars were steady, with limited transactions. The sales embraced about 300 hhds. and 800 boxes on terms stated elsewhere. Freights were without change of moment; engagements were moderate.

THE WAR OF THE STEAMSHIP KINGS.—We publish to-day the writ of Chief Justice Taney, in the case of the Accessory Transit Company against Morgan and Garrison. It was stated by one of our reporters in yesterday's news summary, that the President of the United States had issued an order for the arrest of C. K. Garrison, Charles Morgan and Gen. Wm. Walker, to answer to the Accessory Transit Company in a plea of trespass. This item was given to our reporter at a late hour, by some of the parties sympathising with Vanderbilt in the quarrels now raging between our steamship Kings, evidently for the purpose of sending it, under our sanction, by the George Law to California, that it might affect the credit there, as bankers, of the parties interested. In itself, it is nothing more than the usual style of the commencement of a civil suit in our Supreme Courts; the writs always running in the name of the President, and are witnessed by the Chief Justice; but the Executive has really no power to order the arrest of any person—this authority vesting only in the Judiciary. What should have been announced, therefore, was simply the commencement of a civil suit.

Apropos of the quarrels between our steamship Kings: suits at law among them seem to be multiplying on all sides, and we shall no doubt have in the course of time an abundance of rich developements that will be curious to the uninitiated. Contradiction upon contradiction is multiplying among them; and as things go we shall begin to think that they are a little too economical of the truth. For instance, we published a day or two since Commodore Vanderbilt's correspondence with John McKeon, in which the Commodore assures the District Attorney that he is a fine old Roman, far above soiling his fingers with filibustering or any such naughty practices. Now, in direct opposition to this statement of the Commodore, we have the positive assurance of Golcouria that Vanderbilt promised him aid to to the amount of $250,000, and the use of his steamships, in an attempt to get the control of the Transit route through Nicaragua. We should like to know which tells the truth. Who's the filibuster?

Mr. Buchanan and the Pacific Railroad Swindle—Sectional Parties—His Wheatland Speech Down South.

We publish to-day an article to which we attach some degree of importance, from the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, on "the Pacific Railroad project before Congress," and another and a very curious article from that rampant organ of the Jeff. Davis Southern disunion faction—the New Orleans *Delta*—on the late Wheatland speech of Mr. Buchanan against "all sectional parties, North or South."

First, concerning the Pacific Railroad we suspect there is something more in this article of the *Pennsylvanian* than appears upon its face, from the fact that Mr. Buchanan has been spending the last four or five days in the good city of Philadelphia, during which interval the *Pennsylvanian* has been spreading itself upon great political abstractions, and the glorious history, victory, principles and prospects of the infallible democratic party. In this view, it is quite possible that this article upon the "Pacific Railroad project before Congress" may have been written by and with the advice and consent of Mr. Buchanan himself, and to clear his skirts of any constructive responsibility for this grand land swindling Pacific Railroad conspiracy. It will be remarked that the article in question covers, substantially, the same line of argument against this "railroad project," as that of the HERALD of some ten days ago; and if we may receive it as the semi-official foreshadowing of Mr. Buchanan's policy touching the public domain, and these railroad land jobbers and spoilsmen, we may well consider the President elect as entitled to the thanks of the country.

In this acceptation the democratic conspirators in Congress will receive a warning which will be apt to arrest their zeal in this "Pacific Railroad project," and which may, perhaps, persuade them to await an official interpretation of Mr. Buchanan's San Francisco Pacific Railroad letter. We interpret the editorial in question as signifying that Mr. Buchanan does not intend that his name or his correspondence shall be used to bolster up this monstrous railroad land swindle, but that he washes his hands of the whole business, and that his public land policy will not be the railroad land jobbing and land robbing spoils policy of poor Pierce, nor anything like it.

The other article, from the New Orleans *Delta*, on the declaration of Mr. Buchanan in his late speech to the Lancaster college youths—that "it would be the purpose of his administration to destroy any sectional party"—is also worthy of a special notice. It is very evident that this Southern clique of disunion fire-eaters are every day becoming more and more convinced that in catching Mr. Buchanan they have caught a tartar. They cannot manage him, and they cannot escape, for he is pledged to "destroy" them. But they are resolved at least to die game. Hear our New Orleans cotemporary. Speaking of the signs of the incoming administration, the *Delta* says:—"The signs appear significant of a tendency, if not a deliberate design, to nationalize the democratic party of the North into practical black republicanism; and of the South into submissionism—the same thing, only worse." Then comes the caution and the peril to the President elect—"Let Mr. Buchanan beware how he aids, directly or indirectly, such a result; we hope he will be wise and not do so. But should he choose to array himself against the South, under the plea of crushing sectionalism, let him look to it well, and be sure that when he strikes he can annihilate."

Such blustering and threatening as this betray a state of serious alarm among our Southern fire-eaters. We gave a specimen of the same sort of echo from the Richmond *Enquirer* the other day. From Richmond to New Orleans a lively suspicion exists among these disunion adventurers that they have overdone the thing, and expected too much of the Pennsylvania credulity of Mr. Buchanan, and are sold. We apprehend, too, that before the expiration of the month of March this ultra "sectional party" of the South will have learned that Mr. Buchanan is not the President to be intimidated by the noisy bravado of disappointed factionists, disunionists and spoils seeking demagogues, however frightful may be the monsters they may draw that are to rush into the White House and devour him should he refuse to crawl in the degrading footsteps of poor Pierce.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland against "any sectional party," takes the sting out of this Southern disunion faction, which had modestly assumed for itself the privilege and the exclusive right of controlling his administration. This faction now understands that so far from being even tolerated, it is to be destroyed—for "destroy" is the word which Mr. Buchanan uses; and in this connection the word "destroy" is good, and we would not change it. "Destroy" will do. Next, with regard to the Pacific Railroad swindle: Considering the article to which we refer as at least approved by Mr. Buchanan, let our democratic railroad jobbers in Congress, who are counting upon large land spoils operations under his approval—let them, we say, put this hint into their pipe and smoke it. Little by little we are finding our way into the programme of the new administration, and thus far its developements are good—very good. Let us have some more. Like little Oliver, with his "hasty plate of soup," such as it was, "please, sir, we want some more."

THE PRESS ON PENDING TRIALS.—The course of this journal was the object of animadversion, on Saturday, from Judge Capron, and Mr. Counsel Brady, at present engaged in the Huntington case. The latter charged the HERALD with expressing an opinion on the case, calculated to influence the jury. To this it is a sufficient answer to say that we did no such thing. Our remark was on a point of law, not on the facts of the case. What we said was that the theory set up by the counsel for the defence would, were it generally adopted, put an end to all criminal jurisprudence; for every culprit would show that he had committed the crime for which he was tried through the influence of intellectual aberration, or monomania. To that opinion we adhere; and if the jury should acquit Huntington on the ground that though he committed forgeries, it was done through a monomania which he was unable to resist, we shall regard it as a very bad precedent for the future. Perhaps the counsel for the defence would serve their client's interests better were they to rest their case on the non-utterance of the forged paper, instead of the state of mind of the prisoner Huntington.

In saying this, we feel satisfied that we are not overstepping the bounds of courtesy which courts are used to claim from newspapers. Mr. Brady is very good in instructing us on the point. It happens that we made ourselves practically acquainted with the rights of the press with regard to pending cases, at a time when Mr. Brady's chief concern may have been about sugar plums and toys. Nor do we feel now that the ripe warnings of this promising young lawyer, or the judicial admonitions of Judge Capron are in any way necessary to keep us in the right path.

The Nicaragua Meeting on Saturday Night—The Neutrality Act and the President's Orders.

The gathering at the Tabernacle on Saturday night—a full report of which we gave in yesterday's HERALD—for the purpose of devising the proper manner and seeking the means to send material aid to Walker, thus assisting the Court of Directors for our new Indian empire, was not only a respectable one as to numbers, but also in the character and social position of a large number of the persons present. The amount and manner of the contributions, too, exhibit a peculiar fact in relation to this new movement among the rotten republics south of us. It is a singular evidence of the tone and tendency of popular opinion among the better classes of society here, that several of the most fashionable and leading hotels should have come publicly forward with contributions. The St. Nicholas Hotel sends one hundred barrels of bread; the Metropolitan Hotel, five thousand pounds of bacon; and the guests of several other popular houses send in contributions of money. As the purpose of the latter is not particularly stated, we recommend that it be invested in shoes, because we think that with bread, bacon and shoes, the rascals can get along pretty well in that hot climate.

There is another contribution that has rather an ominous look: One thousand rifles. This, too, directly in the face of poor Pierce's orders to the government officers here, to stop all shipments of men, arms and provisions to Walker. We fear there is some one individual in our community—for the thousand rifles look as though they came from some one person—who does not entertain a proper high regard for the opinions of poor Pierce. We advise Marcy to instruct John McKeon to look up the individual immediately, and to have proceedings commenced against him at once. We have been trying to understand this matter of the instructions to the government officers, and to find a logical connection between it and poor Pierce's Message, but it is not to be found. Pierce tells us that he refuses to recognize either of the contending governments in Nicaragua; yet certainly his instructions, if they could be carried out, would operate against one party, and in favor of the other.

But can they be carried out? There is the rub. We will not argue the question on the rifles. That point we will leave to be settled at the same time with the question of Colt's sending pistols to Russia, and our shipowners sending their fleetest clippers to England and France for the purpose of carrying on the late war in the East. Therefore we will leave the rifle question for the present. But the bread, bacon and shoes. We don't see what right Pierce, Marcy, or McKeon, have to intercept bread, bacon and shoes anywhere. On the bacon point, Vattel is expressly clear, and he is quite as good authority as poor Pierce. He states that he cannot take it amiss that a nation sells such things to his enemy, provided it does not refuse to sell them to him also. Now, no one doubts that we are just as ready to sell bread, bacon and shoes to the allies in Central America, provided Joe White, or any one else, will come forward and raise the means to pay for them. We shall, therefore, back Vattel against poor Pierce, and advise that the bread, bacon and shoes be sent at once by the steamship Tennessee, to our new Indian empire.

In giving this advice we have not the slightest idea that we are infringing the Neutrality act. We have great respect for this act, because it is the law of the land, whatever we may think of its several provisions. It is true that Henry Clay was strongly opposed to its passage, because in its provisions it went beyond the obligations of the United States to other Powers, and was unprecedented in any nation; but Clay is dead now, and the moral philosophers of the present day do not care much for what he said. We have seen poor Pierce in the past four years, on several occasions, stretching its provisions to an unwarrantable degree, but we have yet to learn of the first conviction he has obtained under it. In every seizure here he has burnt his fingers, and come off with a damaged reputation as a lawyer.

On the whole, therefore, we say to the Court of Directors, that there is no danger in sending forward the "hog and hominy" to their new empire. So, by all means, let them have something to eat.

INFORMATION WANTED OF STOCK GAMBLERS.—Any person having correct information of the history of the stock gamblers Wesley & Co., the proprietors of the stock gambling journal called the New York *Daily Times*, will please to hand it, properly authenticated, to this office. This Wesley was formerly a broker at Albany, and was probably intimate with the race of gamblers in railroad stocks who have lately arisen at Albany and in the Western towns of this State. Having removed to Wall street, the great mart for stock gambling, he purchased an interest in the *Daily Times* and is supposed to have contributed from sixty to seventy thousand dollars towards keeping it afloat. Since his connection with that journal began, his stock gambling operations have been largely increased; he has operated to the extent of millions in fancy stocks, speculative property, lots, Post Office sites, politicians and other wares; in the recent Wall street explosion, he is said to have been interested in cornering Mr. Little to the extent of a million of dollars. He is now engaged in cornering poor Pierce, by selling him the churchyard at the corner of Beekman street and Park row, including the remains of past generations under the soil; the whole to be disposed of at a profit to the gamblers of more than a hundred thousand dollars.

All information throwing light on the history of stock gambling, in Wall street, and on stock gambling journalism will be thankfully received, and used in such a manner as to put the community on its guard against fancy stock operators and stock gambling newspapers.

SEVERE REBUKE TO THE RECORDER AND CITY JUDGE.—The Grand Jury, on Saturday last, administered to these officials a pretty sharp rebuke, in the shape of resolutions endorsing the conduct of the police, at the late election. There is no doubt much to be said on both sides of this question. It is the duty of the Mayor to station policemen at various places during elections, in order to keep the peace. This Mayor Wood did; but his arrangements were sadly interfered with by those functionaries who held open court on election day for the purpose of bailing out those whom the police arrested. The Grand Jury has given them a lesson they will remember.

THE JEWS.—We learn by our last advices from Austria that the Minister of the Interior of that country has made general a prohibition hitherto applicable only to certain provinces, by which the Jews are prevented from manufacturing or trading in church vases, crucifixes, and images of saints. This is another of the results of the Concordat. In Paris a similar business is carried on, even by the orthodox Israelites, without hindrance or molestation, for in France the Catholic Church is of very limited influence in the direction of public affairs.

This curious race of people, marked by characteristic differences which have not been effaced since their overthrow as a nation, have within the last half century greatly advanced in their social position. The increasing liberality of the age has relieved them from many of the disabilities under which they have labored for ages. In England, a Jew is another person from what he was in the time of Richard the First, or even George the First. The Lord Mayor of London is a Jew, and so are some of the members of Parliament. In 1833, the first Jewish lawyer, named Goldsmid, was admitted to the English bar, and in New York there is quite a number in the profession. The Rothschilds are professedly the greatest stock gamblers in Europe, and the best friends of kingly borrowers. In Germany all the highest walks of literature and philosophy are filled with Jews, and in this country we find them in our colleges and schools of learning, and in the Senate of the United States. They excel in many of the fine arts, and as composers, musicians and actors they are remarkable for their excellence. We need not look farther than our own theatres to observe their predominant tastes. They tread the stage as performers, or fill the boxes of the Academy as patrons of the lyric art. The greatest actress in the world is a Jewess, Rachel; the most popular ballad singer of the day is a Jew, Russell. The composers of some of the most scientific and classical operas are Jews. In business none are more keen, though others may be more scrupulous. They occupy whole streets in Europe; they are beginning to do so in this country. In this city, and even in Albany, there are parts of the town where they monopolize their peculiar branches of trade. Many of them do not hesitate to keep their shops open on the Christian Sabbath, as well as their own, and we have heard this complained of by other tradesmen as a great advantage taken of those who observe at least one day in the week.

The peculiarities of the Jewish character are thought to consist in the single mindedness with which each individual follows his peculiar profession. A cotemporary says of them, that "they have the power of seizing the strong points of whatever they attempt to to do, beyond any other nation, and developing them with unsurpassed energy and enterprise." Nothing is allowed to stand in the way of their projects, and thus they appear selfish in everything they undertake. But they are devoted to each other, and are capable of the most generous actions.

It is difficult to say, what at this time are the real tenets of the Jews. The old distinction of Sadducees and Pharisees is pretty much gone—the latter prevailing in the synagogues, and everywhere in the ascendant. In Africa, it is said some of the former may yet be found, who deny the resurrection of the body. Much infidelity, according to their own Rabbis, prevails among them everywhere, and the lower classes are very ignorant and poorly informed as to the exact nature of their faith. The more learned are very subtle and able in support of their opinions, and are difficult to be overcome in argument. It is a common opinion among these that the Socinians of modern times assimilate closely in their belief, and would become Jews if it was not for the rite of circumcision!

The synagogues in this city are numerous, and several of them very elegant in their interiors. The service is solemn and curious, and the zeal with which the prayers are recited is remarkable. We have seen tears coursing down the cheeks of men of mature age, as they uttered their heartfelt invocations to the God of their fathers. The rites of their religion are very scrupulously followed in this city by a large number of the faithful, and some of their ceremonies are singular enough. The Feast of Tabernacles was observed by some of the most strict, by their actually living out of their houses, in their gardens, during the allotted period; and even the little boys of that persuasion might have been seen sitting on dry goods boxes, at shop doors, with green branches over their heads, in playful remembrance of the feast.

The Jewish population of this city is estimated by many as high as 30,000. It is utterly impossible to say what their numbers are in the whole world. A recent estimate gives the total at ten millions, which is three times and a third more than it was when they were in Canaan. Others suppose that the extent is six millions. Their dispersion over the earth is a remarkable fulfilment of the predictions of their own prophets; but their final restoration to their ancient home is fully believed in. The period of this return is fixed by some commentators at 1866, to be preceded first by the fall of the Turkish empire. As we walk up Chatham street, however, we see no particular preparation nor much anxiety for such an event as a trip to Palestine.

GENERAL MOSQUERA'S REPLY TO PIERCE'S MESSAGE.—We publish to-day a remarkable document from General Mosquera, ex-President of New Granada, and now a Senator of that republic, being a reply to the errors contained in that portion of President Pierce's Message relating to our pending questions with New Granada. Gen. Mosquera's intimate knowledge of all the questions between the two governments, from the time of their inception, and the high part he has borne in the negotiation of the existing treaties between the two nations, make him a competent authority upon the subject.

The postal question in relation to our California mails is ably and lucidly treated, and Gen. Mosquera conclusively shows that the President has been very grossly misinformed in stating that the tax lately enacted would amount to two millions of dollars—it being really less than one-tenth of that sum. The tonnage law and Panama riot questions are also clearly set forth, and we are glad to see that General Mosquera takes the unqualified position that the sufferers by the Panama massacre must be promptly and amply indemnified. We commend the document to general perusal.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* is mistaken when it states that our influence was on the side of the losing candidates in this city and State. For the city we supported Mayor Wood and his friends, in opposition to the bogus nominations of the cliques who put up Libby, Bleecker, Barker and Whiting. The HERALD was the only journal of any importance that supported Mayor Wood, and he was elected, with a large vote to spare. In the State we supported Colonel Fremont, and he carried the State by a tremendous majority. The Albany *Atlas* is also informed that the NEW YORK HERALD stands entirely aloof from all stockjobbing or stock gambling of any kind. The story which the *Atlas* copies from a dirty evening paper here, is false in every point of view, so far as the HERALD is concerned. The Albany *Atlas* is more under the control of the stock gamblers here than any journal except those they own, and it has always been concerned with the railway stock gamblers at Albany. The *Atlas and Argus* is the mere residuum of the old, corrupt, broken down Albany Regency.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Loss of Packet Ship New York—Wreck of an Unknown Ship.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
SQUAN VILLAGE, N. J., Dec. 21, 1856.

The extension of the telegraph which is now in progress along the Jersey shore, will be of great service to the insurance and shipping interests of New York. We signalled our opening to this point by reporting to her owners and underwriters this morning, the wreck of the packet ship New York, from Liverpool, with three hundred passengers, two miles north of Barnegat, and also an unknown ship about three miles south of Barnegat. Surfboats and men have been despatched to the sufferers, but as yet we have no other particulars.

SQUAN VILLAGE—6 o'clock P. M.

We shall hardly be able to get anything further to-night from the New York, in season for the papers, as the wreck lies thirty miles from the telegraph office, and the roads are almost impassable. There is great excitement among the people here; and everything possible is being done for the succor of the crews and passengers.

Loss of the Brig Caribee, of New York.

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1856.

The British brig Eagle, arrived at this port to day, reports that on the 11th inst., in latitude 40 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 63 degrees 30 minutes, fell in with the brig Caribee, of New York, Cushing, from Savannah for Bath, dismasted and full of water. Took off the crew, and brought them to Boston.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Dec. 21—10 P. M.

The steamship America has not yet made her appearance, although now in her sixteenth day out. A heavy snow storm prevails, with a gale from the southwest; and as the weather is very dark, there is no prospect of the steamer making this port, even if outside, to-night.

From Washington.

THE SQUABBLES OF THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1856.

The article republished in the HERALD from the Richmond *Enquirer*, intimating distrust of Mr. Buchanan, was instigated by Governor Wise, who is reported as in high dudgeon. It is a sign. The *Southside Democrat* of Wednesday has an able and temperate reply to the *Enquirer*, rebuking democrats for suspecting the President elect of infidelity, and calling on the South to rally around his administration. The *Democrat* is the organ of the Hunter wing in Virginia, and is edited by Mr. Banks, the late democratic candidate for Clerk of the House. He has lately been to Wheatland. His article is thought to be authentic.

Mr. Sumner is expected here to-morrow or Tuesday, his former rooms having been directed to be get ready for him by the 20th or 21st.

The Keystone Club of Philadelphia, to the number of three hundred and fifty to five hundred, have engaged rooms here for five days, at the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1856.

It has been announced to you that Mr. Buchanan, the President elect, is in town. Our city is therefore the Yankee Mecca for a few days. We are a happy people. Crowds of politicians are flocking in upon us. Scores are en route from Washington. Congress, as of old, can hold its session here.

Many of the politicians who visit Philadelphia just now do so because they are afraid to go to Lancaster. They think they can make a flying visit to Philadelphia without exciting suspicion. New York will have its delegation here. Among the politicians on hand is the Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana. He was closeted nearly the whole of Friday with Mr. Buchanan. Forney swaggers around as a kind of doorkeeper and entry entertainer to all who call. He says he is going to be elected Senator without doubt. Gen. Simon Cameron will be the opposition candidate beyond a question, and is confident of defeating Forney should he be the caucus nominee.

I learn that last week Forney had a meeting in this city of about two dozen of his followers from the country—"country politicians," who are in his interest—and it was determined to "break the ice" by a strong communication in the *Intelligencer*, of Lancaster, which I observe is being copied into all the country papers in his interest, not as a communication, but as if it were an editorial, to make it more impressive, and bring it nearer to what might be called a whisper from Wheatland.

I see Daniel E. Sickles, of your city, has come on to Philadelphia, to head off somebody.

Snow Storm in the East.

SACKVILLE, Dec. 21, 1856.

A furious snow storm prevailed in this locality to-day, and telegraphic communication was cut off by the prostration of the wires. Prompt measures were taken to repair the damage, and the line was again in operation this evening.

From the South.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21, 1856.

New Orleans papers of Sunday last are received.

The Presidential Electors of Alabama, on the occasion of giving their vote for President, unanimously recommended Wm. L. Yancey for a place in the Cabinet.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday.

Markets.

MOBILE, Dec. 20, 1856.

Cotton—Sales for the week, thirty-three thousand bales. Receipts in the same period, 58,000 bales. Stock on hand, 140,000 bales. The increase in the receipts over the same date last year is now 80,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 11⅛@.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 20, 1856.

Cotton—Sales of the week 18,000 bales, at full prices. The market closes with a firm feeling. Wool—stock light; prices firm. Sales of the week 97,500 lbs. Printing cloths—market active; prices firmer. Sales of the week 60,300 pieces.

Affairs in Washington.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1856.

Diplomatic Circles in Washington—Opinions in regard to England and her Continental Policy—The New Treaty—Commercial Reciprocity, &c., &c.

The opinion in diplomatic circles here is, that England will not come so well out of the next Congress of the European powers as the London press seems to think. Russia, it is said, is devoting all her industry to a clear exposition of the continental policy of England, showing that the policy of the latter country has been to embroil the powers on the continent of Europe in jealousies and wars, occupying a position that gave her the balance of power in each contest. While the authentic information derived through commercial and other sources, is of course very valuable, the nearest road to European politics is through diplomatic circles in Washington. Here a freedom of opinion in private and official conversation is indulged which could not be allowed with safety in Europe. The absence of an English minister removes a great deal of restraint in regard to the position, aims and views of Great Britain. It is quite evident, from all the outgivings on the subject, that the political complications in Europe will incline England to meet us more than half way in any effort we may make to develope or unfetter our external commerce. I heard a very distinguished person, and one whose opinions on such subjects are valuable and significant, remark, that the great blunder in American diplomacy was the one last noticed, or, to all appearances, comprehended—that is, allowing the question of Canadian reciprocity to be settled without embracing the West Indies. Any respectable opposition would have led to this result. But the Southern States have become so absorbed in considering domestic political issues exclusively, that the great measures which embrace the actual progress and material power of the South have been rejected from political or diplomatic consideration. It is well for Southern Senators to look into the new treaty with England, and see whether it may not involve considerations quite as important for the present, as squatter sovereignty, and more important in the future. I learn again to-day that the coastwise monopoly, now secured to our carrying trade, will be a very prominent question in connection with any commercial treaty with England. Informed to it yesterday, and no doubt the omnibus character of American legislation will characterize any general treaty Mr. Marcy may bring forward.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1856.

The Labors of the Lobby—Work after the Holidays—New Mail Route at the West.

The lobby are now industriously arranging their plans for a general assault after the holidays. Patent cases are considered the best paying ones before Congress, and "Woodworth's patent" is a favorite scheme. The owners had at one time determined to abandon their fruitless efforts for an extension, but they were again brought to the scratch by the lobby, and "the fight goes bravely on." Protests against it are pouring in from all parts of the country, and in spite of the handsomely gotten up pamphlet the case will be thrown sky high.

Information was received at the Post Office Department to-day of a splendid line of four horse post coaches, started between St. Paul and Bayfield, in Wisconsin, where a few years ago white man had never trod. The railroad between these points is under contract to be completed by the first of January, 1859, Bayfield being the eastern terminus.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF OTHER JOURNALS.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1856.

The New Florida War—The Sugar Culture and Trade.

The arrangement for the peaceful removal of the Florida Indians, made public in the documents accompanying the message, verify the statements previously made in this correspondence on that subject. The inducements offered to the Indians to join their kinsmen would undoubtedly have a powerful influence with any civilized community. But the Seminoles are savages unaffected by any of the glittering baits of settled home for themselves or education for their children, by churches, school houses or blacksmith shops, all of which the United States offers to provide for them. The best estimates represent the number of these troublesome "Native Americans" there as about 250. A very large part of the regular army, together with a considerable force of volunteer Indian fighters of Florida and Georgia, have been operating against this remnant for nearly two years past with little effect. The division of the United States army now engaged in this service is 2,500 men—about one-fifth of the whole. These combined forces seem to make no abiding impression upon the Seminoles, because, undoubtedly, they cannot get at them.

Now, how strange it is that the idea has never occurred to anybody, of letting these red men alone! Why remove them? The swamps and hammocks which they inhabit are the very places for all the world for them. They are lost in anybody's way there than they would be anywhere else. Such a region seems to have been specially set there for contumacious Indians and runaway slaves. As to the latter class of Southern productions, it should be the fervent prayer of all at the North that they will here after turn their steps in that direction.

The subject of sugar and the sugar duties is beginning to occupy the public mind. General Houston has moved a resolution for a suspension of the duties for two years. If the excessive protection now enjoyed by the sugar planters of Louisiana and Texas can be saved at all, it is by some such concession as this. Mr. Slidell showed last session that the production in the United States had fallen off from 460,000,000 to 120,000,000 a rate pounds of diminution threatening the extinction of the culture. If there is to be speedily nothing to protect, the tax for protection will soon become superfluous for producers, and additionally burthensome upon consumers. The importation of sugar last year amounted to $24,000,000, on which the duties amounted to $7,200,000. This sum was a premium upon the production of the 120,000,000 of pounds furnished to the general consumption by Louisiana and Texas, the value of whose crop was probably not more than $7,500,000, or nearly the exact amount paid by the people each year for the protection of the staple.

Mr. Slidell procured an appropriation of $15,000 last summer for importing new cane cuttings. The Commissioner of Patents, though a singularly straight out democrat, at once decided to send to Brazil and Demerara for the desired materials. The Secretary of the Interior objected to the large amount of money to be expended on this object, and stopped proceedings. Mr. Mason thereupon resigned. Mr. Slidell interposed, and induced the Secretary of the Navy to designate a store ship for the service, by which a large part of the cost was cut off. The whole expense will not exceed $10,000. Mr. Mason was induced to resume office. The benefit to be derived from the renovation of the cane can hardly be exaggerated. The experiment which has been entered is among the best possible modes of applying the public funds; but in the strictness of democratic ideas there is no doubt that it is flagrantly and atrociously unconstitutional.

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

The Sugar Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1856.

The correspondent of the New York HERALD is mistaken in his supposition that Secretary Guthrie is opposed to the proposition to take the duty off sugar on account of the export duty charged on all sugars sent from Cuba. The whole amount of that enormous duty is eighty-seven cents a box; and it remains at that price the year round. If the Secretary opposes the passage of the bill it must be for some other reason.

Congress is now thoroughly aroused upon this subject, and all begin to brush up their knowledge of tariff statistics. It appears that the whole amount of sugar raised in the United States year before last was but 440,000,000 pounds, and that the import was over 60,000,000 of pounds. Last year the crop was much smaller, and the amount imported much greater. As the duty on imported sugar is thirty per cent, *ad valorem*, and as the price of the native sugar keeps up to the imported article, it appears that we pay altogether sixty per cent more for sugar than if it was admitted duty free. The whole number of sugar planters in the United States in 1854 was 1,447; they will probably now number 1,500. If the sixty per cent we now pay yearly on the price of sugar was divided among them, it would give them between $8,000 and $10,000 to each planter. Now I heard an eminent Southerner say yesterday, that he did not doubt but every sugar planter in the country could be bought off from its cultivation for $5,000 per annum, on an average. Would it not be a good plan, in case this tariff bill should fail, to introduce some such plan into the House for action? It would be cheaper for the country.

[Correspondence of the Albany Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1856.

The Pacific Railroad Bill—Mileage—Arizonia—Senator Bell's Letter—Elder Knapp.

The Pacific Railroad bill will be called up in the Senate immediately after the holidays.

Mr. Kelsey, of Genesee, is preparing a bill to equalize mileage, so that members living at a distance shall not be so enormously overpaid for travel as they are now. His bill also makes a deduction of $15 for each day of voluntary absence from Congress.

The Committee on Territories will of course report against the absurd claim for a Territorial government in Arizonia.

A Tennessee paper says Senator Bell will lose about $10,000 by the insurrection panic. Four of his negroes, in his absence, were hung by one of the local courts, and five more afterwards by the mob, without Judge or Jury. Yet there seems to have been little or no evidence to inculpate them. Here, people are so frightened that they dare not let the negroes assemble in church, Sunday nights. The penalty for "meeting for any purpose," even for a social party or a prayer meeting, ranges from fifteen to thirty lashes under the Virginia law. It has been inflicted in several cases on both men and women, in the neighborhood of Alexandria, recently.

Elder Knapp, the revivalist, is preaching here in the 13th street Baptist church, amid much excitement, and the congregation say, with great success.

THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE NAVY.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTY FOURTH CONGRESS:—

We respectfully ask to call your attention to the overworked and much neglected medical corps of the United States navy.

New squadrons, ships and naval stations have, from time to time, been created, the number of seamen and marines more than doubled, and that of all other classes of officers quadrupled, while the number of medical officers in the navy remains nearly the same.

On referring to the official naval registers for the years 1815 and 1856, the following number of officers will be found, with their respective increase:—

	1815.	1856.	Increase.
Captains	32	68	36
Commanders	18	97	79
Lieutenants	140	326	186
Surgeons	48	69	21
Assistant surgeons	72	79	7

The captains, commanders and lieutenants retired by the action of the late Naval Board, are not included in the above, yet they still hold their commissions.

Since 1815 the squadrons on the sickly stations on the coast of Africa and the East Indies have been established, as well as the navy yards at Pensacola and San Francisco; and in the last annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, he says that twelve surgeons and four assistant surgeons are permanently disabled from performing their duties.

We ask, therefore, why is there not an increase in the number of surgeons in the navy, to make them adequate to the performance of the important and arduous duties and to keep pace with the increase of the service?

Almost every annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for the last twelve years, has asked in the strongest language for an increase in the number of medical officers, but heretofore without any results. So arduous have been the duties of the junior medical officers during the last ten years, that nearly one half of those who enter the service, after their rigid examination resign in consequence of the severe and incessant duties imposed upon them.

Again, the compensation of passed assistant surgeons and that of the senior surgeons is totally inadequate to the services rendered and to the increased expenses of living at the present day.

The surgeon of the fleet receives $300 less per annum than the purser of a frigate, and the pay of a surgeon in the navy, when employed on shore, is about one third less than is received by an army surgeon. Why is this disparity in the two branches of the service? And, strange as it may appear, at many