

NEW YORK HERALD.

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OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.
MIRIAM'S GARDEN, Broadway.—VIVANDIERE—THREE GILDADES—RODOL.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bowery.—AFTERNOON—SANTA CECILIA.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—OCTOBER—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

New York, Monday, December 26, 1859.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe. The Concord mail steamer America, Captain Miller, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The News.

Our special Washington despatch this morning gives us the particulars of a secret caucus of the leading black republicans at the Astor House in this city last week in advance of the meeting of the Republican National Committee.

We publish some additional information from Central America, contained in letters of our correspondents in Guatemala and Nicaragua, this morning. A copy of the statement of Hon. Mr. Clarke, United States Minister, which preceded his protest—given in the Herald yesterday morning—to the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs on the acquisition and control of new territory by Great Britain, in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, will be found elsewhere.

A letter from the United States ship Roanoke, dated on the 12th instant, states that of the crew each day every division exercises, either at great guns, muskets, carbines, artillery, or in boats. There were only about a dozen of men on the sick list out of seven hundred.

A report of the late run of the United States steamer Lancaster from Valparaiso to Panama will be found in this paper. She had a ship boy drowned overboard. Flag Officer Montgomery had transferred his flag to the Lancaster from the Levant. A court martial was to assemble on the Lancaster for trial of cases of mutinous conduct and serious stabbing.

An account of the enthusiastic reception of a portion of the succeeding medical students at Richmond, Va., with a report of the speech of Governor Wise on the occasion, is given in the letter from our Richmond correspondent in this morning's issue.

The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway on the 10th of December, via Newfoundland, arrived in this port yesterday morning. She has landed an Irish cargo valued at \$100,000 and brought out two hundred and forty-seven passengers—a large amount for this season of the year.

A description of the Christmas services yesterday at a number of our leading city churches, and a synopsis of the sermons of the pastors, will be found in our columns to-day.

city treasury. The receipts at the Tax Commissioner's office last week were only \$10,135 27, against \$20,137 69 the previous week.

We lay before our readers this morning all the affidavits, letters, &c., which were read in the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday last, in the case of Dion Bourcainet against the public administrator and the lessee of the Winter Garden theatre for an injunction to restrain them from the further performance of the "Octoroon," a play of which he claims to be the author and proprietor.

The purser of the steamship Ariel informs us that the passengers by the steamship Northern Light, from this port 5th inst., went through to San Francisco on the steamer Cortez. The steamship North Star, from this port for Aspinwall, was signaled December 22, at four o'clock P. M., in lat. 30 N., lon. 73 40 W., steering south.

The schooner Col. Satterly, Capt. Hall, from Charleston for this port, went ashore on Barnegat Shoals on Saturday morning, about four o'clock. The Col. S. was laden with cotton and rice, and consigned to McCready, Mott & Co.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at a stable in the rear of No. 329 West Thirty-sixth street, by which two valuable horses belonging to Mr. James Millward were burned to death.

The sale of cotton on Saturday embraced 5,000 bales, including 3,000 in transit. The market closed steady on the basis of 11c. per lb. for middling uplands. Flour was held with more firmness, and for common grades of State and Western an advance of 3c. 10c. was demanded, and the market closed with increased buoyancy.

The market for sugar was unchanged, while sales were fair. Wheat was quite firm, and the views of holders being above that of buyers, the sales were moderate. Corn quiet, and prices irregular, new yellow Jersey and Southern ranged from 84c. to 85c. for the former, and 81c. to 82c. for the latter.

The Vital Question of the Day—Great Union Speech of Gov. Wise.

From our special reporter at Richmond we have received the graphic report, which we publish this morning, of the great Union speech of Governor Wise in said city, to the two hundred Southern medical students who lately evacuated Philadelphia and returned to the south side of Mason & Dixon's line, on account of the menacing aspects of the present slavery agitation.

We all remember that Governor Wise, in 1856, threatened, in the event of Fremont's election, to march a Southern army upon Washington to seize the treasury and archives of the federal government, and to march off with them, and set up an independent Southern confederacy. But now mark the revolution which these stirring times upon this very question of disunion have brought upon the reflective mind of Governor Wise.

The prominent idea of Union thus suggested by Governor Wise deserves to be written in letters of gold. It is thus, that instead of permitting our revolutionary Northern abolitionists and our reckless Southern secessionists to drive the South out of the Union, these two classes of sectional disturbers of the public peace should themselves be driven out or put down. Why should they remain in the Union if they can no longer endure it? Let the abolitionists and their republican instructors in the tricks of abolition treason clear out to Canada and take up their quarters among the fugitive slave colonies of that region, where they will be in their most congenial society.

On the other hand, let our Southern salamanders, who will not be satisfied with anything but fire and sword, "bombs, guns, drums and batteries," pack off to Mexico, where they will find plenty of that sort of employment. Thus the peace of the Union will be restored, as the peace of a great public meeting is often secured by the removal of a few belligerent rowdies. One thing is certain: these sectional agitators of disunion, North and South, must be silenced or put out, or they will hurry the country headlong into all the horrors of dissolution, anarchy and civil war.

Every government broken to pieces by intestine disorders has been ruined through the intrigues and conspiracies of a few ambitious and reckless disorganizers. But there is another very suggestive view of the subject taken by Governor Wise, and one which, for some time past, our statesmen and public journalists have somewhat overlooked. We refer to the malign influence of Old England in behalf of the disruption of this great confederacy.

Upon this point, Gov. Wise, we think, very truly says that "the real root of the disease is the foreign influence of Great Britain;" that our external commerce, our exports and imports, and the constant intercourse between New England and Old England, beget a sympathy between them, prejudicial to that state of harmony and good will which should be the paramount law between the North and the South.

Upon this question there can be no dispute. It is the interest, and it is therefore the policy, of England to encourage the dissolution of this powerful confederacy. Her naval and commercial supremacy, and even her manufactures, must in the course of events, and at no distant day, be overwhelmed, and to a great extent absorbed, by these progressive United States, if they keep together.

We thus recognize the force of this opinion of Gov. Wise, that the real root of this disease of Northern abolitionism is the foreign influence of Great Britain. In this connection, his allusions to Canada as the house of refuge for such abolition conspiracies as that of John Brown, for the overthrow of our Southern institutions and Southern society, and the Union itself, afford a hint which the government at Washington might profitably take into consideration.

post, in which England holds towards us on the slavery question, in Canada, is not consistent with peace and good will, or good faith to our country. It is the position of a fellow conspirator with our abolition traitors and incendiaries, and the sooner we bring her to a definite understanding upon this subject the better. Gov. Wise calls upon the President to notify the British government that (Canada) their asylum of fugitives from labor and justice shall not be allowed to foster dissension and disunion in the United States, and we think that the ventilation of this idea in Congress would really develop the main root of all this existing mischief.

In fact, if our Presidential candidates of the Senate (of whom there are at least a half dozen) would not have the wind taken out of their sails by Gov. Wise as a popular rival, they will profit from his answer, when asked, would he, if elected President, make this aforesaid requisition upon England. His answer was—"Try me. If you want to find out, all you have to do is to put me there!" His allusion to a Virginia regiment passing three times by the White House, without inducing the President to poke his head out of the window, was in bad taste, and betrayed, we fear, a little sourness of temper still existing, which the Governor should have kept to himself.

But, upon the main points indicated, and upon many other points, we recommend this remarkable speech of Gov. Wise to all our readers, and especially to the Presidential candidates and President-makers in Congress of the democratic party. They have been skimming the surface of the political evils of the day. Gov. Wise probes to the bottom; and first and last, peace or war, he will not be driven out of the Union. He would silence or drive out the disunion agitators, and he would bring old England to a settlement. These points cover the whole ground.

The News from Central America—The Protest against English Usurpations.

The last mail from Central America brings us the protest of Mr. Beverly Clark, the American Minister in Guatemala, against the treaty between Great Britain and that republic, signed on the 30th April last, and recently ratified by the contracting parties, and proclaimed in full force and effect. It will be remembered that this treaty cedes Belize, and a large tract of adjacent territory, in sovereignty to the British crown. When the news of its negotiation first reached this country, we took occasion to censure Mr. Clark for permitting it to be consummated without demanding a consideration of American rights in the matter, formally acquired under the Clayton-Bulwer convention; but it now appears that the negotiations were conducted in a clandestine manner, and with a studied concealment of the purposes had in view, in flagrant disregard of international comity, and with an evident consciousness of the utter inconsistency of the provisions of the treaty with those of the convention between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Clark has very justly made this *exparte* and secret arrangement a ground of complaint and protest; but the manner of the act, however unworthy and contemptible, is, after all, subordinate to the serious disregard of good faith and pre-existing treaty obligations which it involves. We doubt if, in the whole history of the tortuous and statuting policy of Great Britain, there can be found a parallel to the duplicity and meanness of the present transaction.

Look at the facts. In 1850 Great Britain and the United States entered into a mutual obligation not "to occupy, fortify, colonize or assume or exercise dominion over any part of Central America."

It is not now a question whether that was a wise or prudent agreement. So far as the United States is concerned, we regarded it then, as we do now, as partial in its effects, and in every sense unwise and impolitic. But we have felt bound to recognize its obligations, and have faithfully complied with its provisions. What, on the other hand, has been the conduct of Great Britain? Let the fact of her seizure and colonization of the Bay Islands in 1851, and her late clandestine treaty with Guatemala, answer. The convention of 1850 forbids "colonization" in Central America by either party. Yet she has since organized, and still maintains, a colony on undisputed Central American soil. It forbids the acquisition of territory and the exercise of dominion over any part of Central America; yet she secretly bargains for a large tract of Central American territory, and unblushingly proclaims her acquisition. We do not now allude to her persistent hold on the Mosquito shore, since the clause of the convention relating to it is somewhat ambiguous. Interpreted by the spirit which pervades the convention, however, it would imply an immediate abandonment of her pretensions here. But we have yet to learn of the first *bona fide* movement on her part to that end.

It now becomes a serious question as to what course the United States should adopt to vindicate her dignity in this matter, and relieve herself from the one-sided obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer convention. It is all very well for petty nations to complain and protest; but the United States ought to hold the tone of a peer in her dealings with the most powerful nations of the globe. But two lines of conduct are open to her: first, to demand from Great Britain a literal compliance with her treaty obligations, and support the demand by an appeal to arms if necessary; or, second, to at once formally abrogate the convention by which the second party to its provisions refuses to be bound. The latter is clearly the easiest and most rational course; for it may well be doubted if the people of this country would go to war for the purpose of keeping alive and binding a convention which they never approved, and which improperly and unnecessarily limits their legitimate expansion and influence. Perhaps, after all, we ought to thank Great Britain for having, by her own acts, relieved us from every obligation to respect or abide by the convention; and it may perhaps be claimed, with reason, that, like the European treaties of 1815, it is practically exploded, dead and inoperative. Great Britain, it is possible, may not object to this view, now that she has obtained and consolidated all that she can ever hope for in the way of territorial acquisition and political influence in Central America.

But she should not be allowed to escape thus from the consequences of her duplicity. The government of the United States owes it to its dignity to proclaim to the civilized world the treachery of which it has been made the subject, and to characterize, in the most formal and impressive manner, the bad faith and disregard

of treaty obligations of which Great Britain has been guilty in this whole Central American transaction. An attempt has been several times made in the Senate to carry through a resolution to this effect. We hope it will be renewed; and we feel sure, if there remains any feeling of self respect or national honor among the representatives of the people, that this time the attempt will not fail. We hope there will be no delay in the passage of a resolution abrogating the fatal convention of 1850, with a preamble setting forth in clear and direct terms the grounds on which the proceeding is founded, and in which the circumstances attending the late negotiations in Guatemala will be properly characterized.

THE GOLD AND SILVER CROP—GOLD RECEIPTS FOR 1859.—We have now received the last shipment of gold from California which we shall get for the year 1859, and the record of our gold receipts for this year is most cheering and satisfactory. It shows a considerable increase over that of the two previous years—an increase of nearly four millions over the shipments of 1858, and six millions over those of 1857. The following table will show the receipts by the different steamers for the present year:—

Table with columns: Name of Steamer, Day of Arrival, Day of Departure, Days, Am. of Specie.

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THE GREAT EASTERN PRONOUNCED A FAILURE.—After much delay, doubt and mystery concerning the prospects of the monster steamship Great Eastern, the question seems to be now definitely settled by the report of the surveyors appointed to inspect her.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER.—Congress has now been in session for three weeks, and the House still remains without a Speaker, and unorganized, though the whole of that period has been occupied in attempts to elect a presiding officer.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It is understood that the President will communicate his message to the Senate on Tuesday next.

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to be utterly without foundation, as every rational person, taking into account his relations towards the imperial government, must have felt it to be. It will be recollected that once before, during the reign of his father, the Prince, by a pamphlet on the French navy, gave rise to the suspicion that he entertained similar projects.

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