stripping the cable would be equally done away with on the new principle. In every point of view, therefore, a regards strength, lightness, durability, capacity for carrying several conductors, and freedom from almost all the accidents to which past submarine cables have been exposed—the plaited wire covering is the greatest improvement which has yet been made. Of course, according to the size and strength of the wire required, the number of plats may be varied from six to twelve, while the size of the wires themselves regulates the amount of flexibility of the whole.

Mr. Buchanan's Central American Policy—The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

[From the London Post, Nov. 19.]

By the last mail from America we hear that Mr. Buchanan has once more issued a proclamation warning all American citizens from joining the filibustering expedition "preparing against Nicaragua under Gen. Walker," and enjoining the officers of the government to use vigilance in repressing these illegal enterprises. No one of course can object to the terms of this proclamation, which are in strict conformity with the neutrality laws of the United States, but people in Europe will wish to know how it so constantly happens that Walker himself is permitted to do acts which are forbidden to all his fellow citizens? If the great filibuster were some ordinary criminal wishing to fly from the pursuit of justice, the United States marshals would speedily have had him in custody, and kept him there until his guilt or innocence had been established before a jury. That Walker is again collecting money and men for the purpose of invading Nicaragua is a matter which the President's proclamation sufficiently proves. There must, therefore, be legal evidence of some contemplated offence; and though it is perfectly right that all accomplices should be warned by the federal government, yet a more complete and effectual termination would be put to the conspiracy if its chief mover were at once arrested and placed upon his trial for the misdemeanor of levying war against a country with which the United States are at peace. But Walker appears, from some cause or other, to enjoy immunity. When recently seized and brought home by Commodore Paulding he was simply held to bail, and then suffered to go at large, whilst the gallant officer was reprimanded and superseded. This affords a curious specimen of Mr. Buchanan's notions of justice. A pirate may invade the territories of a friendly Power, but a United States officer may not land upon that territory for the purpose of breaking up a nest of freebooters, because such a step involved a nominal violation of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua. *The British Admiral on the North American station has received orders to look out for Walker, who, it may be hoped, will now find himself less secure upon sea than when ostentatiously conspiring at Washington, New York or New Orleans.* It can hardly be conceived that Mr. Buchanan desires to see the Central American republics kept in a state of perpetual alarm and irritation; but it is unfortunately true that many persons in the United States sympathise with Walker, and thus create a kind of degraded public feeling, which the President, not otherwise popular, is afraid to offend.

We hear also, but from a source not always trustworthy—namely, the NEW YORK HERALD—that the English and French governments have addressed a formal note to the United States government, announcing their determination to enforce the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, "as understood by them, in protecting the company organized by M. Belly for the construction of the interoceanic railroad across the Isthmus of Nicaragua." This intelligence, if correct, simply means that the neutrality of the route must be secured for the benefit of the commerce of the world. We know not how many treaties and conventions in connection with Central America have been concluded, but not ratified, within the last ten years. The Americans say that the Clayton-Bulwer Convention is no longer in operation; and it is clear that *neither Lord Napier nor Sir W. G. Ouseley have been enabled to come to any satisfactory arrangement with the American Cabinet on this difficult and vexed subject.* General convenience dictates that every interoceanic route across the Isthmus, from Panama to Tehuantepec, should be placed under the protection of the great European Powers and of the United States; and miserable indeed must be that policy which has for its object the unjustifiable and selfish enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, as a prelude to the extension of the curse of slavery. The joint action of England and France, in the manner stated by our American contemporary, would, we are persuaded, go far to settle questions which hitherto have completely defied the separate efforts of English and American diplomacy. We may mention another item of news which the mail has brought. The Spanish authorities, it appears, at Cuba, were at the date of the last advices fitting out an expedition against Mexico, not to recover the empire which Cortez conquered for the most Catholic Crown, but to demand redress for gross outrages which, at Tampico and other places, had been committed upon Spanish subjects. *England has the same demand to make on behalf of her subjects;* and yet up to the present moment nobody in this country knows whether even a remonstrance has been addressed to the persons who new hold temporary possession of power in the ever revolutionary republic of Mexico.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 20.]

* * * * * * *

It is indeed highly probable that ere this a fresh gang of marauders have got to sea, bent on plunging the peaceful and helpless State of Nicaragua into horrors, compounded of the worst features of civil war and foreign invasion. The reproof which Commodore Paulding brought down upon himself by interfering to defeat the last attempt, will naturally check any disposition that may exist in the American navy to arrest the expedition, even if it be the case (of which we are not certain) that the preventive powers of the federal government are not really checkmated by the precautions which the freebooters have adopted. It remains to be seen whether the British cruisers will not have been instructed to treat the pretext of peaceful immigration with less delicacy, and, as it is to this quarter only that we can look for such a resolute line of conduct as may prevent the consummation of the crime, we sincerely hope that the matter will be trifled with no longer. No little outcry may, of course, be expected to follow upon any interference on our part with the flag of the United States, even when it is borne by men whom their own government proclaim to be pirates; but we are convinced that the defeat of Walker's purpose, and the suppression of the detestable fashion which his success would go far to establish, are necessary to enable us to avoid political complications far more serious than any which are likely to arise over the injured dignity of the filibuster. It is, therefore, with satisfaction we have heard that *a portion of the West Indian fleet, with Sir William Gore Ouseley on board, was expected to visit San Juan in the present month, for the purpose of looking after our interests in that portion of the continent.* It is time that our national position with regard to the whole question of Central America should be carefully considered, for nothing but the existence of a complicated controversy in reference to this subject affords scope for the execution of such nefarious conspiracies as those of Walker; and while the satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is delayed by international rivalries and jealousies, these lawless outbreaks of popular action may be expected to continue. Report now says that the English and French governments have determined on a joint system of action in regard to the matter mainly in dispute, and *have formally notified to the United States their intention to uphold the contract to M. Belly for the construction of a railroad or canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua.* We have no doubt that a resolution of this kind, distinctly announced, would conduce to the settlement of the whole question with an ease and rapidity very astonishing to many excellent people who persuade themselves that the difficulty is all but insurmountable. Nothing is wanted by the European Powers but the best means of interoceanic transit that can be obtained, under conditions which will secure the neutrality of the route; and the United States will easily be persuaded of the impossibility of opposing any resistance to the accomplishment of so reasonable a desire.

Last Moments of Robert Owen—Letter from his Son.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 20.]

The following particulars respecting the death of Robert Owen, which was announced in yesterday's *Guardian*, were given in a letter from the eldest son of the deceased, the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, Resident Minister from the United States to the Court of Naples, who happened to be on a visit to his father at the time of the latter's decease:—

NEWTOWN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, Nov. 17, 1858.

MY DEAR SON—It is all over. My dear father passed away this morning, at a quarter before seven, and passed away as gently and quietly as if he had been falling asleep. There was not the least struggle, not a contraction of a limb or a muscle, not an expression of pain on his face. His breathing gradually became slower and slower, till at last it ceased so imperceptibly that even as I held his hand I could scarcely tell the moment when he no longer breathed. His last words, distinctly pronounced about twenty minutes before his death, were, "Relief has come." About half an hour before he said, "Very easy and comfortable."

The last public appearance of Mr. Owen was at the late Social Science Congress at Liverpool. He stood between Lord Brougham and Lord John Russell. He spoke for a few minutes, when, his strength failing him, he was removed to the Victoria Hotel, where he remained for several days. He was accompanied by Mr. Rigby, who has acted as his secretary and man of business for the last thirty years. While at the hotel he expressed a determination to see his native town, and started next day, posting from Shrewsbury, as there was no railway. He only remained a few hours, returning to Liverpool, and after transacting some business went back again to Newtown. He told Mr. Rigby on the way, "I shall leave my bones where I got them." He died at the Boar's Head Hotel, and there is not a single inhabitant now alive in the place who was there when he left it, a child of ten years of age.

The Paupers Returned from America to Liverpool.

[From the London Times, Nov. 16.]

At the meeting of the Liverpool Workhouse Committee, on Thursday, Mr. Cropper presiding, the clerk reported that the return of paupers sent back from America by the American authorities, within the past twelve months, showed the following, namely:—Belonging to England and Wales, 6; Scotland, 8; Ireland, 90; Demerara, 1; St. Domingo, 1; Newfoundland, 1; Germany, 1—Total, 108. Of this number, seventeen were lunatics and epileptics, and the great majority broken down and sickly men and women. Of the Irish nearly all have been passed home at their own request. Fifteen of the whole are still in the workhouse. It was remarked by one member that we ought to have a claim upon government for the support of these paupers; and another asked, why should not the Irish be sent at once to their own country, instead of to Liverpool? Mr. Melly said that the evil arose in this way:—Emigrant runners in Liverpool persuaded poor people to go to America. On their arrival they were asked whether they had a means of subsistence; and if they had not, and were women with children, or pregnant, or unprotected, and had no ticket to convey them into the interior, they were ordered back by the Commissioners of New York, and returned in the ship in which they were taken out. Mr. Denton said they knew that in a great number of these cases the persons had resided in America for years, and that the women had been married to American citizens, and had also had children by them. The object was to continue to send reports to the Secretary of State showing how we were abused. If a new bill were introduced these facts would weigh in our favor.

Trade of Paris.

[From the Paris Presse, Nov. 16.]

The retail trade of Paris, though not very animated, has improved since the beginning of the month. The demand for winter consumption is, however, mainly confined to cheap articles; there is little inquiry for rich stuffs. There is no change in the state of the manufactures of Paris articles. The few orders received from abroad are in course of execution, and preparations are making for New Year's day; but business is not so active as it ought to be at this period of the year. The Lyons manufacturers are busy, although this is not the season for exportation. Silks are in great demand in all the southern markets, and prices are everywhere rising. The stock of foreign silk in the depot at Marseilles is small, and no arrivals are expected for some time. In consequence of this state of things people are eagerly buying what China silk can be found at Marseilles, and at advanced rates. At Mulhouse hings are looking better; calicoes and twists are very firm, in consequence of the scarcity of the merchandise. Within the last month the La Ferté Macé manufactory has sent out large parcels of goods, and the supply of certain descriptions is entirely exhausted. The sale of calicoes at Rouen is satisfactory, but as to other merchandise the market there is not animated. Colonial sugars have again fallen at Havre; and prices are also lower at Nantes, Bordeaux and Marseilles, owing to the abundance of the home made article and the indisposition to buy refined sugar. It is to be expected, however, that a revival must take place shortly, for the refiners of the north have checked their production all the season, and we learn by advices from the colonies that the harvest is generally inferior to that of last year. At the same time letters from London state that, while consumption is augmenting, the stock in hand has decreased from 113,000 tons to 97,800 between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1. A very large business is doing in wines of 1858. In the wine countries a slight rise is the consequence, but prices are considerably lower at Bercy, notwithstanding constant demand for consumption. The water in the rivers and canals being so low that barges cannot get up to Paris, the quantity of wine received by railway exceeds all precedent. Flour has risen 1 fr. 50c. the sack this week, a fact which can only be accounted for by the water mills being unable to work. Corn has not risen.

Mr. Tucker's Reply to Mr. Sickles.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

Daniel E. Sickles, member of Congress from the Third Congressional district of this State, has recently delivered in New York city three speeches—namely, on the 30th October, and the 3d and 19th of November—in each of which he has assailed me in an opprobrious and abusive manner. My self-respect would forbid me to notice the language of this infamous man—further than I have already done, (by branding him as a liar in the public prints of New York, over my own signature)—were it not that the official position he fills may give them some weight with such persons in the community as are personally unacquainted with us both.

My friends, who have generously come forward, and with whose statements I have been favored, will assume the task of traversing, exposing and refuting Mr. Sickles in every material point, and I request attention to their sufficient denials.

I take up each and every of Mr. Sickles' charges in their regular order, and meet them with this kindly volunteered evidence. I leave the verdict to the public.

1. Mr. Sickles said:—

Mr. Tucker says he is identified with this district. How? In 1849 he came to me, and asked me to introduce him to the leading democrats of the Fifth ward, where he resided, because, he said, he desired to participate in our politics.

Now, I was born and brought up in the Fifth ward, of which ward my father and paternal grandfather were successively Aldermen; and I have, therefore, known the leading men of the ward since I went to school. Mr. Sickles probably never introduced me to any one of them. The following letters from David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, and from the Hon. John D. Dixon, who has twice represented the fifth ward district in the Legislature of this State, and has lived in the ward over forty years, will complete the story, and refute the presumption that I owed my introduction in the Fifth ward to Mr. Sickles:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER:—DEAR SIR—In answer to your letter of the 27th inst., I have the honor to say, that by referring to the city records and the Manual of the Common Council of this city, I find that the following members of your family and relatives have held the offices of Alderman or assistant Alderman from the Fifth, Eighth and Fifteenth wards, viz:—

Gideon Tucker, (your grandfather,) Fifth ward—1813-14-15.
John C. Tucker, (your father,) Fifth ward—1834.
Moses Tucker, (your uncle,) Fifteenth ward—1844.
Joseph Tucker, (a connection of yours,) held from Eighth ward, 1831-34.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

NO. 5 BEACH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 29, 1858.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER:—DEAR SIR—I have your letter referring to Mr. Sickles' speech, in which he spoke of you as a new comer or stranger in the Fifth ward, and said that he had introduced you to the leading democrats here, &c.

I know, as all the old Fifth warders know, that you were born in the "Old Fifth," and that you have always voted here, except a year or two in the Eighth and Fifteenth. All the time that you were editing a newspaper and holding office in Albany, I know you kept your residence in this ward, and voted here. The idea of your being a stranger is absurd enough to those of us who remember your family.

Your grandfather, the Hon. Gideon Tucker, was Alderman of the Fifth ward in 1813-14-15 and 16; and your father, John C. Tucker, Esq. was afterwards Alderman in 1833-34 (when Gideon Lee was Mayor). Every old inhabitant of the Fifth ward remembers you since you were big enough to run about.

The story of Mr. Sickles introducing you to leading democrats in the ward, in 1849, is perfectly laughable. You are at liberty to make use of this as you choose.

JOHN D. DIXON.

But it happened that in the very year, 1849, when Mr. Sickles says he was favoring me with these introductions in the Fifth ward, I moved into the Fifteenth ward, where I lived for one year. My name will be found, along with those of the Hon. D. R. F. Jones and Lorenzo Hoyt, as delegates to a Tammany Hall Judiciary Convention from the Fifteenth ward, in 1849. Over that Convention D. E. Sickles himself presided.

The following letter from ex-Senator D. R. F. Jones shows this:—

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, QUEENS COUNTY, Nov. 26, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your note this day received, I very cheerfully state that you were a delegate (with myself and one other) from the Fifteenth ward of the city of New York at the convention held at Tammany Hall in the fall of 1849, for the purpose of making judicial nominations. D. E. Sickles was a delegate to, and chairman of, the convention. You then resided, and for several years afterward continued to reside, in the Fifteenth ward. The precise period at which your residence in that ward ceased I am unable to state.

D. R. FLOYD JONES.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

2. Mr. Sickles next says:—

I gave him a letter to my friend, John C. Wright, then Comptroller of the State, at Albany, and, upon my recommendation, Mr. Wright gave him a clerkship of $1,000 per year. He quarrelled with Mr. Wright, and Mr. Wright was forced to dismiss him.

Mr. Sickles wishes to make it appear that he alone procured me or recommended me to the situation I held under Judge Wright. But the following letters from that gentleman explain all the circumstances of my connection with him, and also show that I neither quarrelled with him nor was dismissed by him:—

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 23, 1858.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER—DEAR SIR: Your letter is received. You are correct in your recollection of the persons who asked for your appointment. You gave letters from Messrs. Edwin Croswell, Francis B. Cuming, Charles O'Conor, Edward C. West, Robert J. Dillon, Emanuel B. Hart, D. E. Sickles, and I think one or two others, and I made it upon those recommendations generally.

You are correct also in stating that you never "quarrelled" with me, and that I did not "dismiss" you. You resigned voluntarily, by letter, to which I replied at the time. You are at liberty to use my letter as you please. It will show my appreciation of your character and services as clerk at the time. Our personal relations have ever been most friendly.

JOHN C. WRIGHT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 12, 1853.

DEAR SIR—Your note of yesterday, informing me of your resignation of the clerkship in my office was found on my table this morning. Allow me to express my regret that you are obliged to take this course from the inadequacy of the compensation which I am compelled to make for your truly valuable services. While I feel this regret at parting with you personally and officially, I am happy to learn from your note that a more favorable position is open to you, and I assure you that no supposed differences of political opinion will ever disturb our personal relations or lessen my respect for your character as a gentleman and an honest man.

With the warmest wishes for your future success and happiness,

JOHN C. WRIGHT.

G. J. TUCKER, Esq.

3. Mr. Sickles next says:—

Still desiring to do what I could for him, I recommended him to Mr. Croswell, the editor of the *Argus*. Mr. Croswell took him into the *Argus* office, and he remained there for a year or two, until the *Argus* changed hands.

The following letter from my old friend, Mr. Croswell, states the circumstances of my connection with the Albany *Argus* in their true light, and refutes the above story:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR—In relation to the manner and circumstances under which you became associated with the *Argus*, to which you direct my attention, I reply, that I have known you since 1830, if not from an earlier period; that a few years subsequently, after your resignation from Comptroller Wright's office and your return to this city, Mr. Sherman Croswell and myself, from our knowledge of your capabilities and character, tendered you an engagement on the *Argus*; that you accepted it and went to Albany; that after remaining so connected for some months you purchased my interest in the concern and became one of its proprietors, and remained so until 1855, when Mr. Sherman Croswell and yourself retired from it, selling your interest to your partner, James I. Johnson. I do not think that your original connection with the *Argus* was caused by the recommendation of Mr. Sickles, or through any other particular influence, though I do not doubt that at the time it was in accordance with his wishes.

EDWIN CROSWELL.

Hon. G. J. TUCKER.

4. Mr. Sickles says:—

In 1854 he came to New York and became connected with the *Daily News*.

I started the *Daily News* in February, 1855. The object of this falsehood is apparent.

5. Mr. Sickles says:—

Another word before I dismiss Mr. Tucker. * * * * In company with my friends, Mr. Wiley and Mr. Graham, I went to his *Daily News* office, and said to him: "I ask you, sir, to do me the simple justice to publish my address to the people of the district, in accepting their nomination, so that your readers may know both sides of the question. I ask you upon what grounds do you call me a free seller or a Know Nothing?" His reply was, and my friends can bear testimony to it, "That is the best way to defeat you, and therefore I do it." I then said to him, in the presence of the gentlemen I have named and of his own men who were employed in his office: "Sir, I came here expecting to get justice from a gentleman, but find you a common hustler and scoundrel, and you must never dare while you live to speak to me again."

My only answer to this infamous falsehood shall be the following letters from Dr. McCurdy and Mr. McInerny:—

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24, 1858.

To Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER.—MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 19th has been forwarded to me here from Philadelphia, and I will with pleasure undertake to state the circumstances of the visit made to you at the *Daily News* office in New York a few nights before the election, in the fall of 1856, by Hon. Mr. Sickles, accompanied by several other persons.

I have a perfect recollection of the affair, and was probably the only disinterested person present. You will remember I was seated in the office, waiting to see one of the proprietors, and I was then an utter stranger both to you and Mr. Sickles. When the latter, with his friends, entered the office, they appeared somewhat excited. Mr. Sickles complained to you that you had refused to publish a speech of his, and that you had called him a "soft shell" in your paper, whereas he disclaimed the title. Your reply was that he had received the nomination of the soft shells at Tammany Hall, and that that made him a soft shell. He also complained that you had charged him with being endorsed by the Know Nothings. Your reply was that you had been so informed by good authority, and that, as you believed the report, you intended to keep it before the people, and to defeat him with it if possible. One or two of Mr. Sickles' companions here interfered and remonstrated with you, but you replied very coolly to all, and said, as they were several in number, and quite excited, while you were alone, (there being no spectators present except myself and a clerk writing at the desk,) my sympathies soon ranged themselves in your favor, though I then knew, and now know, very little of the merits of the political controversy. At the last, Mr. Sickles repeating his demands somewhat energetically, (though no harsh language was used,) you turned on him and asked "Have you come here with friends at your back to bully me, sir?" One of the gentlemen here interposed and said no, no, that they had no such intention, and only came to reason coolly with you. You said that that was Mr. Sickles' purpose, why had he not come alone? That Mr. Sickles went out at the door, saying in a loud voice as he went, that he found it in vain to expect justice from you. You followed him to the door, and said that after such a remark you considered your acquaintance with him at an end. The friend of Mr. Sickles who had interposed between you remained behind him for a little while, and greatly deplored that you and he should have any difference—said he was very sorry for it, for he (the friend) had known you from a boy, &c., but that he thought you had not done justice to his friend Sickles, &c., and then took his leave.

Mr. Sickles did not call you a libeller nor a scoundrel, nor say that you must never dare to speak to him again. It would not have been very creditable to him to have uttered such language when he had friends at his back, and you were alone and in ill health; and I am glad to be able to say that not an ungentlemanly word passed during the interview.

After Mr. Sickles and his friends had gone, I introduced myself to you, and we had a few moments conversation as to the scene I had witnessed. I remember that you had made the remark that you had never yet been forced to retract any statement you had made as an editor.

It gives me pleasure, my dear sir, to bear this testimony as to the circumstances attending this visit. My recollection of it is quite vivid in every particular, and I was astonished to read lately, in the New York papers, the version Mr. Sickles has seen fit to give of it.

E. MCCURDY, M. D.

DEAR SIR—I have read the statement of Dr. McCurdy concerning the visit of Mr. Sickles and his friends to you, in the fall of 1856, and it entirely agrees with my recollection of the facts. I was at that time a clerk in the *Daily News* office, and was present writing mail wrappers at the desk during the above scene.

JAMES MCINERNY.

Nov. 27, 1858.

6. Mr. Sickles next says:—

Mr. Tucker offered a respectable citizen of the Fifth ward, Mr. Casey, to get a relative pardoned out of the State prison, where he is confined for manslaughter, if Mr. Casey would desert the standard of his party and join Tucker in supporting Walbridge.

This respectable citizen of the Fifth ward, Mr. Casey, Mr. Sickles' friend (a dealer in old boots and shoes in West Broadway, and a laborer in the public stores of the United States Appraisers, by Mr. Sickles' appointment), has a relative in prison whom he naturally desires to have pardoned, and he has written me several letters asking my intercession with the Governor. Last August I sent the papers to Governor King, and wrote a letter calling his attention to the application. In October, Casey met me in New York, and offered to abandon Sickles and support Walbridge, with such strength as he could command, if I could get his relative pardoned, and get him (Casey) transferred to an appointment under the Collector. I told him I could control neither Governor King nor Collector Schell; and we separated. If Casey's story differs from this of mine, the public must judge between us upon our several reputations for veracity, for there was no witness to the conversation.

The following letter from the Hon. Henry I. Seaman, Governor King's Private Secretary, shows how far and when I have interfered on behalf of Gillen.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the Governor received your letter recommending the application for a pardon for James Gillen, on the 25th day of August last (a copy of which is annexed), but that he has not yet seen sufficient reason for the exercise of Executive clemency in that case.

HENRY I. SEAMAN, Private Secretary.

Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1858.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—DEAR SIR—I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed papers relative to the convict James Gillen. I am of opinion, that in his case a pardon would be proper and just. The signers of the recommendation for pardon (Messrs. Thomas J. Barr, M. T. Brennan, Thomas Biddle, John Clancy, Henry R. Holbaire and others), are respectable citizens, and I earnestly join in their request.

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

7. Sickles then says:—

I stumped the State for the ticket last year, on which Mr. Tucker had a place.

The following extract from a letter published in the New York *Daily News* in December, 1857, and written by one of the officers of a meeting at which Mr. Sickles spoke "for the ticket," shows how he supported me, and what were the results of his labor:—

OSWEGO, Dec. 1, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

Looking over the official canvass recently, I was reminded of an incident which it may be well to relate in your columns. On the Friday preceding the late State election, a large audience assembled in this city to listen to the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, M. C., from your city—the same, who, as I notice, is now cheek by jowl with Greeley, Raymond, Nye & Co., in opposition to your regular nominations in New York. Mr. Sickles' presence had been obtained at considerable expense to address the democracy. I heard his speech. He spoke of the issues. He named and eulogized the candidates for the various offices up in the State ticket, one by one—except our candidate for the office of Secretary of State. He made no reference to that gentleman. He ignored his existence altogether. And yet, notwithstanding Mr. Tucker was entirely passed over by Mr. Sickles, he has received a greater number of votes in this city than any other of our candidates in the field. This fact circumstance, while giving evidence of the enmity of Mr. Sickles against our duly elected Secretary of State (whose nomination he so ineffectually opposed at Syracuse), will be sufficient evidence, also, of his utter impotency for evil. B.

8. Mr. Sickles' last charge is:—

Mr. Tucker recently applied to Mr. Joesbury, editor of the *Catskill Recorder*, to publish an attack upon me, and offered, as an inducement, to give the *Recorder* the fat job of printing the official State canvass. The offer was declined, and the printing has been given to a neighboring journal, more needy and less scrupulous—the *Democratic Herald*, of Catskill—which yielded to the terms of the Secretary of State.

I exerted myself last spring to aid in the removal of Mr. Joseph Joesbury from the Catskill Post Office. Mr. Sickles sustained Joesbury. Joesbury was removed. The story concocted now between Joesbury and Sickles is absurdly untrue, as will be at once seen when it is remembered that the State canvass has not been yet made up, nor have the State canvassers even been called to meet. Of course the story that "the printing" of it has been given out is sheer invention. In no case, however, would I have given it to Mr. Joesbury's paper, which I do not recognise as a democratic sheet. The *Democratic Herald* is the only democratic paper published in that county, and the following letter is from its editor and proprietor:

DEMOCRATIC HERALD OFFICE, CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1858.

HON. GIDEON J. TUCKER—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., calling my attention to a recent speech of Daniel E. Sickles, delivered in New York, in which he alleges that you have awarded or promised the State official canvass to the *Democratic Herald*, on certain conditions, I would state that no communication or promise whatever in relation to publishing such canvass has been made by you to me, or to any one connected with this office, and that the assertion of Mr. Sickles to that effect is wholly untrue.

HENRY BAKER, Editor *Democratic Herald*.

I have thus shown, by the testimony of third parties, that every single allegation or charge uttered by Mr. Sickles, in his three speeches, reflecting upon my private or official conduct, is utterly unsustained, unfounded and untrue. I have done this because I believe that no person holding a high public office is at liberty to ignore entirely assaults of this character, even when made by the vilest of assailants, but owes it to his friends, his family and himself to deny and disprove them. The proofs I have now laid before those who will read this reply; and as for my personal denial, I have only to repeat what I have already once published in the New York newspapers over my own signature, viz.:—

All Mr. Sickles' statements with respect to me are utterly false and fabricated throughout.

DECEMBER 1, 1858. GIDEON J. TUCKER.

Theatrical and Other Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mme. Loyal, the graceful French equestrienne, Mr. Magilton, the dashing rider and acrobat, and a number of other superior performers, not forgetting the trained elephants, are to appear this evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Gabriel and Francois Ravel are to perform in their celebrated pantomimic spectacle of the "Green Monster" to night. It will be preceded by rope dancing and the ballet of "Rose and Papillon."

BOWERY THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has scarcely lost any of its attractiveness, notwithstanding the immense number of times the piece has been played in this city. The "Bear Hunters" follows it to night.

BURTON'S.—The American comedy called "Extremes" is announced for the last time but one. Mr. and Miss Richings, who personate prominent characters in it, are to take a benefit to-morrow.

WALLACK'S.—Mr. Ranger's comedy styled "Vanity Cured," in which the author enacts the chief part, is to be followed by the comedietta of "Blue and Cherry," and Mr. Brougham's last farce, "Take Care of Little Charley."

LAURA KEENE'S.—The great comedy entitled "Our American Cousin" continues to bring together about as many auditors as this finely conducted theatre can comfortably hold. It is backed by a capital farce to-night.

MR. BOUCICAULT'S BENEFIT.—The friends and admirers of this gentleman have determined to give him a complimentary benefit, to take place at 585 Broadway, this evening. The beneficiary is to essay Shylock.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The Zavistowski pantomime and ballet troupe, comprising a large number of pretty little children, and the Wren juvenile comedians, will entertain visitors this afternoon and evening.

COLORED OPERA.—It is only necessary to direct attention to the attractive and novel programmes issued by the different managers of minstrelsy to insure a full attendance at their respective establishments.

The Indian Archipelago and Dutch Monopoly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your journal of yesterday, "Oceanicus" urges, as a matter worthy to be submitted to the consideration of the present Congress, the necessity of American intervention in the policy of the Dutch, in regard to their territories in the Indian Archipelago, on the sole ground "that those territories are closed against American or foreign trade, and against American or foreign missionaries of the Gospel;" while he further alleges that the establishment of an American naval depot and free entrepot of trade in the eastern portion of the Archipelago, would speedily contribute to the breaking up of Dutch monopoly.

Now, then, "Oceanicus" can be quiet; and I think he will be very glad to hear that the Dutch government, without American or other foreign interference, anticipated his wishes so far as the end of the old Dutch monopoly of trade in the Indian Archipelago. Several months ago the official report from Holland was received by the government of the United States, that the ports on the islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, &c., would be open for the world trade from the 1st day of May, 1859.

WILLIAM F. OTTEN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1858.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY AND MEANS, either in New York or Philadelphia, wishing to adopt a healthy male child two years of age, of American parents, can call on or address Mrs. A. Stephens, 14 Forsyth street, in the store, New York.

CAPT. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BERKLEY, OF NORTH Carolina, will greatly oblige his sister Caroline by writing to her. C. P.

IF THE BOY JOHN DUNN, WHO LIVED IN WILLIAMSburg some three years since, and was employed by the watch store of Mr. Whaley, 14 Maiden lane, will call on or send his address to Wm. Mulcahey, 103 Pearl street, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage, and be well recompensed.

IF MRS. LAURA DAVIS, WHO IN 1856 RESIDED WITH a Mrs. Frazier, in Grand street, corner of Greene, will send her address to A. E. O., Broadway Post office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

LEFT THE HOME OF HER PARENTS, AT RYE, Westchester county, on Saturday, Nov. 27, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, Emily Thompson. The family are in great distress in consequence of this misfortune, and beg that any person having seen the hereinafter described female, or having any knowledge of her whereabouts, will give information to her father or to the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The following is a description of her person and dress:—She is about five feet in height, 20 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair, grayish blue eyes. Had on either a dark blue silk, a small black and white plaid, or check travelling dress; a new light gray raglan cloak, black velvet bonnet, with feathers; had a handsome set of coral and gold jewelry, consisting of earrings, brooch, or breastpin, and two plain gold bracelets, gold watch and side chain. She is supposed to have come to New York by the New Haven train which arrived at about one o'clock on Saturday.

A. W. THOMPSON, No. 3 Wall street, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEmocratic Club of the Eighth Aldermanic district will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Hastings Hall, corner of Broome and Pitt streets.

JOHN DUFFY, President.

NICHOLAS L. HANSEN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE "SWAMP" DEMOCRATIC Club, held at No. 14 Jacob street, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, it was resolved, that the nomination of the following candidates be endorsed, and that the members of this club use all honorable means to insure their election, viz:—For Comptroller, Stephen P. Russell; for Governor of the Almshouse, James Lynch; for Alderman of the First district, John K. Enright; for Councilmen of the Fourth Senatorial district, George P. Bickford, John McGuire, John Healy, William H. Bulteel, Anthony J. McCarthy and William O'Shea; for School Commissioner of the Fourth ward, Charles J. Dougherty; for School Inspector, William Cleary; for Trustees, Edmund J. Kelly, M. G. Carroll and C. Kassenbuck; for Constables of the Fourth ward, James White and Michael Doody.

R. H. HOPPER, President.

D. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE NINEteenth ward of this city, irrespective of party, held at Yorkville on the evening of the 30th of November, 1858, it was unanimously resolved, that

Whereas neither of the tickets presented by the various political parties for school officers in this ward are entitled to the confidence and support of the parents, guardians and citizens of this ward; therefore,

Resolved, That the following ticket be placed in nomination, and that we ask the hearty co operation of all interested in the proper management of our public schools:—

For Commissioner—SEVERN D. MOULTON.
For Inspector—JOHN KEYNTON.
For Trustees—JAMES T. CRAWFORD, CHARLES W. HALL.

HENRY G. HUNT, Chairman.
CYRUS T. FROST, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINation.—First Aldermanic district.—For Alderman, JOHN K. ENRIGHT. For Assistant Alderman, SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS, Chairman. DANIEL BROPHY, WILLIAM CLEARY, } Secretaries.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, New York, Dec. 1, 1858.—The members of this committee are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, Dec. 2, at half past 7 o'clock. By order,

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Chairman pro tem.
JOHN H. WILLIAMS, SAMUEL D. VANDERBYDEN, } Secretaries.

DEMOCRATS OF THE FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT to the rescue.—A mass meeting of the democracy of the above district will be held at 110 Greenwich street on Thursday evening, Dec. 2, at 7 o'clock, to ratify the nominations of Stephen P. Russell for Comptroller, James Lynch for Governor of the Almshouse, and John K. Enright for Alderman. Hon. Fernando Wood will positively address the meeting, and several other distinguished speakers will also address the meeting.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.—DEMOCRATS OF the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth wards, attend the grand ratification meeting to be held in the Metropolitan rooms, 160 and 162 Chester street, near the Bowery, on Friday evening, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Fernando Wood and others will positively speak. THOMAS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

MICHAEL SMITH, THOMAS CLARK, } Secretaries.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD will positively address the people, on FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1858.

At Hildebrand's, Hester street, near the Bowery, at 8½ o'clock P. M.

And on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858,

At Millenian's Hall, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of Committee of Arrangements. BENJ. RAY, Chairman.

CHAS. H. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, New York, November 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of Election from the First to the Eleventh wards, inclusive, elected at the last election are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, room No. 10 City Hall, on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

The Inspectors of Election from the Twelfth to the Twenty-second wards, inclusive, are hereby notified to attend at the same office on Wednesday, the 1st day of December.

The District Canvassers from the First to the Eleventh wards, inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on Thursday, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the Twelfth to Twenty-second wards, inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on Friday, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council.

PEOPLE'S AND TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE FOR ALderman Fifth district, JAMES WEBB.

P. U. DOYLE IS THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR Councilman of the Fourth Senatorial district. He is an honest, popular and upright man, and sure to be elected. To the rescue! To the rescue!

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REGULAR NOMINATION—Seventh Aldermanic district, Ninth and Fifteenth wards. For Alderman Solomon Banta.

AARON H. BEAN, Chairman.
EDWARD J. HAMILTON, ALFRED J. MCCOLLOUGH, } Secretaries.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—AT