THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8445. MORNING EDITION—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1859.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL steamships

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage.....$110
Second cabin passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves	N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves	Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott,	leaves	N. York, Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang,	leaves	Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon,	leaves	N. York, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves	Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves	N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Miller,	leaves	Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott,	leaves	N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver bullion, specie, jewelry precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, CALLING AT Cork to land and embark letters and passengers. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde built iron screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:—

FROM NEW YORK
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 22,
KANGAROO, Saturday, November 5,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November 19.
at 12 o'clock, noon, from pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin from New York to Cork or Liverpool.....$75
" to London.....80
Third class to Cork or Liverpool.....30
" to London.....33
Return tickets from Liverpool, available for six months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp at through rates. Passengers to Ireland by this line avoid the risk and great detention of calling at St. Johns, as the steamers proceed to Cork direct. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company,
JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, Agent.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN Tower Buildings.

GREAT REDUCTION.—THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN line United States mail steamships sail every fortnight between New York, Southampton and Havre, under mail contract, leaving this side each alternate Saturday, and the other side each alternate Wednesday.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW YORK.
OCEAN QUEEN, Seabury	Saturday, Nov. 5.	Wnsday Nov. 23.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre..	Saturday, Nov. 19.	Wnsday, Dec. 7.

These steamships have water tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same, viz:—
VANDERBILT—1st cabin, $120 and $100; 2d cabin, $60 and $50.
OCEAN QUEEN—1st cabin, $100 and $80; 2d cabin, $50.
Third cabin, a limited number, $30.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Goods taken on freight at current rates.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' MAIL STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. Wessels, commander,
Carrying the United States mails, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, OCT. 29, AT 12 M.,
for Bremen, via Southampton, taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen at the following rates:—
First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....35
For freight or passage
Apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
84 Broadway.

FOR HAMBURG, LONDON, HAVRE AND SOUTHampton.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's iron mail steamship
HAMMONIA, Captain Schwensen,
will leave pier 21 North river, on
Tuesday, November 1, 1859.
First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$60 | Steerage.....$35
For passage apply to
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
151 Broadway.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
FOR
CALIFORNIA.
Formerly the Vanderbilt Line,
From the old established wharf, foot of Warren street, North river,
Steerage, $50; second cabin, $75; first cabin, $100, including Railroad ticket.

FIFTH AND TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
The favorite steamship NORTH STAR, Captain A. G. Jones, will leave as above on Thursday, October 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship Cortes.
Extra steamer of this line always at Panama, insuring prompt connection at the Isthmus.
The Northern Light succeeds the North Star, leaving New York November 5.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
Beware of ticket swindlers, bogus passage offices, and concerns falsely styling themselves "mail" companies. Unless you be on your guard you will be deceived and defrauded.
This is the only line carrying the United States mails on this route, under contract with the government.
For freight or passage apply at the only office of the line in the city of New York,
No. 177 West street, corner of Warren street,
D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
Via Panama Railroad,
and connecting only with steamers Golden Gate, Golden Age, John L. Stephens, and Sonora,
of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal street, North river.

THE ATLANTIC,
5,000 tons burthen, E. H. Pearson commander, will leave on
The 20th OCTOBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. L. Whiting commander.

THE BALTIC,
A. G. Gray commander,
will follow on the 5th NOVEMBER.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons of freight which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight apply at the office of the company, 83 Wall street.
For passage apply at the only office of the companies, on the wharf foot of Canal street, to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE UNITED States mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on Saturday November 12, at 12 o'clock, from pier No 37 North river, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Price of passage in second cabin $75 and $50. For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail December 10.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
The American Atlantic Screw Steamship Co.'s new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Frederick Crocker commander, will leave pier 12 North river, on Thursday, October 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations $15. Through tickets to New Orleans $39 75, Mobile $35, Montgomery $26, Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23, Columbus $23, Macon $21, Augusta $20, and to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds Thursday, 27th.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, on or about the 11th November and 9th December—that is, on the arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Do. Havana.....60
Do. between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMpany.—For New Orleans via Havana.—To sail on Thursday, October 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock.—The United States mail steamship DE SOTO, J. D. Bulloch, will commence to receive freight on Monday, October 24, 1859, at pier foot of Robinson street, North river. No bills of lading signed after the hour of sailing. Freight for Havana will not be received after 12 o'clock on the day before sailing. It must be cleared at the Custom House, and the clearance, together with the bills of lading, left at the office before 3 o'clock on that day. For freight or passage apply to the agents, LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 1 Park place.

NEW ORLEANS,
MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA,
ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA,
And various places in Florida,
Via SAVANNAH, Ga.
The FLORIDA, Capt. J. Crowell, will leave on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 4 P. M. from pier No. 4 North river. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New York to Savannah—accommodations superior:—
New York to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON, 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGEtown.—The New York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. Smith, commander, will leave pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50. Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods; other articles in proportion; and received on Fridays and Saturdays. No commission charged for forwarding. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA and West Coast of South America.—Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company.—This company is prepared to grant through bills of lading, in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool, by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the company, No. 82 Wall street. L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMpany intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New York direct for Glasgow, as follows:—
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock M.
EDINBURG, Cummins, Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
Rates of passage from New York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry—First cabin, 75; steerage, found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, 23 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE MAGNIFICENT CLIPPER SHIP WEBSTER, Capt. Lawrence, sails to-day at 4 P. M., having unequalled accommodations for all classes of passengers. For passage apply on board, or to E. COLLINS & CO., at the office on the pier, No. 5 N. R.

FOR LIVERPOOL—OLD BLACK STAR LINE.—THE packet ship AUSTRALIA will haul into the stream this morning at 9 o'clock, and go to sea at noon. Room for a few more passengers. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE SPLENDID BLACK BALL Line clipper ship ISAAC WEBB, Captain Hutchinson, hauls into the stream this day, and sails to-morrow. For passage, having unequalled accommodations, apply on board, foot of Beekman street, or to JACOB WILSON, 105 South street.

AUSTRALIA PIONEER LINE—ESTABLISHED 1852—Carrying the United States mails—sailing positively on the day advertised.—The beautiful A 1 clipper ship SAMUEL G. GLOVER, 1,600 tons burthen, George R. Keilum, commander, is now rapidly loading at pier No. 5 North river, and will be despatched for Melbourne, positively on the 24th of October. The S. G. G. made the voyage last year to Australia and delivered her cargo in perfect order. She has magnificent accommodations for both first and second class passengers. The fine ship THOMAS H. PERKINS, loading at pier 13 East river, will be despatched for Sydney, N. S. W., 20th October. For freight or passage apply on board, or to R. W. CAMERON, No. 5 Bowling Green. Sight Bills for sale, and cash advances made on consignments. Consignees in Australia, Messrs. Wilkinson Brothers & Co.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—THE MAGNIFICENT CLIPPER ship WILLIAM NELSON will positively sail on Saturday, 22d October; for passage, having unequalled accommodations and at lowest rates, apply on board, Coe's wharf, pier 55 East river, or to P. M. DEMAREST, 40 South street.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESton, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States mail side-wheel steamship line.
Cabin passage.....$15 Deck.....$6
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. Adams commander, will leave pier No. 4 N. R. on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:—

To New Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20 00
Mobile.....	35 00	Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
Montgomery, Ala.....	26 00	Chatanooga, Tenn.....	27 00
Nashville, Tenn.....	30 00	Charlotte, N. C.....	21 00
Memphis, Tenn.....	33 50	Jacksonville, Fla.....	22 00
Knoxville, Tenn.....	27 00	Pilatka, Fla.....	23 00
Columbia, S. C.....	20 00		

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
29 Broadway.
The Marion succeeds Wednesday, Oct. 26.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave pier 13 N. R., at 3 P. M., as follows:—
ROANOKE, Captain Couch, on Tuesday.
YORKTOWN, Captain Parrish, on Thursday.
JAMESTOWN, Captain Skinner, on Saturday.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5. Petersburg and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $5. Meals, 50 cents extra. Freight taken on moderate terms.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, 115 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A NEW ENGLAND LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing the English branches, vocal music and drawing, would like to engage as governess, either in this city or the South; best of reference given and required. Can be seen at 35 Clinton place, for three days, between the hours 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION and thoroughly competent to give instruction in music, the higher branches of English, French (which she speaks), Latin and Italian, desires a re-engagement as resident governess in a private family; no objection to go South. Best reference. Address Tuition, box 1,501 Post office, N. Y.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED TO ALL, old and young, in ten lessons of one hour each, by the most successful living teacher of the Calligraphic art. Terms reduced to the nominal sum of $1 50 for the course. Private instruction given. Double entry Bookkeeping thoroughly taught during the day and evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, 362 Broadway.

A LADY, WHOSE AFTERNOONS ARE DISENGAGED, wishes to meet a few pupils in English, French or music. For particulars call on or address Miss S., teacher, 179 East Twelfth street, between First and Second avenues, all this week, after 1 o'clock P. M.

ALL DESIRING A BUSINESS SYSTEM OF WRITING, Bookkeeping and Arithmetic, call at ROWE'S Commercial Writing Rooms 347 Broadway. Evening Classes reduced to $2. Pupils instructed at their residences as usual. Visiting Cards, confidential and ornamental Penmanship neatly executed.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHmetic, &c., 62 Bowery, New York, and 233 Fulton street, Brooklyn, open for strictly private instruction day and evening. From Governor S. W. King—My sons and daughters attended Colonel Paine's academy to my entire satisfaction. His plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching the classics, French and mathematics, desires a situation as governess, in a family residing out of the city. Address A. L., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING.—THOMAS JONES, 515 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas' Hotel, receives pupils for thorough practical and theoretical instruction. New work on bookkeeping just published, 75 pp. 8vo., 50 cents. Also, Bookkeeping and Accountantship, 250 pp., $2; sent by mail.

EDUCATION ACQUIRED AT ANY AGE.—INSTRUCtion at the residences of pupils or in schools in English, classics, mathematics or French, by a graduate of Yale College speaking French. Address E. Dayton, Herald office, or call at 46 West Baltic street, Brooklyn.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS, $3 A MONTH.—NO. 80 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street. Pupils from the very first lessons read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen, commencing this week. Private lessons at pupils' or Professor's residence. Schools and families attended. Undoubted references given.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI HAS THE HONOR TO ANnounce that she is ready to give lessons in singing and on the pianoforte. Mlle. PATTI being equally familiar with the Italian, French, Spanish and English languages, will give her instructions in any of the four languages according to the option of pupils. References given to Max Maretzek, Maurice Strakosch, B. Ullman, Signor Muzio, Carl Anschutz, Scharfenberg & Luis, Hall & Son, C. Breusing and J. Chickering. Applications to be made at the Academy of Music, and at her private residence, No. 143 West Twenty-second street.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 28 West Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue,
Is now open for the reception of pupils.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING School, collegiate and commercial, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

PROFESSOR A. BASSET IS ABOUT FORMING HIS classes in French and Spanish on the 27th instant. He has a system of teaching for all ages and capacities unsurpassed. Writing taught perfect in six lessons, on the Dubertis system, at his rooms, No. 48 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHY—COMPLETE FIRST CLASS APPAratus for taking portraits, views and stereoscopic pictures on glass and paper, $30. Full instructions free to purchasers. Catalogues by post for one stamp. Photographic chemicals and materials of every description. C. J. FOX, 681 Broadway, corner Amity street.

SPANISH BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOM and Board in a house where Spanish is exclusively or mainly spoken. Private family preferred. Address Board, Spanish, Union square Post office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as governess, in a private family. Best of reference given. Address T. S. A., Herald office.

WASHINGTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Under the direction of
MRS. ELIZA W. SMITH,
Late Principal of Mystic Hall Seminary, Mass.
Twelve Professors and Teachers constitute the Board of Instruction. The course at this institution comprises four departments—the Physical, the Moral, the Mental and the Graceful. A cultivated mind and elevated morality will accomplish little with a feeble or sickly constitution. Consequently Physical education is placed first. Aids to this are found in the graceful calisthenic exercises daily practised in school; in the large gymnasium with its ropes and ladders, vaulting poles and swings; in the bowling alley, and in horseback riding. Well trained ponies and saddle horses belonging to the institution and kept for this express purpose, give opportunity for daily riding, after careful instruction in the management of the noble animal. The Graceful Department comprises Music, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Manners, Carriage and Conversation generally. A gold medal is awarded to each pupil of the Graduating Class at the annual examination in July. Parents may be assured that no efforts or appliances will be wanting to secure the comfort, thorough instruction and elegance of their daughters and wards, while the utmost strictness and exclusiveness will be observed; the young ladies will have the advantage of attending the lectures of the Smithsonian Institute, and of visiting those places of interest and instruction which are found only in the federal metropolis. Post office address, Eliza W. Smith, Washington, D. C., box 702.

CLOTHING, &C.

AT 481 PEARL STREET—$5,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF Clothing wanted.—Gentlemen wishing to convert left off or superfluous Clothing into cash can obtain the full value in current money by calling on or sending for JAMES MORONEY, 481 Pearl street.

A RARE CHANCE AND NO HUMBUG.—GENTLEMEN having any cast off Clothing to dispose of, can receive from $2 to $8 for coats and from $1 to $4 for pants; also every description of gents' wearing apparel. A note by post punctually attended to by E., 134 Seventh avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR LADIES TO DISPOSE OF their left off Wearing Apparel to a good advantage, and guaranteed as no humbug, as the subscriber has received an order for the same to send West. From $8, $10, $14, $18, and if extra good $30, paid for silk Dresses, Cassimeres, Merinos, Bareges, and any other Wearing Apparel paid accordingly the full value for. Orders received by a note through post office. Address Mrs. H., 151 West Thirty-fifth street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GENTLEMEN'S NEW AND cast off clothing wanted, at the store of Wm. Walsh, 39 Centre street, for which the highest market price will be paid in bankable money. A line by post will meet with prompt attention. WALSH, 39 Centre street.

LADIES.—MRS. E. WILL CONTINUE PAYING HER great prices, from $6 to $25 for silk dresses and from $3 to $15 for bareges and cashmeres; also Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. A note by post punctually attended to by Mrs. E., 134 Seventh avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST OFF Clothing, Furniture or Carpets to dispose of, will receive a fair value. Pantaloons from $1 to $4, coats from $1 to $10, dresses from $2 to $30. A note addressed to, or call at the house will be punctually attended to by A. HARRIS, 558 Third avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Harris.

THE TURF.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—GREAT TROTTING MATCH.
Geo. M. Patchen and Brown Dick.
On Thursday, October 20, at 2½ o'clock precisely.
MATCH $500 a side, half forfeit, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
D. Tallman names b. s. Geo. M. Patchen.
D. Pifer names b. g. Brown Dick.
Cars leave South ferry at twenty minutes past one. Fare to go and return 50 cents. JOHN J. SNEDEKER.

GEORGE M. PATCHEN AND BROWN DICK.—TO THE sporting world and the rest of mankind. Hear yet hear, ye! I, Thomas Stewart, of Stewart's Hotel, Ridgewood, do hereby agree to have on hand on Thursday next, for those who intend witnessing the great trot between the above celebrated horses, everything that heart can wish to cheer and comfort my fellow creatures, and respectfully solicit a friendly call from all and every one on this memorable occasion.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS FOR SALE A SPLENDID bay Horse, 16 hands high, with Dog Cart, Top Wagon, with pole, shafts and Harness complete; also a splendid bobtail bay Mare, 15¼ hands high; can trot in three minutes, and warranted sound and kind in all harness. Can be seen at 120 East Fourteenth street.

BLOODED MARE FOR SALE.—A BROWN BLOODED Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, kind in all harness, can trot in 2:50; would make an excellent breeding mare; will be sold much less than her value if sold immediately. Can be seen at Montague's stables, Twenty third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS FOR SALE—A COUPE and double Harness will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for them; can be seen at stable in rear of 118 Fifth avenue, corner of Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR BROWN HORSES, SEVEN AND eight years old, sound and kind in single and double harness; fifteen and sixteen and a half hands high; have been drove together. Also Platform-spring Truck, and Harness. Would be sold separate or together. Apply at Wood office, Fourteenth street, corner Tenth avenue, of HUGH LAHEY.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE; IS A STYLISH driver; will stand without tying; suitable for a physician. Also a top wagon. Can be seen between 7 A. M. and 12 M. at 201 Centre street. GEO. R. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR LAGER BEER, Porter or Cider, two very well matched Canadian Ponies, five and six years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; will be sold for want of use. Can be seen at 13½ Oliver street.

FOR SALE—A HIGH BLOODED BROWN MARE, 15 hands high, young, sound and perfectly gentle; although untrained she can trot easily in three minutes, or she would make the most elegant lady's saddle horse in this country. May be seen at No. 35 West Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DARK BROWN HORSE, FIFTEEN hands high; can trot a mile in three minutes. Also a Chestnut Horse fifteen hands high, suitable for a doctor's or grocery wagon. Apply at 12 and 14 Boerum street, Brooklyn, of E. V. W. SNEDICKER.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE IRON GREY HORSE, nearly 17 hands high, only 6 years old: a superior animal, suitable for any kind of work. Apply at 75 Duane street.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, EIGHT YEARS OLD, 15½ hands high; kind in single and double harness. Sold for want of use. Price $55. Also top wagon and harness. Apply at 162 Varick street.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING TOP ROAD OR BUSINESS Wagon, built by Dusenbury, and in perfect order; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Girard stables, 139 and 141 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF A private gentleman in Jersey City; they are of a good style and perfectly kind and sound; broken for saddle or to single or double harness. Call no or address P. Coyle, corner of Montgomery and Warren streets, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A DARK CHESTNUT MARE, SEVEN years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, suitable for any purpose; has been used to a carriage. Apply to William, 157 Monroe street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, suitable for a coupe, a stylish driver, kind and gentle; also, a fine family Horse, 15½ hands. Inquire at Wilson's stables, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, or at 27 South William street.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, SIX YEARS old; Phaeton Wagon, with shifting seats and top, pole and shafts, made by Wood Bros., and used only four months; also double Harness, new and in good order, with Blankets, Sheets, Whips, &c. Sold only for want of use, and will be disposed of very low all together. Apply to G. JOHNSON, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Broadway, where they can be seen.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME TOP WAGON, CITY built; also, a fine set of single Harness; both are nearly new, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at 68 and 70 Bank street, near Bleecker.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE YOUNG HORSES; BOTH four years old, jet black, 14¾ hands high, broke to double or single harness, and drive well together. They are just from St. Lawrence county, and out of the best stock in the county. Apply at 553 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID PAIR OF SORREL Mares, nearly 16 hands high, five years old, well matched, sound and kind; also two fine bay Horses, one nine and the other six years old; all of which will be sold cheap, as the owners have no farther use for them. May be seen at the stables, 225 Spring street until sold.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old, 16 hands high, warranted sound, kind in single and double harness, a stylish driver, and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at 17 East Thirteenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SADDLE HORSE, OF great style and action, and well trained. Apply at the stable corner of Mercer and Grand streets.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING TOP WAGON, BUILT BY Dusenbury; pole and shafts, two fine Robes, light Harness, Sheets, for $175; also a stylish Pony Horse, 15 hands high; kind, sound and fast, single or double. Call at the stable corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, or address S., box 3,631 Post office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE, LUMBER WAGON AND Harness; also three Steam Saw Benches, suitable for the kindling wood business. Apply at 552 Washington street, New York.

HORSES FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CARriage Horses, about 16 hands, 6 and 7 years, and no older; long, natural tails. Great pains have been taken to accustom them to cars, music and crossing ferries. Sold for want of use. Inquire of Wm. Briggs, at stable 27 East Twenty-eighth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

SECOND HAND FANCY ROCKAWAYS, CITY MAKE, for sale cheap; first rate and in perfect order. Inquire for John, at Bradley's stable, No. 8 East Thirty-first street.

WANTED—A ROAD HORSE OR MARE, FULL 15½ hands high, between five and seven years old: must be sound and kind in every respect, and able to trot in three minutes to a wagon. Address, giving description and lowest price, J. R. S., box 2,034 Post office.

WANTED—A SLEIGH WITH TWO SEATS, ROBE AND bells, in good order. Any person having such to dispose of may hear of a cash customer by applying at 80 Carmine st., in the office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND TROTTING WAGON, about 160 pounds, in good order, together with a light Harness for a pony. Price must be low. Address stating terms C. V. H., box 173 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD HORSES, FOR family use, with or without carriage, top wagon, harness, &c., in exchange for Newark city lots, at $100 each; sold opposite for $200; rare chance. Fine modern House up town for a farm in Illinois. Inquire of Mr. ACKERMAN, 229 Broadway, room 37, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—AN ORDINARY FAST HORSE, HARNESS, and a Bow-Topped Wagon. Apply, and leave your address at 270 and 271 West street, corner of Desbrosses.

EXPRESSES.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER
And the East, will leave from office 72 Broadway on and after Thursday, October 20, at quarter to 4 P. M., connecting at Boston with all the Eastern Expresses.
For Philadelphia and the South at 4½ P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

A CARD.—SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. STEVENS, IMPRESsible, personating, speaking and writing medium. She gives correct information on business and sickness. Please favor her with a call at No. 101 King street, a few doors from Hudson street. Hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ASTONISHING TO ALL—AS MADAME MORROW IS a seventh daughter of an astrologer, she has a peculiar faculty for this business; and by having been born with a caul on her face, by virtue of which she can more accurately read and translate the language of the stars to the amazing wonder of human ears, she will cause speedy marriages, tell how many times you will marry, how soon, and all the events of life, even the thoughts of visitors. No. 184 Ludlow street, fifth door below Houston street. Fee 50 cents. Gentlemen not admitted.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME LEAVY CAN BE CONSULTed about love marriage and absent friends; she tells all events of life. At 195 Mulberry street, in the rear. Ladies 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. She causes speedy marriages, and gives lucky numbers. Charge extra.

MISS CORA A. SEAMAN, DAUGHTER OF THE CELEbrated clairvoyant, C. V. Seaman, continues the profession as Medical and Business Clairvoyant, at the old stand, No. 101 Goerck street. N. B.—No letters will be answered unless return stamp is enclosed.

MADAME RAY.—THIS MYSTERIOUS LADY IS A WONder to all her predictions are so true; all events of life told; lucky numbers given; speedy marriages caused; visitors' age told. Office 260 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. Ladies 25c.; gentlemen $1.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visiter. If you wish truth give her a call, at 251 Third avenue, above Twenty first street. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

43 CHRISTOPHER STREET.—MRS. H. ROEDER.—This astonishing and never failing astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this city, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth and marriage, love affairs, journeys, law suits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. Roeder succeeds when all others fail. Mrs. R. is the same lady who formerly resided in Wooster street, near Amity. If you wish to have true information, then remember her residence, 43 Christopher street. Mrs. R. has sitting rooms for ladies separate from gentlemen.

$5,000 REWARD IS OFFERED TO ANY PERSON who can surpass Madame C., the only natural gifted Clairvoyant in America. She warrants to cure any disease in its worst form, particularly rheumatism, consumption, liver complaint and scrofula, also any disease of the skin. All those who are sick, in trouble or unfortunate in business, would do well to give her a call. N. B.—This lady has no equal. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office 122 Spring street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RIGOLETTO.
This morning commences the sale of seats for Rigoletto.
FRIDAY, Oct. 21, at 8. Doors open at 7½.
First appearance this season of
MME. PAULINE COLSON.
Second appearance of
SIGNORI STIGELLI and FERRI,
When will be performed, for the first time in two years, Verdi's Opera of
RIGOLETTO.
First appearance of
MME. COLSON.....as.....Gilda
MME. STRAKOSCH.....as.....Madale
SIGNOR FERRI, in his world renowned character of Rigoletto
SIG. STIGELLI.....as.....The Duke of Mantua
SIG. ROCCO.....as.....Sparafucile
The grand and magnificent Orchestra and Chorus under the direction of
SIGNOR MUZIO.
ON SATURDAY
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
ON AN EXTRAORDINARY SCALE OF SPLENDOR.
On which occasion the new artists who have made their debut during this week will make their first appearance at the matinee.
MME. COLSON, MLLE. CRESCIMANO,
MME. STRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI,
FERRI, AMODIO, JUNCA.
The matinee will consist of the entire opera of
MARTHA;
MME. COLSON,
MME. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, JUNCA,
And the third act of
ERNANI,
Including the magnificent finale.
MLLE. CRESCIMANO,
SIG. STIGELLI, FERRI, JUNCA.
The sale of seats for the matinee will commence on Friday morning.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mlle. SPERANZA, her debut is postponed until further notice.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS.
Dedicated to the culture of
COMEDY, MUSIC, BALLET,
BY MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
This establishment has been newly constructed and decorated from plans and designs furnished by Mr. Dion Bourcicault.
This evening, a new musical, fantastic, historical piece of extravagance, called
CHAMOONI III.,
Representing the adventures of three unfortunate Americans, cast away upon an unknown shore.
TIME, THIS EVENING—SCENE, ON THE STAGE.
CHARACTERS.
Chamooni the Third, Autocrat of all the Mozambiques, Mr. Pearson
Harico, his Mandarin.....Mr. Geo. Holland
Jamaica Graveene, from New York, an operator on the sewing machine, a young person of great enterprises.....Miss A. Robertson
Yonkers—A kerbstone operator, late of William street, N. Y., but now on a speculative trip to Shanghae.....Mr. Jefferson.
Cattaraugus Gravesend, his late partner, an ardent, but weak admirer of Mr. Yonker's abilities.....Mr. T. B Johnston.

Zemzem.....	Wives of Chamooni	.....Miss Clinton.
Lulu.....		.....Miss Fielding.
Mishmish.....		.....Miss Burke.
Koo-koo.....		.....Miss Secor.
Kooz-kooz.....		.....Miss Denham.
Weenee.....		.....Miss Gimber.
Kisskiss.....		.....Miss Morton.
Omm-e-toot.....		.....Miss Tuony.
Toot-o-mae.....		.....Miss Walters.

Scene—"The Celestial Gardens," from a sketch on the spot.....Mr. Hayes.
Chorus—"Yonder in extremis lying," Jamaica accepts with philosophy her bloomers and cap, but objects to lose her head—The Death of the Premier of the Mozambiques—Terror of the Minister, Harico—Who shall inform the Shah—The Opinion of the Ladies of Mozambique upon the Geographical Position of America—They Settle the Question—The Procession of the Corpus.
Song—Jamaica—Recollections of Gotham.
The Arrival of the American Embassy in the Celestial Gardens—Utter Ignorance of the People of all Diplomatic Etiquette—The Envoys learn the only Conditions on which they may be admitted to Trade—Acceptance of the Terms—Terrible Condition of the Travellers—They prepare to Die, like True Americans—They postpone the Inconvenience—Yonkers resolves to Meet and Defeat the College of Mandarins.
Song—Medley—Yonkers.
Entrance of the Shah—His Reception of the Mission—The Arkansas Traveller—A "Bar"—The Magnificent Performance of Cattaraugus—His first Appearance in the Part, but not his first in the Character—Triumph of the Strangers.
Solo on the Accordeon—"Jordan."
POLKA ROWDYOVA.
JAMAICA AND CATTARAUGUS
Mashallah! The Shah has an Idea, in which Cattaraugus does not Coincide—Vamos—The Fete.
Song—"I'm Monarch Here."—By the Shah.
The Incarceration of Cattaraugus—Duel between two cages.
"Oh, don't Despair—Don Pasquale.
The terrible Appearance of the Rival Einister—Two heads better than one—The conspiracy to take the Shah's head—Arrival of his truculency—Fearful condition of the ministry—Yonkers is put to it—He accounts philosophically for the condition of his party—It won't do—Despair of Jamaica—The heads of the offenders are laid at the Shah's feet—Superb conclusion.
THE FETE IN THE CELESTIAL GARDENS.
THE NAUTCH DANSE.
THE ALMEE,
By Madame DEULIN,
Her first appearance.
THE ARKANSAS BERAIKA-DOUNA,
By Miss A. Robertson, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Johnson.
Triumph of American terpsichory
AND GENERAL ILLUMINATION.
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM OF THE SPECTATORS.
Previous to which will be played the protean farce, in one act, entitled the
YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Sally Bacon, with "All around my true heart," Miss Agnes Robertson.
Hans, "Mein lers ist em Rhein".....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Effie, with a Highland reel.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Corney, with "Widow Machree" and an Irish jig, Miss Agnes Robertson.
The entertainment will commence with the celebrated comic picture called the
CONJUGAL LESSON.
In which Mr. Jefferson will appear in his celebrated impersonation.
Mrs. Lullaby.....Mrs. J. H. Allen.
The doors will open at 7, the entertainments commence at 7½ precisely.
ON MONDAY NEXT,
For the benefit of
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
USED UP
AND
CHAMOONI THE THIRD.
Box office open from 8 to 6½ daily. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
444 Broadway.
offer a select and varied
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
Great burlesque on DAMON and PYTHIAS!
Mr. EPH. HORN as.....Damon.
Mr. CHAS. WHITE as.....Pythias
Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 7¾ o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL street, issue letters of credit for travellers, available in all parts of the world, through Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

BILLS, £1 AND UPWARDS, ON UNION BANK OF London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., 82 Broadway, New York and California Express Company.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, OCT. 4, 1859.—Unpaid water rents.—Notice is hereby given that by an act of the Legislature, ten per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent which was incurred on the first day of August.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

CAROLINA AND GEORGIA FUNDS WANTED—BY ISAAC DAVEGA, 76 Liberty street.

CHARLESTON BUSINESS PAPER WANTED—BY ISAAC DAVEGA, 76 Liberty street.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 19, 1859.
REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW YORK CITY STOCKS.
Notice is hereby given to holders of "the water stock of the city of New York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the city debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, on and after this day.
Holders of said stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefore.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

J. H. FRERICHS & CO., 48 EXCHANGE PLACE, (Branch house of De Jersey & Co., Manchester, England), ISSUE DRAFTS ON LONDON AT THREE DAYS' SIGHT AND AT SIXTY DAYS' SIGHT.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS UNCLAIMED IN THE BANK of England, wanting Heirs. Advertised lists kept; Pedigrees traced; Arms of all Nations found, painted, and engraved. H. HAYS next of kin and Heraldry office, 643 and 651 Broadway, N. Y.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY, IN SUMS not exceeding $3 000. No commission charged. SOLOMON L. HULL, 15 Wall street.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE SOUTHERN cities purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARTY, ALready established in the sewing machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a stock company; an excellent investment guaranteed. Address Machine, box 2,500 Post office, with full address and residence.

VANDEN BROEK, BROS. & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
60 Rue Chausee, d'Antin, Paris, France.
EBEN'R. THAYER, 24 Pine street, room No. 23.

$2,000.—WANTED, FOR TWELVE MONTHS, THE above amount, for which 12 per cent will be paid, to be secured by mortgage on real estate worth $10,000. For particulars address James C. Wallace, banker, Corunna, Mich. DANIEL BUSH.

$200,000.—MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND mortgage in sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this city or Brooklyn. $20,000, $15,000 or $10,000 to loan at 6 per cent interest. Builders' loans effected. Apply to S. S. BROAD, 13 Wall street.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave Twenty-sixth street station, New York, as follows:—
For Williamsbridge—7:45 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 3 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White and Centre streets.
For Dover Plains—4 P. M.
For Albany—8:30 A. M., mail train.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
Williamsbridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 5:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M., mail train.
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
In compliance with the repeated demands of the public for a reproduction of
SHAKSPERE'S BEAUTIFUL COMEDY
SHAKSPERE'S BEAUTIFUL COMEDY
SHAKSPERE'S BEAUTIFUL COMEDY
SHAKSPERE'S BEAUTIFUL COMEDY
SHAKSPERE'S BEAUTIFUL COMEDY
ENTITLED
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
The management would respectfully announce its performance on
THURSDAY EVENING,
THURSDAY EVENING,
THURSDAY EVENING,
THURSDAY EVENING,
THURSDAY EVENING,
OCTOBER 20, AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
with all its magnificent, and
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
And its original
TRANSFORMATIONS, TRICKS,
TRANSFORMATIONS, TRICKS,
TRANSFORMATIONS, TRICKS,
TRANSFORMATIONS, TRICKS,
TRANSFORMATIONS, TRICKS,
&c., &c.
The Comedy, on this occasion, will be presented with a
GREAT CAST,
GREAT CAST,
GREAT CAST,
GREAT CAST,
GREAT CAST,
and will comprise the names of the following popular artists:—
Miss Laura Keene, in her great character of.....Puck
Mr. Mark Smith.....as.....Bottom
Miss Macarthy.....as.....Oberon
Miss J. Henry.....as.....Titania
Mrs. Mark Smith.....as.....Hermia
Miss Annie Deland.....as.....Helena
Miss Mary Wells.....as.....Hippolyta
Mr. H. F. Daly.....as.....Theseus
Mr. J. A. Smith.....as.....Lysander
Mr. Leverick.....as.....Demetrius
Mr. J. G. Burnet.....as.....Egeus
Mr. F. A. Vincent.....as.....Quince
Mr. C. Peters.....as.....Flute
Mr. C. Wheatleigh.....as.....Starveling
Mr. Henry.....as.....Snout
Mr. Jeffries.....as.....Snug
NOTICE.
This beautiful Comedy can only be presented for a few nights, owing to the preparations which are being made for the speedy production of a
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY
ENTITLED
A WIFE'S SECRET.
A WIFE'S SECRET.
A WIFE'S SECRET.
A WIFE'S SECRET.
A WIFE'S SECRET.
Originally produced by Charles Kean at the Park theatre where it achieved
A DECIDED SUCCESS,
A DECIDED SUCCESS,
A DECIDED SUCCESS,
A DECIDED SUCCESS,
A DECIDED SUCCESS,
And has since been performed in England
MORE THAN
MORE THAN
MORE THAN
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.
Doors open at 6½; performance to commence 7½.
Orchestra Seats.....50 cents Boxes.....25 cents
Pit.....12 cents Colored Boxes.....25 cents
DRAMA, COMEDY, PANTOMIME.
The beautiful historical drama:
THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK,
IN FOUR EPOCHS,
Each containing a distinct and thrilling phase in this most extraordinary man's life, until his murder in the Bastile.
Mr. G. L. Fox's wonderful comic pantomime,
THE GOLDEN AXE,
And the charming comedy of
THE CROWN PRINCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE.
ON SATURDAY, Oct. 22,
At 1 o'clock; doors open at 12 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
"ON AN EXTRAORDINARY SCALE OF SPLENDOR."
On which occasion the new artists who have made their debut during the week will make their first appearance at the matinee.
MME. COLSON, MLLE. CRESCIMANO,
MME. STRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI,
FERRI, AMODIO, JUNCA.
The matinee will consist of the entire opera of
MARTHA;
MME. COLSON,
MME. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, JUNCA,
And the third act of
ERNANI,
Including the magnificent finale
MLLE. CRESCIMANO,
SIG. STIGELLI, FERRI, JUNCA.
The sale of seats for the matinee will commence on Friday morning.

HOPE CHAPEL, 721 BROADWAY.
WAUGH'S ITALIA.
Exciting Scenes,
Gondola and Horse Races,
Mountains and Ships on Fire,
Carnival,
Storm at Sea,
Thunder and Lightning.
All artists who have seen it unhesitatingly acknowledge it to be an extraordinary work as a whole.—Musical World.
BEAUTIFUL SCENES, ILLUMINATIONS.
Evenings 7½.
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday 3 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents.

NEW YORKER STADT THEATRE, NOS. 37 AND 39 Bowery.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1859.
DON CAESAR DE BAZANO.
[illegible]
Don Caesar: Otto Hoym; Maritana—Fr. Hoym; Pablo, Miss [illegible].

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
The subscribing and performing members of this Society are hereby notified that the REHEARSALS will take place hereafter in the large saloon of the building on Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. Mendelssohn's great oratorio ELIJAH will be rehearsed.
WILLIAM BELDEN, Secretary.

GERMAN VOLKS GARDEN, 45 BOWERY.—GRAND CONCERT AND BALL EVERY NIGHT. Not to be surpassed by any other place in the city. Admission only 10 cents, including refreshments.

CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES.
Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 TENTH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine gallery of pictures at the looking glass establishment of [illegible], Canal street, opposite Wooster street. Open until 9 o'clock P. M.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH EXHIBITION.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
A fine example of the late J. M. W. Turner, R. A.
[illegible]
has just been added to the above exhibition.
Hereafter the galleries will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. ROBERT CROFTS, Manager.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT PALACE GARDEN,
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.
SEVENTH GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
BY DODWORTH'S BAND,
THIS EVENING.
1. Overture to Ruins of Athens.....Beethoven
2. Glee—"Life's a Bumper".....Bishop
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible] Waltz.....Lanner
5. Serenade.....Schubert
6. Polish March.....Sowinski
7. Quick March.....[illegible]
8. Selection from [illegible]
9. "When the Swallows," &c......Abt
10. Polka.....[illegible]
11. Brindisi, from Traviata.....Verdi
12. March, from Il Poliuto.....Donizetti

A YOUNG LADY OF TALENT AND EDUCATION, who has received from the first teachers instruction for the stage, desires an opportunity of making her debut in any one of the principal cities of the Union, in the course of two or three months. Managers will please address Star, New York, Post office.

BARRY SULLIVAN, THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, AT the Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore, every evening during the week. Correspondents please address W. Cowell, agent.

EXCELSIOR SALOON, 600 BROADWAY.—IMMENSE success of [illegible]. Frank Christie, and the popular Company here engaged—Mr. Whepley, Mr. Brookfield, [illegible], Wilson, Robinson. Great houses. Admission 25 cents.

VENUS, THE PAGE TO MAMMON, AN UNSOPHISTIcated painting, with others of unequalled artistic merit, on exhibition free, at 74 Bleecker street, corner of Broadway. Honi soit qui mal y pense.

TO THEATRICALS.—A VALUABLE DRAMATIC SCRAP Book for sale, to the highest bidder. Contains bills of the opening nights of [illegible] Park theatre, [illegible] leading American and English actors, [illegible] two of W. [illegible] Kean, one of [illegible] the elder Booth, &c. Address Manager, Union square Post office.

DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION.—A FIRST CLASS ACTOR will receive private pupils in the higher branches of the dramatic art, rendering them competent to fill the first parts on the stage. Address Manager, Union square Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST CLASS OPERATIC CONcert company now organizing, for an extended tour through the South, a good tenor singer. [illegible] Address Entrepreneur, Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Manager.....Mr. Eddy.
Tickets to parquet, 50 cents | Children.....
Family circle (entrance on Crosby street)....25 cents | Private boxes.....
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
GREATEST SUCCESS ON RECORD.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Nightly received with OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES.
THOUSANDS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.
SAME BILL REPEATED.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20,
BORN TO GOOD LUCK;
Or, An Irishman's Fortune.
Paddy O'Rafferty.....Mr. Barney Williams
(With Songs.)
After which Mrs. Barney Williams in
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Miss Constantine Flitterly, a romantic young lady.....Mrs. Barney Williams
Sir Wilfred.....Mrs. Barney Williams
Susan Hoggins, a lady's maid.....Mrs. Barney Williams
Signora [illegible].....Mrs. Barney Williams
Count de [illegible].....Mrs. Barney Williams
Manoletta, a Spanish ballerina.....Mrs. Barney Williams
[illegible]
EL ABANICO, LA MANTILLA [illegible]
[illegible]
Jemima [illegible]
and
Phil Mulligan.....Mr. Barney Williams
Mrs. [illegible].....Mrs. Barney Williams
THE LATEST FROM NEW YORK.
During the piece Mrs. Williams will sing a song [illegible]
Also, a celebrated
YANKEE FIXINS.
IRISH JIG,
By Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING
Pronounce the entire and grand success of the
NEW PLAY.
It will be repeated
TONIGHT
And every evening until further notice.
The performance to commence with the Drama in three acts, entitled
FAST MEN
OF
THE OLDEN TIME.
This play is taken from a comedy entitled "Rochester," by the celebrated Moncrieff, which ran in London, on its first production, for a period of one hundred nights. It has been carefully revised, altered and adapted to the requirements of the present stage, by
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Charles II., King of England.....Mr. [illegible]
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.....Mr. Lester Wallack.
In which he will sing the song of Simon the Cellarer.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.....Mr. Brougham.
Lycurgus Muddle, a specimen of the genus Dogberry.....
Amen Squeak, a Parish Beadle.....Mr. Walcot.
Starvecrow.....Mr. Dyott.
Jeremiah Thin.....Mr. Young.
Dunstable, a Strolling Player.....
Balsam.....
Joskin.....
Gruff Baggs.....
The Countess of [illegible].....
Lady Gay.....
Silvia Golden, an Heiress, ward of Starvecrow.....
Aunt Rebecca.....
Bell, Barmaid of [illegible].....
New scenery by Isherwood. New music by Mr. Robert Stoepel. Dances by [illegible].
To conclude with the laughable farce called
BATHING.
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Young, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Walcot and Miss Floyd will appear.
In rehearsal, a new Comic Drama, written expressly for this theatre, in which Mr. Brougham and Mr. Walcot will appear.
Doors open at 7, to commence at half past 7.
Places may be secured one week in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
[illegible]
T. W. Nelson.....
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW LEGENDARY DRAMA.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1859.
The entertainments will commence with the grand new legendary drama of the
THREE RED MEN,
THE BROTHERS OF BLUTHAUPT;
[illegible]
ARABY THE JEW.
To conclude with Poole's excellent drama, recently produced, of the
PRIVATEER AND THE PIRATE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED triumph of the new, touching and life-like moral drama, OUT OF THE DEPTHS; OR, WOMAN'S LOVE AND HATE. A thrilling story of reality, which on account of its unexampled popularity, will be repeated on Thursday, Oct. 20, in the evening at 7½ o'clock, in the consummate style of perfection which has won for it so much applause. Afternoon at 3, Soiree Dansante [illegible]. THE DUMB GIRL OF THE INN and also the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. [illegible] Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10 years 13 cents. Parquette 13 cents extra.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY.
Monday, Oct. 17, and every night in the week.
JERRY BRYANT, DAN D. BRYANT,
The old Excelsior Troupe.
The most popular place of Amusement in the city.
Change of Programme.
SCENES AT GURNEY'S—EXILED ZOUAVES.
[illegible]
HOP OF FASHION.
With Plantation Song and Dance.
CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
Tickets 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
Jeudi, 20 Octobre, 1859.
[illegible] représentation d'abonnement.
[illegible]
DON JUAN D'AUTRICHE.
Drame à grand spectacle, en 5 actes par Casimir Delavigne.
M. Fr. Mannstein remplira le rôle de Don Juan.
M. Mazure, de la Nouvelle Orléans, celui de Frère Arsène.
Les autres rôles par tout le personnel de la troupe.
1er acte—Révélation d'un secret royal.
2e acte—[illegible]
3e acte—[illegible]
4e acte—[illegible]
5e acte—[illegible]
Le spectacle commencera à 7¾ heures précises.
[illegible]
Parlor Opera, [illegible] Mercredi et Vendredi.

MISS ADAH J. MENKEN.
THE ACCOMPLISHED ACTRESS,
Having just concluded a
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF TWO WEEKS,
at AUGUSTA, GA.
Opens at Atlanta on the 17th.
All lettered business to be addressed to box 2,412 Post office.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 127 GRAND STREET, TWO doors from Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
The cheapest and most fashionable concert room in America.
Admission Twelve cents.
A company of talented performers. Ladies and gentlemen, numbering
THIRTY PERFORMERS
appear every evening, commencing at 8. Concert on Sundays.

A. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS,
MOZART HALL, 663 BROADWAY.
Magic and Ventriloquism,
Painting and Mechanism,
Arts and Science,
every evening at 8. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3. Admission 25 cents. Reserved places, 50 cents. Children half price.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF PAGE'S VENUS.
DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 548 BROADWAY.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 548 BROADWAY.
PAGE'S VENUS.
Immense success. Rearrangement of entire collection.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND CONCERT
For the benefit of the
FREE MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CALVARY CHURCH.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1859.
The following distinguished artists will assist:—
Mrs. MADELINE GEIGER,
Miss MARY GELLIE,
Mr. W. H. COOKE,
Signor [illegible],
GUSTAVE SATTER,
LOUIS SCHREIBER,
Mr. JOHN KYLE,
Mr. H. C. TIMM,
CONCERT TO COMMENCE AT [illegible]
W. A. KING.
Tickets $1.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
At French Theatre, 585 Broadway.

CHARINI WILL CROSS THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER, at Fairmount Philadelphia, ON THE GIGANTIC TIGHT ROPE, for the third time, On Tuesday, Oct. 25, [illegible] on which occasion, [illegible] WAGER IS ACCEPTED, he will undertake the perilous feat of CARRYING A LADY ON HIS BACK from one side of the river to the other [illegible]

THE GREAT EASTERN. [illegible] OLD AND NEW WORLD, [illegible] MIRTHFUL AND MUSICAL MELANGE. [illegible] cents admission.

RESTAURANTS.

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INform his old customers and the public in general that he is happy to furnish families at their private residences [illegible]

ENGLISH MUTTON AND SCOTCH GROUSE, [illegible] DINNER TODAY. [illegible] RICHARDSON'S, [illegible] Pearl street [illegible]

GUSTAVUS A. RATZ BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he has [illegible] 143 and 147 Bowery [illegible]

WE MEET AGAIN NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, AT [illegible] in Washington street, near City Hall, Brooklyn. [illegible]

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

News from Simoda, Kanagawa, Yokohama, Sinnagawa and the City of Jeddo.

MR. HARRIS' MOVEMENTS AT SIMODA.

His Landing at Jeddo, and Ceremony on the Occasion.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. HARRIS.

CONSUL DORR AT KANAGAWA.

A FLYING VISIT TO THE CITY OF JEDDO.

ITS TEMPLES, DWELLINGS AND STORES.

THE TEMPLE JAN-SHOOK-JEE

A NEW ISLAND DISCOVERED, &c., &c., &c.

OUR JEDDO NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
JEDDO (Japan), July 11, 1859.

Trip from Nagasaki of the Frigate Mississippi—Visit from Japanese Officials—A Great Trade Mart in Prospect—Consul Dorr Saluted by the Natives—Government Market Charges—Looking at the Foreigners—Hoisting the American Flag on the Fourth of July—Commodore Perry's Conference Building—Going to Sinnagawa—Surveying for Government Purposes—A Look at Jeddo from the Sea—The English Royal Steam Yacht—Going on Shore in State—Jan-Shook-Jee Temple—Dining with the Governor—A Royal Ride in the City and City Sights—A Look at Metropolitan Jugglers and Beauties—Returning on Board Ship—The Militiamen Cheer the Americans—Currency Value Difficulties—Three Colored Americans in the Town—Effects of Yankee Powder—Municipal Divisions—The City Police and their Arms—Activity in Trade—Jeddo as a City of Churches—Marriages of the Natives—The Public Schools—Trades and Industry—Position of the Ladies—The Weather—Mr. Harris to have an Audience—A Japanese Navy Yard—Character of the Emperor—A Fire Company or Two Wanted—City Colleges—Splendid Garden Fruits, but Deceitful—A New Island—Wishing for Home—Financial Negotiations, &c.

We arrived at Simoda on the 27th of June, after a very rough passage of five days from Nagasaki, and found in that port the American schooner Wanderer.

Soon after we anchored a few Japanese officials came on board and warmly welcomed us back, as they did also Mr. Harris. Since we left that port all the extensive stock of lacquered ware and other valuable Japanese merchandise have been removed up to the port of Kanagawa; and nearly all the principal officers have also been sent up to the same place from Simoda. The day after our arrival the Governor of the province, accompanied by a large suite, called upon Mr. Harris at his residence, to take their final leave of him previous to his final departure from the place. The meeting was attended by several of our officers, Mr. Dorr and Mr. Heard. The meeting and parting were very interesting; the Governor expressed himself warmly of the kind treatment that he and his subjects had received from him during his long sojourn with them, and he said it was with the deepest regret that the inhabitants of Simoda parted with him. In return, Mr. Harris thanked the Governor for the kind and faithful attention and assistance that he had received from the Japanese, from the Governor down to the humblest fisherman. Mr. Harris said:—"I came here among you as a stranger, and you received me as one of your own people; and your friendly acts and feelings towards me and my country will never be forgotten by me or my countrymen." The Governor then warmly embraced Mr. Harris, Mr. Dorr and Mr. Errbins, and then returned to Simoda proper. Men were then sent on shore to assist in packing Mr. Harris' goods, and the liberty pole of American freedom—the first one ever hoisted in Japan—was lowered to the ground, to be taken to Kanagawa. He gave his cows, pigs and poultry to the officers and crew of this ship.

A large number of the merchants of Simoda have removed, and more will soon follow, up to Kanagawa, which will in two years time be a great mart for trade. Young Heco, the Japanese before spoken of in a former letter as being with us, went on shore at Simoda to learn some intelligence respecting his parents, and he received the unwelcome news, which we hope will prove untrue, that his father was dead (his home is in Oraki, fifty miles from Simoda). The young adventurer is much depressed in spirits at this news, which he hopes will turn out to be false. While on shore he was not recognized by the Japanese as one of their number, but since then some of those that came on board spied him out at once, and commenced a chit-chat with him in the Japanese language. They appeared very glad to see him, but they could not make out how he was dressed up in such genteel style. Previous to our leaving, the Governor paid us an official visit and took his farewell leave of Captain Nicholson and the good old Mississippi, which ship will never again enter the harbor of Simoda, which is now closed to all foreigners. On the 29th, all Mr. Harris' effects were transferred on board the Wanderer. When Mr. Harris visited the shore for the last time, and took his leave of his neighbors and friends, they (the Japanese) knelt down and made a bon-bon as he passed on to his boat. The Japanese officers immediately took charge of his late residence, and it is to be again converted into a temple. Mr. Harris very liberally presented the proper officers with five hundred Mexican dollars, to be appropriated towards refitting the building. He also gave them six rolls of heavy matting to recarpet the building with. When Mr. Harris shook hands for the last time with the Governor, the tears rolled from each of their eyes. Mr. Harris states that he felt as bad on leaving as they did to have him; he says it was like leaving home, so attached had he and Mr. Perkins, his interpreter, become to the people of Simoda. The evening previous to our leaving a large number of Japanese remained on board with us until a late hour, evidently unwilling to know that it was the last time that Americans would visit them. At five o'clock on the morning of the 30th of June, we weighed our anchor and left Simoda, which port is now forever closed to us as a port of trade. We can only use it in case of distress or shipwreck; and in those cases, should they unfortunately occur, the Governor and his officers have promised to render every protection to our distressed countrymen and their property. And this finishes up our intercourse with that part of Japan.

We arrived at Kanagawa the same day. Our passage up the bay was delightful. The day being clear, the views presented to us were most splendid. Foogee Yama, unobstructed by clouds, was exposed to our view, and we could distinctly see that the June sun had diminished the snow on its cap greatly since we last saw it. We passed several schools of whales, blowing in all directions. Since our last visit to these parts in March last, we found that from seventy-five to one hundred new buildings had been erected in Kanagawa and Yokohama, a large part of them being for stores; also three extensive bazaars. Many of them have been erected by merchants who have removed to those places from Simoda. The largest number have been erected in the town of Yokohama, which will be the mart of trade in the bay of Jeddo, as the government has ordered all the principal merchants to take their merchandise to that place. The various consuls are to reside in Kanagawa.

On the first day of July Mr. Dorr, the newly appointed Consul (Mr. Harris' appointment) to Kanagawa and Yokohama, left this ship in full uniform to pay his respects to the Governor of the four provinces. He was honored with a salute of seven guns. At the Governor's palace he was received by his Excellency and his suite in a very flattering manner, and was warmly welcomed to the place. Tables were spread with refreshments of all kinds, done up in true Japanese style; and much to our surprise, we found that a sort of local currency had been established during the time of our visit of last fall and that of this summer. A currency of two itzebos for a Mexican dollar had been put in circulation. They are of pure silver, that is, as far as we had been able to test them. They do not, however, bear the private stamp of the Emperor, which the old coin does, which they generally gave three for a dollar. This old coin, the itzebos, government was endeavoring to collect in, not wishing to have them leave the country. The government officers were buying them up at a Mexican dollar each; but they never can get them in, for they are worth three times that amount as a curiosity. This change in the currency had created a good deal of ill feeling, &c., &c.

We also found that the lacquered ware, porcelain, and other articles had increased nearly fifty per cent; and, much to our discomfort, the government had established a regular price for all provisions, increasing the prices over one hundred per cent from last spring, as follows:—Eggs 25 cents per dozen, ducks $18 per dozen, fowls $6 and $8 per dozen, sweet potatoes $3 50 per cwt.; beef was not to be had; fresh fish at the rate of about 20 cents per pound, and other articles in the same ratio. As ignorant as these people have been termed, they pretty well understand how to put the prices up, and are fast finding out what a god-send to Japan a plenty of hard Mexican dollars will be. Before we left the bay the government consented that the sellers of the provisions might reduce their prices a few cents, but the amount was so small that it was no object, and the shipping in the bay bought nothing more than necessity compelled them to do. This shifting of the currency, after the same had been once agreed to by treaty with Mr. Harris, on the part of the United States, may yet lead to serious difficulty. Mr. Harris in his official capacity positively refuses to acknowledge the new coin, or to have anything to say about it until such time as he shall hear from Washington upon the subject. Owing to the increased prices on the lacquer, porcelain and other wares, the demand for the same was small.

The glorious anniversary of our independence was duly observed on board of this ship. At daylight the ship was dressed with extra flags of all descriptions, and the day set apart for a regular jubilee. At noon we fired a national salute of twenty-one guns. The English steamer Sampson hoisted the American ensign at her fore early in the morning, and at noon she joined with us, and also honored us and the day which we were celebrating with a salute of twenty-one guns. A few invited guests in port were entertained by Captain Nicholson and the wardroom officers. In the evening we sent up a few rockets and burned blue lights, &c., much to the amusement of the Japanese. This was the second Fourth of July that we have spent in this country, and up to this time the only American man-of-war that ever fired a salute in Nagasaki and Jeddo was on that memorable day.

The excitement among the Japanese to see any of us when we went on shore was as great on our late as on our first visit. Whenever any of us landed we were surrounded and followed by hundreds of them, staring us in the face and begging for the gilt buttons off our coats; at times it was almost impossible for us to get along through the streets without raising our canes to them, and every day the ship was surrounded by hundreds of junks and boats, with men and women, imploring to come on board to see the ship. The lacquer and porcelain wares in the bazaars are of the most splendid kind and of the richest patterns we have ever seen in the country. The wrought silk work is the most splendid in the world; of some patterns which are of a very rich design, they asked $100 for a pattern for a dress.

On the 4th of July Mr. Dorr hoisted his flag in front of his residence, as the American Consul of the above named ports. A very large number of the poor class are employed in fishing, and at all times from 600 to 1,000 boats are to be seen engaged in that humble, but honest occupation in the bay. Some of the fish in the bay are of the finest quality man would ever wish to eat. Mr. Harris is informed that the Japanese ambassador, accompanied by a suite of at least forty in number, will leave Jeddo in February next for the United States, and that Commodore Tatnall has asked permission of the honorable Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Jeddo at that time, and to convey the distinguished party direct to the United States in his flagship. Your readers may well anticipate a great sight to see forty Japanese, with their odd dresses and queer looking swords, land in New York. We learned that the little opposition that was felt last fall against sending such a man to our country has nearly all died away, and that the people are daily becoming more willing and anxious to have free intercourse with the outside barbarians.

The Dutch brig Bretario, from Java, had been lying some days in the bay, loaded with all sorts of a cargo; but she went to the wrong market, for the Japanese did not wish to purchase anything she had on board. When we left she still laid there, and will for years before she can sell out. All they want of foreigners is to sell them the productions of Japan. I have heard it hinted in pretty good quarters that Mr. Harris intends to remove Mr. Rice, the now acting Consul or commercial agent at Hakodadi; and if all reports are true, it is high time that he was ousted, and some one appointed who will treat his countrymen with proper civility. Our countrymen may rest assured that Mr. Harris, as far as he has the power to act, will not allow any one to hold office in this country who is not capable to fill the office in a respectful manner. Mr. Harris openly declares his intention to maintain the honor and dignity of his country while he rules in Japan. Every one agrees that to deal with the Japanese, mild means will be the only way of bringing them into general favor with foreigners; therefore none but perfect gentlemen should be allowed to represent any government in their midst.

The conference building in which the Japanese commissioners met Commodore Perry still stands as a monument to the first movement in opening this country to the rest of the world. During our stop at Kanagawa two females left one of the Japanese boats and ascended our accommodation ladder, prompted, I suppose, by the impulse of the moment to get a sight of the inside of our ship. They were at once followed by two imperial policemen, who are always around the ship, arrested, and conveyed back to their boat, rowed on shore, and then placed in confinement for daring to visit our ship. When we left they were still confined. This is only another case of the severity of the laws of Japan, which are so strict that every Japanese has to move with great caution or they will commit themselves before they are aware of the fact. Just before we left Kanagawa counterfeit coins of the old and new stamps of itzebos were in circulation; they proved, those we got possession of, to be made of white copper washed over with silver; just as we left the port the new coin had been suppressed from circulation, by what order we know not. On the Fourth of July the Dutch Consul at Kanagawa paid his respects to Captain Nicholson, and was honored with a salute of seven guns.

We left that port early on the morning of the 5th, and proceeded up to Sinnagawa, which is a very large city only four miles from the city of Jeddo. Owing to the heavy draft of our ship we could not approach Jeddo. We arrived there after a run of two hours. Found lying off of the town three Japanese war ships, to wit: two steamers and one bark. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, with an ugly sea on; but a Japanese junk soon came off to us with three officials in it, who came on board to inform us that a dwelling had already been prepared for Mr. Harris, requesting that he would come or send on shore the next day and see if it would answer his purpose. They afterwards went all over the ship on their own hook, and with paper and pencil they took down minutes of what they saw. They could not speak a word of English; all our business was done through an interpreter. We learned that the evening previous a very destructive fire took place in Jeddo, by which two or three hundred buildings were consumed; but this is a small item in a city which is said to be thirty-six miles in length, and a population of between three and four millions. The people of Sinnagawa did not show us that friendly feeling that we met with at Nagasaki; but after they have had more intercourse with our people and ships of war, I have no doubt they will improve in all respects. However, they were civil and polite.

During our stop of seven days, our master, M. G. Bacon, has been constantly employed in surveying the harbor or roadstead, and taking the bearing of all points of land, shoals, and the forts, of which there are five in front of Jeddo, mounting, as nigh as we could judge, about fifty guns, ten each, manned by any number of Japanese. Their construction and location do not show as if they would be of much defence against an armed fleet, should it ever so happen that it might be found necessary to attack them in order to reach Jeddo, or Yeddo as the Japanese term it. A few good gunboats or sloops-of-war would easily capture them; and the Japanese bear the name of being poor soldiers, for the reason that none (except such as are permitted or so ordered to do by an imperial order) are permitted to own or use firearms, and the only weapon that they are much accustomed to use is their sword, and from appearance they are more worn for an ornament than service.

The view of Jeddo and Sinnagawa from the ship is splendid; the most prominent building to be seen rising above the others is the Emperor's palace. He very kindly sent six boats to attend on the ship, free of charge, to convey all who might wish to visit Jeddo city up and back. Suitable accommodations were prepared for us in that city by order of the Emperor, and the Hon. Mr. Harris' house was open to us all, free and without cost; guides were furnished to show us all the most prominent objects to be seen. In fact, the officials have shown every desire to make our visit as agreeable as we could wish for. They were delighted to see Mr. Harris back again in the great city. The day he went on shore to look at his residence, he was met at the landing by over fifty officers of the highest rank, who in the most cordial manner made a line, and bowed almost to the ground as he stepped on shore, when they all surrounded him and gave him a friendly shake of the hand, while the lower classes of Japanese fell upon their knees as Mr. Harris with those officers passed along the streets to his future home in Japan. It is certain that the Japanese have formed a very high opinion of Mr. H. They look upon him as the greatest man, save the Emperor, in the country. His interpreter, Mr. Haskins, is also a great favorite with them.

The steam yacht that was presented to the Emperor by the British government, and which bears the name of Emperor, is in the roadstead, manned by Japanese officers and men. On the 6th of July Mr. Allcock, the English Consul General to Japan, left the English war steamer Sampson, under a salute of thirteen guns, accompanied by his wife, two children, secretary and interpreter, and landed at Sinnagawa and hoisted his flag. When the distinguished party landed, they were met by several officers who escorted them to their residence, followed by a crowd of at least three thousand Japanese. The lady of Mr. Allcock attracted their attention more than all the rest of the party; she being the first European lady that ever stepped foot on Jeddo soil, and to them, with her crinoline spread out, and gayly trimmed bonnet, she was eyed by all the crowd, who would run ahead of her so as to look her in the face; some of them took hold of parts of her dress, and this ungentlemanly conduct she very properly resented by giving them a pretty heavy blow over their heads with her parasol. Mrs. Allcock has been a long time in Canton before she proceeded to Japan, and she was prepared to meet the Japan heathens.

On the 7th, at half-past nine A. M., we manned our yards and fired a salute of seventeen guns, and Mr. Harris, accompanied by Captain Nicholson, Lieuts. Stemble and Pattison, Lieut. Jacob Reed, of the marines; Fleet Surgeon Spotswood, Chief Engineer Danby, Drs. Phillips and Wales, Sailing Master Bacon, Assistant Engineers Jackson, Williams and Desannos, Midshipmen Kelley, Pritchett and Yates, Sailmaker Bradford, Carpenter Thompson, Mr. John Heard, of the house of that name of China, and your humble servant, the writer of this, left this ship in five boats, which had been provided for the occasion by order of the Emperor, for Jeddo. As the party moved from the ship the men on the yards gave three cheers, and the band, which was stationed on the poop, struck up "Hail Columbia," and with the American flag flying in the stern of each boat, the party moved on to the landing which had been selected by the Japanese officers for Mr. Harris to make his grand and official entry into the great city of Jeddo. Two hours sailing and pulling brought us to that point. As he passed the different forts, the Japanese troops of the same arranged themselves along in a line. When we reached the wharf the party was met by about fifty officers and a large number of police, with their staffs of iron (with rings on the uppermost end, which make quite a noise as they strike the other end upon the ground) to keep the crowd back. Not less than fifty thousand Japanese were on the ground to witness, for the first time, a party of twenty-four foreigners entering that long closed city. It rained at the time quite heavily, but they maintained their ground, and when ordered by the police, they fell back and gave us a chance to form a line, and to march a few rods to take the palanquin which was in waiting for us. This being all done, the American ensign, borne by a Japanese with two swords, started to give the lead, and the train proceeded through some of the principal streets to the temple of Jan-Shook-Jee, in that part of Jeddo called Azab (as the city is divided into twenty districts, and is known each by their names), followed by an immense crowd. The streets on each side which the train passed was filled with one solid mass of human beings. At times the officials and police had a pretty severe task to keep the streets clear; yet all of that vast crowd of Japanese were in every respect perfectly civil, and all anxious to get a view of so large a party of Americans, who had been permitted to come amongst them. The procession was over one hour reaching the temple above spoken of, and which had been given up to Mr. Harris by order of the Emperor for his present residence. In time he will be allotted a temple near to the district in which the Tykoon or Spiritual Emperor lives, and all the princes and officers of State. On the route we passed by several of the celebrated *dimios* of olden times, and some of those of this generation, in which some of the royal blood and the wealthy merchants reside, surrounded by all of their households, including all the wives and mistresses they may see fit to keep, including all the servants, &c., &c. One, which attracted my attention more than the rest, was, as nigh as I could judge, built of a whitish kind of stone, and all of a mile square, with a very magnificent gateway on each side. The *dimios* are built on all four sides, and the gardens, yards, &c., are all in the centre. In the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Harris' residence is one of those princely mansions. Arriving at the court which leads from the street to the three temples back, including the one assigned to our Minister, we found the same entirely blocked up, and it was some time before the officers and police succeeded in effecting a passage so that we could proceed on. This done, we beheld before us some thirty stone steps extending across the court or avenue, which is nearly two hundred feet in width. We ascended them, and walking about a hundred feet further on, on good stone flagging, we ascended about thirty more steps, when we came up to a monster of a gatework, built of heavy timbers and planking, and all richly carved. Suspended directly in front of the gate was a monster of a lantern, larger than a flour barrel, elegantly gilt. The gates being thrown open, we were conducted into the grand yard or grounds of the various temples; turning to the right, we were ushered into the Jan-Shook-Jee, the present home of Mr. H. During this time the crowd had filled all the grounds around the building and in the court, and by order of the First Lieutenant Governor the officers and police cleared them all off; and during our stop of two days, ropes were stretched across the same, with a large party of officers and police to keep the people back, so that we should not be annoyed.

The temple Jan-Shook Jee is one hundred and sixty-five feet in length and seventy-five wide, and with the use of the Japanese matting, or sliding screens, it can be divided into twenty-four comfortable apartments. Attached to it is a large cook house, wash house, apartments for his servants, &c. It is now divided as follows: large dining hall seventy feet in length, two large parlors, reception room, private office, private parlor, and ten sleeping apartments, all on one floor. It is all furnished in a neat but plain manner (he purchasing the same at Shanghae, on his late visit there). The whole building is covered over with thick, heavy Japanese matting, which was furnished by order of the Emperor. This, as well as the adjoining temples are surrounded with all kinds of forest and fruit trees; some of the former are the handsomest that any of us had ever seen in any part of the world. In the rear of this residence is a beautiful winding hill, covered over with beautiful shade trees, and under which Mr. Harris will, I have no doubt, take much pleasure in the hot summer weather. At the foot of the hill is a fine pond, about one hundred feet wide, containing some of the largest and most elegant gold fish I ever beheld, while on the surface are strewn a large number of mandarin and other kinds of choice ducks, which Mr. Harris has, at great cost, collected during his sojourn in Japan.

The party that accompanied Mr. Harris on here, by his invitation, made his house their home, and they, as well as those of the second party that went up to pay him their respects, found the latch strings of all his doors out. All were welcome; and eatables and drinkables were free to all. Immediately after the party arrived, First Lieutenant Governor of Jeddo, accompanied by a dozen officials, called at the temple and informed Captain Nicholson, through Lieutenant Stemble, that it was the wish of his Majesty the Emperor that the party attached to the ship who accompanied Mr. Harris on shore would partake of some Japanese refreshments. Being informed by Mr. Stemble that the party would with pleasure accept of the same, they at once proceeded to the adjoining temple, and sent in by their coolies elegant Japanese trays, each one containing seven different courses. To each one of the party was placed two trays, thus given each one a taste of the fourteen courses of a Japanese feast; amongst them were baked fish, dried fish, birds, rice, candies, pastry, &c.; tea and *saki*, pears, peaches, plums, apples, and other kinds of fruit. Lacquered cups were used to drink the tea and *saki* from. The tables were attended by Japanese officers, each one bearing his two swords.

This repast being over, the party politely thanked the Lieutenant Governor for the same, and the coolies forthwith cleared the tables. The party then, in company with several officials as guides, sent by the Court, took a stroll to the more business part of the city to see the sights and to make a few little purchases as mementos from the great city of Jeddo. The party concluded, for the sake of sight seeing, to go on foot, and the consequence was that we were followed by a crowd of people to such an extent that we were at times forced to halt until the road was cleared of the Japanese, who were running and crowding upon us on all sides—not to injure us, but to obtain a look at us. When we stopped at any of the stores the same were at once surrounded, and such a pushing and hauling, and kicking up the dust, and the yells of the little ones that happened to get a peep at us poor devils; and thinking, perhaps, that we were actually the evil spirits that their worship tells them about, half frightened out of their wits, they almost suffocated us. We were accompanied on this expedition by Mingo, a native Japanese, whom we first became acquainted with in Nagasaki, and who, in four months, had learned to read, speak and write the English language remarkably well. He is a fine young Japanese, and his many attentions to us will long be remembered. At 4 P. M. returned to the Temple, and sat down to an elegant dinner with Mr. Harris—being the first party of Americans that ever sat down to dinner in that city.

During the day the Japanese had erected a flagstaff in front of the Temple, and at sunrise on the morning of the 8th day of July, 1859, Captain William C. Nicholson, United States navy, hoisted the American flag in Jeddo, in front of the dwelling of the first foreigner ever allowed to reside in that city. It was hoisted when Mr. Harris visited Jeddo a year or more ago. That was, however, temporarily; but now it will daily float amid the beautiful trees that surround that temple. It was the intention of several of the party to be the first to hoist the flag; but Nicholson always sleeps with one eye open, and, to him alone belongs the honor of hoisting the flag of his country in this far distant city. Soon after sunrise the avenues and space in front of the temple were filled with people, looking at the strange sight of seeing the American flag suspended in front of one of their temples; also to eye us as we passed and repassed out of the building.

At 11 A. M. the Governor sent twenty palanquins, or *noramans*, and two officers to each, with the Japanese interpreter for our special use, to make our visits at the different points of the city, which kind act we readily accepted, and, followed by thousands of people, we were carried to that part of the city which contains some of the richest stores, and to our surprise we found every one calculated to do a large business. The silks, queredlac, porcelain and glassware stores were found to be filled with the richest kinds of goods; the lacquered ware is of the most beautiful pattern of any kind we ever have seen in any part of this country. So great was the crowd it was impossible for us to make the slightest purchase; in fact, as we advanced along our route, the streets became more and more blocked up with men, women and children, all vieing with each other to get the best chance at us. Many of them would cry out as we passed on, "I-o-you" (how do you do). Whenever we would extend our hand towards them to give them the friendly grip, they readily accepted it and politely bowed in return. This excursion occupied our time until five P. M., when we returned to our headquarters at Mr. Harris', almost exhausted with the excitement and sights we had had the pleasure of seeing in Jeddo.

Soon after our return, the interpreter informed us that the Lieutenant Governor had requested him to invite the party to attend an exhibition of juggling, which we accepted. At ten P. M. (which is the hour of night that such places open in this country), a large party of officers and policemen, carrying Japanese lanterns (some of which were very elegantly painted), called at the temple for us, and under their escort, we left as quietly as possible, hoping that for once we might pass the streets without a crowd; but we were soon disappointed; the first man that saw us gave the signal that the strangers were again in the streets, and before we had proceeded far we were surrounded; and as we went on, windows and doors flew open and men, women and children ran out of the same in almost a state of perfect nudity. In fact, some were quite—(for the Japanese, as old a nation as they are, have not learned what decency or modesty means, for more than two-thirds of the females that we passed in the various streets were nearly half naked, shirts or rags hanging down only to their knees, shoulders and bosoms exposed to the view of all, while some boys or young men, of sixteen to eighteen years, I should say, go around the streets in a perfect state of nudity). Arriving at the place, or play house, the front we found completely filled up, and it required some exertion on the part of the officials to clear the road that we might enter the building. Being in, and seated, we were served with some refreshments, nuts, arsaki, peaches, &c., &c.; and then the old women and girls entered the stage, the former performing some devilish sort of noise on about as odd looking wooden and bamboo instruments as I have ever met with in all my travels. To this music the girls went through all sorts of manoeuvres, which we supposed was intended for dancing. That over, then came an awful screeching or yelling, which, we were informed by our interpreter, was a Japan love song. That over, a few males went through various performances—jumping, rolling, tumbling, showing their various tricks with money, cards, throwing half a dozen eggs up at a time and catching them all before they fell to the floor, &c. But which was the most interesting, the exhibition within or the noise of the multitude outside? I shall decide that the latter was, and that the Jeddo juggling establishment, with closed doors, bad raki and no circulation of pure air, was a complete sell, and not worth free tickets or the shoe leather that we wore out in order to reach the establishment, or playhouse. As to the performers, the male portion of them were a decent set of fellows, without much tact for their business. If they had, they certainly would have given us a better entertainment. As to the female performers, they were young, nearly white, with keen black eyes and pretty brown hair, and more willing and acquainted with their part of the play than the others.

After spending about an hour in that close den, we, under the escort of the officers and lantern carriers, returned to our lodgings, followed by the same large crowd, almost worn out with fatigue. At midnight, just as we had all got to bed, the building and all in it commenced to tremble, and a distant rumbling was heard. It lasted nineteen seconds, and can be set down as a pretty severe shock of an earthquake. I am confident that none of the inmates (save the Japanese servants) would ever flinch at the sound of cannon, but I do know that two or three of the party pretty rapidly left their beds and ran out of the house, fearing that their end of life had arrived.

On the 9th, orders were given by Captain N. for the party to return to the ship by eleven o'clock next day. Accordingly the Governor had the streets cleared in front of the avenue or court leading to the temple, and ropes stretched across the street to keep the crowd back. The palanquin was then brought into the court, the party took their leave of Mr. Harris, and, being seated in the palanquin, escorted by officials and followed by thousands, left, and proceeded to the landing at the river. Arriving there we found the bridge and all the surrounding buildings and boats crowded with people anxious to see us. In fact, the longer we remained in the city the greater the excitement became, and the masses flocked into the city from all directions, eager to see the first American party that had been allowed to have the freedom of the city of Jeddo.

When we left the landing the multitude gave three tremendous yells or cheers, which one of our boatmen gave us to understand was three cheers for the Americans. As we left the mouth of the river, and just as we entered the open sea, some Japanese fired a salute of thirty guns with Japanese muskets, and when we gave our last look to the beautiful shore of the city of Jeddo, with her handsome sea walls and lovely green banks, the crowd was still standing there watching us, until the distance became so great that we could no longer see each other.

I should say that the residence of Mr. Allcock, the English Consul General, is four miles from Mr. H's. It is in that part of Jeddo called Sinnagawa; consequently Mr. Harris is the only foreigner that, up to this time, is now residing in the city of Jeddo. The High Governor and other high officials have signified their intention, through the Lieutenant Governor, of calling officially in a few days to tender to him the congratulations of the Emperor, for his safe arrival in the city of Jeddo. The Lieutenant Governor had called twice at the temple to see Mr. Harris respecting the currency, concerning which there has already been a great deal of difficulty, and about which there is room left to fear that some misunderstanding may be the result.

If I mistake not, the treaty we have made with this government states plainly that we shall weigh gold and silver coins against each other. At Simoda we did so, and, as I have already stated in this, respecting the difficulty we have had at Kanagawa, after getting on shore, and wishing to make some little purchases, Captain Nicholson requested the Lieutenant Governor to have a few hundred dollars in itzebos sent to the temple. Lo! when the request was made, he was informed that our Mexican dollars would not be weighed, and that all they would allow us for them would be one itzebo—that is, thirty-three cents. To this imposition Captain Nicholson strongly demurred, and gave the Governor and all the officers around to distinctly understand that, as the captain of the American frigate then lying in the roadstead of Jeddo, he would not consent to any such deviation from the article on that subject as it is laid down in the treaty, and that for all the articles required for the use and comfort of his ship and ship's company he should cause them to be paid at the rate of three itzebos to the Mexican dollar. As Mr. Harris had not at that time been recognized or regularly commenced his official duties, he, as a matter of delicacy, could not interfere in the matter, although he feels confident that the stipulated terms of the treaty in the case will eventually be adhered to by the Japanese government.

It was certainly very civil and polite on the part of the Japanese Emperor to order boats to be furnished for the use of Mr. Harris and all others who had the good fortune to go on shore. Certainly, when the Japanese Ambassador shall arrive in the United States next year; our government will remember this, and in return furnish him and his suite conveyance to the great capital free of charge.

One incident connected with our first visit on shore I must not forget. Three servants accompanied the party on shore; amongst them was Theodore Hurband, captain's body servant; Thomas Seaman, Lieutenant R. N. Stemble's servant, both of New York, and colored men, the latter very black; very tall and stout, and the interpreter informed me that they are the first black men that ever stepped a foot on shore in that city; colored as they are, they received every attention from the Japanese, and no insult was offered to them, but, on the other hand, they appeared to attract the most attention; for the reason that they had never seen a black man before; and as Hurband and Seaman passed through the streets all eyes were turned upon them, and all appeared to be lost in wonderment as to what class of the human family they belonged to.

Our ship is now riding at anchor four miles above soundings; that is, as far as soundings are marked out on any chart. The United States steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. Wm. C. Nicholson, is the first United States ship of war, or of any other class, that ever anchored in this harbor or roadstead, and the first that ever fired an American salute within sight of the imperial palace of Japan. Those seventeen guns which were fired on the occasion of Mr. Harris leaving the ship made a very heavy report. I am almost inclined to think gunner Bermia gave them an extra charge, with the intention of letting his Majesty hear how Yankee powder and thunder sound. I can assure you that the party that has been permitted to visit the shore feel pretty proud; for one to be able to state that he has visited and slept two nights in Jeddo sounds pretty large. Would to God that the lamented Perry were alive, that he might see the grand results of his expedition to this country.

Earthquakes occur every week or so in Jeddo, but the population have become so accustomed to them that they pay but little attention to them, unless one happens to destroy one or two hundred houses and thirty or forty thousand lives, as was the case some five or six years ago.

That portion of the city in which is the palace is in the northeast part or direction, and by some is termed the imperial city, and in circumference it is said to measure seven and half miles, and it is divided into four classes; for instance, the first class, or imperial district, is that in which the Ty-koon, or spiritual Emperor, with his family, resides; the next is where the Minister of State and the hereditary members of the royal family reside; in the next reside all the high officers of the court; the fourth class, or district, is the residence of all the other government officers, and within that enclosure no outsider can enter, not even the most favorite Japanese, unless he has permission so to do. When Mr. Harris made his first visit to this city he resided in the fourth district, and in the same quarters which have since been occupied by Lord Elgin. Within these districts live over one million of people, all some way or other connected with the ruling power of this vast empire or country. The nearest we could get to the palace was three and a half miles. Our view of it was from an elevated part of the city. The buildings, as we could distinctly see, were very numerous and large, and, as I have before stated, without paint, surrounded by trees, &c., &c. We could distinctly see the massive gates of the entrance to the Emperor's districts. The Japanese interpreter being with us, we asked him several questions respecting the Emperor and the palace, and the only answer we could get from him was, "Me no can tell; me no allowed to speak about the Emperor." The people of Jeddo appear to be very civil and friendly, and I should judge them, from their acts, &c., to be an innocent people. The laws are very severe, and crime seldom occurs. The police, like our own at home, have their own beat, and do not leave it unless especially ordered so to do. They are each armed with a long six-feet iron rod of an inch in thickness, with four rings on the uppermost end, which make a ringing noise when they wish to attract attention, by just striking the other end on the ground or any other place.

Officials of various ranks are constantly in motion, armed with two swords, in all the streets, and the greatest care seems to be taken to prevent any outbreak amongst the people. The streets, as many of them as we had the pleasure of passing through, (and that was not a few,) we found to be wide, clean, and at every few hundred yards a heavy gate, which can be closed in case of an outbreak, &c. Many of the streets have buildings only on one side. A large part of the city is hilly, and is approached by steps. On one side of the city there are wide stone drains for the waste water to run off. The city in all directions, as far as we could discover, is well supplied with ornamental and fruit trees, and all kinds of the most rare and elegant shrubbery I ever beheld; every dwelling of any note is thus richly ornamented by the gift of nature. Surely Jeddo is a lovely city. The dwellings are far superior to those we have seen in any of the other ports.

The large business part of the city is one mass of commotion, people going in all directions with drays drawn by hand, loaded with goods going to different parts of the city. The business portion of the city, I should judge, covers over an area of at least four square miles, which is densely packed together with two story buildings, the lower portion of which is used for shops and stores, the upper part for dwellings. These stores are all filled with the very richest kinds of Japanese goods, and nothing foreign is to be seen within them. The book stores, all in the native language, are literally crowded with reading matter. Everything—both plain, rich and curious—that one could wish for is to be seen in those stores. To have a fair view of all a man must have permission to reside at least a month within the city, for so extensive is it that one-half of the population hardly know the other from those who come in from the country. Some of the greatest curiosities in the world are there to be seen; for a few cents you purchase a small box an inch square, full of what you would suppose to be little crumbs or scraps of paper; you drop one of them into a glass of water, and it instantly spreads out in the shape of a junk, or a beautiful tree, or a woman, or a man, all dressed in Japanese costume. They are certainly a great curiosity for so small an affair. I mention about the lacquer more in another place. I can only add that to describe its beauty is impossible; it must be seen to be admired.

The numerous temples are, as a general thing, very large, and in almost every instance they are located in the most beautiful spots that could be selected within the city. They are all well supplied with idols of every description, which are richly ornamented with gold, silver and other precious articles. The priests are very numerous, and are all supported out of the contributions which are daily distributed in the cash boxes by the thousands that throng the temples for the purpose of paying their devotions to the numerous wooden gods, &c. Attached in a separate tower to each temple is one of the beautiful sounding bells which have been so much admired by all who have had the pleasure to hear their sweet notes pouring forth in the still hours of the night. At five o'clock in the morning all the various priests fall to praying, which is usually kept up until about half-past six, when, by a certain signal given by the sound of the temple bells, they cease. Such is the state of worship in Jeddo. If a worshipper wishes to avoid or feels unable to pray to the idols for blessings, &c., &c., all he has to do is to pay the priests a few pieces of cash, and they will do all the praying that one may wish for. The marriage laws are pretty much the same, if not exactly such, as those of the other parts. In Jeddo if the prince or any other male subject marries a woman that is the first wife she is a slave [illegible], for her husband can marry (if he chooses, and a privilege which they generally improve) as many more as he may see fit to purchase, and as young in years as he pleases, takes them all home to his richly furnished houses, and by him they may all bear children, which are all added to the extensive family of the dimios, and the sole charge of all the children, more or less, by all their wives, is given to the first wife, and to her is left all responsibility for their comfort. After a child is brought into the world by any of the wives, save the first, it is at once taken charge of by the unfortunate first wife, who, in fact, is the mother of all the children of the household; the wives, save the first, can act their own option in regard to painting their teeth after marriage.

If one can judge from appearances, the Japanese of Jeddo are an industrious, hard-working people. Their day's work commences at daylight, and they do not quit until sundown, and for such long day's labor they receive but one hundred pieces of cash, equal to ten cents of our currency, and they are, in fact, slaves to the rich, who oppress them in all ways. When the coolie or mechanic happens to meet or pass a wealthy merchant in the streets, the former must, by the laws, stop and bow his head nearly to the ground until the rich man passes by.

Jeddo has her public schools, and they are supported by a direct tax upon the people; and the Japanese interpreter gave me to understand that the law was very severe upon all parents who neglect to send their offspring to school.

In the outskirts of the city all kinds of mechanical trades are carried on to a very great extent. In many of the shops and factories the young girls and old women are to be seen hard at work at all sorts of manual labor, such as planing and sawing timber, boards, &c.

I am sorry to say that the beautiful women of Jeddo fare not much better than the poor women of the other parts we have visited do. Unfortunately the male Japanese look upon the tender sex as only a companion to gratify their many lustful passions and to take charge of the household, and fall upon her knees at the approach of her (who ought to protect her) husband, or any other man of the least rank or title. In all of my travels in this country during the seven months which we have at various times spent in the same, it has never fallen to my lot to see a gentleman and lady, either of high or low rank, walking lovingly together, as can be seen in our own beloved country. Many of the females of Jeddo are perfect beauties, of beautiful form, black hair and eyes, with such bewitching looks that one cannot, after once seeing them, help admiring them; yet, with all their charms, I am sorry to say that decency and modesty are two accomplishments which they have not yet learned. The luxury of bathing is enjoyed together, and at the various bathing-houses you will find the married ladies, young, beautiful misses just budding into womanhood, and the girls of the town, the gentleman of means, young men, boys, girls, the coolie, loafer and blackguards, all joined together in a perfect state of nudity enjoying bathing; with their persons all exposed to the view of each other, and pass through any of the streets, look into the various shops and door-ways, and there you see the females with their shoulders, breasts and legs far above their knees all laid bare, and at the sight of a foreigner they do not move; this may be all well for Japan, but it would not do in our land.

The houses of ill fame, or fashionable tea rooms as they are called by the Japanese, are all under the control of the government, and are a government monopoly. Travelling barber shops are to be seen in Jeddo as well as in China.

I was informed that the weather was not so severe in the winter at Jeddo as is supposed by many. Mr. Harris informed me that ice never was known to make more than two inches in any part of the city. Cattle and horses are used to some extent in this city; but most of the labor is done by coolies, who carry very heavy loads, and all who ride are generally carried in a palanquin, which does not cost over thirty-three cents for all day, with two coolies to carry the same. Temperance is a great feature in Jeddo. It is a rare thing to see a Japanese of Jeddo intoxicated, although raki is plenty and cheap. The principal articles of flesh for diet of this great city consist of muttons, pigs, fowls, ducks, rare game, such as birds, deer, &c., including fish, eggs, rice, &c. Beef is seldom slaughtered for the table in Japan, they only looking upon cattle as beasts of burden; and wo to the poor cattle of Japan, for they are awfully worked up and stall fed, they never being turned out to feed. A large number of the coolies, or working men, go naked in the summer, and wear a small sack around their loins, and a large proportion of them are elegantly tattooed all over their bodies with serpents, idols, dogs, &c., &c.

We have learned that the court will give Mr. Harris an audience at the palace day after to-morrow, and that the Emperor has ordered him to be received by all the officers connected with the imperial palace; who will show him all the honor due him as the representative of a great nation. I doubt if there is a person in Japan, and particularly in Jeddo, but knows the name of Mr. Harris; although they cannot talk and understand hardly a word of English, just mention the name of Harris, and they at once understand you; and he will no doubt be as well received in Jeddo as he was in Simoda, in which place he so long lived among them.

In the district of Sinnagawa is located the navy yard. It is small, and one would be loath to call it such if he had not been informed of the fact, for the reason that only open old junks, boats, lumber, &c., fill up the same, with a few officers and coolies moving about the yard. We passed one of the foundries for the casting of their brass guns; but the interpreter told us that we could not be admitted, and we did not insist upon so doing. The handsomest brass guns in the world are to be seen in Jeddo, the materials of which, as well as that which the bells are cast from, are of the very best and most costly. The bells near the imperial temples for the royal family cost, as we were informed, seventeen thousand dollars; in the materials used in their casting were six thousand dollars in silver, and three thousand dollars in gold, to say nothing of the other costly articles. Their bells are only tolled or rung on public occasions, or on the birth of an heir to the royal family, &c.

The Emperor is spoken of by our interpreter (that is, the spiritual Emperor) as being very kind and benevolent, but very severe in cases of punishment for any violations of the imperial laws. The principal manufacturing districts for silks, porcelain, lacquered ware and other articles are in the provinces of Gokinaih, Fekuro-Kudo, and Saikaido, and the imperial government are taking steps to have communications between them and the imperial districts by telegraph, similar to the one sent out as a present to the Emperor by our government. Fires are of frequent occurrence in the city of Jeddo. We passed by several burnt districts. They subdue the devouring element with hand fire engines of their own model, and by pulling down the next buildings. By the way, the best present that our government could send out to the city of Jeddo would be one or two elegant New York fire engines, the sight of which would create a great sensation in this great city.

The chief Governor has consented to-day to allow us to pay for what we have purchased in this place, at the rate of three itzebos to the Mexican dollar; but before this can become the basis of exchange an imperial law respecting the currency will have to be amended, which, as the Governor stated, could not be done for some time yet. He expressed a great desire to do all that his office would permit him to do without conflicting with the laws to oblige us and make our visit and departure pleasant. The officials took us around a good part of the city, but it was very evident from their movements that they would not and did not intend to take us to the best part of the same, where the most interesting sights were to be seen; if they had been ever so much inclined, they would not have dared so to do, for fear of disobeying some one of the many imperial laws; they are very careful in all their movements, and no matter how trifling the matter may be several officers are consulted, and sometimes the advice of the chief Governor is asked before a final move is made, or a final answer given, and in many cases he will not decide, but waits for instructions from the officers of state. Jeddo is certainly ruled with all the severity of the most monarchical governments of Europe.

Jeddo, as well as other governments, has her colleges and professors; the imperial college, which is situated within the districts of the Emperor and other members of the royal family and nobility, is a magnificent building, and the government has absolute control of it, and none but members of the royal blood are permitted to receive an education within its walls.

One of the most interesting sights that we were shown was a garden containing artificial fruits and vegetables, covering a space of about half an acre of ground, and covered over with a canopy or house constructed out of bamboo and straw. Within was a most splendid display of water melons, cantelopes, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, cabbages, beets, onions, carrots, radishes, &c., all made out of paper, colored and shaped so exactly like the original articles that it was some time before we could be induced to believe that the grand display before us was nothing more than a paper show. The whole party pronounced it to be the grandest sight they had seen since they had left the United States.

Captain Nicholson tendered Mr. Harris our marines and the bands to form a military escort for him on his landing; but he declined to accept the same, not wishing to make any unnecessary display. The party which accompanied him went in full uniform with side arms, and their appearance created a great sensation amongst the crowds of Japanese.

It is pretty well understood that the house of Augustin Heard & Co., of China, have already located a branch of their house in Kanagawa, (one of the firm, M. J. Heard, is now up here,) and that the Consul, Mr. Dorr, the young Japanese, M. Heco, and Mr. Herskine, Mr. Harris' secretary, will manage the affairs of the same. The Governor has been on board, and took his leave of us.

We shall proceed to-morrow afternoon back to Kanagawa, and as soon as our duties are finished in that quarter, join the Commodore in Shanghae, and, we hope, bid adieu to China.

On our passage from Nagasaki up to Simoda, second day out from the former port, in lat. 31 13 N., long. 129 40 E., weather clear and calm, ninety miles from the land, discovered a new island not laid down on any of the charts in our possession. It appeared to be about a mile in length and half a mile wide, two hundred feet high, and composed of rocks; we ran to within ten miles of it, took the bearings of the same, and called it the 'Mississippi Island.' It lies in a dangerous place, it being almost in the track of ships standing for the harbor of Nagasaki.

Provisions and fruits (excepting fresh beef) of every description that man can wish for can be procured here, at a hundred per cent less than at Kanagawa, only thirteen miles distance. In looking over the NEW YORK HERALD of February 21, 1859, I find the following copied from the Java (Batavia) *Messenger*, Nov. 27, 1858:—"After the making of the treaty with Japan by Commodore Perry, much was said in America regarding the trade at Simoda. All that is now known here of it is that an American ship came to Simoda, bought and received a considerable amount of lacquer work and porcelain, and left without paying for the same. If this can be called trade, I leave it to the decision of uninterested parties. The American government, ashamed of the conduct of its citizens, paid the value of the goods, but the transaction has had a bad effect on the character of Americans here." This letter was written to that paper by some one on the Dutch island of Desmar, in Nagasaki; no doubt by some Dutchman who feels aggrieved to find that the Dutch sway and occupation have faded away in this delightful country. I showed the paragraph to the Hon. Mr. Harris, and he at once pronounced it a base falsehood, and assured me that nothing of the kind ever took place in Simoda. So particular are the Japanese in their dealings that they will not allow you your goods into your hands until they get the cash for them, much more to get them on board of a ship without paying for them. The individual who wrote that letter deserves to have a rope around his neck, and then with the other end be suspended to the crossbeam of the gateway at the entrance of Desmar, and there kept, that all the disappointed Dutchman of that ten foot island might take warning and not attack Americans without cause.

Hoping that this, the first letter ever sent for publication from the great city of Jeddo, will come acceptable to you and your numerous readers, I shall close by stating that good weather still continues—a blessing to all—and that we are in hopes now soon to start for home, as we know of no duty or cause that can or ought to prevent us. Our duties this cruise have been constant and laborious, and we are worn out and long for that change of climate we so much need. We are now two years in commission, and we really hope on our return to Shanghae to receive orders to depart; if not we shall be greatly disappointed, willing, however, to submit to the will of the honorable Secretary of the Navy and the calls of our beloved country.

Captain Nicholson made a demand upon the Governor of Jeddo to arrange the currency question in such a manner as to enable us to buy, and pay for what we might buy, at the rates of exchange stipulated for in the treaty just come into effect. To this demand the Japanese promised an answer on the next day at ten o'clock; but they entirely failed to comply with their promise. As Capt. N. was desirous of returning to the ship, he selected Dr. Phillips to meet the Governor and arrange the whole affair for him. Dr. Phillips immediately despatched a messenger to the Governor, saying that unless some officers were sent to confer with upon the subject by 5 P. M. of the same day he would proceed himself to the Governor's palace to demand satisfaction for the disrespect shown to him as the military representative of his country appointed to act in the absence of his commanding officer, Captain Nicholson.

This message had the effect desired, and at 5 P. M. the Lieutenant Governor of Jeddo, accompanied by six or seven high officers and an interpreter, came to the residence of the American Minister, where they awaited the presence of Dr. P. (who had gone out to visit the city) until 7 P. M. In reply to the Doctor's remarks concerning the great disrespect they had shown to Captain Nicholson in not fulfilling his request and their own promises, the Lieutenant Governor, with true Japanese duplicity, pretended that he had not properly understood the Captain's request, in consequence of its having been badly interpreted to him. He further stated, in reply to the demands made upon him relative to the strict observance of the treaty, that he himself had no authority to act, but would be glad if Dr. Phillips would receive and confer with his Excellency the First Governor of Jeddo upon the question of the currency.

Dr. P. at first consented to receive a visit from the Governor the next day at three o'clock, but recollecting that the next day was Sunday, withdrew his consent. He was then importuned to appoint some hour for that purpose on Monday. This was also declined on the part of the Doctor, on account of his being obliged to return to the Mississippi on that day. He therefore told the Japanese that an answer must be sent to him early on Monday morning, or else he should be compelled to report very unfavorably concerning them to Captain Nicholson, and that if many such reports of treaty violations were made against them, the guns which had heretofore only fired friendly salutes in their waters would soon be discharging shot and shell among them. To this they replied that they hoped things would not proceed to such extremities, and that they would do all they could to avoid such an evil by returning the best answer they possibly could at the hour of ten on Monday.

At that time they were faithful to their promise, and at 10 A. M. the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by a suite of officers, called upon Dr. P. and informed him of their readiness to arrange matters in a manner which it was hoped would be satisfactory. The Minister stated that a law had been passed making it obligatory upon them to issue only the new and depreciated coin to foreigners; but inasmuch as we would not receive or recognise the new coin they would call their Ministry together as soon as possible for the purpose of changing the law; but as that would require some days time to do, they hoped we would accept the only proposition left in their power to offer; viz.: to buy all we wished, and pay for the goods as soon as convenient after the currency should be altered and made conformable to our interpretation of the treaty. As this was a very great concession on their part, and a virtual surrender of the question, it was accepted until the matter could be more fully and properly arranged by his Excellency the American Minister.

PASSAGE OF THE MISSISSIPPI FROM JAPAN TO CHINA.

OUR WOOSUNG NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,
WOOSUNG, North China, July 31, 1859.

Run from Nagasaki to China—Discipline and Ship's Pay.

Our passage from Nagasaki to Woosung was exceedingly hot, the glass standing nearly all the time from eighty to ninety-four; consequently our firemen and coal heavers suffered very much from the heat.

Notwithstanding the severe heat the usual exercises have been gone through with, such as drill at the big guns, small arms, general quarters day and night. On the passage the martial music at midnight sounded, calling all hands to quarters. Great was the commotion for a moment or so, and all was silent save the noise made by the paddles of the wheels, and in seven minutes from the first tap of the drum all the hammocks had been stowed, the guns loaded and the ship in readiness for action, which may be set down as pretty quick work.

One night the bell rang for fire, supposed to be in the cockpit, and in two and a half minutes our fire hose, with pipes attached, were all pointing down into the cockpit, ready in an instant to flood the same.

Two days ago six thousand dollars was paid out to this ship's company for spending money. I will venture to say that this ship's company will be paid off with more money than any ship has been for the last fifteen years. We are now only two years in commission, and there is now due to the crew alone, charged to their credit on the purser's books, over eighty thousand dollars. Some of the petty officers have from five to eight hundred dollars due them.

AGITATION IN JAPAN.

OUR HONG KONG CORRESPONDENCE.

HONG KONG, Aug. 9, 1859.

Affairs are in the same unsettled state in Japan as those in China.

The Mandarins seem to have been frightened at the great rush of trade which poured in upon them, and are already throwing every possible obstruction (short of actual hostility) to the fair carrying out of the treaty. The chief source of difficulty arises from the currency question, nor does there appear any prospect of an immediate solution.

The Japanese traders are entirely in the hands of their government, and are not allowed to receive other money or at other valuation than the government choose, and since it has been determined to bring the Mexican dollar down to the inferior value at which it was held previous to the last treaty (say about thirty-three and a third cents), of course the price of all exports are at once raised three-fold.

The treaty is in other respects very poorly and unwillingly carried out, and every means are taken to prevent free and untrammelled intercourse with foreigners.

So far as American shipping goes the trade is mainly confined to three or four barks, which are retained running to Shanghae.

The English Consul has protested, in a strong note, against the lack of good faith on the part of the Japanese officials, and when affairs are less pressing at home we may possibly hear that three or four cities have been bombarded and burned, and that Japan is at last, "by the blessing of God, thrown open to commerce and Christianity."

Political Intelligence.

BLACK REPUBLICAN HURRAH ABOUT THE IOWA ELECTION.—Twenty-five counties have been heard from in Iowa, and they, combined, show a republican gain over the election in 1857, of 757. This small gain, we think, hardly warrants the raising of roosters and the use of big type.

ANOTHER TICKET.—A new paper in Alabama, called the *Slaveholder*, has nominated for President Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, and for Vice-President Clement C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama. We suppose the *Slaveholder* belongs to the fire-eaters party.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The republican party will gain three United States Senators by the result of the October elections, viz: a Senator to be elected in Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Bigler, and a Senator in Ohio in place of Mr. Pugh, and one probably in Minnesota, in place of General Shields. The Senatorial terms of Messrs. Bigler and Pugh close on the 4th of March, 1861; that of General Shields has already expired.

TEXAS OFFICIAL VOTE.—The Austin *Intelligencer* gives the official returns of the vote in Texas last August for members of Congress:—J. H. Reagan, of Anderson county, was elected from the First district by a majority of 20,513 over W. B. Ochiltree, of Harrison; A. J. Hamilton, of Travis, from the Second district, by 1,257 majority over T. N. Waul, of Gonzales.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.—Governor Hiland Hall transmitted his annual message to the Legislature of Vermont on the 15th inst. It is a short document, and is mainly taken up with State affairs. The Governor, however, must needs say a word on the question of slavery and the slave trade, and closes his Message with the following in reference thereto:—

> The position of Vermont on the subject of slavery, which has for several years past so much agitated the public mind, remains unchanged. While yielding due obedience to the provisions of the constitution of the general government, Vermont does not claim a right to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists by law, she protests in strong and emphatic terms against its extension into the Territories of the Union, which she insists shall be forever consecrated to freedom. And although she does not deny her obligation by compact to surrender fugitives from service, when duly shown to be such, she repudiates all pretensions of right in the slaveholder to bring his slave into this State and hold him here in bondage, and will never, under any circumstances, permit her soil for a single moment to be thus contaminated by the curse of slavery. I am sorry to feel under the necessity of saying that a new and most demoralizing manifestation of the progressive and grasping power of slavery has been made during the past year. Not only is the relation of master and slave advocated at the South as the best and most desirable condition of society, but the African slave trade, which a few years ago both the South and the North united in denouncing as robbery and piracy, is now openly proclaimed by leading Southern politicians as a commendable species of commerce, and its reopening even urged as a measure of benevolence and Christian philanthropy. It is unnecessary to say that any attempt to legalize this horrid and abominable traffic will receive the most decided condemnation of the people of this State.

A PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN RESISTANCE.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 13th inst. offers the following as the plan of operations for what it calls "Southern resistance to Northern rule":—

1. Let the Legislatures of the Southern States at their next meeting [illegible] declare the rights of the South,

as plainly deducible from the Dred Scott case, accompanied with a resolution that they will vote for no one for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the United States who does not plainly and distinctly affirm and support them without non-committalism, dodging or equivocation.

2. Should the Charleston Convention declare and affirm these rights, and nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency who distinctly support them, then the Southern States will support such candidates; and should they be elected proof will be afforded that the South may continue with safety in the confederacy.

3. But should the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, thus fairly nominated by the Charleston Convention, be defeated in the Presidential election, and the republican or abolition party succeed in electing their candidates, then the Southern Legislatures, as soon thereafter as they shall successively assemble together, should recall their Senators and Representatives from the Congress of the United States, and invite the co-operation of their sister Southern States to devise means for their common safety.

4. But should the Charleston Convention refuse to declare and affirm the rights of the South, as deducible from the Dred Scott case, or nominate candidates who will not affirm and support them, then let the Southern States nominate and support candidates of their own, plainly and faithfully reflecting and supporting their rights.

5. Should the Southern States succeed in electing their sectional candidates, thus nominated, of course they will deem it a sufficient proof for the present of their safety in the Union.

6. But should the Southern States fail in electing the sectional candidates thus nominated, then let the same course be pursued as has been suggested in case the democratic party be defeated with candidates standing on the rights of the South, and the black republican or abolition candidates be elected.

The Registration of Voters Yesterday.

The Registrars of voters proceeded with their work yesterday in much the same manner as they did on Tuesday. The Registrars complain that the books furnished them are not large enough or suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. The alphabetical pages are so few that they were compelled very often to register the names on separate pieces of paper and insert them in the regular book.

It is asserted that in some of the wards the Registrars only copy a part of the poll lists, leaving off the names of persons not known to be all right. It is also stated that *the Registrars have received instructions to register only those who are endorsed by the Democratic Ward Associations.*

Most of the Boards have concluded their labors for the *present, and adjourned* to meet on the Tuesday preceding the November election; others of the Boards, however, will meet to-day.

Our reporters experienced immense difficulties in ferreting out the Registration localities. The aid of police officers and private citizens was freely called in and readily responded to, but yet the result in most instances was but a *"ridiculous muse." In some places the Registry* had been shut up early in the day; *in others they had never been* opened, and in a few groceries named in the advertisement no one knew anything about the concern. Everybody seemed to look upon the Registration as a jolly good joke.

The Registrars desire that the public should know that one copy of the register will be left at each poll in order that voters may make corrections in the spelling of their names, residences, &c.

We *subjoin the returns* of the week thus far, with the exception of two wards. *In the others the returns are* nearly full, with but few exceptions:—

	For Comptroller.			*For Comptroller.*	
Wards.	*Vote Dec., 1858.*	*Registered.*	*Wards.*	*Vote Dec., 1858.*	*Registered.*
1	1,620	1,868	13	2,620	3,540
2	446	550	14	2,208	1,651
3	532	1,050	15	2,804	1,865
4	2,071	2,520	16	4,181	4,507
5	2,228	897	17	4,908	6,355
6	2,022	967	18	4,101	7,355
7	3,246	3,687	19	2,199	—
8	2,991	4,678	20	5,208	4,024
9	4,595	2,396	21	3,879	2,843
10	2,656	4,572	22	2,828	4,020
11	3,699	2,707			
12	2,166	—		Total..263,954	59,959

Parade of the Daniel E. Delavan Musketeers.

The Daniel E. Delavan Musketeers, one of the most extensive independent military corps of our city, made their first annual parade yesterday, and visited the Red House, Harlem. They assembled at an early hour at the City Assembly rooms, No. 444 Broadway, where, procuring muskets, they—under command of Major George B. Hall, and numbering about three hundred and fifty men, equipped in black coat and pants, blue caps and white belts—were formed into line on Broadway. A troop of about sixty men also accompanied them, James Irving commanding. After the formation of the line the battalion, by companies, wheeled into column, and, headed by Shelton's Band, numbering fifty pieces, proceeded up Broadway to Prince street, passing in review at the residence of Daniel E. Delavan, Esq. At Sullivan street they countermarched and proceeded to Broadway, thence to the Park, where they paid a marching salute to the Mayor and Common Council. At a little past twelve they embarked on four double cars, on the Third Avenue Railroad line, and proceeded to Red House, which place they reached about one o'clock. Here a collation was in waiting, and as soon as the battalion had refreshed themselves they proceeded to fire at the target. Messrs. John N. Genin, Esq., Aldermen Bradley, Genet, and Boole, Wm. L. Proach, Esq., and Henry Arcularius acted as judges.

Rifles were only used for firing, and but two hundred had fired when it became dark, and it was impossible to see the target at any great distance. Further shooting was therefore dispensed with, and the battalion again fell into line and returning to the cars reached the city about eight o'clock. They proceeded to the City Assembly rooms where they sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which was in waiting. Five tables, running the full length of the large ball room and one extending across, erected upon a platform, were spread with all the delicacies of the season. At the main table were a large number of guests. Among others, Daniel E. Delavan, Hon. John Cochrane, Andrew V. Stout, City Chamberlain; Charles Delavan, Captain Richard French, Thomas K. Downing, John S. Giles, Wm. D. Kennedy, General Elijah Ward, John N. Genin, Wm. L. Proach, and Deputy Superintendent Carpenter. After the company had done justice to the good things the health of Daniel E. Delavan was proposed, which was drank with nine hearty cheers.

Mr. Delavan in return expressed himself highly honored for the handsome manner they had received his name, more especially coming as it did from so many of his fellow citizens. It was gratifying to him also for the display they had made, turning out over four hundred, which was to him a surety that as at the head of one of the public departments his labors had been appreciated. He alluded to the time when he was called upon to take possession of the City Inspector's Department, and the state it was in at that time. He had now got it in working order and though he had to say it himself he had never seen the streets in better order since he was a boy. He had accepted the position and he intended to do his duty so long as he remained. In conclusion he asked their united support in carrying out the arduous duties of his office.

Hon. John Cochrane being honored with a toast responded briefly, alluding in a very complimentary manner to the appearance of the Guard and their namesake, Daniel E. Delavan.

The judges here being ready to report the successful winners, appeared before the company, and Mr. Cornell, President of the Board of Councilmen, on behalf of the judges, stated that they would award the prizes to those who had hit the target, and there being some thirty prizes over and above the number that had hit the target, those not having fired should draw for the balance of the prizes.

This seemed to give general satisfaction, and the judges at once proceeded to call up the fortunate marksmen. The prizes numbered in all about eighty-six. The first prize, a gold watch, presented by Mr. Delavan, was awarded to T. W. Kemble, as being the best marksman. Coroner O'Keefe took the second prize, a set of costly furs, and Thomas Rielly a gold watch, presented by the Mayor, the third prize. It was a late hour before all the prizes were awarded, and the names of the successful winners in full could not be given.

The Difficulties at San Juan—England Again Threatening the Tomahawk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 29, 1859.

The London *Sun* publishes a letter, dated August 1, from a correspondent at Vancouver, of which the following is an extract:—

The Americans did not count the cost of insulting or attacking us. They forget their old enemies the Indians, who are burning for revenge, thirsting for their blood. Let it once be known that the English are no longer friendly with Americans, and slumbering feuds will break out; but let it be known that they are at war, and 100,000 Indians will attack the Americans unasked.

Americans forget their old enemies the Indians! Never. They do not need this reminder of the fact, that an unnatural mother hounded on hordes of savages against her children and urged them to bloody butchery, not only by giving them full license, but by offering rewards for the scalp locks of he progeny, without regard to sex or age. Forget it! Never; while there lives a man upon our Western shores this deep and damned blot upon the page of England's history will never be effaced; and now in this great age of civilized progress, the nineteenth century, we have unmistakable evidence that she is ready to enact the foul tragedy again. Let England know we shall never forget that act, any more than we can ever forget that, in 1812, this same England landed her troops upon our shores, invaded our national capital, and, in a spirit of ruthlessness that would have shamed the Goths and Vandals, and, in the light of this same century, deliberately applied the torch to our public buildings and burned the archives of our nation; an act for the parallel of which we look in vain through history. Forget it! Never. The boy is now in manhood; but the bitter wrongs of his childhood years still rankle in his breast, and let Old England be assured that if the day should ever come (which God forbid) when she will again be arrayed in arms against us, the recollection of these bitter wrongs will rouse a spirit of retaliation that will not be easily allayed.

As she sees fit in her arrogance to give us this bloody warning, it is but right she should in turn be warned that these bitter recollections only sleep, and that if they should be again aroused she will long have reason to regret the indiscretion, which will have provoked a generous and forgiving people to fall back upon their past wrongs.

ORISKANY.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—The spots on the sun are unusually numerous and large this year. At the present time there are eleven groups of spots visible, two of which have just made their appearance on the western edge. A very large spot has been recently observed nearly in the centre, embracing a central black spot and a still larger penumbral region. It is said to be daily undergoing remarkable changes.

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

The Five Prisoners Sent to Charlestown, Va., Where They Are to Be Indicted and Tried.

BROWN'S WOUNDS NOT SERIOUS.

HIS CONFESSION TO GOVERNOR WISE.

Gerrit Smith, Joshua Giddings, Fred Douglass and Other Abolitionists and Republicans Implicated.

GERRIT SMITH SUPPLIES THE SINEWS OF WAR

Discovery of a Magazine of Arms in Brown's House.

The Constitution and Ordinances of the Conspiracy.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS UNTOUCHED.

Gerrit Smith's Complicity with the Outbreak.

His Late Manifesto on the Subject of Slavery.

His Curious Predictions and Their Partial Fulfilment.

"Slavery Must Go Out in Blood—The Blacks Must Deliver Themselves—No Resource is Left to Them but in God and Insurrections—For Insurrections We May Look any Day—The Insurrections will be Failures, but will not Slavery Nevertheless be Put Down by Them?—Telegraphs and Railroads Can be Rendered Useless in an Hour—Fire and Rape and Slaughter for the South."

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LIST OF THE CONSPIRATORS, WHITE AND BLACK.

THE EFFECT IN WASHINGTON, &c., &c., &c.

Peace and quiet are restored at Harper's Ferry. The five prisoners in the hands of the troops, including Ossawattomie Brown, whose wounds are said not to be serious, have been conveyed to Charlestown, Va., where they are to be tried by the State authorities for murder. If such prosecution fail, then the United States will try them for treason. Brown has made a full statement, implicating Gerrit Smith, Joshua Giddings, Fred. Douglass, and other abolitionists and black republicans. Gerrit Smith appears to have furnished some of the sinews of war. In Brown's house was found quite a magazine of arms and ammunition.

Our despatches from Washington and Baltimore give full and most interesting particulars. They are as follows:—

OUR WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct 19, 1859.

Brown and the other prisoners have just been taken from the Armory and put on special train and started for Charlestown. There was an immense crowd about the gates and cars, with all sorts of arms; but a guard of twenty-five or thirty marines surrounded the prisoners There was no attempt at violence. Governor Wise, Senator Mason and others accompanied the train. The Circuit commences to-morrow when, probably, the prisoners will be indicted and will be tried on Friday. There is no foundation for the rumor of filibusters in the Maryland mountains.

Brown's wounds are slight. He has made a long statement to Governor Wise to-day, and to Senator Mason and District Attorney Ould, in presence of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, members of Congress, and other leading men. Papers that have been found in his possession implicate Gerrit Smith, Joshua Giddings, and other notorious abolitionists, who furnished money.

Two commitments have been lodged—one by the State *and the other by the United States. This was done to meet the question of jurisdiction.*

Brown abuses Cook for deserting him.

The following additional intelligence has been received by the government:—

Everything is quiet. There are only five prisoners—three wounded and two unhurt. Six citizens have been killed and one marine. All the citizens were killed outside the limits of the United States territory in Virginia. The marine was mortally wounded in it. I have seen Colonel Lee, but not Governor Wise. Only nineteen persons were engaged in the matter, of whom five were free negroes from the North. Brown has been living a few miles from here, in Maryland, since June last. His premises were searched to-day, and fifteen hundred pikes and two hundred guns were found, besides flints, axes, blankets, clothing, &c., in abundance. Brown says he has contemplated this movement since 1856. All his party are either killed or captured, except one, who left on Monday. They were driven by the Virginians into the Armory, and there Colonel Lee and twelve marines did the balance. All the slaves engaged, if any, were forced. None of the persons held by Brown were hurt, although all were in the building stormed by the marines. The books and papers of Brown are secured, and throw considerable light on the movement. Strange it is but true, that Brown and his eighteen men took possession of the government property and town, and held them during Sunday night and Monday. The government money is all safe. It is not known which of the party killed the marine. The man who carried off Lewis Washington is one of the wounded prisoners. I do not apprehend any violence to the prisoners.

On receipt of this intelligence the President directed District Attorney Ould to deliver the prisoners over to Virginian authorities, as it was under the laws of that State the murders had been committed, and as the United States had jurisdiction only in one case, and that the death of the United States marine.

The Secretary of the Navy, after consideration with the Secretary of War, despatched an order to the commanding officer of marines to return at once to Washington. Gov. Wise will therefore take charge of the prisoners. Their trials will come off as soon as the necessary arrangements can be instituted.

The President has received the papers and documents which were found on the person and in the valise of Brown. They have not yet been thoroughly examined but enough is known of their character to show that the conspiracy had an extensive organization in the various States, and that leading men of the North, East and West were engaged in it. They had a regular constitution and laws, by which they were governed. The chief of the conspirators had power to appoint officers of various grades, and it is clear he exercised that authority. The papers disclose that Brown kept a daily journal, in which he set forth the details of his transactions, the purchase of arms in large quantities, and stores and ammunition of all kinds. Field spyglasses, picks and shovels for throwing up temporary fortifications, calls or boatswain's whistles of a new kind, being very shrill and capable of being heard at a long distance, which are supposed to have been intended for assembling his bands or warning them of danger, were among these stores. The whistles found in his effects were made in Philadelphia, and forwarded to an agent of his in Baltimore last week, per Adams & Company's express. Some of them were found in his valise.

It is not deemed advisable at present to publish the names of persons engaged in this conspiracy, or the contents of papers found, as it might thwart and defeat the investigation which is about to be instituted.

There is said to be nothing in the papers found showing that the negroes, or others belonging at Harper's Ferry, or its vicinity, were *particeps criminis* before fact in Brown's conspiracy. Among other things embraced in this batch of papers are said to be the names of various persons upon whom he might rely for aid in case of necessity. *It is also said to be apparent from them that he was promised instant extensive aid from abroad, which, as the result proves, failed him.* There can now be no doubt that his grand aim was to create a general servile insurrection.

The following are the constitution and ordinances of the conspirators:—

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION AND ORDINANCES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, slavery throughout its entire existence in the United States is none other than the most barbarous, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens against another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment and hopeless servitude, or absolute extermination, in utter disregard and violation of those eternal and self-evident truths set forth in our declaration of independence;

Therefore, we the citizens of the United States and the oppressed people, who by a recent decision of the Supreme Court are declared *to have no rights* which the white man is bound to respect, together with all the other people degraded by the laws thereof, do for the time being ordain and establish for ourselves the following provisional constitution and ordinances, the better to protect our people, property, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions:—

ARTICLE 1.
Qualifications for Membership.

All persons of mature age, whether proscribed, oppressed and enslaved citizens, or of proscribed and oppressed races of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and enforce the provisional constitution and ordinances of organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held to be fully entitled to protection under the same.

ARTICLE 2.
Branches of Government.

The provisional government of this organization shall consist of three branches—viz: the legislative, executive and judicial.

ARTICLE 3.
The Legislative.

The legislative branch shall be a Congress, or House of Representatives, composed of not less than five nor more than ten members, who shall be elected by all the citizens of mature age and of sound mind connected with this organization, and who shall remain in office for three years, unless sooner removed for misconduct or inability, or by death. A majority of such members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 4.
Executive.

The executive branch of this organization shall consist of a President and Vice President, who shall be chosen by the citizens or members of this organization, and each of whom shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner *removed by death or for inability or misconduct.*

ARTICLE 5.
Judicial.

The judicial branch shall consist of one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and four Associate Judges of the said court, each of them constituting a Circuit Court. They shall each be chosen in the same manner as the President, and shall continue in office until their places have been filled in the same manner by an election of citizens.

ARTICLES 13 TO 25

Provide for the trial of the President and other officers and members of Congress, the impeachment of judges, the duties of the President and Vice President, the punishment of crimes, army appointments, salaries, &c. These articles are not of special interest, and are therefore omitted.

ARTICLE 24.
Treaties of Peace.

Before any treaty of peace shall take full effect, it shall be signed by the President, Vice President, Commander-in-Chief, a majority of the House of Representatives, a *majority of the Supreme Court,* and a majority of all the *General officers of the army.*

ARTICLE 27.
Duty of the Military.

It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief and all the officers and soldiers of the army, to afford special protection, when needed, to Congress or any member thereof, to the Supreme Court or any member thereof; to the President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary of War, and to afford general protection to all civil officers or other persons having a right to the same.

ARTICLE 28.
Property.

All captured or confiscated property, and all property the product of the labor of those belonging to this organization and of their families, shall be held as the property of the whole equally, without distinction, and may be used for the common benefit or disposed of for the same object. And any person, officer or otherwise, who shall improperly retain, secrete, use or needlessly destroy such property, or property found, captured or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, or shall willfully neglect to render a full and fair statement of such property by him so taken or held, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished accordingly.

ARTICLE 29.
Safety or Intelligence Fund.

All money, plate, watches or jewelry captured by honorable warfare, found, taken or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, shall be held sacred to constitute a liberal safety or intelligence fund; and any person who shall improperly retain, dispose of, hide, use or destroy such money or other article above named, contrary to the provisions and spirit of this article shall be deemed guilty of theft, and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. The treasurer shall furnish the commander-in-chief at all times with a full statement of the condition of such fund and its nature.

ARTICLE 30.
The Commander-in-Chief and the Treasury.

The commander-in-chief shall have power to draw from the treasury the money and other property of the fund provided for in article 29, but his orders shall be signed also by the secretary of war, who shall keep a strict account of the same, subject to examination by any member of Congress or general officer.

ARTICLE 31.
Surplus of the Safety or Intelligence Fund.

It shall be the duty of the commander-in-chief to advise the President of any surplus of the safety and intelligence fund, and he shall have power to draw the same, his order being also signed by the Secretary of State, to enable him to carry out the provisions of article 17.

ARTICLE 32.
Prisoners.

No person, after having surrendered himself a prisoner, and who shall properly demean himself or herself as such to any officer or private connected with this organization, shall afterwards be put to death or be subjected to any corporeal punishment without first having had the benefit of a fair and impartial trial. Nor shall any prisoners be treated with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult or needless severity; *but it shall be the duty of all persons, male and female,* connected herewith, at all *times and under all circumstances to treat all such prisoners with every degree of respect and kindness that the* nature of the circumstances will admit of, and insist on a like course of conduct from all others, as in fear of the Almighty God, to whose care and keeping we commit our cause.

ARTICLE 33.
Voluntaries.

All persons who may come forward, and shall voluntarily deliver up slaves, and have their names registered on the books of this organization, shall, so long as they continue at peace, be entitled to the fullest protection in person and property, though not connected with this organization, and shall be treated as friends, and not merely as persons neutral.

ARTICLE 34.
Neutrals.

The persons and property of all non-slaveholders who shall remain absolutely neutral, shall be respected so far as circumstances can allow of it; but they shall not be entitled to any active protection.

ARTICLE 35.
No Needless Waste.

The needless waste or destruction of any useful property or article by fire, throwing open of fences, fields, buildings, or needless killing of animals, or injury of either, shall not be tolerated at any time or place, but shall be promptly and peremptorily punished

ARTICLE 36.
Property Confiscated.

The entire personal and real property of all persons known to be acting either directly or indirectly with or for the enemy, or found in arms with them, or found wilfully holding slaves, shall be confiscated and taken whenever and wherever it may be found, in either free or slave States.

ARTICLE 37.
Desertion.

Persons convicted on impartial trial of desetrion to the enemy, after becoming members, acting as spies or treacherously surrendering property, arms, ammunition, provisions or supplies of any kind, roads, bridges, persons or fortifications, shall be put to death and their entire property conficated.

ARTICLE 38.
Violation of Parole of Honor.

Persons proven to be guilty of taking up arms after having been set at liberty on parole of honor, or after the same to have taken any active part with or for the enemy, direct or indirect, shall be put to death and their entire property confiscated.

ARTICLES 39, 40 AND 41

Require all to labor for the general good and prohibit immoral actions.

ARTICLE 42.
The Marriage Relation—Schools—The Sabbath.

Marriage relations shall be at all times respected, and families be kept together as far as possible, and broken families encouraged to reunite, and intelligence offices shall be established for that purpose. Schools and churches shall be established as soon as may be, for the purpose of religious and other instructions, and the first day of the week shall be regarded as a day of rest and appropriated to moral and religious instruction and improvement; to the relief of the suffering; the instruction of the young and ignorant, and the encouragement of personal cleanliness; nor shall any persons be required on that day to perform ordinary manual labor unless in extremely urgent cases.

ARTICLE 43.
To Carry Arms Openly.

All persons known to be of good character, and of sound mind and suitable age, who are connected with this organization, whether male or female, shall be encouraged to carry arms openly.

ARTICLE 44.
No Person to carry Concealed Weapons.

No person within the limits of conquered territory, except regularly appointed policemen, express officers of the army, mail carriers, or other fully accredited messengers of the Congress, the President, Vice President, members of the Supreme Court, or commissioned officers of the army, and those under peculiar circumstances, shall be allowed at any time to carry concealed weapons, and any person not specially authorized so to do, who shall be found so doing, shall be deemed a suspicious person, and may at once be arrested by any officer, soldier or citizen, without the formality of a complaint or warrant, and may at once be subjected to thorough search, and shall have his or her case thoroughly investigated and be dealt with as circumstances on proof shall require.

ARTICLE 45.
Persons to be Seized.

Persons living within the limits of territory holden by this organization, and not connected with this organization, having arms at all, concealed or otherwise, shall be seized at once, or be taken in charge of by some vigilant officer, and their case thoroughly investigated, and it shall be the duty of all citizens and soldiers, as well as officers to arrest such parties as are named in this and the preceding section or article without formality of complaint or warrant, and they shall be placed in charge of some proper officer for examination or for safe keeping.

ARTICLE 46.
These Articles Not for the Overthrow of Government.

The foregoing articles shall not be construed so as in any way to encourage the overthrow of any State government or of the general government of the United States, and look to no dissolution of the Union, but simply to amendment and repeal; and our flag shall be the same that our fathers fought under in the Revolution.

ARTICLE 47.
No Plurality of Offices.

No two offices specially provided for by this instrument shall be filled by the same person at the same time.

ARTICLE 48.
Oath.

Every officer, civil or military, connected with this organization, shall, before entering upon the duties of office, make a solemn oath or affirmation to abide by and support the provisional constitution and these ordinances. Also every citizen and soldier, before being recognized as such, shall do the same.

SCHEDULE.

The President of this Convention shall convene, immediately on the adoption of this instrument, a Convention of all such persons as shall have given their adherence, by signature to the constitution, who shall proceed to fill by election all offices specially named in said constitution; the President of this Convention presiding and issuing commissions to such officers elect; all such officers being hereafter elected in the manner provided in the body of this instrument.

GERRIT SMITH'S MANIFESTO.

The outbreak and attendant circumstances are very curiously foreshadowed in the following manifesto of Gerrit Smith, directed in August last to the Chairman of the Jerry Rescuers:—

PETERBORO, August 27, 1859.

JOHN THOMAS, Esq., Syracuse, Chairman of Jerry Rescue Committee:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have this day received your letter inviting me to preside at the approaching anniversary of the rescue of Jerry, and to prepare the papers for it. *Thankful for this honor as I truly am,* nevertheless I am constrained to decline it. I have presided at all the anniversaries of this important event, and written the address adopted at each of them. But my interest in them has declined greatly within the last two or three years; and I am now decidedly of the opinion *that it is unwise to continue to repeat the farce any longer.*

The rescue of Jerry was a great and glorious event. Would to God it had been duly improved. But those who achieved it—and I include in this number all who cheered it on and rejoiced in every step of its progress—have, with few exceptions, proved themselves unworthy of the work of their own hands. We delivered Jerry in the face of the authority of Congress and Courts; and, as most of us believed, in contempt also of a provision of the constitution itself. We delivered him, believing that there was no law and could be no law for slavery. On that occasion our humanity was up; and in vain would all the authorities on earth, even the Bible itself included, have bid it down. Our humanity owned Jerry for its brother; and so did it cling to him, that all the wealth of the world would not have sufficed to buy it off, or tempt it to ignore and betray him.

Oh, had the thousands, who on that memorable night crowded the streets of Syracuse, but maintained the sublime elevation to which the spirit of that night exalted them, what a force for the overthrow of slavery would they have not accumulated by this time! But they soon fell from it. They soon sunk down to the low level of their political and church parties. Jerry was forgotten. Their humanity was dead—for these parties are the grave of humanity. In proportion as a man becomes a partisan is his manhood lost—for in that proportion is he untrue to himself, to his brother and to God. That day, alas how distant! when every one shall be held, and be willing to be held, to his individuality, shall witness an unspeakably better condition of things than does this, in which men act in parties, and stand in the strength of parties; and in which the vaguely and feebly felt responsibilities of party take the place of the definite and deeply conscious responsibilities of the individual. When our countrymen shall have risen to this higher plane of character, there will be Christians instead of Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians, and patriots instead of republicans, democrats and Native Americans.

Of the thousands who, on the glorious night to which we have referred, were actuated by justice and mercy, probably not less than nineteen-twentieths fell immediately after under these ecclesiastical or political party influences which had previously swayed and shrivelled them! Of the thousands whose motto on that glorious night was: "No law for slavery," perhaps not a dozen have called on their churches to adopt it, and not fifty have perseveringly refused to vote for men who recognise a law for slavery. At each of our anniversaries the resolutions and address and the discussions upon them have been in harmony with the high and holy principles on which Jerry was rescued. Nevertheless, the vast majority of those who enjoyed the anniversaries returned home to act with their pro-slavery parties in church and State.

"Jerry Rescuers" voting for men who acknowledge a law for slavery! I see not but that they are as basely inconsistent as are our temperance societies, forty-nine fiftieths of the members of which, whilst prating for "prohibition," vote for candidates who oppose it. Indeed, always excepting an anniversary of the New York State Temperance Society, I do not know a greater or more shameless or more pernicious hypocrisy than an anniversary of the rescue of Jerry!

By the way, I see that a gentleman of fine talents and high culture, and marked ability as a writer, is called on to write the history of the temperance reformation. For my own part, I had far rather that this history were hidden than published. For, if truthfully written, what is the great fact it will perpetuate?—what but the infinitely disgraceful one that the temperance men, though ever ready to talk up and write up their cause, were as ever ready to vote it down? *The cause of temperance in this country is dead.* In vain all the efforts of temperance societies and temperance newspapers and temperance lecturers to galvanize it into life. Never was the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks increasing so rapidly. All who have any discernment must see that it is this boundless inconsistency and unprincipledness at the ballot box which has killed this dear cause; and that it can never be revived by temperance societies and temperance newspapers and temperance lecturers that go for the election of rum drinkers. Such *stupendous and shameless hypocrisies* must give place to agencies characterized by sincerity and self-denial before temperance can come to life.

Oh, no, let not the history of either the temperance cause or the anti-slavery cause be written with the view of honoring their professed friends. *They have both been killed at the ballot box by those friends.* If written at all, let it be with the purpose of warning the world against hypocrisies.

To return from this digression, let me, my friend, again *say that we had better give up the celebration of the rescue of Jerry.* The thing is quite too great and good for us. Earnest and honest men are alone suited to it. We Jerry rescuers are mean men and sham men. Dear Jerry's sainted spirit can take no pleasure in this our grand annual hypocrisy. The Saviour, whom he so heartily chose and so faithfully followed in his last years, can have no sympathy with it. The cause of freedom is disgraced and hindered, instead of being honored and promoted by it.

Let us stand aside: and then perhaps consistent men and honest men and high souled men will ere long come up to take our place. One of the most beautiful scenes that could bless my sight would be a Jerry Rescue anniversary conducted by men who would as soon stay in a brothel as in a church that recognises a law for slavery; and who would as soon vote for men who recognise a law for sheep stealing, as for men who acknowledge that a judicial decree or a statute or even a constitution can create any obligation to protect and honor man stealing.

In short, let us who talk well against slavery stand aside for those who will vote well against it. Let our professions make room for their practice, and our hypocrisy for their sincerity.

Men make light of the crime of voting wrong, and yet there is no other crime so full of the heaviest oppression. Quite bad enough is it when, in my private or individual dealings with my fellow man, I oppress him. But when I vote against his rights, as I do when I vote for candidates who hold that there may be a valid and obligatory and real law for his slavery, or who hold that there can be such a law for dram selling, such a law for making and keeping him a drunkard, then I vote to array the government and the collective people against him; then I vote not that I may wrong him—not that I, with such comparatively insignificant powers as an individual can summon, may oppress him, but that a whole State, a whole nation, may fall upon and crush him. Churches and parties may be stone blind to it; nevertheless Heaven sees that this voting against human rights, and this voting temptations in the way of the weak, constitute the mightiest wrong that men are capable of perpetrating.

Much is said and written against the breaking of human laws: But they are entitled to obedience only so far as they are one with those Divine laws which cannot be broken. "The law of his God" was Daniel's only law. No friend of God knows any other law. Apostles answered and said: "We ought to obey God rather than men;" so, too, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." How senseless and wicked is this declamation against *trampling under foot these human laws, that are no laws.* To such trampling are the nations indebted for the instances of their greatest progress. Often indeed have the nations found it their only salvation. How shameless the hypocrisy of our countrymen. Whilst glorying in the historical fact that our fathers were ready to take up arms against laws imposing petty taxes on tea and paper, they nevertheless roll up the whites of their eyes in holy horror at refusals to obey laws, if laws they can be called, which sink innocent men, women and children in the hell of slavery.

The rescuers of Jerry were called rebels. But the rebellion in the case was chargeable not on them, but on the government. It was the government and not the rescuers, who were guilty of resisting law. The law in the case was the right of every innocent man to his personal liberty. That law the rescuers upheld, and against it did the government rebel. What if its rebellion was carried on under the forms of law? none the less was it rebellion.

People are wont to regard every enactment as law. But many an enactment is not law. Squatter sovereignty is much extolled, and now and then there are signs that even the republican party is fast coming to acquiesce in it. Nevertheless squatter sovereignty is not law. The liberty given by the Nebraska bill to enslave men was not liberty to set up law, but to put down law—quite as emphatically such as if it had been liberty to murder men. The invasion of human rights by government can, no more than such invasion by an individual be law. *The invaders, be they governments or individuals, are the rebels, and they who resist them are the law abiding.* The passage of the Nebraska bill afforded ample justification to the people to enter the halls of Congress and hurl the rebels from their seats. A poor chance of any other than a hempen elevation would such rebels stand were the religion of this country Christianity and its politics democracy. As things are, it is the man here and there who dares to live the Christian life on whom the American church pounces, and it is the little handful of real democrats toward whom American politicians—American democrats—show no mercy.

It is, perhaps, vain as respects its effect on slavery, for me, or for any one else, to remonstrate against voting for those who believe in a law for slavery, or, in other words, against pro-slavery voting. *It is, perhaps, too late to bring slavery to an end by peaceable means—too late to vote it down. For many years I have feared, and published my fears, that it must go out in blood.* My speech in Congress on the Nebraska bill was strongly marked with such fears. *Those fears have grown into belief.* So debauched are the white people by slavery that there is not virtue enough left in them to put it down. *If I do not misinterpret the words and the looks of the most intelligent and noble of the black men who fall in my way, they have come to despair of the accomplishment of this work by the white people. The feeling among the blacks that they must deliver themselves, gains strength with fearful rapidity.* They are sensible how cruelly they have been deceived by the liberty party, the free soil party, the republican party, and the great mass of even the most loud-mouthed abolitionists. They see that all these, instead of voting slavery down, have voted it up. True, the republican party did not promise them much. But they did not expect it would insult and exasperate them by taking the name of "the white man's party." They did hope for some help from this party, but they got none. It lifts not a finger to repeal the Fugitive Slave act, nor to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, nor to abolish the inter-State traffic in human flesh. Nay, it goes so far as to admit that the slavery of black men (it would not dare admit it in the case of but one white man) can be legalized in every State of the Union. The Dred Scott decision and the reopening of the African slave trade are proofs that slavery has never strengthened itself so rapidly as during the existence of this new and misnamed republican party.

The republican writers and orators declaim much against the obvious purpose of the slave power to overspread the free States with slavery by the help of its "natural ally," the Northern democracy. But do not these writers and orators admit the right to do this when they admit the legality of slavery in the slave States? What is property in Virginia is by a law above human enactments property in Vermont also. He who is a slave or property is Mississippi is a slave or property in Massachusetts also. What is property anywhere is property everywhere. Moreover, it will in the end be found to be as vain as it is inconsistent to oppose the extension of slavery into the free States while upholding it in the slave States. *Governor Seward was right in saying that the States must ultimately all be secured to freedom or given up to slavery.* But he did not see that his standing by slavery in the slave States renders unavailing his opposition to its extension into the free States. Governor Seward can do nothing to prevent slavery's going where it is not unless he holds it to be a piracy and an outlaw where it is.

No wonder, then, is it that in this state of facts which I have sketched, intelligent black men in the States and Canada should see no hope for their race in the practice and policy of white men. *No wonder they are brought to the conclusion that no resource is left to them but in God and insurrections. For insurrections, then, we may look any year, any month, any day. A terrible remedy for a terrible wrong. But come it must unless anticipated by repentance and the putting away of the terrible wrong.*

It will be said that these insurrections will be failures; that they will be put down. Yes, but will not slavery nevertheless be put down by them? For what portions are there of the South that will cling to slavery after two or three considerable insurrections shall have filled the whole South with horror? And is it entirely certain that these insurrections will be put down promptly, and before they can have spread far? Will telegraphs and railroads be too swift for even the swiftest insurrections? *Remember that telegraphs and railroads can be rendered useless in an hour.* Remember, too, that many, who would be glad to face the insurgents, would be busy in transporting their wives and daughters to places where they would be safe from that worst fate which husbands and fathers can imagine for their wives and daughters. I admit that but for this embarrassment Southern men would laugh at the idea of an insurrection, and would quickly dispose of one. *But trembling as they would for their beloved ones, I know of no part of the world where, so much as in the South, men would be like, in a formidable insurrection, to lose the most important time, and be distracted and panic stricken.*

When the day of her calamity shall have come to the South, and fire and rape and slaughters shall be filling up the measure of her affliction, then will the North have two reasons for remorse—

First. That she was not willing (whatever the attitude of the South at this point) to share with her in the expense and loss of an immediate and universal emancipation.

Second. That she was not willing to vote slavery out of existence.

Then, too, when alas it will be too late, will be seen in the vivid light of the sufferings of our Southern brethren, both black and white, how shameful and of what evil influence was the apostacy of those "Jerry Rescuers," who were guilty of falling from the "Jerry level" and casting pro-slavery votes.

But why should *I have spoken of the sorrows that* await the South? Whoever he may be that foretells the horrible end of American slavery, is held both at the North and South to be a lying prophet—another Cassandra. The South would not respect her own Jefferson's prediction of servile insurrection. How, then, can it be hoped that she will respect another's? If the South will not with her own Jefferson "tremble" when reflecting that "God is just"—if she will not see with her own Jefferson that "the Almighty has no attribute which can take side with" her in "a contest" with her slaves, then who is there either North or South that is capable of moving her fears and helping her to safety? Respectfully your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

WHAT THE HERALD SAID OF IT.
[From the NEW YORK HERALD, Sept. 5.]

* * * * * * *

After giving his old friends a general broadside all around, Mr. Smith goes to work to explain in his jeremiad what he intends to do. *His idea is simply to stir up insurrections among the negroes at the South. Insurrections are Mr. Smith's rather violent remedies or the diseases of the body politic.* Congress won't do anything; the church is afraid; Jerry's old friends have taken the back track. *So Smith has cut them all, and is going into the "fire, rape and slaughter" business all by himself. He backs up Seward's brutal and bloody speech at Rochester to the bitter end.*

SEWARD'S PROGRAMME.

Smith endorses Seward; and what does Seward say? He says:—

The two systems (slavery and freedom) are at once perceived to be incongruous. But they are more than incongruous—they are incompatible. They never have permanently existed together in one country, and they never can.

* * * * * *

Thus these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slave, and Boston and New York become *once more markets for trade* in the bodies and souls of men.

OUR HARPER'S FERRY DESPATCHES.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19, 1859.

The prisoners have been committed to Charlestown jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. They will be indicted and tried in a few days. The question of jurisdiction has been settled in this way:—The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and meanwhile the United States authorities are to proceed on a charge of treason. Gov. Wise said to United States District Attorney Ould that he has no objection to the general government proceeding against the prisoners—that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities have done with them.

Brown is better, and has made a fuller statement, in which he says he rented the farm from Dr. Kennedy six months since, and the rent is paid till next March. He never had over twenty-two men at the farm at one time that belonged to the organization, but he had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and Canada. He had arms sufficient for fifteen hundred men. He had two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharpe's rifles, and a thousand spears. He left them at the farm. He had abundance of powder and other ammunition. He brought all the arms from time to time, from Connecticut and other Eastern points to Chambersburg, Pa. They were directed to "J. Smith & Sons, Kennedy Farm," his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes, so as to deceive the parties who handled them to the farm. He says he made one mistake, in either not detaining the train on Sunday night, or permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake, he seemed to infer, exposed his doings too soon, and prevented his reinforcements from coming.

The names of all the parties engaged on Sunday night, except three white men whom he admits he sent away on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles under the provisional government:—

WHITES.
OFFICERS OF THE PARTY.

General John Brown, Commander-in-Chief, wounded, but will recover.

Captain Oliver Brown, dead.

Captain Watson Brown, dead.

Captain Aaron C. Stephens, of Connecticut, wounded badly. He has three balls, and cannot possibly recover

Lieutenant Edwin Coppich, of Iowa, unhurt.

Lieutenant Albert Hazlett, of Pennsylvania, dead.

Lieutenant Wm. Leman, of Maine, dead.

Captain John E. Cook, of Connecticut, escaped.

PRIVATES.

Stewart Taylor, of Canada, dead.

Chas. P. Tidd, of Maine, dead.

Wm. Thompson, of New York, dead.

Adolph Thompson, of New York, dead.

Captain John Kage, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead.

Lieutenant Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana, dead.

With the three whites previously sent off—making seventeen whites.

NEGROES.

Daingerfield, newly of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead.

Emperor, of New York, raised in South Carolina, not wounded, but a prisoner. He was elected a member of the provisional government some time since.

Lewis Leary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead.

Copeland, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, a prisoner at Charlestown.

Gen. Brown has nine wounds, but none fatal. Bushels of letters have been discovered in all parts of the country—one from Gerrit Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in a bank in New York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons. It appears to be one of many, informing him from time to time, as money was received,

OUR BALTIMORE DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19, 1859.

We have just received the following important intelligence from Harper's Ferry:—

Last evening a detachment of marines and some volunteers made a visit to Brown's house. The first visit was to the schoolhouse, and not Brown's, as was stated yesterday. They found a large quantity of blankets, boots, shoes, clothes, tents, and fifteen hundred pikes, with large blades affixed. They also discovered a carpet bag, containing documents throwing much light on the affair, printed constitutions and by-laws of an organization, showing or indicating ramifications in various States of the Union. They also found letters from various individuals at the North; one from Fred Douglass, containing ten dollars from a lady for the cause; also, a letter from Gerrit Smith about money matters, and a check or draft by him for $100, endorsed by the cashier of a New York bank, name not recollected. All these are in possession of Governor Wise. The Governor has issued a proclamation offering $1,000 reward for Cook, and a large number of armed men are now scouring the mountains in pursuit of him.

Our despatch yesterday incorrectly gave credit to Messrs. Westervelt and Talcott for repairing the line to Harper's Ferry. It should have said C. Westbrook, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Telegraph, and H. Kelty, operator at Frederick. C. Ways, operator at Martinsburg, was one of the party who helped to drive the insurgents from the bridge. Some time yesterday morning, Riley, the line repairer, whilst repairing the line between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, was shot at by Captain Cook, whom he recognized.

A despatch just received from Harper's Ferry, foots up the killed and wounded in yesterday's conflict as follows:—Killed, six citizens and fifteen insurgents; wounded, three insurgents; prisoners, five.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1859.

Excitement Caused by the Insurrection at Harper's Ferry—Souvenirs of the Negro Rising of 1831—Preparations for the Protection of Washington in case of an Attack—Demonstrations Against the Black Republicans—Collisions Between Politicians in the Streets—A Vigilance Committee Talked Of—The Energy of Governor Wise a Subject of Public Commendation—Juliana May's Concert, &c.

The news of the alleged Insurrection at Harper's Ferry spread throughout Washington with great rapidity. Fears of an outbreak here became general, and many allusions were made by our oldest citizens to the rising of *the negroes in 1831 or 1832, when the citizens were* called out to put them down. On that occasion the battle was fought where the City Hall now stands. The citizens commenced the fight by a rapid onslaught, and the negroes fled without firing a gun, leaving the city to the control of the proper authorities. Since that time Washington had been free from even the suspicion of a slave riot until the reception of the anonymous letter by the Secretary of War, indicating Washington as one of the places to be attacked. Allusions were also made to the horrible deeds enacted at Southampton, Virginia, about the same period.

Before night prompt measures were taken by the Mayor to prevent any attempt that might be made by the abolition emissaries here to follow up the violence inaugurated at Harper's Ferry. Two hundred stand of arms, with ammunition, were procured at the Navy Yard, and taken to the City Hall for the use of citizens; the whole police *force were ordered on duty; two military companies were* on duty during the entire night; the armories of the military companies were vigilantly guarded; heads of families and their sons burnished up rusty weapons, and horsemen were stationed on the different roads leading into the city.

These preparations of course increased the general excitement, and the firesides of our citizens, the different hotels, the telegraph offices, *street corners and eating* houses, were crowded with excited people. The indignation against the known abolitionists and black republican managers at several points nearly led to fisticuffs and bloody noses. At the bookstore and newspaper depot of Adamson on Seventh street, a difficulty took place between Mr. Clephane, the Secretary of the National Republican Association here, and the same person who had the difficulty with the Postmaster General in regard to the franking of abolition documents, and a well known citizen, which fortunately did not lead to blows. In reply to an interrogatory the latter remarked that the outbreak was more serious than he at first apprehended, and that Harper's Ferry was in the hands of about two hundred and fifty abolitionists. At this Mr. Clephane laughed derisively, when he was sternly warned not to justify the conduct of the insane abolitionists at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Clephane eagerly and excitedly rejoined, "Perhaps I may," looking at the same time meaningly at his companions, among whom it is said was Mr. Goodloe, of the National *Era*. For this Mr. Clephane was denounced as "a d—d abolitionist," and an exchange of defiance ensued on both sides, when the parties separated. But the matter did not rest here. The sympathy of Clephane with his warlike friends at Harper's Ferry has raised a storm which upon the slightest provocation may lead to a demonstration against him.

This morning, near the National Hotel, an excited body of citizens, among whom Mr. John F. Coyle took a prominent part, discussed the propriety of calling a meeting for the purpose of passing resolutions, and ordering Clephane and his supporters to leave the city instanter. Some persons in the crowd repeatedly declared that he ought to be hung, which seemed not to be unpleasing to the majority, though no other warrant is possessed for the assertion than the silence of the audience. However, it is evident that nothing is wanted to establish a vigilance committee in our midst but the commencement of hostilities. A little spark just now would soon become a great conflagration. Political animosity and private feuds would add additional fierceness to the warfare.

Governor Wise was emphatic in his declaration that he would not spare the authors of the rebellion against law and order and the rights of the citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia. Notwithstanding the night ride from Richmond to this place the Governor was in excellent spirits, and betrayed no traces of fatigue or the evaporation of his military ardor. His prompt action and personal participation in what he believes demanded by the exigencies of the occasion, have elicited unqualified approbation, and the remark has been repeated that he is a model Governor in all but his passion for letter writing.

A NIGHT OF ALARM IN WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.
[From the Washington Star, Oct. 18.]

Upon receipt of the intelligence in this city yesterday of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, the President issued orders to Col. Harris of the United States Marine corps, to despatch all the available force of the barracks (per special train) to the scene of the difficulties. In one hour from the receipt of the order a detachment of marines and non-commissioned officers of the corps, under Captain Green, arrived at the railroad depot. The detachment consisted of 81 privates, 11 sergeants, 13 corporals and one bugler. They took with them seven guns, Dahlgren howitzers (three from the Navy Yard and four from the barracks), 300 shells and a large quantity of ammunition. They also had ample supplies for several days' service. Quite a number of gentlemen volunteered to go up with the troops, but they could not be received. The marines were received by the Secretaries of War and Navy, who communicated to Capt. Green his instructions as to his course of action when he should arrive on the spot. Major Russell, of the naval staff, accompanied the marines, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy. When it became known that an anonymous letter had been received by the Secretary of War some two months ago, giving warning of an organized attack to be made simultaneously upon the armory works at Harper's Ferry, Wheeling and Washington, considerable apprehension was felt by the governmental and municipal authorities, and measures instantly taken to the end of extinguishing any possible disturbance that might take place at this point.

Mayor Berret despatched a requisition to the Secretary of War, who upon receipt thereof issued an order for him to draw on the United States Arsenal for two hundred stand of arms and five thousand rounds of ball and buck shot cartridge. The arms were received at the office of Captain Goddard, Chief of Police, where they were all loaded with cartridge and bayonets fixed. The entire police force was on duty, one half on parade and the other fifty under arms at the City Hall, for action at a moment's warning. Police mounted on horseback were stationed at every outlet of the city, at the bridges, &c., to give instant warning of any hostile demonstrations from outside the city. They were instructed to signalize the first suspicious movement by a certain alarm that had been previously agreed upon at headquarters. Captain Goddard also instructed the active police force to arrest all colored persons found on the street and search them for concealed weapons, and in case of finding any to take the parties to the watch house, and if no weapons were found, to send such arrested persons to their homes without delay. As an evidence of the rigor with which this order was carried out, some watchmen arrested a colored man soon after 10 o'clock, and proceeded to search him, when he cried out, "Bress God, massa, no use to search dis nigger; I'se been searched free times afore to night." He was cautioned to make tracks for home, and released. Permits to colored people to hold balls and festivals, which had been previously issued, were countermanded, and the Mayor and all the police force, as well as the clerks in the City Hall, were on the alert until daylight this morning.

Numbers of citizens attended at the Mayor's office, and volunteered their services, if necessary. The night passed off, however, in a remarkably quiet manner. Not the slightest thing occurred in any quarter to occasion apprehension.

About three o'clock this morning, the Southern boat arrived at the wharves, having on board Governor Wise, of Virginia, and a company of sixty soldiers *en route* for the scene of the insurrection. On his arrival here, Gov. Wise proceeded to the City Hall, where he was received by the Mayor, and with whom he remained in conference until the time arrived to take the 6:20 train for the Relay House. He informed the Mayor that the company with him were at the cars in full uniform, and perfectly equipped in just forty-five minutes from the time his orders were issued; and also, that the afternoon boat to-day would bring two hundred State soldiers whom he had ordered to follow him.

A mounted patrol was detailed from the President's Mounted Guard, which scoured the suburbs until about two o'clock this morning, when they were relieved from duty.

AT THE CAPITOL.

Additional precautions were taken by Commissioner Blake and Captain Dunnington to have the building properly secured, and the police belonging to the Capitol and grounds were furnished with revolvers. Captain Dunnington remained at the Capitol until a late hour, and visited the place at intervals during the night.

AT THE ARSENAL.

The President, as a precautionary measure, called out through the Mayor the companies of the District regi-

ment to be posted at the national (Columbian) and company armories for the protection of the government property. *The order was promptly* obeyed by the Adjutant of the District regiments, Major ". F. Bacon, in the absence from the city of Colonel Hickey.

About midnight *we made our way through the Maine avenue mud to the armory*, and on entering the grounds *were brought up* with a round turn by a bit of sharp steel at the end of a murderous looking tube leveled at our head, and by a sharp admonition to stand in our tracks. *Not wishing to imperil a life of considerable value to our wife and baby (a boy)*, we promptly decided to do nothing rash, and waited until an order was obtained for our admission. Inside the armory, the ground floor drill room, we found the soldiers on duty for the night *variously disposed in groups, smoking, talking*, &c., while waiting their turns to relieve the guard stationed about the building. The receipt now and then of a batch of telegraphic despatches from the "seat of war" served to while away the weary hours.

Capt. Tait, of the *National Guard*, was the senior officer in command. The Union Guard were under the command of Lieut. H. C. McLaughlin, the Yagers of Capt. Schwartzman, and the *Light Infantry of* Lieut. John Tucker.

Lieut. McLaughlin, of the Union Guard, was appointed captain of the day, or rather of the night.

The heavy *clang of the muskets upon the stone pavements as squads of the soldiers were* called to relieve guard; the exchange of watchwords, the sharp challenges "Who goes there?" all served to give a military look to the whole proceedings. *All access to the arms in* the building *not immediately* in use had been cut off. The companies, we may add, *turned out* with alacrity and *cheerfulness*, though not a few of the members were summoned from their beds. The force at the armory was dismissed at sun rise this morning.

The Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. M. Mazre, left for Harper's Ferry this morning at half-past three o'clock, accompanying Governor Wise. The Mount Vernon Guard, Capt. Smith, are equipped and waiting the arrival of the Richmond companies this afternoon, when they will join them and proceed to the scene of the disorders.

The receipt of a telegraphic despatch from Baltimore about ten o'clock this morning, stating that the United States forces had had an engagement with the insurgents and that Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, who left Washington in company with the marines yesterday afternoon, had been killed in the fight, as well as three marines, created the wildest excitement on Pennsylvania avenue. Crowds of people collected about the telegraph offices and hotels, and a thousand rumors and surmises were bandied from mouth to mouth, many of which obtained currency among the citizens. A subsequent despatch, conveying intelligence of the storming of the government works by the soldiers, and the capture of the ringleaders of the forces, had the effect of allaying the apprehensions of the multitude in a great measure.

Newspaper men and telegraph operators, we need hardly say, are button-holed at every corner to-day by persons anxious to learn something "later from Harper's Ferry."

THE LATEST NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19, 1859.

All the evening reports have been received of the movements of parties of insurgents in the mountains. Word came from Sandy Hook, a mile or two below, that Col. Garrett's family were murdered, and that all the families were fleeing. A company went down, but found nothing the matter. The alarm came from parties of scouts on the mountains halloing.

Two negroes have just been lodged in jail, one of whom is said to have entertained Capt. Cook last evening at his cabin. This mountain is near Samplis' Manor, and an ambuscade was set there to ensnare Cook to-night should he return.

MIDNIGHT.

Lee's marines have just returned, and state that Garrett's family are all safe, and no volley has been fired.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19, 1859.

The prisoners all have been taken to the Charlestown ail in joint custody of the Sheriff and Marshal.

Captain Brown is considered out of danger. His son died last night. The wounded mariner is also dead.

Governor Wise has gone to Charlestown with the prisoners.

Captain Cook is still in the mountains. The scouts report having tracked him from the house where he eat breakfast.

Col. Lee, with the marines, leaves for Washington to-night.

At eight o'clock this evening great commotion was caused by a man coming in and announcing that the black republicans were destroying houses and murdering the people at Sandy Hook. The people are arming, and the excitement is increasing. Of course it must be a false alarm.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

There was great consternation for two hours to-night. All the men, women and children at Sandy Hook and vicinity came flocking in. It was reported that Cook was murdering the whites in that pleasant valley. Everybody armed; but it has been ascertained to be a false alarm. Gov. Wise has gone with some armed men to search a cave, where it is said fugitive slaves are concealed.

QUARTER PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.

Colonel Lee has concluded to remain with the marines. He has now gone into the valley with thirty marines to examine into the truth of the rumor. A party of thirty armed citizens had also gone. Mr. Moore insists that he heard screams of murder and cries for help at Garrett's, in the valley, with reports of firearms. Not less than three hundred men, women and children have arrived.

The Balloon Mania in England.

The editor of the Newcastle (Eng.) *Daily Chronicle*, accompanied Mr. Coxwell in one of his ascents lately. He thus describes his aerial voyage:—

The sensations of the aeronaut are of the most delightful and inspiring character and must impress with an almost devotional feeling any mind capable of being moved by the beauty of nature. The calm stillness, the absence of the slightest sense of movement, the bright light, the pure air, and the magnificent area of vision, make up a sum of pleasure which no pen can possibly describe. "We are now about six thousand feet above the earth," says Mr. Coxwell in the coolest possible manner, and at the moment, "pop" goes a bottle of ginger beer—for a few bottles of "pop" and half a dozen biscuits were the whole commissariat of the commander of our aerial vessel. The circumstance was immediately explained, for Mr. Coxwell is a scientific gentleman, not a mere balloonist; and we had a brief lecture on the fact that, the pressure of the atmosphere having been removed, the carbonic acid gas in the bottle had had less resistance to contend against, and had consequently "gone off." The lessened weight of the air was at that moment manifested in many interesting modes, some of which we noted. Our finger ends, nose tip and external ears tingled, as Albert Smith relates is always the case in the journey to the summit of Mont Blanc. The internal parts of the car were affected in the reverse manner to that experienced in the descent of the diving bell. As the depth of the water became greater, we remember suffering considerable inconvenience from the pressure to the air in the bell upon the tympanum or drum of the ear, which was only relieved when the air contained within the drum escaped by the eustachian tube; but here up in the atmosphere 6,000 feet, the air within the chamber of the ear had expanded, owing to the pressure on the outside of the tympanum having been removed; and we were partially deaf, till by a movement resembling yawning (which is practised by persons used to diving bells), the eustachian tube, which connects the back of the throat with the internal car, was opened, and allowed a portion of the expanded air to escape. The pulse was beating 85, and no cold was experienced, though the evening was chilly in the lower regions.

One of the most striking phenomenon we noticed was the echo from the earth. After calling out over the side of the car "Where are we?" *nearly three seconds elapsed before the land beneath mocked us by a distinct repetition*. The experiment was several times repeated at various altitudes, and the time elapsing between the shout and the echo afforded a rough idea of the distance of the balloon from the earth below. Shortly after rising into the air, Mr. Coxwell completed every provision for descent, by hanging out his strong grappling iron, and arranging the bags of ballast, so as to be ready for immediate use. He then folded his arms, sat back in his seat and became as enthusiastic on the delights of aerostation as the newest convert might have been expected to be; from time to time noting the rate at which we were travelling, and the distance still left between us and the sea. To test whether we were ascending or descending, a sheet of the *Daily Chronicle* was torn into small pieces and thrown out. Marvellous to relate, they appeared to drop down from us like pieces of metal; we say appeared, for the motion was ours; we were ascending rapidly and leaving the scraps of paper behind us. We met with them again afterwards, and overtook them before they reached the earth. The valve was pulled and fresh scraps of paper thrown out. We were descending, for the signals were left behind in the upper air; by no other means could we know that the aerial vessel was going up or down. Down, still down. The hay and corn stacks, whose tops had hitherto only looked as large as the end of our pencil, were growing larger; we could see the wheat sheaves in some of the fields. "Where are we?" came back as a quick echo; but we got an answer also from a distant voice, louder than the echo, replied, "Not far from Hilton Bridge." The informant was invisible; and at the moment we overtook the paper we had first thrown out, and passed the signals in our downward incline.

Shouts of people, yet invisible, reached us, but we rapidly neared the ground, and a slight vibration a few minutes afterwards told us that the grappling iron had touched the earth.

Naval Intelligence.

The Marine guard for the United States steamer Saranac arrived early this morning, consisting of one sergeant, three corporals, two musicians and thirty privates. They will leave by the steamer of this day to join the ship via Aspinwall. All the officers which are ordered to the Saranac will accompany them, including 183 sailors, as a relief for the balance of the ship's company.

The work on the new marine barracks is advancing rapidly. The walls on the main portion of the buildings are up to the first story. Additional workmen will be put on, and the building will be ready for occupation, it is expected, by the 1st of January next.

The marines of the Saranac's guard have all been supplied with the new uniform.

A letter bag will be despatched to the United States Squadron, East Indies, from the rooms of the Naval Library and Institute, Charlestown, Nov. 1. Letters and packages of newspapers sent to the rooms free of expense will be forwarded.

Rev. John W. Grier, of Pennsylvania, senior chaplain in the navy, has resigned. He entered the service March 9, 1825.

CURIOUS FINANCIAL DEVELOPEMENTS.

THE COLCHESTER BANK CASE.

CONFESSIONS OF A CONNECTICUT CASHIER.

Notes of Waiters, Porters and Mythical Individuals Discounted Freely.

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

What Had the Lelands to Do With the Concern?

LOG-ROLLING IN THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Three Thousand Dollars for a Bank Charter.

Curious Operations in the Nutmeg State,

&c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Herald.

COLCHESTER, Conn., Oct. 18, 1859.

To-day commenced the examination in the case of Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, charged with divers heinous offences, alleged to have resulted in defrauding the Colchester Bank of this place of the sum of $62,000. The prosecution did not close the case, but some of the allegations, it will be perceived, involve some of the most serious charges of sharp operations ever known in this country of such curious financial history. It is but fair to the accused to state, in the outset, that he claims that this prosecution is originated for the purpose of extorting black mail.

The history of the trial of Samuel F. Jones, the cashier of the Colchester Bank, on a charge of defalcation, his astonishing escape from conviction, the sharp practice in the arrest of Mr. Leland, his giving bail for $40,000, and the comments of the press thereon, are fresh in the minds of the reading public, and need not be repeated here, especially as the evidence, as the trial proceeds, will disclose the relative position of the parties and the circumstances.

The investigation was commenced this afternoon before Justice Lamb, of this place, who issued the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Warren Leland, and several hundred spectators collected in the Town Hall from the surrounding country. The trial is quite a godsend to the dulness of this superannuated town. The array of counsel is something of an indication of the importance of the case, there being three on each side. Messrs. Starkweather, Halsey and John T. Waite, of Norwich, the former counsel of the bank, appeared for Mr. Jones, the prosecutor, the alleged defaulting cashier. Messrs. Wells, Chapman and Strong, of Hartford, the former counsel for Jones at the time of his trial, appeared on this occasion to defend Mr. Warren Leland.

Mr. Waite opened the case for the prosecution by reading the complaint, which set forth, with the customary verbosity of legal precision, three separate charges against Mr. Warren Leland, comprising allegations that he had stolen the blank notes of the Colchester Bank, with the intent to fill them up and circulate them; that he had filled up and passed these bills, and that he had conspired with various others to defraud the Colchester Bank.

The Justice, upon the reading of the complaint, asked Mr. Leland whether he plead guilty or not guilty, to which Mr. Leland replied, "Not guilty."

Mr. Starkweather then proceeded to make a statement for the prosecution. He said that they expected to prove than Warren Leland engaged in obtaining the charter of the Colchester Bank for the purpose of defrauding the honest stockholders and the public; that he had written letters before the charter was applied for in his own name, and under assumed names, stating that he was getting up the bank for the purpose of making money plenty, and endorsing it generally as his bank—referring to the operation from the first as his bank; that he subscribed for stock, but never paid a dollar; that he made arrangements with various parties to issue a large amount of over issue of the bank; that he sent fictitious notes, putting the names of other parties to them in his own handwriting; that he had been guilty of intentionally passing the bills of this bank, and filling them up and defrauding the bank; and that he was guilty of conspiracy in defrauding he bank of over $50,000, which he had now in his own hands.

Mr. Wells—How much?

Mr. Starkweather—Over fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Strong—That is more money than the Bank ever had.

Mr. Starkweather—We shall show that Mr. Leland and the firm of S. Leland & Co. have defrauded the bank of over $60,000. The first count is for passing a large amount of these bills which were filled up by Leland himself, some in Colchester, some in Hartford, and some in New York—more than $100,000 of over issue having been made either by him or through his complicity, and distributed through his servants in New York. The next count was for obtaining the bills of the bank, in fact stealing them to a certain amount; and the last count was for the conspiracy. His friend Wells, on the other side, had been factorized in the civil suit.

Mr. Wells—Am I factorized as the agent of both parties?

Mr. Starkweather—You are factorized as to Warren Leland, and as to Simeon Leland.

Mr. Wells said that it was some news to him at any rate. He was unaware that he had any property of Warren Leland's or Simeon's either. He considered the statements made by counsel as intended only for the public eye. He looked upon the whole proceeding as bogus, and instituted for the purpose of procuring black mail from the accused. He had in his pocket a release by the bank to Warren Leland and Simeon Leland & Co., from all obligations whatsoever, which he would read, to show what claims the bank could have upon them. He then read the following:—

For value received we, as receivers of the Colchester Bank, duly appointed, do hereby release and discharge Simeon Leland, Charles Leland and Warren Leland, of the city and State of New York, individually and as members of the firm of Simeon Leland & Co., and said firm of Simeon Leland & Co., of and from all claims and demands and causes of action which the Colchester Bank has or ever had, in our said capacity of receivers, against them or either of them, or against said copartnership of Simeon Leland & Co. Dated at Norwich this 25th day of March, 1859. Witness our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid. [L. S.] H. H. STARKWEATHER, [L. S.] E. Y. THOMAS,
Receivers of the Colchester Bank.

He therefore looked upon all the statements made as intended only to injure Mr. Leland in the eyes of the community, and perhaps to influence the minds of the jurors of the county. He intimated that Mr. Starkweather had been engaged in newspaper publications against Mr. Leland.

A long discussion here ensued as to which of the counsel had written for the newspapers, and after many hard insinuations as to motive, Mr. Wells proceeded—He thought the prosecution would have difficulty in showing that Mr. Warren Leland had anything to do with getting the charter of the bank; that the charge was an implication of the members of the Legislature; that Mr. Leland could have been in much more profitable business than in stealing the notes of the Colchester Bank; that the other parties to the alleged conspiracy, if they existed, ought to be named; that the charge was untrue in its details and its generalities, and that before the investigation was concluded it would be seen that another man than Mr. Leland was responsible for the disordered state of the bank affairs.

The witnesses for the prosecution were then called and sworn in a body, according to the custom of the State of Connecticut.

The prosecution put in evidence the charter of the bank, and the subscriptions and organization of the bank, the defence objecting.

ASTOUNDING TESTIMONY OF CASHIER JONES.

Samuel F. Jones, the former cashier of the Colchester Bank, who was prosecuted by the bank for defalcation, and not convicted, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He testified: I reside near Rye depot, New York; it is in the town of Harrison; I was the cashier of the Colchester Bank; was appointed October, 1856, and continued cashier until the 18th of July following; I assisted in obtaining the charter; before the Legislature (defence objected) Warren Leland and Simeon Leland were connected with me in obtaining this charter; the last of 1855 or the first of 1856 I became acquainted with Warren Leland, he having married a cousin of my wife; I afterwards became acquainted with Simeon and Charles; there had been business relations between myself and the Lelands before the organization of the Colchester Bank; I had a conversation with Warren Leland, in which he spoke about organizing a bank; he asked me whether I could procure a charter for a bank in the State of Connecticut; I said possibly I might, it was a little out of my line.

Q. Did he say anything about the Colchester Bank? Defence objected to this evidence as irrelevant, and after extended argument, in which the defence claimed that no evidence could be received relating to the process of forming the bank and procuring the charter, the Court admitted the line of inquiry.

Mr. Jones identified a letter received from Mr. Leland March 12, 1856, which the prosecution proposed to read. Defence objected, that the date was prior to the formation of the bank, and, as in the case of the former question, that the bank could not be defrauded before it was in existence.

The Court overruled the objection in a very lucid decision, which would be worthy of the gentleman who spoke of "comprehending these vagrom men." The learned Court sustained the decision by an illustration commencing as follows:—"If two men conspire together and enter into an agreement, sell a horse—." The counsel, after vainly endeavoring to comprehend the illustration, noted an exception, and the case proceeded.

The following letter was then offered in evidence, and after being examined, discussed and objected to, was admitted by the learned Court.

CURIOUS LETTER OF AN ALLEGED BANK ORIGINATOR.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, March 12 (no year).

FRIEND JONES—I have received your letter, and am much pleased to hear so favorable reports. *I don't see* why your plan is not going to be consummated at an early day; it looks as if money would be plenty soon after "shad run." *It is a big job to take a charter from drawing and to carry it* through both houses, and then to get the Governor to sign it, and then to get the commissioners to do their duty, *but you are so well acquainted through the State you can carry it* through when once fixed. It is a great privilege to issue paper for money; it is a privilege that should only be granted to *parties of high moral character, in addition to their being men of wealth*. It is a privilege that must be carefully and judiciously acted upon, or otherwise the public might wake up some day and find that they *had in their pockets* will printed paper instead of money. I merely make these remarks that in the selection of the men in Colchester that are to receive this important and valuable trust, you may select men that are perfectly reliable and trustworthy. Yours, truly,

WARREN LELAND.

The following was admitted after a similar process:—

NICE PLAN FOR EASY GAINS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, April 4, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND—I got home this morning. I was detained a *day or so more* than I expected, but I had important business to attend to that I could do better than any one else. There is not but one thing that I can see *that I would alter*, and that is *not very important*. I would word it in this way—"To be paid in gold, or silver, or bills of specie paying banks." *If they pass it in this form it would be valuable to us, or a convenience at least. If they passed it in your way*, I don't see how we could use it to any advantage to us. *If they should strike out the* last clause it would not hurt us much, as we could pay *specie. Please look at all* the laws pertaining to banking in your State. I should like to see them when it is convenient for you to get them in shape. *I want to be posted.* I hope to see you here often, and I want it understood between you and me that when you come to our house *you are not to pay or offer to pay. We are engaged in an enterprise* for the benefit of the unborn millions, and we shall want to confer together often, and then we shall better understand each other's views, and I will add here that in case we fail in our *enterprise*, I shall pay one half of all the expense and time. I merely mention these things because I think they should be understood.

Yours truly, WARREN LELAND.

P. S.—I shall send the charter by express—it should get there by to-morrow. Yours, W. L.

Endorsed important.

Mr. Jones' counsel explained that the reason to be assigned for Mr. Warren Leland's exception to his draft of the charter might be appreciated from the fact that, with the proposed alteration, the bills of other banks than those in the State of Connecticut could be received.

Examination resumed—Q. Who paid for the expenses of getting that charter? A. It was paid by me sir; I handed over the money to the parties in the case.

Q. From whom did you receive it? A. Warren Leland furnished one-half, and the other half I furnished; there was an expense of getting the charter through.

Q. What for? A. For log-rolling the Colchester Bank charter through the Legislature.

Q. What other letters from Mr. Warren Leland have you in your possession? A. About a hundred and fifty; I have some more here.

Q. What other letters have you? refer to them. A. Here is one from Warren Leland, with no date; it is in his handwriting; I cannot tell the date.

[MYSTERIOUS PAPER.]

DEAR SIR—Yours of Monday come to hand this afternoon. I shall go down to the express in the morning. Dunham is here again, but I have not seen him yet. I hardly think he will be round this week. Sharpe got here this afternoon, and leaves for the East in the morning. I shall send up some more paper soon—hope everything is moving well with you. Yours truly, WARREN.

Q. What do you know about that letter? A. It is one of many that were written to me in pursuance of an agreement to furnish "paper;" there was "paper" furnished by Leland to the bank at various times, and for various amounts; sometimes for large amounts; I always called it "bogus paper."

Q. Explain. A. It was manufactured paper.

Q. Who manufactured it? A. It was in the handwriting of Warren Leland, most of it.

Q. Examine these notes and state what you know of them. A. These notes were obtained by me from the Bank at the time of my settlement with the bank in September. What Warren Leland and myself meant by "bogus paper" was genuine paper signed by irresponsible parties, manufactured for fictitious purposes, the makers of which and endorsers of which were fictitious.

Q. In whose handwriting was the "bogus paper?" A. It was generally in the handwriting of Warren and Simeon Leland—not all of it, but much of it.

Mr. Jones then proceeded to describe this bogus paper in a somewhat conversational way, as follows:—Here is a note dated August 16, 1857, going to make up the assets of the Colchester Bank, to take up certain other notes; I took it up at the time of the settlement; It is for $1,500. It is to the order of McBride & Williams, and signed George W. Hess Jr.; I do not know the handwriting on the face; the endorsement is in the handwriting of Warren Leland; I do not know such a concern as McBride & Williams.

Q. Did Mr. Leland say, or not, that this was fictitious paper? A. He did, sir.

Q. How was the first installment on the capital stock paid? A. It was paid on the 2d of October, 1856, and the Commissioners appointed to distribute the stock; it was paid in gold and silver, and bills of specie paying banks in this State to the amount of $10,000; some of this was paid by the stockholders of Colchester and other parts of the State, some by me, or by men who did their business for me; we had to use certain terms to designate certain stock from certain other stock.

Q. What proportion was paid by Mr. Leland? A. About seventy-five per cent by us—jointly, I mean; I can tell by my book to a dollar.

Q. How about the second instalment? A. The bank was organized, and the ten thousand dollars passed to the charge of the directors; they called a meeting, and ordered twenty per cent more paid at the end of thirty days—that would be November 2, 1856, and the amount $20,000; that was paid in in this way:—It was necessary to have something in my hands to show the Bank Commissioners in case they came around to visit us; Leland sent me a certificate of deposit of J. S. Swan, of New York, for $5,000, and the checks and notes of S. Leland and Co., and a note with G. F. Bellows as the maker and endorser; I think they sent me the notes of S. Leland & Co. signed in blank and endorsed in blank, to be filled up as necessity required; those are here and not all used; matters stood that way until the 2d of December, when the last instalment was paid in and the bank went into operation; it was necessary to have $50,000 in all, and Leland sent me notes of various kinds—some of S. Leland & Co., and some that I was not so well acquainted with; part of them were in the handwriting of Warren Leland, and part were genuine notes with bogus endorsements; they were all one and the same thing as to value; when I went to New York I saw both the Lelands together, and conversed with them both on this subject; there were one or two of these bogus notes signed by Leland's barkeeper, and one or two by his porter.

Q. And these notes represented part of the capital stock of the bank? A. Yes, sir; about three-quarters; these notes were for different sums, dated all over Christendom—or all over the United States—some at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York.

NICE WAY TO MEET NOTES.

Q. As these notes became due, how were they met? A. The notes were sent down to the bank by S. Leland & Co.; as they became due they were taken up by S. Leland & Co., and new notes sent up, which notes were discounted in advance; when the notes were sent to New York through the Suffolk Bank, Leland & Co. took them up; I bought these notes from the bank and paid for them in the stock of the bank, and that is the batch I have here; my impression is that it was $62,000 that I took up; some of them were signed Jones & Wilcox; there is a note of $3,000, dated December, 1856, at Syracuse, signed R. G. Field and endorsed by Mr. Little; that is a note that was protested; there is another from McBride & Williams; here is a note for $1,500, signed by Richard Conlan, an Irishman in the employ of Mr. Leland, endorsed by Colton & Mead in the handwriting of Warren Leland; the endorsement J. S. Jones is in my handwriting, by my father's authority; we often laughed at the large discounts of Colton & Mead; the next note is dated Cincinnati, July 20, 1857, for $1,156, signed E. H. Woodman & Co., and endorsed A. B. Garfield; another is dated Salem, Wis., April 30, 1857, and is for $1,860 27, has seven months to run, drawn by John K. Calvert, a man in the employ of Warren Leland, and endorsed by L. Comstock & Co.; the next was from Columbus, Ohio, June 30, 1857, for $1,825, drawn by R. H. Murphy, an Irishman in the employ of Mr. Warren Leland, and endorsed by Clark and Wood; the next is for $1,086; that I don't know anything about. Another is for $1,825, dated Chicago, April 25, 1857, drawn by Richard Conlan, and endorsed by Colton & Mead; this was sent for collection, and endorsed John S. Jones in my own handwriting; and endorsed F. F. Sharpe, by him ordered to be paid to Ed. Tyler, and by him to the cashier of the Metropolitan Bank; no endorsement of payment. Another for $2,000, dated Harrisburg, December 22, drawn by Robert Leonard to the order of H. J. Peterson. Another is from Richard Conlan, endorsed Colton & Mead in the handwriting of Warren Leland. Another is payable to Lang & Henry in the handwriting of Warren Leland. Another is drawn by James E. Clark, $1,160, dated Chicago, August, 1857, in the handwriting of Leland, endorsed Lang & Henry, in the handwriting of Leland. Another note of Robert Leonard, dated Dayton, Ohio, June 24, 1857, for $1,250, payable to the order of Lee & Smith, in Leland's handwriting. Another is $1,500, with Hull, Thompson & Co., name in Warren Leland's handwriting. Then comes another $1,500 note from Leland's Irishman, Conlan. Another payable to order of Ramsdall & Pendleton, in the handwriting of Warren Leland. One given by Michael Lamb for $1,011, payable to the order of Colton & Mead, in the handwriting of Warren Leland.

Q. These are the notes that were sent to you to fill up? A. They sent me notes at different times. Here is a note, signed Simeon Leland & Co., not filled up, the signature is genuine; also one, signed Horace V. Wilcox. The signature is genuine; but the transaction bogus. These were blank. That note was intended to be used for any purpose I saw fit. In plain words, to humbug the Legislature and the Bank Commissioners with when I went before them. Here is a note signed in blank, and endorsed S. Leland & Co., in S. Leland's handwriting, and two more of the same character; another of Lamb's; another for $895, one for $750, one for $1,694, signed C. F. Whitcomb, one of Leland's employés—a barkeeper, I think; one for $655, signed John Wood, endorsement of McNulty and Herd, in Warren Leland's writing; another dated Salem, Wisconsin, drawn by John K. Calvert for $1,650 and endorsed by L. Comstock & Co; one for $1,000 drawn by Richard Conlan and endorsed by Colton & Mead, in Warren Leland's handwriting.

Q. What was the representation of Mr. Leland? A. That these were worthless notes.

Q. What was the object of Leland in putting this "paper" into the bank in this manner? A. The object was, if funds were taken out of the bank, it produced a vacuum. These notes were got up to supply the vacuum.

Mr. Jones here identified the following gem as the handwriting of Mr. Leland:—

DON'T BE ALARMED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND—Don't be alarmed, there will not be an examination until about the time matters start. If there is you can fix it with them by having the certificate paid, and also the note; but I don't think they will require it, or you can have your own family not pay in theirs till the next one comes due. Do the best you can. Yours. (No signature.)

Jerome will go up Friday afternoon with the bond.

EVERYTHING O. K.

DEC. 23, 1854.

DEAR SAM—I got home safe and sound yesterday morning. I have ordered a nice alphabet of letters for stamping. They are just what you want. Those that they had on hand were not the right sizes. They will be done by Friday, and sent at once with the ink. I send four checks dated ten days from the time the others became due, if I have got the dates right. I will be getting the paper ready as fast as I can, but I want it to be all O. K. You can use these checks as you think best—all or a part of them. Powell & Seymour, of the Mercantile, were here to-day. They were down to attend a lawsuit. I made an application. They said they would be happy to loan us if they could see it all O. K. I told them when they were down again I would talk with them. They might as well be kept foged (fogged) as not. I don't care a damn whether they lead or not, I thought an application would be a good idea. I hope you will fetch Lucy down for New Year's. Yours, WILCOX.

The handwriting of this letter is apparently the same as those in the body of all the others.

The occasion of the letter of Oct. 30, was my alarm at the prospect of a visit from the Bank Commissioners. *Mr. Leland told me that he could borrow a certificate from Swan; he did borrow it and sent it up.*

Q. Is that a genuine certificate?

A. I am not aware that I called it bogus. The facts are I never deposited with Swan & Co. any $5,000, although the purport of that paper was that I had. *In June, I had a difficulty with Leland* in consequence of matters connected with the bank. I think it was in May, 1857, that they sent up paper demanding money. I thought that coming it rather strong. I wrote them a letter. That letter created *a difficulty, and to settle the difficulty Warren Leland came to Hartford to see me.* They got money from the bank in a thousand ways. For instance: Leland would send up a check for $3,000, having ten days to run, called a time check, like checks placed in other banks; when the check becomes due it is sent for collection; they take it up and have had the use of the $10,000 for ten days. Or, when the time came to take it up, he would send up for money to take it up, sending another in its place, or a note of some sort. That was one of the sources of the difficulty. I wrote to him about it; he came up to Hartford to see me. They did not want me to get into any difficulty. I told him he was making me a scapegoat for their sins; I told them that they must take that trouble off my hands; I was in trouble standing between the public and the bank. Whatever fault was found was not with S. Leland and Co., but with Samuel S. Jones. If there was bad paper in the bank, or one issue of *bills, or the bank* had assets that were not good, I was responsible for it. There was then a plan devised by S. and W. Leland. The conversation was at Hartford, Colchester and New York, and letters were written from New York to Colchester. There was a plan invented to get me out of the difficulty. That plan would probably have gone into operation except for the panic of '57, which stopped all operations. That plan was to put in a new cashier. That cashier was to be of their furnishing. It was arranged in the month of August that they should furnish a cashier and I was to get him elected; they were to furnish a president and I was to get him elected if I could. They were to send a man up here to reside and act as president of the bank, because he must be a resident of this State. Then all of the paper that I had tampered with, or which Simeon Leland and Co. had tampered with, any paper that was fictitious and worthless, or genuine papers to which our names were attached, was to be taken and put out of the way and new paper substituted in its stead; that was to be done by the new cashier, and when the proper time arrived and the new cashier, all the old circulation was to be taken up, and replaced by new circulation; all bills that had my name or the name of Buell, were to be taken up and other bills put in their place; the Cashier and President were then to sign a large quantity of bills struck from the plate then in our possession, and of these new bills the western section of the United States was to receive a large quantity; they would be bogus, for they would not be entered upon the books; I do not know that there was any amount agreed upon; it was to be as large as circumstances would permit.

Q. What would become of the Cashier and President of the Colchester Bank? A. The Cashier would abscond and leave the country; they had their cashier selected and the amount agreed upon that they were to pay him; I do not know what the President was to do; he was to deliver the funds of the bank to S. Leland & Co., and they were to put off the money; it would be worked off in different places at the same time; we had close times, hard times, panic times, and the bank was not able to stagger under the load it already had, and the result was it went into the hands of the receivers, Messrs. Starkweather and others; this plan was broached to me in August; the name of the Cashier and President was not disclosed to me.

Mr. Waite proposed to ask the witness this question:—Q. In what manner were the issues of the bank made; was there any record of the issues kept; was any officer of the bank cognizant, except yourself; were they cut and arranged for circulation by yourself, or Mr. Leland; or both; and did the Lelands take these bills issued in blank and take them away to fill up and circulate?

The Court adjourned until to-morrow, having this question under discussion.

Present appearances indicate a crop of law suits still to grow out of this extraordinary case. The Justice has been sued for conspiracy; the Lelands have been sued in the civil courts; Jones has been sued; the counsel on both sides have been sued, and several libel suits are talked of. The end is not yet.

Another Outrage Against Americans by the Hanoverian Authorities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

BREMENHAVEN, Sept. 26, 1859.

By accident I happened to be at this port for the first time, and witnessed to-day such a high-handed outrage on the part of the Hanoverian authorities that although the matter will be reported to the State Department, yet I think it my duty to place the same in the hands of my countrymen through your journal, so that all interested may see how foreign governments can, with, I am sorry to say, perfect impunity, treat our ships as if we were a Power that could not protect ourselves from insult or injury.

The American ship Hellespont, Captain Kennard, belonging to Bath, owned by Messrs. Clarke and Sewall, last from New Orleans, was lying outside this port all ready for sea; the captain had engaged his pilot, and was in the Consular Agent's office taking his papers out, when a person came in and reported that a boat load of Hanoverian soldiers had just gone off from the fort to board his ship for the purpose of taking seamen from it. Captain Kennard and Mr. F. W. Specht, the United States Consular Agent, immediately took a boat and went to the ship. Before reaching her, the mate in charge not wishing to resist the armed soldiers, twelve in number, hoisted the flag Union down, and when the captain and Consular Agent reached the vessel they found her in possession of the armed soldiers of the Hanoverian government, and whilst there nine seamen out of fourteen were taken out of the ship and brought ashore prisoners.

On returning to Bremenhaven, the Consular Agent called with the captain on the governor or chief magistrate, representing the authorities of Bremen, and his answer was that the Hanoverian authorities had taken the responsibility of arresting these men, and that he had no power of restoring them to the ship. The better to understand this matter, it is necessary for me to say that Bremen is situated on the river Weser, some forty miles from its mouth, and that the water is so shallow that no ship drawing over five feet of water can reach the city; in consequence, Bremen bought from Hanover a small piece of territory at the mouth of the river, called Bremenhaven. This is surrounded by Hanoverian territory, and a fort is manned by Hanoverian soldiers in the port of Bremen. However, they also claim the right of the river outside of the docks, and, with the exception of the few acres of land covered by the docks and houses of Bremen haven, all is Hanoverian. American ships coming here are consigned to Bremen or Bremen territory, and to protect their interest Mr. Hiller, our able Consul in Bremen, had appointed Mr. Specht, a man who fully understands his business, to protect the interests of American ships as Consular Agent; but there is no consul appointed to Hanover, nearer than the city of Hanover, which is some twelve hours from here. Consequently Mr. Specht had to apply to the nearest Hanoverian authority, and from him learned that the whole proceeding had been instituted in consequence of a tailor of Bremen haven having asked them for soldiers to arrest these sailors, who had left without paying their bills. The laws of Bremen and Hamburg most explicitly say that no person shall trust a seaman without the written authority of the captain of the vessel on risk of losing their whole claim, and I am informed, on creditable authority, there is a law in Hanover that says that no foreigner can arrest another foreigner through the aid of the Hanoverian authorities for a debt contracted outside of the Hanoverian dominions. Now this tailor, knowing that he could not by his own laws (being a Bremen citizen) proceed against these sailors, goes to the opposite side of the town and gets from a Hanoverian authority a boat load full of soldiers, armed with muskets, and boards the ship, taking the seamen necessary to navigate the vessel, in the face of the captain and Consular Agent, and place them in a Hanoverian prison, where they now remain. The captain has protested, and the Consular Agent will report the matter to his superiors, and so probably the matter will end.

I went with the Consular Agent to call upon the Hanoverian authorities, and the very guard of soldiers at the gate told him in German, in a derisive tone, "It is of no use, Mr. Specht, you can do nothing." The Hanoverian authority told him that he did not care for the American government more than he cared for the smallest princedom in Germany, and laughed at the idea of his making a protest in the matter. Now, as the Hanoverian government has just shifted the responsibility of keeping American naturalized citizens in their army by pardoning the men serving in the same, and American commerce is fettered and annoyed by the vexatious tolls on our vessels bound to Hamburg, which have to stop at Staell and deliver their manifests, and even in some cases their registers. I think it is high time some action against this petty, miserable little kingdom should be taken. It is not generally known that in coming to either Hamburg or Bremen American ships are subjected to insults, and that one of the principal causes of our trade having fallen off to both of these ports is the vexatious proceedings of the Hanoverian government. I send you this letter, signed by the American captions in this port and by your humble servant, who has been living some nine years in Hamburg.

JAMES R. McDONALD.
WM. M. KENNARD, Master ship Hellespont.
JAS. SMITH, ship Renown.
WM. D. ANDERSON, ship A. Lemont.

Superior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson.

SUIT FOR SERVICES AS A RAILWAY TREASURER.

OCT. 19.—*John A. C. Gray vs. the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—This was an action by the plaintiff as a former treasurer of the company, which he claimed as back pay for his financial services as such officer. The case was now called. The plaintiff, by his complaint, set forth a long statement to the effect that he had materially aided the company in raising a million and a half of dollars by the issue of a guaranteed stock to the amount of $3,000,000. The complainant claimed not only pay for the labor done, but compensation for the care with which he superintended the affairs of the company for three months, to the sum, in all, of $15,000.

The answer was an allegation that the plaintiff, as such officer, was to have $5,000 per annum for his services, and also that the plaintiff had received about $4,000 in commissions on the sums obtained on the stock issued.

The defendants did not appear, and plaintiff took a default for $15,000.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

OCT. 19.—*Smuggling Jewelry.*—In the case of the United States vs. One Trunk containing watches and jewelry, the jury rendered a sealed verdict, confiscating the goods to the government, and that the money be returned to the claimant. The value of the jewelry is about $5,000.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our San Francisco Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23, 1859.

Summary of News—Marriages and Deaths—Markets, &c.

On the morning of the 20th inst., while wearing ship in the bay, Captain Warner, of the brig Advance, was accidentally knocked overboard by the boom and was drowned.

In the libels of the seamen against the steamer Washington, a report has been made in favor of the libellants for claims amounting to $15,000. The United States District Court has confirmed the report, and ordered the vessel to be sold. Eight other libels, most of them on bottomry, have been referred to a Commissioner. The bark Robert Passenger has also been ordered to be sold.

The Independence, Decatur, John Hancock, Saginaw and Ewing are now lying at the Mare Island Navy Yard, all of which, with the exception of the Independence, which is a receiving ship, are lying in ordinary. The Saginaw, the first and only vessel of war ever built in this State, is rapidly approaching completion. She is built entirely of California wood, and is in consequence something of an experiment. If successful it will go far towards the introduction of laurel, of which she is principally composed, into ship building.

A fire occurred in Sacramento last Monday, on Fourth street, near K. The dressmaking establishment of Mrs. Graves was destroyed, a paint store adjoining, and a tinsmith's next door. Several other frame buildings were destroyed.

Lieutenant Williamson, U. S. A., is about establishing a new fort at Pitt River Ferry, under orders received from General Clarke. Captain Flint, Sixth infantry, with his company, is to garrison the station.

An animal, said to be a vampyre, was recently captured near Forest Hill. It resembles a bat, and measured from tip to tip sixteen inches.

The total amount collected in California for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, up to the present date, is $9,818.

Immense bodies of immigrants are daily entering the eastern and northern counties of the State. They are mostly from the Western States, and though having suffered considerably are in good health.

Divorces have been granted by the District Court at Placerville, in the following cases:—B. N. Hunter vs. E. E. Hunter, E. Robinson vs. A. Robinson, H. Sotzen vs. A. Sotzen, C. H. Hull vs. Samuel Hull, and E. A. De Groot vs. Henry De Groot.

CONTESTED CONGRESSIONAL SEATS.

The idea is advanced in some quarters that Messrs. Burch and Scott, our newly elected members of Congress, will probably be ousted from their seats, for the reason that the Legislature of California has never divided the State into Congressional districts. The law requires such a proceeding on the part of State Legislatures. It will be remembered that the people in 1858 elected Messrs. McKibben and Dudley to Congress, but as an act passed postponing the time for holding the election one year, the administration democracy declined to run candidates, deferring it until the present year. McKibben and Scott were elected in 1856. The constitution of the United States requires elections to be held every two years. A question arises as to whether the Legislature has power to cause a period of three years to expire between the choice of Congressmen. It is probable a contest will take place on these points.

Mr. Logan, the defeated republican candidate for Congress in Oregon, has notified Mr. Stout of his intention to contest the legality of the election.

Senator Broderick's Estate—Application for Letters of Administration.

The following petition was presented in the Probate Court yesterday by Mr. David C. Colton. It appears that Mr. Broderick died without making a will. The hearing of the application was set for Monday next:—

PETITION.

To THE HONORABLE JUDGE of the Probate Court of the city and county of San Francisco:—The petition of David C. Colton, a resident of said city and county, respectfully showeth—That David C. Broderick died in said city and county, on or about the 16th day of September, A. D. 1859; that said deceased at or immediately previous to the time of his death was a resident of said city and county, and that he has left an estate within the jurisdiction of this Court. That due search and inquiry have been made to ascertain if said deceased left any will, but none has been found, and according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner said deceased died intestate. Your petitioner further shows that the estate of said deceased, so far as he has been able to ascertain the same, is about the sum of $130,000, and is encumbered by mortgages amounting in the aggregate to about $35,000, and consists entirely of real estate in San Francisco, and that the only heirs at law of said deceased within this State are Edmund Welch and Lucy Brown, whose consent and request in writing, together with that of the creditors of the estate of said deceased to this application, and the appointment of your petitioner as administrator of the estate of said deceased is annexed and made part of this petition. Wherefore your petitioner prays that a day of court may be appointed for hearing this application, that due notice thereof be given by the clerk by posting notices according to law, and that upon said hearing and the proofs to be adduced, letters of administration upon said estate may be issued to your petitioner, &c. DAVID C. COLTON.

AFFIDAVIT OF NEXT OF KIN.

Edmund Welch, being duly sworn, deposes and says on oath:—That he is a resident of said city and county; that he was acquainted with David C. Broderick during his life time; that affiant is one of the next of kin to, and as he is informed and verily believes, one of the heirs at law of said deceased—to wit: the cousin in the second degree to the said deceased; that affiant is informed and believes there are no other relatives to the said decedent in the said State, except one Lucy Brown, who is also one of the heirs at law and the next of kin to the said decedent; that affiant has heard read the foregoing petition of David C. Colton for letters of administration, and well knows the contents thereof; that affiant consents to said petition and application, and requests that letters of administration upon said estate may be granted by the Court to the said David C. Colton in accordance with the prayer of said petition. EDMUND WELCH.

An affidavit by Lucy Brown, in similar terms to the preceding, follows:

CONSENT OF CREDITORS.

We, the undersigned, creditors of the estate of David C. Broderick, deceased, show to the Court that we, and each of us, have read the foregoing petition and application of David C. Colton for letters of administration, and know its contents: that we, and each of us, hereby consent to said application, and request the Court will appoint said Colton administrator of said estate, in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

A. J. McCABE.
GEORGE W. GREEN.
A. A. SELOVER.
JOHN A. McGLYNN.
A. J. BUTLER.
ARISTIDES WELCH,
By his attorney, Hall McAllister.
EDWARD FIELD,
By his attorney in fact, Edward Bosqui.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

ALLINGER—STEPHENSON.—In Sacramento, Sept. 18, by Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Christian Allinger to Sarah Stephenson.

CARY—CAMPBELL.—Near Mottsville, Carson Valley, Sept. 13, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. John Cary to Miss Ann Campbell.

FRIED—MATHEWS.—At Benicia, Sept. 15, Henry Fried, of Yreka, to Miss Frederica Mathews, of Germany.

GOODWIN—QUINNEY.—In San Francisco, Sept 22, Charles Goodwin to Miss A. Quinney.

HARMON—BURNS.—In San Francisco, Sept. 20, by the Rev. J. Rowell, Lorin L. C. Harmon, of Washington Territory, to Margaret Burns.

HAWLEY—COULT.—In Marysville, Sept. 14, by Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Walter N. Hawley to Josephine Coult, of Philadelphia.

HILL—DOUTY.—In Sacramento, Sept. 21, Thomas B. Hill to Maria Ann Douty.

JANDIN—FROST.—In San Francisco, Sept. 18, Henry Jandin to Ann Catherine Frost.

LAMAR—PALMER.—In San Francisco, Sept. 20. by Rev. James Croke, Robert C. Lamar to Miss Catherine Palmer.

MANLOVE—BAKER.—In Sacramento, Sept. 20, by Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, W. S. Manlove, Sheriff of Sacramento county, to Fanny L. Baker.

MORSE—LASCELLS.—In Sacramento, Sept. 21, by Rev. Mr. Shuck, Elias Morse to Frances A. Lascells.

THORNTON—CUSHMAN.—In Butte county, Sept. 14, John Thornton to Mary Cushman.

TAYLOR—ASHWORTH.—At Eastman's, Trinity river, Sept. 2, Charles W. Taylor to Miss Elizabeth Ashworth.

VAN VRANKEN—WRIGHT.—In La Porte, Sept. 15, by Rev. G. A. Pierce, E. Van Vranken to Sarah Wright.

WILLIAMS—JONES.—In Sacramento, Sept. 17, at the Agricultural Pavilion, by the Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Richard Williams to Mary Jones.

WHEADON—JOHNSON.—In Sacramento, Sept. 18, by the Rev. Mr. Shuck, Theodore Wheadon to Isabella Johnson.

WIDBUR—THOMPSON.—In Sacramento, Sept. 18, James B. Widbur to Miss Phebe Thompson.

WILLIAMS—EVANS.—In Yreka, Sept. 14, S. S. Williams to Mrs. A. M. Evans.

WILDER—CONGLE.—In Genoa, Carson Valley, Sept. 11, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, Joseph Wilder to Amelia Congle.

WEIR—McDONALD.—In San Francisco, Sept. 21, by Rev. Dr. Scott, James Weir to Miss Elizabeth McDonald.

DIED.

BERRYMAN.—At Sutter Creek, Amador county, Sept. 17, James Berryman. Deceased leaves a wife and one child at St. Agnes, Cornwall.

CONNOR.—At Sacramento, Sept. 20, Edmund Maurice, youngest son of P. E. and Johanna Connor, aged 19 months and 6 days.

CONDON.—In San Francisco, Sept. 19, John Condon, printer, a native of Saco, Maine, aged 40 years.

COOPER.—At Honolulu, August 3, W. A. Cooper, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged about 39 years.

McDOUGALL.—At the United States Marine Hospital, July 30, Ninian McDougall, aged about 44 years, a native of Dunbarton, Scotland.

GRAHAM.—At Honolulu, August 8, James Graham, a native of London, England, aged 34 years.

JACKSON.—At Honolulu, August 14, of pulmonary consumption, Joseph Jackson, late Postmaster General, aged 33 years. He was a native of Cambridgeport, Mass.

LENNON.—In San Francisco, Sept. 21, Sarah, wife of Patrick Lennon, a native of county Longford, parish of Ardagh, Ireland, aged 35 years.

MUNSON.—In San Francisco, Sept. 23, Walter Winn, infant son of Major Ira and Mrs. Eliza Munson, aged 1 month and 5 days.

SYBSKI.—In San Francisco, Sept. 13, Alfred Sybski, a native of New Orleans, aged 5 years and 7 months.

STANTON.—In San Francisco, Sept. 21, Patrick Stanton, aged 32 years; a native of Ireland.

THOMSEN.—At Grove Farm, Kauai, August 2, Henry Thomsen, a native of Bremen, aged 36 years.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday Evening, Sept. 22, 1859.

A moderate jobbing trade has been done to-day, and from first hands almost literally nothing has transpired. There is still a disposition to take up parcels of choice brands of adamantine candles at 19½c. (not 16½c. as types made us say yesterday), but holders are not willing to accede to this figure. Messrs. DeRo & Eldridge held to-day a regular sale of groceries, &c. Domestic produce is rather inactive; prices, however, are quite firm, and barley shows an improved tendency. Candles—1,000 boxes of Thaire's sold p. t.; 500 boxes of Knapp's, 19½c. cash. Sugar—150 barrels of crushed, 11½c.; 20 hogshead of New Orleans, p. t.; at auction, 90 barrels of crushed, 10-17c. a 11½c. Rice—50 barrels of Carolina, 6¾c. Olive oil—120 cases, p. t. Lard oil—90 cases to arrive at $1.30 per gallon. Claret—150 casks cargo, p. t. Pork—50 barrels of mess, p. t.; 50 half barrels of extra clear, $11. Coal—250 tons Sydney, p. t. Tea—50 half chests of Pouchong, 30c. Cement—500 barrels of Eastern, p. t. Brandy—50 octaves American, p. t. Lard—At auction. 150 cases, 10-lb. tins, 10¾c. a 10¾c. Wheat—In fair demand at 1.60c. a 1⅝c. per lb., as to quality. Barley—In good request, 1.40c. a 1.42c.; 200 bags choice sold at 1.45c. Oats—1,500 bags sold in lots at 1⅛c. a 1½c. per lb.; the latter for superior quality. Flour—Golden Gate extra, $7; in jobbing lots, 800 quarter sack Alviso Mills, $7. Syrup—At auction, 200 kegs S. F., in five gallon kegs, 80c. a 82c. per gallon.

The Canals and the $9,000,000 Loan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The *Atlas and Argus* rate the republican party in unmeasured terms, but especially Gov. Hunt and S. B. Ruggles, for being the authors of, and responsible for, the $9,000,000 Canal debt. The Albany *Evening Journal* repels the charge and endeavors to fasten the inception and consummation of the scheme upon the democratic party, and especially upon the *Hon. John Vanderbilt, of Brooklyn, Gov. Seymour and Comptroller Church.*

"The confidence man" of the *Argus*, and "the State barber," of the *Journal*, (as you have dubbed them), both are anxious to clear their skirts and shift the responsibility of the nefarious scheme from off their own shoulders; and yet, both stand ready and willing to re-enact the same iniquity under the popular cry of the necessity of completing the State canals. Can there be anything more barefaced and inconsistent? Tax the people, provided the people will gracefully consent to be taxed, in order to replenish the coffers of bankrupt politicians, jobbers and contractors. Ashamed of, and repudiating the past, yet they stand ready and are willing to re-enact the same public robbery. Under a guise of honesty and patriotism, they call upon the taxpayers to come to the rescue. Another five or six millions only, gentlemen, will do the work. The Treasury is depleted, (our pockets are empty); do, please call at the captain's office and settle.

Tax-payers, without distinction of party, beware. The object is not to complete the canals, but to continue the plunder. Repudiate the nefarious scheme, vote down the tax, whether it be direct or indirect; for if ever you wish to see the canals honestly managed, and to yield something to the State, don't vote another dollar to be placed in this all-absorbing and everlasting political sinking fund. Mark me, both horse power and steam power will be applied to force your purse strings, but stand firm and united upon this one question.

The scheme of a direct tax, when so many millions have been already squandered, is dishonest; that of an indirect tax, by tolling railroads, is nefarious, for it strikes not only at the producer, but at the consumer of breadstuffs, and throws impediments in the way of commerce. We want the canals, but repudiate the plunder. The cheapest and shortest route from the West, by both canal and rail, is the desideratum for New York.

A NEW YORK MERCHANT.

Autumn Fashions.

We present our readers with a description of the autumn style of fashions prevailing in London and Paris:—

In England ladies hats for the country and watering places where the leaders of fashion still were at last dates, are infinitely varied both in shape and color. The "Trianon" hat is very pretty, made in white chip, trimmed with a wreath of acacia roses, with soft velvet leaves, and tufts of roses, fastened by black velvet bows, placed rather forward under the front. This same shape is also made in Panama straw and in rice straw; the former is very elegant, ornamented with a bouquet of field flowers placed on the front of the crown, and with long maize ribbon strings and bouquets of flowers inside the front—the latter simply trimmed with a wreath of mauve flowers and strings of mauve and black velvet.

The most elegant riding hat worn is the Milanais, in chip. It is very much turned up at the sides, bound with white taffetas, and ornamented by a long white feather, spotted with black, hanging quite on to the shoulder.

This same style of feather, in white or green, is worn on white straw hats. Pheasant feathers are also frequently adopted.

Several elegant dresses, exhibited in one of the noted Parisian houses, attracted much attention. The first is a dress of a beautifully soft shade of drab. It is trimmed with seven undulated flounces, edged with a fluted brown ribbon. The sleeves are made with four frills. The body is plain, fitting tight, with square ends, trimmed to match the flounces, fastened and hanging from the waist behind.

Another is a dress of laurel green taffetas, having a wide chicoree, composed of eight pinked ruches—shaded from laurel to sea green—placed round the skirt at a distance of thirteen inches from the bottom, and half way up a second trimming similar to the lower one, but not so wide. The body is plain, and buttoned, and the sleeves are trimmed with chicorees to match the skirt.

A third is a rich blue taffetas. This dress is also trimmed round the skirt with ruches; six of them are of the same material as the dress. These are placed alternately with white chicorees. Half way up, a chicoree of white and blue, of a lighter shade, is placed. The body is open in front to a point, and ruches form a berthe.

A fourth is an elegant taffetas of white ground, sprigged with Pompadour bouquets, having seven narrow flounces, with rose-colored ribbon on the edge of the hem. There are two bodies to this robe, the one opened in front to a point, the other is a Louis XV. jacket.

Ribbons are used in trimming every part of the toilette, from the slipper to the coiffure. A very narrow ribbon is often placed on the edge of the hem in flounces of a thin material. This ribbon is sometimes quite plain, at others it is edged with black lace, white guipure, or blonde.

The most fashionable ball dresses at the watering places are composed of tarlatan, trimmed with gauffered flounces. We describe one or two of these.—One of pink tarlatan, with double skirt The lower skirt has five gauffered rows of the same material, and the upper skirt is a tunic, bordered with a similar gauffering. This dress was very simple and pretty. One could impart great elegance to it by adding a flounce of English lace round the top skirt. Another was a white tarlatan, lined with mauve taffetas, and upon the tarlatan skirt were eleven little tarlatan flounces, fluted alternately white and mauve.

A *résumé* of the Paris fashions for October, gives the following:—There is a tendency to become somewhat more martial in appearance on the part of the divine portion of creation, whose penchant for hats and cloaks as worn by the heroes of the Restoration does not yet seem to have reached its climax. We shall be curious to see whether the approaching cooler season will diminish the number of the Diana Vernons who have besported themselves so charmingly both in England and on the Continent during the past summer.

In the matter of robes there is as yet little change, the cool autumnal breeze having scarcely hitherto begun to make itself felt; but we may expect that in the course of the present month warm stuffs will of necessity be required. There are few variations to signalize; the extra number of plaits and small flounces on the corsage of the dress is the most striking. Cloaks and mantles appear to be preferred to shawls. We have seen a beautiful cloak in black velvet, set in with wide plaits, ornamented with rich guipure, forming a cape, with similar trimming placed upon the very wide sleeves. Bonnets have still their recent shape; those of uniform color are the most *distingué*; or, if a second color be desired, black velvet ribbons or ornaments are usually had recourse to; wide silk strings edged with lace are also much worn.

DRESS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Spotted muslin dress, with smooth body, ornamented on each side by two plaited bands, diminishing in width from the shoulders to the point of the waist, where they meet. Three rather wide flounces, surmounted by a narrow ruching. Puffed sleeves descending a little below the elbow, and terminated by a scolloped band. Rice chip bonnet, with lace trimmings and small rosebuds imbedded in moss; cap of tulle intertwined with black velvet; white silk strings.

PLAIN WALKING DRESS.—Robe of taffetas; without any ornament to skirt. Square-cornered plaid cloak, garnished below with three rows of ruching, close upon one another; the cape, close up in the neck, is also trimmed with four rows of ruching similar to that at the bottom of the cloak. Chapeau à la Diana, trimmed with wide black velvet, and with a flowing feather falling backwards.

WALKING DRESS.—This is a robe of gray or black silk, high-necked, round-waisted, with band attached by a fancy steel buckle. On the front of the body there are five frills, gimped out in the form of rose leaves. The frills are surrounded by trimmings, which together form a sort of berthe. The sleeves are ornamented with three rows of small flounces. The skirt, forming an open tunic, has three flounces; the underskirt has also one wide flounce, itself surmounted by three smaller ones. Straw bonnet, ornamented with close rolling feather. Cap of tulle; with small flowers at frequent intervals. Deep yellow strings.

Interesting Commercial Case—Master's Interest in a Vessel.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

OCT. 19.—*Henry W. Nord vs. Elisha W. Ruckman.*—The plaintiff in this case in January, 1856, purchased of one De Groot one-fourth of the schooner Ney. At the same time he purchased a master's interest. The defendant was the owner of the other three-quarters interest. Plaintiff went as master of the vessel until June, 1858, when defendant, as owner of the majority interest, took possession of the whole vessel, dismissed the plaintiff without the consent of the plaintiff, and appointed another Captain, and has ever since had possession of the whole vessel. The plaintiff brought this action to recover the value of his interest in the one-quarter of the vessel, and also damages for his master's interest.

It appeared in proof that there was no written evidence of any conveyance of a master's interest, but that at the time of the conveyance of the quarter of the vessel he was told by defendant that he was buying a master's interest. There were a number of witnesses called to prove the nature of the master's interest and also its value. It appeared that it was understood that the term meant that the master, when a part owner and owner of the master's interest, had the right to control the ship, notwithstanding he only owned a small share of the vessel. It was also proved that the master's interest was worth proportionally from twenty to fifty per cent more than a like interest owned by a citizen. On the close of the plaintiff's case ex-Judge Dean for the defendant, moved for a nonsuit on the grounds:

1. That a part owner of a ship could not maintain an action against his co-tenant for dispossessing him.

2. That a majority interest in the ship may control her, and dismiss and appoint masters and crew.

3. That a "master's interest" is not known or recognized in the laws, and that for being deprived of that the plaintiff had no right of action.

After elaborate argument by ex-Judge Dean for the defence and Mr. J. T. Williams for the plaintiff, the Court granted a non-suit.

ACTION OF TROVER OF 700 POUNDS STERLING.

J. Steinhart vs. John G. Boker & Co.—This is an action of trover to recover two Bank of England notes; one for £500, and the other for £200. The plaintiff, in October, 1857, deposited the notes with one Cohen; Cohen deposited them with the defendants, as the plaintiff claims, on his account and for his use only; the defendants claim that they had no knowledge that the plaintiff owned the notes, but credited the proceeds to Cohen.

This is part of the money that was in controversy some two years ago between Steinhart and Levins, and was then before the police courts.

The case stands adjourned.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The Chinese Government Dreads the Consequences of the Treaties—Address of a High Officer to the Emperor—Effect of the Elgin Residence Clause—Fear of a European Union with the Rebels—Prince Napoleon Wants a Command—Commercial Consequences of the War.

Our late correspondence and files from China are dated Foo-Choo on the 6th, and Hong Kong on the 10th of August, and contain some very interesting reports on the causes and consequences of the renewal of the war by England and France with the Empire.

OUR SHANGHAE NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SHANGHAE, July 28, 1859.

The Troubles at Pekin—Expected Cessation of Business—Satisfactory Conclusion of Mr. Ward's Mission—Deplorable Condition of the American Consulate in China, &c., &c.

It is probable that we may, in a few months, have some trouble here, and perhaps a total cessation of business for the time being, in consequence of the troubles at the North. But it will only be temporary, and business will be carried on more vigorously afterwards. When this may be is still a matter of uncertainty, owing to the hostile appearance of affairs in Europe, but that it will be is certain, from the well known energy with which England follows up her conquests and interests in these parts.

We have heard nothing further from the north that is considered certain, but the rumor is that Mr. Ward, our Minister, has been well received by the Chinese and exchanged treaties with them, and has, in fact, satisfactorily concluded his mission. But his success, obtained in such a roundabout and cringing manner, is not envied him in the least by the British here. It is certainly mortifying to an American to notice the contrast between the action of the British and American governments in the management of their affairs in China. The English do everything in a magnificent, liberal style, while the American interests are protected in a cheap, small and really ridiculous manner. For instance, the English Consulate in Shanghae, consists of a large force, occupying a large establishment, with fine grounds, &c.—everything being carried on in the most liberal manner; while our Consul occupies one or two rooms in a one horse public tavern, surrounded by two or three Chinese attendants, making no show, and doing nothing whatever to impress this part of the world with the dignity of his nation. The harbors of all the eastern ports swarm with English men-of-war, while two or three third rate American steamers go poking about, with hardly any power whatever. The English ambassadors come out here empowered by their government to do anything or everything to forward their interests; even if force is necessary; while the poor American draws back from danger, crying "I've no power" to do so and so. It is really of no credit for a man to call himself an American in this part of the world, much as it is to be regretted. How long it may be before a change takes place in these matters no one can say; but it will not be, certainly, until men of standing and position supersede the worthless politicians that now rule the destinies of the United States. These facts do not force themselves upon an American until he has been out here, or anywhere where American interests are protected through the instrumentality of politically appointed Consuls.

SHANGHAE, July 31, 1859.

Another Expected Outbreak—Embarkation of the Foreign Residents on the Vessels in the Harbor—Arming and Landing of Marines, &c.

We had a stirring time of it last night. It appears that things looked so hostile here that the Consuls issued orders for all ships in the harbor to keep their men aboard, and to make all defensive preparations in their power; which was done. Yesterday a large force of marines was landed and sent up to the scene of the disturbance, and the Chinese authorities came into the settlement with a large force for an interview with the Consuls. It was supposed that after this interview everything would be quiet again. I took a long walk after dinner, and found everything wearing a peaceable appearance. About ten o'clock, while reading in my room, Mr. W., who had been writing in his office, came in, and said that he had heard some very suspicious noises going on; so we sallied forth. On reaching the principal street we found everything in the highest state of excitement, and a tremendous noise issuing from the Chinese city, indicating that several thousand men were under arms, and the report was that they were about to exterminate the foreigners. Everybody was advised to prepare themselves for war, and to look out for their families. So we hurried back, and getting the ladies and children together, escorted them to the river, where boats were in readiness to convey them aboard a man-of-war. We then turned to our own defence. I was about, with a heavy loaded revolver in one pocket and a big dagger in the other, while I carried on my shoulder my shot gun, heavily loaded with bullets. Every body appeared in the same attitude of defence, armed in every conceivable manner, and all determined to sell their lives dearly. All this while a terrific shouting and firing was going on among the Chinamen up the river, and we expected an attack momentarily. Files of marines were landed from the men-of-war, all of which got up steam, so as to protect the shipping, which was thought to be in danger from the junks. At last we were on as secure a basis as we could place ourselves, and we then commenced to look around us more calmly. I took a long patrol with a party for the purpose of seeking the spot where the attack might first be expected. But we found things gradually getting more quiet. We returned, and about two o'clock it appeared as if the Chinamen had concluded to suspend operations for the night. The excitement gradually quieted down, the ladies returned ashore, and most of the people retired to their homes, but a strong guard was kept up all night.

This morning, on making inquiries, we found that we had all been laboring under a misapprehension, and that the disturbance was merely a row between two parties of Chinese, with no hostile intentions toward the foreigners. This is the Chinese account, but everybody continues on their guard, knowing that the late coolie business has worked the Chinamen up to a high pitch of indignation, and that they may make an attack upon us at any moment. But, with our present force, we have no fear but what we may be able to maintain our ground, even if we have to do some hard fighting. I rather like the thing myself, having nothing particular to lose, and it is a fine change from our usual inactivity. I have merely time to add that we had a guard sent ashore from the American steamer Mississippi, and others, last night, July 31, but that things look more quiet; still we are on our guard, as we may be attacked at any moment. Do not believe any of the exaggerated reports that will reach you, for we will manage to get through it all right.

SHANGHAE, July 31, 1859.

Attempted Reopening of the Coolie Trade—Outrage by a French Ship—Assaults by the Chinese on Foreign Residents in Consequence—Quiet Restored, &c., &c.

Since last writing we have had some extraordinary proceedings here. It appears that a French ship anchored at the mouth of the river, desirous of getting a cargo of coolies (which trade has been stopped), sent a gang of men into town, who for several days and nights have been seizing any Chinaman that came along, and putting him into a bag and conveying him aboard ship. The Chinese becoming enraged at this really outrageous proceeding, have retaliated, and not knowing one foreigner from another, have commenced a series of assaults on the foreign residents here, so that it is really dangerous for a man to leave the house except he be heavily armed, and there is no telling at what moment a general revolt may take place. Last evening the Collector of the port was seriously stabbed, the minister of the leading church badly beaten, and also several sailors, one or two of whom were killed. A file of marines was sent ashore from a man-of-war lying in the harbor last night, but no further disturbance took place. The French vessel, I hear, has been seized, and should have summary punishment. I have to sleep with my gun loaded close by me, and I shall have to get a revolver, as it is really an alarming position in which we now find ourselves. However, it may become all quiet again in a few days. At present everybody is in a state of excitement, and the coolies will not venture out of their houses, fearful of being kidnapped, and the foreigners are also wary of going out for fear of Chinese assaults. It would be as much as a man's life is worth to walk a quarter of a mile towards the Chinese town at present.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI, SHANGHAE, August 1—6¼ P. M.

Chinese Rejoicings for Victory—Danger to Foreigners—One Hundred American Troops Landed, and Navy Guns Loaded—Very Intense Excitement and a Great Battle Looked For, &c.

I have just time left, and take the opportunity to say to you, by the mail that leaves here to-morrow morning, that since my letter, dated yesterday, was closed, affairs have assumed quite a serious aspect. Day before yesterday the old city of Shanghae and Woosung was decorated off with thousands of flags of all fanciful colors and descriptions, and the Chinese have had a grand public rejoicing over the success of their arms at Peiho; and threats have been made to the effect that all foreigners, of all nations, should leave the place or be beheaded; and Madam Rumor says that two Americans had been killed already.

Yesterday morning the Consul and other Americans sent a message down to Woosung, calling upon Capt. Nicholson for his protection. We got steam up, and as soon as the tide suited we proceeded up to this port. We have our marines and three divisions of small arms, and our two howitzers, all in readiness to land should the Chinese make any assault upon Americans or their property.

We have just landed one hundred armed men to protect the Americans on shore. Our guns are loaded, and everything prepared to give the Chinese a warm reception. The French ship that caused the difficulty has been taken in custody by the Chinese. So great is the excitement that it is impossible for me to write more. The next mail will bring you the sad tidings of bloodshed.

HALF PAST TWELVE P. M.

Heaving cannonading near the old city. We are all armed to the teeth. No boat allowed to approach the ship. The streets are full of Chinese, crying curses against all foreigners. Look for my next with great interest, as if I am spared I will send you a full account.

OUR HONG KONG CORRESPONDENCE.

HONG KONG, August 9, 1859.

Gloomy Look of Affairs for European Interests—Trade Very Injuriously Affected by the New War—How the Native Mind Exults in the Defeat of the Allies—Does the Exeter Hall Preaching and Policy Serve England Out East—Grand Fun of Diplomacy, but Bad Results to Civilized Governments—The Americans Attacked by Chinese Cavalry—Russian Influence and Aid—The Coolie Trade Disturbances at Shanghae.

Generally speaking, it may be said that at no time for the past three years have Chinese affairs appeared in more confusion. Commercially, perhaps, the prospect has never been darker. The last mail homewards took the history of the strange manner in which the Chinese received the English and French Ambassadors, and of the emphasis with which the treaties were ratified at the mouth of the Peiho. It would seem as though the Chinese, not understanding our language, mistook the term ratification for canonization, and certainly the error was fearfully carried out. A more utter and overwhelming defeat was never experienced by any party in any late war; and the effects of it are already apparent upon the Chinese mind.

If, however, it may serve to put a stop to the Exeter Hall twaddle in England about China being at last thrown "open to commerce and the Gospel." And to a like strain of correspondence and remark, which prevails to a certain extent in the United States, perhaps the present lesson may not be without use. It is only necessary to repeat the opinion expressed by your correspondent a month ago, viz.: that China is no more open to these influences now than it was eight years ago. This is an excellent field for diplomacy—an excellent picnic ground, where the administration may send yearly a new Minister to see the country, have a good time, purchase "curios," and thus receive reward for political services rendered in an electioneering campaign. But, unless the public dinner at which the returned diplomat relates his triumphs is very speedily celebrated at home, the news of disaster and utter failure will reach home before the first course is devoured. Even while his Excellency Lord Elgin was wittily eulogizing his successful diplomacy, and calculating how many cotton night caps 400,000,000 Chinese would require from the Manchester factories, his bold little fleet of gunboats were being sunk under the iron hail of Chinese guns, and half the English force engaged were being slain or writhing with wounds.

While Mr. Reid is more modestly expatiating concerning a "complete success," with which he has every reason to be satisfied, our worthy Commodore nearly loses his life, and a small detachment of the Powhatan's crew, which lands at a different point of the coast by request of the Chinese, are driven into the water again by the Chinese cavalry. *Of course,* when the day of reckoning comes, the Emperor will apologise, and say he did not intend these things should be done, and perhaps there will be found some who are insane enough to believe it.

The first effect of the news from the Peiho at Shanghae was to cause a total suspension of trade. The native banking houses were closed and everything seemed at a stand. Gradually, business was renewed though not very securely. It is boldly asserted that the affair of Peiho was a Russian victory rather than Chinese, and it must be confessed that appearances are strong in that direction. It is asserted (but of this I cannot speak with certainty) that some of the English were slain with Minnie rifle balls; and certain it is that both cannon and cannon balls widely different from those commonly used by the Chinese were brought in play, and that too with a precision heretofore unequalled. Smoothly cast 8-inch shot were used, and one steamer was repeatedly hulled at 3,000 yards.

A disturbance of more local interest has now broken out, arising partly from some abuses connected with the coolie traffic. Five Europeans have been killed in the streets, and a flight of the residents to the ships in harbor is not an impossible expectation. Marines from the United States steamship Mississippi, and from the English steamers in port, have landed in force to preserve order. Of course this state of affairs is detrimental to anything like extended operations in trade. The amount of shipping in port is slightly increased since last writing, amounting to one hundred vessels of all classes.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

UNITED STATES SHIP POWHATAN, OFF THE PEI HO, July 6, 1859.

Minister Ward's Progress to Peking—Latest Authentic Intelligence—The British Commander Remonstrating with the American Minister.

We were greatly hurried with our letters yesterday, and now have another opportunity of writing in time to catch the mail. I therefore send this as a postscript to my letter. The news is quite important, and will not reach any other journal, I think. I cannot understand the present attitude of Chinese diplomatists towards us, but shall be able to give light, perhaps, after our visit to Peking, which now seems determined. Messrs. Bruce & Bourbolon have both remonstrated (the latter on the 4th, the former yesterday, 5th), in a friendly manner with Mr. Ward, the object being to deter him from going to Peking. Of course he has but one course, to have his treaty exchanged whenever it can be accomplished with dignity to our government.

Another opportunity to catch the mail enables me to add the news of the first day.

Finding, yesterday, that our "junk" was getting along very slowly, and feeling confident that she had a communication from the Gov. General, we got up steam on the Toeywan and sent to tow her up. At 1 P. M., she was brought alongside, and two white ball Mandarins came on board in company with Mr. Martin, the interpreter. The latter at once handed Mr. Williams a letter from Gov. General Hung, of which the following is the sense:—

Gov. General Hung had received the letter of the American Minister, and would be at the fortified entrance, seven miles to the north of the Peiho forts to meet upon any day that he, Mr. Ward, might select. Thence he would be conducted to Tein-Sing, where the treaties could be exchanged, and after that he would be escorted to Peking, there to deliver the President's letter to the Emperor in person. *It gave Gov. General Hung great pleasure to be polite to the Americans, their bearing had always been so friendly.*

The foregoing is what table talk tells us it contained, and the same authority says that Friday, the 8th, is the day appointed for the interview. I shall know better what to think of this very strange letter after I have been to Peking. The English Minister and several of the squadron return to Shanghai to-day.

OPINIONS OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL ON THE FOREIGN TREATIES.

A document possessing a certain amount of interest has been published in the Pekin *Gazette*. It is addressed by a high Chinese official, Yin-yan-yung, to the Emperor, and in it the following paragraphs appear:—

The conditions of peace, it has been lately reported, are nearly arranged, and among them are such articles as that providing indemnity for war expenses. That is to say, that China, the mighty empire of Ta-Tsing, is to be constrained by a few thousand barbarians; that they have but to command it, and she shall tender them her lands or her cities. But of the clauses which are most pernicious, there are none so woeful as those (which authorize) the establishment of a residence (lit. hall), in the capital, trade up the rivers in the interior, and the propagation of religion in the provinces. The hearts of those who have heard it burn with vexation. Every one knows, aye, even to the women and children, that it ought not to be.

If we are to make them (the English) promises first, and to offer them opposition afterwards, they will be in the right and we in the wrong. And who will choose, in such case, to exert himself for the State.

There is another contingency. Once the barbarians have the treaty they demand, *they will possibly not wait until the rebels are put down, but will be off at once to the interior, will be taking up their ground in every place, making common cause with the rebels, secretly co-operating with them;* or, failing this, will attack the rebels on their own account, and having got the victory, will come forward with other important requisitions; or, failing this, will seize the cities in possession of the rebels, arguing that they have not taken them from us. In so many ways may we prick our hands.

Sang-ko-lin-sin has a redoubtable force; he is well versed in war, offensive and defensive; were he to rouse himself, the rebellious barbarians would feel some fear. In the late collision between the Tien-tsin people and the barbarians, the barbarians feared to meet them.

LORD ELGIN'S TREATY—THE DIPLOMATIC RESIDENCE CLAUSE.

[From the (London) China Telegraph, Sept. 27.]

The whole of the disastrous defeat at the Peiho proceeds from article 3 of Lord Elgin's treaty. We refresh our readers' memories by quoting it in its amended form:—His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic agent so appointed by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside with his family and establishment permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British government.

Lord Elgin had advised, at the urgent request of the Chinese government, that the second alternative, "occasional visits" to Pekin, should alone be insisted on.

In reference to the Canton indemnity clause of the treaty, Lord Elgin wrote:—

Among the difficult questions which I had to resolve at Tien-tsin, no one gave me so much anxiety and annoyance as that of the amount to be exacted from the Chinese government in name of indemnity. From a very early period in these negotiations both Baron Gros and I satisfied ourselves that it would be idle to attempt to extort money directly from the Imperial government in the north. Everything that we saw around us indicated the penury of the treasury. Nothing could be more miserable than the state of the high officers of the Imperial government with whom we came in contact. The troops called together to defend the capital were, as we had reason to believe, unpaid. Under these circumstances we came to the conclusion that, on practical grounds, and apart from certain considerations of morality and justice, which might perhaps have been urged on behalf of the Chinese government, it would be unwise to drive it to despair—and, perhaps, to extreme measures of resistance—by putting forward pecuniary claims which it could satisfy only by resorting to measures that would increase its unpopularity, and extend the area of rebellion in the empire. The power of passive endurance is not wanting to the Chinese character, and it was to be feared that the Emperor might make up his mind to brave the worst at our hands, rather than consent to render himself, as his father did after the last war with England, tax gatherer on an extensive scale for foreigners. We resolved, therefore, that such pecuniary claims as we had to prefer should be regarded as a charge on the province of Canton exclusively; that the city should be held as a pledge for their payment; and that the Emperor should only be required to sanction our taking measures to recover them from the local authorities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TAKU FORTS AT THE PEIHO.

There are altogether five forts, mounting probably not less than ninety or one hundred guns, or more properly speaking, having embrasures for that number. Each opening was studiously covered by a mat, so that any deficiency in the armament could not be noticed. The principal fort is on the south side, and contains fifty embrasures. It is composed of three high bastions about thirty-five feet, raised above the ground with three guns on each—these bastions are connected by a battlemented wall upwards of twenty feet high, through which the remaining guns fire. The whole fort is about six hundred yards long, and is protected in front by a ditch full of water. Opposite the upper end of this fort, and consequently on the north side, is a large fort also threatening the passage. Higher up are two more, one on either side, and the fifth is quite to the south, and retired some way back from the river's bank. Each fort appeared to have a similar mound in it like the bastions described above, though the arrangement of the outer wall varied according to circumstances. The distance between the extreme forts might be about a mile and a half. Such is the general appearance presented by the defences of the Peiho.

BRITISH FEELING IN CANTON.

The following is from the pen of an English officer:—

A council of war has been held at Yamun, composed of all the military and some of our civil authorities here, as to what is to be done with respect to Canton. We are keeping a sharp lookout, as we know pretty well the kind of people we have to deal with here. Captain Pym made a descent on the armories and carried off what weapons he could find. Of course, the war with China has now commenced in real earnest. We have sent to Calcutta for 10,000 men, and in all probability we shall make direct for Pekin with our reinforcements, and inflict a proper and lasting chastisement on his Celestial Majesty and his savage and treacherous officials.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN CHINA.

[From the London Advertiser, Oct. 3.]

From the official sources we find that the actual number of ships and gunboats in the China seas, amounts to forty nine vessels, and carrying in all upwards of 480 guns, 6,500 men, 7,600 horse power and 22,890 tons. The following is a list of the ships, &c.:—

Rear Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander-in Chief in the Chesapeake, 51; Commodore Harry E. Edgell, in the Retribution, 28, paddle frigate; Acorn, 12; Acteon, 26; Adventure, 2; Algerine, 1; Alligator, Assistance, Banterer, Bittern, 5; Bustard, 2; Cambrian, 40; Dawn, 1; Coromandel, 5; Cruiser, 17; Cyclops, 6; Dove, 2; Drake, 1; Esk, 21; Firm, 1; Forrester, 2; Furious, 16; Fury, 6; Growler, 1; Haughty, 2; Hercules, 2; Hesper, 2; Highflyer, 21; Inflexible, 6; Janus, 1; Kestrel, 1; Leven, 1; Magicienne, 16; Melville, 6; Minden, Nimrod, 6; Opossum, 2; Pioneer, 6; Princess Charlotte, 12; Roebuck, 6; Sampson, 6; Saracen, 4; Scout, 21; Slaney, 1; Sparrowhawk, 4; Starling, 2; Staunch, 2; Watchful, 1; Woodcock, 1.

In addition to the foregoing, the following ships and gunboats, containing in all about 195 guns, 2,970 men, and 6,890 horse power, are rapidly fitting out for service on the same station:—Beagle, 4; Bouncer, 1; Centaur, 6; Cho, 22; Cockchafer, 1; Encounter, 14; Flying Fish, 6; Flamer, 1; Grasshopper, 1; Hardy, 1; Havoc, 1; Imperieuse, 51, screw frigate, flag ship of Rear Admiral Lewis Tobias Jones, C. B., second in command in China; Jackal, 4; Locust, 3; Mohawk, 4; Odin, 16; Perseverance, 2; Renard, 4; Ringdove, 4; Simoom, 8; Snake, 4; Snap, 2; Sphinx, 6; Pearl, 21; Urgent, 6, and Weazel, 2.

COALING THE ALLIED NAVIES AND ITS EFFECTS ON TRADE.

The subjoined, on the position of the freight market, is from the circular of Messrs. Seymour, Peacock & Co., of London:—

The disastrous news from China, which reached England on the 12th ultimo, exercised an immediate influence on freights to the East; and for coals to China an advance took place of fully 10s. per ton. It was rumored that the British and French governments intended fitting out, a fleet and dispatching a large body of troops forthwith, and an enormous demand for tonnage was anticipated, with a corresponding advance in freights; but the actual business transacted has fallen considerably short of the expectations of our shipowners. The French government has invited tenders for the supply of coals in China, but have refused all the offers made, and are shipping from the French ports the surplus stock accumulated during the Italian war. The engagement of tonnage by the English government has been limited to three vessels for stores to Hong Kong, viz., the Westminster, Lucelles and Blervie Castle, at 45s. a 50s. per ton, the bulk of the stores consisting of bread in puncheons, which measures about 50 feet to the ton. A further quantity of about 900 tons will be tendered for on Tuesday next. The highest rate paid for coals is £3 5s. from Sunderland or Cardiff to Shanghae, and a moderate amount of tonnage may still be chartered at 60s. to Hong Kong, for orders to discharge there or at a port north of Shanghae at 65s. The Peninsular and Oriental Company invited tenders on Monday last for about 5,000 tons of coals, to be delivered at Hong Kong, but all the offers made were declined, although tenders were put in as low as 25s. 6d. per ton, including cost, freight and insurance. We have no doubt that a considerable amount of tonnage will be required, but so large a proportion of the probable wants of the government has already been discounted, and freights are so universally depressed, that we are prepared for a very limited, if any, advance in rates.

FUNERAL AND SERVICES OF CAPT. VANSITTART, R. N.

In noticing the death and funeral of Captain Nicholas Vansittart, C. B., in command of the Magicienne, the North China *Herald* says:—

He died on board, on the 17th July, whilst lying off Kintang or Lookong, near Ningpo, from the effects of the wound by which he lost his leg in the engagement before the Taku forts, in the entrance to the Peiho, on June 25, aggravated by fever and ague, arising from exposure in the swamp on that occasion. The Magicienne came into harbor on Monday, the 18th, and the funeral took place in the evening of that day. The Ministers of England and France, the foreign consuls and a large number of the foreign residents of Shanghae attended. There were also nearly five hundred men from the ships of war in harbor. The solemn procession moved from the landing place to Trinity church, where the service was read by the chaplain of the Magicienne, assisted by the Rev. J. Hobson. It then proceeded to the cemetery, where the remains of that noble and estimable man were deposited in their final resting place.

We have been able to collect the following short account of Captain Vansittart's career in the service:—He entered the navy in 1832, joined the Cornwallis in 1841, under Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, served in the operations against Tsekee, Chapoo and Woosung, for which he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in December, 1842. As flag lieutenant, he accompanied Sir Thomas Cochrane's expedition in the Bruni river, and shortly after was engaged as aid-de-camp to Captain Rodney Mundy in the arduous pursuit of the Sultan of Bruni. For his conduct on that occasion, and other service, he was promoted to the rank of commander in January, 1847. Soon after he commissioned the Frolic, sixteen, and was on the Mediterranean station until 1849, when she was paid off. His commission as captain was dated April, 1854. In February, 1855, he commissioned the Magicienne, and was most actively employed in the Baltic, where he distinguished himself on many occasions in the destruction of forts and other, wise, and in August had command of a division of gun and mortar boats at the bombardment of Sweaborg. For this service he was decorated with the order of Companion of the Bath. After the war he proceeded in the Magicienne, first to the Black Sea, then to the Pacific, and afterwards to China. He did good service in command of a squadron acting against pirates in the vicinity of Hong Kong in September and October last, destroying 150 junks and fast boats, and killed and captured 458 pirates; and off Amoy in October he destroyed sixty pirate junks and row boats. The Magicienne was then appointed to the special service of the British Minister in China, and left Shanghae on the 15th ult., with the Hon. F. W. Bruce and suite for the entrance to the Peiho, on their way to Pekin, to exchange the ratified treaties.

THE FRENCH FORCE AND ITS CHIEF COMMAND.

[Paris (Oct. 1) correspondence of the London Advertiser.]

There are a variety of subjects connected with the Chinese expedition on which France and England are at issue. On one point they are agreed—the necessity of inflicting summary chastisement on the Chinese, but they are not so on the *modus operandi*. The Prince Napoleon is extremely desirous to have the command of the expedition, and has actually applied to the Emperor to despatch him to those distant regions, but the Emperor hesitates to confide a post which necessarily involves a large discretionary power to a Prince who is believed to be wanting in prudence. It will, however, be represented by Count Persigny to the British government that, should it be consistent with their arrangements to bestow the command of the British expeditionary force on the Duke of Cambridge, the French government would associate the Prince Napoleon in command with him.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE NEW BRITISH WAR.

The following is an extract from a letter to London, dated Foochow, August 6:—

The Peiho affair is likely to be a far more serious one than has ever yet occupied the attention of England in her relations with China—the mere fact of the opposition at Peiho being founded *upon a direct order from Pekin and the Emperor will make it so.* Hitherto our quarrels have originated with some mandarin or other official, against whom we have first taken measures, and then demanded reparation from the government; but in this instance it is the act of the government itself, and it is the strongly expressed opinion here that the Chinese should be made to know and feel that a ratified treaty cannot be broken with impunity. The Chinese government also seem to comprehend this, as they are proceeding in the matter with energy, and calling upon the patriotic spirit of the natives, who, to do them justice, seem to respond to it nobly. Thus the Governor of Hopeh has sent twenty brass guns and eighty iron ones for the defence of the Peiho. The Salt Commissioner has given 8,000 taels of silver (about £2,500 sterling), and many other nobles have given 4,000 taels (about £1,750 sterling), towards the fund. The subscription raised in Foochow is now leaving for the north with 25,000,000 strings of cash, and thousands of dollars; so we may expect that the government is about to put forth its whole strength. At present we are quite safe in Foochow, and at the first appearance of danger shall move down to Na-ntai. *The policy of China is certainly peculiar, which makes war with the Allies in one place, and yet continues trading with them in others.*

WATER RATES IN BOSTON.—The following rates for the Cochituate water in Boston have been established, to take effect on the 1st of January:—

The rates for model houses, so called, shall be, viz:—For each tenement having water fixtures within the same, $3 annually; and for each tenant not having water fixtures within the same, but taking the water from general fixtures, used in common with other tenements, $2; and in addition to the foregoing rates there shall also be charged for each such tenement, in which a water closet or bathing tub is used, $3 annually.

For bakeries, the average daily use for each barrel, the sum of $3 per annum; provided that, in no case shall any bakery be charged less than $5.

The following rates have been established for all manufacturing and other business requiring a large quantity of water:—

Average	daily	quantity	500 gals. or less	6c.	per	100 gals.
"	"	"	500 to 1,000 gals.	5¾	"	"
"	"	"	1,000 to 2,000 "	5½	"	"
"	"	"	2,000 to 3,000 "	5	"	"
"	"	"	3,000 to 4,000 "	4¾	"	"
"	"	"	4,000 to 5,000 "	4½	"	"
"	"	"	5,000 to 6,000 "	4	"	"
"	"	"	6,000 to 7,000 "	3¾	"	"
"	"	"	7,000 to 8,000 "	3½	"	"
"	"	"	8,000 to 10,000 "	3	"	"

When the quantity used exceeds 10,000 gallons per day the price shall be fixed by the Water Registrar, but, in no case at less than two cents per 100 gallons.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN.—The Connecticut papers contain the particulars of a savage attempt made by a man named Othniel Russell to murder the Rev. Mr. Miner, a Baptist minister in the town of Killingly. Russell has been some years absent in California, and during his absence his wife procured a divorce. A few days since he came back to Danielsonville, his former residence, swearing vengeance upon the Rev. Mr. Miner, Mr. Thomas Pray and others, who had aided his wife in obtaining the divorce. On Tuesday afternoon, 11th, Russell took Mr. Miner in a carriage to visit his wife, at his father's house, and talk over matters. On the way and after his arrival at the house he was violent in his accusations against Mr. Miner of improper interference between him and his wife, and threatened vengeance. Finally he drew a long knife and made a pass at Miner's throat, exclaiming, "You must die!" Miner caught the knife with his left hand, from which Russell wrenched it, causing a number of deep wounds and mangling it terribly. He then made a second attempt, striking at Miner's heart, who asked Russell if he intended to murder him, to which he replied. "I mean to be revenged." Miner finally escaped, Russell discharging two barrels of a revolver at him as he fled for his life. Russell went to Miner's house afterwards, but not finding him, passed on to the house of Mr. Pray, who, it is supposed, he also intended to murder. Russell was arrested, after a violent resistance, examined before a justice, and bound over in the sum of $4,000. He now lies in Brooklyn jail.

RALLY OF THE WESTCHESTER DEMOCRACY.

Great Democratic Demonstration at New Rochelle—Speech of Fernando Wood, &c., &c., &c.

There was a great demonstration of the national democracy of Westchester county, at the village of New Rochelle last evening, in response to the following call:—

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS! AROUSE! AROUSE!

DOWN WITH THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" PARTY.

The democracy of Westchester county will meet at J. P. Jarvis' Hotel, New Rochelle, Wednesday, October 19, 7 P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the State, Second Assembly and Fifth Senatorial nominations. Come one, come all, and especially those opposed to despotic and unconstitutional legislation, to the infamous Excise law, the odious Metropolitan Police bill, and the expensive and unnecessary Registry laws. The Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York; Hon. L. G. Thayers, New York; Hon. E. W. Andrews, New Rochelle, and James D. Little, Esq., of Putnam county, N. Y., will certainly address the meeting. Clear the deck for action! There will be a democratic State banner raised on the occasion.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

William Lawton,	Geo. W. Lloyd,	S. P. Ayres,
Henry LeCount,	F. H. Kallenburgh,	John T. Fisher,
W. H. Morgan,	Moses H. Odell,	T. McGuire,
Theodore Pine,	William Hull,	Jesse Colbrook,
F. W. Barton,	George Wilson,	W. Brady,
Henry Gulager,	J. Warren Lawton,	James Craft,
Clinton G. Bird,	Josiah LeCount,	Richard Schmidy.
John Crystal,	WILLIAM LAWTON, President.	
	JESSE COLBROOK, Secretary.	

JOSIAH LECOUNT, JOHN T. FISHER, Vice Presidents.

GEORGE W. LOYD and J. WARREN LAWTON Corresponding Secretaries.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The principal speech of the evening was made by Ex-Mayor Wood. He said:—

EX MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The democratic party of this State is again preparing for a conflict with its ancient enemy. It is once more about to enter the arena as the defender of the right and the opposer of the wrong in government. It will go forth in the contest with an abiding hope of success, based upon the ever living principles of the constitution and upon the integrity of the cause it espouses. At no time within our day have the democracy of the Empire State presented themselves for political conflict when higher considerations of duty impelled to action. Within my memory, passing back to the time when the same party fought side by side with Andrew Jackson for the maintenance of great governmental truths, there has not been so much at stake—so much in the way of principle at issue, such dire consequences depending upon its conduct. Jackson fought to free the people from the incubus of a moneyed monopoly, we fight to preserve the American Union—he strove with his giant arm to subdue secession in the South—we, by the powerful weapon of public opinion, are aiming at the destruction of a more dangerous and fearful monster of disunion at the North. And as we shall conduct ourselves in this campaign, so will the battle be fought successfully or disastrously, not only to our own political organization, but to the fair fabric of the Union itself. Fellow-citizens, the American government is founded on numbers. Population controls. It is a representative democracy, in which the people, through their own chosen representatives, manage the public affairs of the whole. It is true there is one branch of the Legislature in which it is contended the people are not represented. I allude to the Senate; but I apprehend even there the people govern. Not only do the people of the States chose their own Senators, through the Legislatures elected by themselves, but new States are being almost annually made from the people of the other States. Thus, in deed and in fact, do the whole people of this whole country control and direct its government. Public opinion may be said to govern all. Now, as it is true, therefore, that population controls, so is it equally true that a majority of the population controls the whole. A majority of the people of the American Union, not a majority of the States, actually manage and direct the government under which we live. This fact cannot be denied. There is no such thing as an equilibrium between the people and the States in which there will be no balance upon the one side or the other. That theory appears to me to have been nullified. Time hath done it. If it had been inserted in the Constitution that no new States should ever be added, the equilibrium could have been maintained, but when "the people" of one State can create any number of new States, the popular element in the government will necessarily preponderate. Such has been the operation of things for the past quarter of a century. The people of the Eastern States have, by migrating into the wilderness of the West, built up new political communities, out of which have been formed a dozen or more new States, until they have actually created more of them than they left behind. Thus have the people of one section of the Union managed to obliterate the State power, as such, in the government, and to practically reduce it to a government of the people. A popular sovereignty, based upon party has supplanted the sovereignty of the States. Thus, it may be said that in the Senate, party, and not State sovereignty or State rights, govern. The former element overrides the latter, and when party thus powerful becomes sectional and confined by geographical lines, the consequences cannot be magnified. The framers of the constitution supposed that the Senate, being made up of the representation of States, would act as a conscientious regulator of the government and rectify the errors which the populace sometimes commit. But party has extinguished this feature, prostituting everything to its behest. We have now, therefore, a consolidated popular federal government resting upon the will of the entire population of the whole confederacy, without regard to the ancient reservations of colonial independence. The people govern. And as the people govern, so do the majority. The people of the free States largely preponderate. They possess the numerical, controlling power, and as a majority of this controlling power wills, so is the government conducted. It is therefore well for us to look at matters as they actually exist upon this hypothesis. The people of the free States rule. How are they disposed, probably? What are the prevailing sentiments, and how shall they determine? But, first of all, fellow citizens, let us ask ourselves what is to be determined? What issue is presented? How are parties made up, and under what form is the battle being fought? There are only two parties—the democratic, which is national, and the "republican," which is not; the democratic, which was formed a half century ago, based upon conservatism, State rights, and the maintenance of the equitable interests of the people and the States of the whole confederacy, without reference to section or State; and the "republican," which is the creature of to-day, the offspring of treason, the bastard of a demagogue, the fiend which stalks within the narrow barrier of its Northern cage, as hideous in its lineaments and as dreadful in its designs as was the dragon let loose by the Angel of Light to scourge the children of men. Who leads this latter power? It is William H. Seward. He is the embodiment, the concentration, the presiding genius of the republican party. Disguise it as the presses and men of that faction may, the fact is patent, that he is the great head and leader of this despotic party of the North. His enunciations make the platform upon which it stands, as he really created the organization as it exists. He is, therefore, the father, the founder, the exponent and the acknowledged and recognized standard bearer of the republican party. When it is ascertained what he wants, you know what the republican party will do. When you have ascertained his policy, you have seen the motive power by which the machinery of the party is to be worked; and when he speaks, you may rely upon it, that the principles which will govern a republican administration, if such an affliction shall ever visit the people of this country, are fully developed and held up to public gaze. Fortunately, he has left us in no doubt upon this latter point. He has proclaimed these doctrines. We are in no darkness upon this subject. In the boldness of a hardened abandonment of all nationality has he dared to unmask the charnel house which contains the blackened record of "republican" designs. This was done in his celebrated Rochester speech. In that effort, intended to be a full exposure of the doctrines upon which this and the succeeding canvass shall be fought, he laid down the issues and betrayed the principles upon which the "republican" party will go before the people. What are they? Let us look at them. Pregnant as they are with national disorganization and with national disease, I would not magnify their pernicious tendencies. He boldly said there must be an irrepressible conflict between the people of the North and the people of the South, in which one or the other section shall conquer—that the Union must become "all slave or all free"—that this intestine and fratricidal war must go on until the South shall force the people of the North into an abandonment of their own free institutions, or that the North shall drive the South *vi et armis* I suppose, into an abandonment of its system of labor, the freedom of the slaves and the consequent extinction of its industrial pursuits and its agricultural prosperity. This is what is proposed, my fellow-citizens of New York. Seward, speaking for the "republicans," says to us, "Let us force the emancipation of the blacks, that we may make slaves of the whites; let us elevate our own political clan, though we may impoverish the nation; let us coerce the free people of one section in the name of freedom; subjugate real liberty under pretence of subduing nominal slavery; let us play the hypocrite, so that we can better act the pirate; let us settle a useless principle, though in doing so we sever a united people; let there be an 'irrepressible conflict' between all that is great and good in the confederacy of States and the 'consolidarity of the people,' so that upon the ruins of the conflict I shall become the Nero of the occasion, to fiddle upon the smoking embers of what was once this glorious compact of American States, and have the inglorious distinction of being the last American President, as Washington was the first." These are the real principles which underlie the "republican" party in the free States. It is this issue we are to meet. It is this result we are to encounter in defeat. The people of the North have now presented to them the most momentous question ever agitated on the American continent. It is folly to attempt to disguise it. It cannot be disguised. Sophistry and subterfuge will avail not. The abstractions and false philanthropy with which other orators and other ambiguous platforms adopted elsewhere, seek to mislead public opinion, cannot alter the damning fact. The naked truth has been proclaimed by the recognized head himself, and all others are pretenders and humbugs. Now, my fellow citizens, these are really the questions the northern majority and the people of New York have to decide in the coming election. Let us look at them as business men. Whether we be merchants, capitalists, agriculturists or manufacturers, it appears to me we have a deep stake in the controversy. The result involves a war upon the slave States by the whole power of the federal government. If Seward, or any other "republican" shall be elected President, the Executive arm will be brought to bear upon the South. Slavery and the slaveholder, of course, must be alike proscribed—the whole country must become all free, because then it cannot become all slave. The issue now is, "all free or slave." If, therefore, the republicans succeed, the efforts of that party in power will be to enforce its doctrines and make "all free." A war will be made upon slavery in the South—how, otherwise, can the country become "all free?" To accomplish this more effectually, the federal patronage will be used. Congress will be subsidized to procure the passage of odious and proscriptive laws—discriminating duties will be imposed—the federal officers for the South will be taken from the black republican hordes of the North—the slaves will be incited to rebellion—Southern intestine convulsion promoted—Southern resistance to federal exactions invited—Southern secession for the purpose of exercising the military power of coercion encouraged—and, in short, the utter demoralization and disruption of Southern society, Southern law, and Southern local government produced, so as the more easily to accomplish this dreadful theory of "all free." Already we have a practical illustration of this dreadful theory. Even in advance of the possession of the government, the followers of Seward and the advocates of his cause have attempted to make "all free." The recent slave insurrection in Virginia was meant to enforce their principles, and to expose the means relied upon to carry them into execution. Kansas having failed to suffer continued flood for excitement and a theatre for black republican agitation and bloodshed, a yet bolder attempt has been made in a slave State, where a miniature performance has been got up in advance of the efforts of Seward, himself when he shall hold the executive power of the federal government, "All free or all slave." This was the theory upon which the Kansas shrieker Brown acted at Harper's Ferry. Impelled to the dark deeds of massacre, rapine and robbery by the teachings of the leader of his party, he but performed out the character, and practically executed the principles upon which Seward sustains his political position. And it may be well to let the American people see and feel that they may realize the full force of this monstrous doctrine; to let them know that it is not the mere rhetoric of a demagogue, that it is not only possible, but probable, that the day is rapidly approaching when every slave State will become a field of carnage under this odious theory of "all free." How dreadful the thought. Suppose this doctrine carried out to its inevitable consequences—imagine the stupendous consequences. Who can contemplate the result without mingled emotions of horror? To see that beautiful country laid waste by the savage hand of the slave incendiary, or the yet deeper vengeance of a black republican military power. Great God, is this philanthropy? Are the sturdy yeomanry of New York prepared to become parties to such a dreadful deed? Do the honest men who rally to the cause of Seward contemplate and realize the entertainment to which they are invited? Do they ever think out to its logical and inevitable consequences the results of their own success as a political party in the pending fight? If so, why do they not shrink with affright from the responsibilities resting upon them—a responsibility which will go down to their posterity and be written upon history in letters of scorn and hate. And what, in the meanwhile, will become of our great commercial interests so closely interwoven with Southern prosperity? The hundreds of millions of Northern capital invested in Southern productions—the wealth which is now annually accumulated by the people of the North, and especially of New York, out of the labor of slavery. The profit, the luxury, the comforts, the necessity, nay, even the very physical existence depending upon products only to be obtained by the continuance of slave labor and the prosperity of the slave master. Suppose even "all free," penetrated the South and became a Southern dogma. How would it be with us, to say nothing of the South itself? Shall I be answered that slave labor could be supplied by the same labor in a state of freedom instead of bondage. So argued the British government when it abolished slavery in its West India colonies. From flourishing provinces, teeming with wealth and prosperity, the same islands have become desert wastes and impoverished dependencies upon home support—the population given over to debauchery and penury, and the blacks themselves reduced to the lowest stages of demoralization, destitution and physical effeminacy. The leading press of England as well as of France have recently declared that in the tropics the soil can only be cultivated by the African, and that he must be governed by the patriarchal laws of master and slave. There is no escape from this conclusion, and all the sickly philanthropy or gilded sophistry of free labor for our Southern States would be nonsense but for the political consequences attending the agitation. Nor is England a disinterested party in the determination of this question. She has not only sympathies but interests enlisted in the coming Presidential struggle. Seward is her choice for President. He has in her an auxiliary of potential power. The attention of the British Courts, and the frequent confidential interviews between her Majesty's Minister and our Senator on his recent visit to London, are not without significancy. England will be advantaged by the success of the republican party under the lead of Seward, and the effectual enforcement of his "all free or all slave" theories. The continued union of these States bode no good to England. She cannot fail to feel the growing power of our commerce, the giant stride of our territorial acquisition, and the competition of our manufacturers. In her own markets we have driven her to the wall in both quality and price of manufactured products, and she finds American bottoms gradually absorbing the carrying trade of the world. In commerce, navigation and manufactures, therefore, we are leaving England behind, while in every other element of national greatness we are becoming the leading nation of the world. England sees this. While pretending amity, she is stealthily seeking our ruin. Her ministry desire to accomplish by indirection that which they dare not attempt by a bold, offensive course. It is the Northern and Middle States which possess the great competing elements. It is our ships, our manufactures, our minerals, our capital, our energy and enterprise which produce the rival interests feared by England. These competing resources are concentrated in the free States. The South has none of them. That section produces nothing which comes in competition with British labor or British capital. The slave States not only do not compete with England, but produce that which England cannot do without. The agriculture of the South is indispensable to the peace, prosperity and safety of the British people as a nation. The cotton, rice, tobacco and other products cultivated by slaves are necessary to their well-being. Without cotton the government of England would become unstable and unsafe. The operative classes of that kingdom become "dangerous classes" when without employment, and without the bread which employment alone procures. It is cotton that employs them. Hence, if a dissolution of the American Union can be accomplished by the election of Seward to the Presidency, three great national objects dear to the British government will have been attained, viz:—A powerful national rival destroyed; the commercial, navigating and manufacturing States of the North crippled, and an exclusive monopoly of the trade with the cotton growing States obtained. For, the free States she would have measures of hostility, while to the South she would offer protection with arms and money. She would guarantee the independence of the South. Thus a Southern hostile government would be created at our doors, backed up by the fearful military power of Great Britain, and composed of bold and chivalrous men conscious of having been deeply injured by Northern aggression, Northern fanaticism and Northern injustice. And is it declaring too much when I add that it is to this anticipated protectorate of the slave States, as an independent Southern power that the governmental press of England has recently modified its hatred of slavery, and declared that Wilberforce and other emancipationists were mistaken philanthropists? I think not. The government of England already thinks it sees the election of Seward to the Presidency, and with its never failing sagacity discovers the inevitable consequences of a dissolution of the Union, with the slave States falling into British dependency, rather than to continue a connection with States whose people had outraged every compact of honor and every principle of justice. Fellow citizens, I have confined my remarks to the national issues embraced in the present election. There is much to be said upon the more immediate questions of domestic concern. Almost as dangerous as are the designs of the republican party to the welfare of the nation, so are they with reference to this State. Let us look at them from a State stand point, shutting out exterior considerations. To judge properly of the future party review the past. The same rule by which to test men and parties is to apply the touchstone, not of profession, but of practice. Politicians and political organizations too often promise that which they either do not or cannot accomplish. By this guide let us go back a few years, and see what has been the policy and the practice of the republican party in New York. When William H. Seward was elected Governor, and his political friends obtained control of the Legislature, the commonwealth was comparatively out of debt, the income from the canals was far beyond the cost of their management, the public credit was unimpaired, the Legislature confined its action within the restrictions of the constitution, and the various interests and pursuits of the people were prosperous. All this soon changed. Under the blighting influences of that arch demagogue, the State government and its power were prostituted to partisan objects. The Executive of the State descended to the tricks of the political manager—the pardoning power became a weapon of stratagem and gain. The doors of the public treasury were thrown open to the access of corrupt influences. A new element in the government of the State was introduced, based upon selfishness and corruption. A third branch of the Legislature was constructed out of the contracting interest. The canals, from a source of revenue became the fruitful mother of extravagance, reducing the income and enhancing the expenditures. The treasury was soon exhausted, the public debt largely increased, and even the necessary funds by which to meet the accruing interest due the public creditors could not be procured without discredit and dishonor. Nor is this all. As bad and as odious as are these fruits of black republicanism in this State, they are not all, nor, in my judgment, the worst evils that the rule of that party has inflicted upon us. It has devised a way to override the safeguards of the State constitution, and found a Court of Appeals ready to sustain the outrage. I refer to those recent innovations by which the rights of the people of the counties, the cities, the towns and the villages have been deprived of the custody of their own local affairs. When the amended constitution of 1846 was framed, it was supposed that centralism had been destroyed. It was thought that the Convention had inserted in that instrument, beyond the reach of the Legislature, a security against encroachment upon the inherent rights of the people to home government. A section was provided which, it was supposed, accomplished and secured this right. All merely local officers were to be chosen by the people of the said towns, cities, counties and villages. Power was to be thus decentralized and disseminated among the source of all power—the *vox populi*. But republicans discovered a way to override this restriction by evading it. This was done in the Metropolitan Police law and in the numerous enactments appointing Boards of Commissioners to transact public business for New York and other cities. A new principle of legislation was introduced, ignoring the safeguards provided for the protection of municipal rights, and nullifying the great principle of self government itself. It is not my purpose now to go into a more extended reference to this subject. Hereafter I shall speak of our municipal affairs. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." We have now to deal with the general election. This is pregnant with stupendous consequences. Not only the people of New York, but of the whole Union are deeply concerned and interested in its results. That Northern majority to which I have alluded as the controlling influence of the Union must be now determined. This election is but preliminary to the Presidential election. It is but the staking of the outposts,—the selection of the ground, and the preparation of the points of attack and defence. As we shall sow now, so shall we reap in 1860. If whipped now, the enemy has half gained the battle of the Presidency. Fellow citizens, elevate yourselves to the real issues of the contest. Forget the broils which of late have disturbed and disorganized the democratic party. Rise up to a full appreciation of the consequences depending upon our action. See no other beacon than that which leads to victory, and discarding fear of the enemy or of jealousy of each other, rush on to the battle with a hopeful heart and a confident determination to succeed. With the Empire State right in November the country will be right in 1860. With it against us all may be lost, and the lamentable spectacle presented to the world of another republic shattered to pieces ere it be a century old, and the cause of self-government destroyed forever.

REFORM IN LAGER BIER DRINKING.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says that lager bier is a drug in the St. Louis market this fall, as the unusual quantity manufactured last winter has left a stock on hand that cannot be exhausted by the regular demand. To get rid of this brewing must be deferred until it is sold, or it must be mixed with the new beer of this winter's brewing. The *Democrat* infers that there has been a reduction in the consumption of the article.

Board of Education.

MEETING OF THE BOARD—MOTION TO PAY THE TEACHERS WHOSE SALARIES WERE WITHHELD—OBJECTIONS OFFERED—THE SUBJECT LAID ON THE TABLE—THE BIBLE QUESTION UNDER A NEW PHASE, ETC., ETC.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education took place last evening, Richard Warren, the President, in the chair, a large majority of the Board being present, together with a very numerous lobby.

A communication from the Board of Trustees of the Eighteenth ward, asking the Board to ratify their action in renting the basement of the Methodist church, in Seventeenth street at $800 a year, and the Mission chapel in Twentieth street at $600 a year, for primary schools Nos. 16 and 28 in that ward, which the local Board thought proper to remove from the Demilt Dispensary, the premises in which they were formerly held, on the grounds that they were in the vicinity of a steam boiler in a dangerous condition, and an unhealthy situation, being on the third story over the Dispensary, although these premises are held under a lease by the Board of Education. The subject gave rise to much discussion, both the Commissioners of the Eighteenth ward opposing the ratification of the action of the local Board, and thus presenting a new feature in the Board of Education.

Commissioner GREEN considered that one reason at least for removing the schools was a good one, which was that a dangerous steam boiler was in the neighborhood of it, which might explode at any time. He said one of the most prominent journals in the city at the present time—the HERALD—is alive to the danger of boilers, and advocating that inspectors of them should be appointed for the safety of the citizens. And we should have inspectors of these dangerous monsters which lie concealed under the sidewalks throughout this crowded city, where they may at any moment deal death and suffering around them which might throw whole families in mourning. He also dwelt at length on other reasons for removing the schools. He would have the action of the local Board ratified.

Commissioner TUCKER was in favor of having the communication sent to a committee, and many others advocated that the paper take the same course chiefly because they considered $800 a year an enormous rent for a church basement.

The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses, and a remonstrance presented by the Commissioners of the Eighteenth ward was referred to the same committee.

The PRESIDENT submitted the following communication to the Board:—

The President of the Board feels compelled, holding the position which this Board has called him to, to represent that the Finance Clerk in the Clerk's office has, for some time during the past year, neglected his duties; and that, in the opinion of the President, he has habits incompatible with his position in said office, and requests that the Board will take action in the matter.

On motion, the communication was referred to the Finance Committee. The clerk was suspended, and the appointment of a person to discharge his duties temporarily authorized.

Commissioner GLOVER offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President and Clerk of this Board be, and they are hereby directed to sign drafts for the payments of those teachers whose salaries were withheld for the month of September last.

Several voices.—I object.

Commissioner GLOVER moved a suspension of the rules.

Commissioner GREEN.—I consider it only fair, that we should have a suspension of the rules in this instance, and that action in this matter be not delayed. It is only fair that this matter should be laid before the Board, it involves a question of superior importance, and it is to be hoped that the Board will consider this fact impartially and as they ought. I consider it highly advisable to suspend the rules in the present case.

Commissioner DAVENPORT moved that the motion to suspend the rules lie on the table.

Commissioner GREEN considered that there was one motion before the Board which should be decided before another was offered. He was, therefore, of opinion that Mr. Glover's motion was in order.

The PRESIDENT decided, however, that, according to the by-laws, the motion to lie on the table took precedence of it, and he therefore decided that Commissioner Davenport's motion was in order, and one which was not debatable, it being a motion to lay another on the table.

Several Commissioners now called for the ayes and nays on Mr. Davenport's motion to lay the motion for a suspension of the rules on the table.

The question being put by the President, the roll was called by the Clerk, with the following result:—

Affirmative—Commissioners Timson, Watson, Gould, Tuthill, Coger, Andrews, Bloomfield, Tucker, Gildersleeve, Farr, Metzgar, Reynolds, Warren, Adams, Stafford, Cushing, Cantrell, Fairman, Lee, Ranney, Davenport, Marriner. Total, 22.

Negative—McCay, Fitzgerald, Dougherty, Eager, Barry, Begg, Williams, Glover, Green, Curtis, McCabe, Waterbury, O'Keefe. Total, 13.

From this it will be seen that the resolution to lay the motion to suspend the rules on the table was adopted by a majority of nine; and with this the question was temporarily put at rest in the Board of Education. While the subject was pending the greatest interest was evinced in it by every member of the Board, and the entire meeting was one scene of agitation.

After this subject was disposed of, little business of any nature and none of public interest engaged the attention of the Board till they adjourned.

The following bequests for educational purposes have been made by the parties named in the subjoined extracts:—

[Extract from Mr. Ephraim Holbrook's will. Mr. H. died March 21, 1852.]

"I give, devise and bequeath to the Board of Education of the city of New York five thousand dollars, to be applied to the purchase of books for the library of the Free Academy of the city of New York." The money to be realized on the death of his widow.

[Extract from Mr. Seth Grosvenor's Will.]

Item.—I give and bequeath to the Board of Education in New York (corner of Grand and Elm streets), payable in two years after my decease, and in such assets as my executors may elect, at their cash valuation—and my executors alone to judge of such valuation—thirty thousand dollars, which I wish kept invested for ever, and the income alone to be expended in books to form a library for the Free Academy now established in New York; or, should the said Board of Education think it more beneficial to give some portion of the income for the purchase of books for any of the ward schools, they may make use of such funds for such purpose or purposes, not to exceed five hundred dollars in any one year. And should the Free Academy ever be broken up or cease, then the said library to be continued for any other purpose that a majority of the Board of Education at a full meeting, or a majority of all the members shall elect or determine; And should the Board of Education at any future time be broken up or dissolved, I then wish that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York shall take possession of the said capital, with all accumulation of interest, and place it with the Comptroller in the city treasury; and I desire they may continue to carry out my wishes in the same manner as I have desired the Board of Education. And my hope is that the Common Council may erect, at the charge of the city of New York, a good but economical building, to be located near the Free Academy (as at present located) for a library. I hope such books may always be selected as to be useful in reforming the rising generation.

Police Intelligence.

DISTURBANCE IN BROADWAY.—A disturbance occurred at the corner of Broadway and Grand street yesterday morning, between some members of the Deleven Musketeers and three of Messrs. Singer & Co.'s employés, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the latter to shift their wagons so as to allow the procession to occupy the entire width of the street. Several of the officers who were mounted on horseback, alighted and joined in the row. No one was seriously injured; but the affair caused a great deal of excitement, and at one time it was feared that the consequences would be serious. In the afternoon Christopher Amazeen, foreman in Messrs. Singer & Co.'s establishment, appeared before Justice Brennan and preferred a charge of assault and battery against James Irving, one of the Musketeers, but up to last evening the warrant had not been executed.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Edwin Fargo was taken into custody by policeman Van Duser, of the Third precinct, on charge of passing counterfeit money. The accused, it is alleged, entered the store of John Vleit, No. 82 Warren street, and offered a counterfeit $5 bill on the Rockport Bank of Rockport, Mass., in payment for some writing paper. Mr. Vleit detected the forgery and refused to change the bill, whereupon the prisoner left the store saying he would call again for the writing paper. Being a little suspicious of the fellow's honesty, the stationer followed behind at a short distance and saw the accused enter the store of Stafford, Candee & Co., in the same street. Fargo had made a second offer of the bill, and Mr. Vleit thought it was high time to put a stop to such proceedings. Accordingly he called in a policeman, and had the prisoner taken into custody. In the possession of Fargo was found another counterfeit and some broken bank bills. Justice Connolly committed the prisoner for trial.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—John Healey and Michael Hoey were charged, before Justice Quackenbush, with having assaulted Frank McCarron with a knife, stabbing him in the breast and injuring him severely. Policeman Hull happened to be in the immediate neighborhood at the time of the difficulty, and arrested the prisoners. The magistrate committed the accused for trial.

CHARGE OF DOG STEALING.—Catharine Rice, late a domestic in the employment of Reuben Mapleson, of Morrisania, was taken into custody by Detective Roach, on charge of stealing a valuable Newfoundland dog, the property of her late employer. Catharine and the dog disappeared from the house together, and, strange to say, two nights afterwards some burglars entered the house and carried off about $300 worth of plate. The accused was taken back to Westchester county for trial.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, as Mr P. Irvin was on his way home to the corner of Bedford and Downing streets, he was assaulted in the most brutal manner by some unknown parties and robbed of his watch. But he, by a vigorous effort, gave the rascals a *coup de main* and succeeded in regaining his lever.

CORRECTION.—In reference to a statement in yesterday's HERALD that Cornelius Wood and Charley Bierfield had badly beaten John Carpenter, we are requested to state, that Mr. Bierfield did not assault Carpenter at all, but that on the contrary he interfered to save him from being killed by Cornelius Wood, who was the only person that touched him.

PROVINCIAL UNEASINESS.—The Halifax papers comment in indignant terms upon the fact that the American ship Stephen Crowell is unloading fifteen hundred tons of English goods at that port, while under the reciprocity treaty, the ships of England and of the provinces are deprived of the advantages which would enable them to enter into the competition.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Postage stamps not received as subscription money.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 5th and 20th of each month at six cents per copy, or $3 50 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $3 per annum.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be liberally paid for. ☞ OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.
NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.
ADVERTISEMENTS received every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the California and European Editions.
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXIV.....No. 291

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BORN TO GOOD LUCK—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.—THREE RED MEN—PIZARRO AND THE PIRATE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—CHARGOGUE THE THIRD—YOUNG ACTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—FAST MAN OF THE OLDEN TIME—BATHING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK—GOLDEN AGE—CROWN PRINCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway—DON JUAN D'AUTRICHE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—AFTERNOON—DWARF GIRL OF THE ISLE—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. Evening—OUT OF THE DEEPS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—HOP OF FASHION.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PROF. MITCHELL'S LECTURE ON THE TRANSLATION OF THE SUN AND SOLAR SYSTEM THROUGH SPACE.

MOZART HALL, 653 Broadway.—TRIDOD'S THEATRE OF ARTS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 20, 1859.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The mail steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, will leave this port this afternoon, at three o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock this afternoon.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

By the arrival of the Europa at Halifax yesterday we have European news to the morning of the 8th inst., three days later than the accounts received by the Great Britain, and also late advices from India and South America.

Nothing of importance had transpired respecting the peace negotiations, but it was expected that a treaty would be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th inst. The accounts as to the belligerent aspect of affairs in Italy and France, received by the two or three last steamers, appear to have been greatly exaggerated.

The official correspondence of Col. Bruce, the British Minister to China, relative to the action at the river Peiho, had been published. He approves of the course pursued by our Minister, Mr. Ward.

Several disasters to American vessels are reported. The particulars are given in our summary of the news.

The London money market and the Liverpool American produce markets had undergone no change of importance.

The disturbances at Harper's Ferry are at an end. Quiet is restored to that romantic village, and soon things will resume their usual appearance there. The five prisoners who fell into the hands of the troops were despatched yesterday, under a strong escort, to Charlestown, Va., where they are to be indicted for murder and tried. The Circuit Court opens there to-morrow. Brown, who is not dangerously wounded, is among them. They are to be prosecuted by the State, and, in case of their not being convicted capitally, are to be handed over to the United States authorities to be tried for treason. The house of Ossawattomie Brown was searched, and an immense quantity of arms and ammunition discovered, together with the constitution and ordinances of the conspirators, and letters and documents which show Gerrit Smith, Joshua R. Giddings, Fred. Douglass, and other notorious abolitionists and black republicans to have been mixed up in the affair. Brown also made a full statement to Gov. Wise. The connection of Gerrit Smith with the outbreak is curiously foreshadowed in his recent letter to the managers of the Jerry Rescue celebration, in which he speaks confidently of the imminence of servile insurrectionary movements in the South. This letter is printed elsewhere, as it serves, along with the Rochester programme of Wm. H. Seward, to lead to a full appreciation of the objects of Brown and his crazy followers.

The quadrilateral journal of this city, which is always pretending to give news in advance of all its neighbors, has recently shot terribly ahead in regard to the late Senator Broderick's property. It has just made a statement to the effect that the deceased had left a property varying from $100,000 to $200,000 in value, and that by his will he gave $15,000 to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums of San Francisco, with certain other munificent bequests to his friends. Now that the California journals have reached us, we find that there is not the slightest truth in the statement. The property of Mr. Broderick does not, in fact, reach $50,000, as has been shown in the Probate Court of San Francisco. Besides, so far from having made the bequests invented by the quadrilateral journal, it has been further shown that Mr. Broderick died without making a will at all, so that the charitable institutions whose hopes and anticipations of substantial aid have been raised and flattered by the unfounded statement will have the melancholy opportunity of discovering how they have been deceived by the latest quadrilateral intelligence.

The Republican County Convention met last night, and nominated Isaac O. Dayton, of the Sixteenth ward, for Judge of the Supreme Court; John Slosson and Erastus C. Benedict, for Judges of the Superior Court; Charles C. Nott, for Judge of Common Pleas Court; A. J. Vanderhoeffer, for Judge of the Marine Court, and James Davis for Supervisor The Convention then adjourned.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday. The Committee on Castle Garden submitted a long report adverse to granting privileges in the Garden for selling tickets to McDonnell & Bischoff, who are agents for booking passengers on this side in connection with others in Europe. Commissioner Jellinghans expressed a desire to have the report laid over for a week to afford him an opportunity of presenting a minority report on the subject of booking, and the frauds practised upon emigrants by that system, as there was much of the report with which he did not agree. After considerable warm discussion, in which Mr. Jellinghans plain ly intimated that the Board countenanced the frauds on emigrants, his motion was finally agreed to. Mr. Crabtree reported the complaint of a family who were defrauded of eight dollars by an agent of the McDonnell firm in Europe, and the subject was referred to Mr. Jellinghans. The number of emigrants arrived during the week was 1,668, making the number for the present year 64,197. The balance of the commutation fund is now $27,456 23.

The only jury trial that took place in the General Sessions yesterday was a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred against Hugh Donohue, he having struck his wife with a hatchet. He was convicted of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and the Recorder sent him to the State prison for five years. Louis Grafenstein, guilty of petit larceny, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. Wm. H. Sanlly pleaded guilty to a similar offence, and was sent to the penitentiary for the same period. Peter and Bridget Burns were convicted of an assault on Henry Hart, and remanded for sentence. Owen Quin, one of the witnesses for the defence, was committed for perjury, he having partially admitted that he told falsehoods.

The Board of Education had the Bible question before them in a new phase last evening. A resolution was offered by Mr. Glover to pay the teachers whose salaries have been withheld. It was objected to. A resolution to suspend the rules was then offered; but another to lay on the table took precedence of it, and the subject was temporarily put to rest, the motion to lay it on the table being carried by a vote of 22 against 13. Several legacies have been recently bequeathed to the Board of Education, which we publish with our report elsewhere.

The receipts of beef cattle having fallen off about 1,000 head during the past week, a more active demand prevailed, and holders were enabled to obtain an advance of half a cent a pound, prices ranging from 6½c. to 10c. a 10½c. Cows and calves are in request at previous rates. Veal calves were active at full prices. Sheep and lambs have been very plenty, but have sold about as fast as they arrived. Swine were unchanged. There were on sale 3,053 cattle, 185 cows, 586 veals, 15,615 sheep and lambs and 5,140 swine.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, and some brokers called middling uplands an ⅛c. higher. We however report quotations in another column. The sales embraced 600 a 700 bales. There was a rumor in the street to the effect that a house in the trade had received a telegraphic despatch from Memphis, Tennessee, announcing the occurrence of frost in that vicinity. Another despatch, received from Savannah, made no allusion to frost. The latter town, however, is farther south and of less altitude than Memphis. The probability is, that the present cold "snap" may have resulted in the advent of frost more or less severe in some sections of the cotton country, and especially on high lands. Flour was quite active and firmer for common shipping brands. The sales footed up about 26,000 bbls., part for export. Wheat was more active, and free sales were made at rates given in another place. Corn was steady, with moderate sales, including mixed at $1 and Jersey yellow at 98½c. Pork was firm, with sales of mess at $15 35 a $15 37½, and of prime at $10 75. Beef and lard were steady. The sales of sugars to the trade and by auction embraced about 600 hhds. and 100 boxes, at prices given in another place. Rio coffee was firmly held, while sales were limited to 700 bags Maracaibo and 150 do. Java, at rates given elsewhere. The shipments of flour to England comprised about 6,000 bbls., as follows:—4,000 to London at 2s. 3d., 2,000 to Liverpool at 2s. and 1,500 to Glasgow at 2s. 6d.

The Outbreak at Harper's Ferry—Complicity of Leading Abolitionists and Black Republicans.

Our Washington and Baltimore despatches published in our columns to-day give a full, interesting and highly significant account of the closing scenes of the insurrection set on foot at Harper's Ferry. The affair, which was commenced on Sunday night last, was suppressed so soon as the regular troops could reach the scene of action. The five prisoners who fell into the hands of the troops, including Ossawattomie Brown, whose wounds are said not to be dangerous, were sent yesterday under a strong escort to Charlestown, Va., where they are to be tried for murder. The Circuit Court opens to-day. Indictments will be found, and the trials will take place immediately. In Brown's house was found quite a magazine of arms and ammunition, besides the constitution and ordinances of the conspirators, and other papers, implicating Gerrit Smith, Joshua R. Giddings, Fred. Douglass, and other abolitionists and black republicans.

The President, and the officers and troops acting under his orders, have acted in the matter with a degree of promptitude which deserves the thanks of the country. That the end of the conspirators will be the end of a rope, an ignominious death without even the empty honors of martyrdom, no one can doubt for an instant.

The attempt of Brown and his men was remarkable in more ways than one. In the first place, he was a notorious Kansas-shrieker—one whose hands had more than once been dipped in human blood. He finally left Kansas and came to the East, where Mr. Seward's Emigration Aid Society friends supplied funds wherewith to stir up a servile insurrection in Virginia, which it was expected would extend throughout the border slave States. The Sharp's rifles bought for Kansas by the Seward men were to be placed in the hands of the slaves, who were expected to rob and shoot down their masters, thus beginning the "irrepressible conflict" to which Mr. Seward alluded in his brutal and bloody Rochester manifesto.

But although Brown and his eighteen comrades managed to seize the government armory, where no less than two hundred men are constantly employed, and to hold possession of a town of some three or four thousand inhabitants from Sunday night till Monday evening, the affair was a miserable failure. The slaves, without exception, refused to join in it. Brown had but four or five blacks under his command, and they were freemen. This fact shows very plainly that the negroes themselves are not ready to accept what Mr. Gerrit Smith calls their last resort. As to the whites of the Seward school, there can be but little doubt that had Brown been able to hold out a few days longer, his standard would have received numerous accessions from the North and West. The "irrepressible conflict" would then have been commenced, and before it could have ended much bloodshed would have ensued. Such was undoubtedly the Seward programme.

Thus the affair at Harper's Ferry is one of the straws that show which way the political wind blows. Its lesson should not be misunderstood. Let the Southern opposition members of Congress, when they come to the organization of the House, not forget the Harper's Ferry outbreak and the lesson it teaches them. That Mr. Seward is the arch-agitator who is responsible for this insurrection no one who has read his Rochester manifesto can deny. That his elevation to the Presidency would stimulate servile insurrections all over the Southern country, is likewise beyond peradventure. Mr. Seward once in the White House, his doctrines, howsoever fanatical, or brutal, or bloody, or cruel they may be, have a degree of importance and weight which they can obtain in no other way; and while we should be among the last persons in the world to predict anything like real danger to the Union of the States or the security of all our people in the enjoyment of their homes and the peaceful possession of their properties, of whatever kind they may be, yet it must be admitted that the election of Seward would act as a powerful incentive to men of the Brown stamp. The leading Seward organ in this city is quite lachrymose over Brown, and the abolitionists all mourn for him as for a chief in Israel fallen in the front of the battle.

The Meeting at New Rochelle—Fernando Wood on the "Irrepressible Conflict."

The report in another column of the meeting at New Rochelle, ratifying the democratic nominations for State and county officers, shows how deeply the popular heart of the country is stirred against the brutal and bloody doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between the Northern and Southern States of the Union.

It is evident that both the speakers and the hearers appreciated the great point of the political conflict now going on. Mr. Wood in his address touched the commercial and international bearings of the subject with the skill of a statesman, and the manner in which his remarks were received shows that the question comes home to the bosom of the people. In the commercial aspect, no greater question was ever presented to popular consideration. The markets that the South opens to the products of Northern industry are as necessary to its prosperity as are the skilled hands which ply the machines, and the machines which increase the value of the labor. Close the Southern markets, and millions of dollars which are now in active employment as manufacturing and commercial capital, and hundreds of thousands of men that are now busy supplying their demands, would be thrown back upon the community to compete for the supply of the Northern markets, which again draw a portion of their life from Southern labor. And the markets of the South will be closed if we destroy the bond of labor there, and break up the social organization. No community can go through such commotion and live. Its constituents must be returned to their original elements, and a new assimilation and arrangement take place if the present institution of domestic slavery is destroyed. In a word, society must be returned to barbarism before the new order of things could flourish.

This is the point of international relation so ably handled by Mr. Wood. The statesmen of England see in the steady prosperity of this Union the coming destruction of the theories of class government and aristocratic privileges which they have so long supported. They see clearly that the surest blow against that prosperity will be the one struck at one of its vastest elements; and therefore are they so willing to clasp hands with Seward, and to encourage him and his followers to strike that blow. They have taken counsel with the Cataline of America, because they knew full well the political results of the councils he urges upon his country. They have had a practical experience of them in the effect they produced upon the British West Indies. These have been reduced to a political and industrial nonentity by the very measures which Seward would have the Congress of the United States apply to the States south of Mason's and Dixon's line.

Had the West Indian colonies borne the same proportionate relation to the British empire that the Southern States bear to the Union, the effects which negro emancipation would have produced upon the home industry of England would have caused a bloody revolution there. Its meagre proportions reduced and delayed the reaction, but it has not been less conclusive. The common sense of that country rejects the teachings of the self-styled humanitarians, and Exeter Hall has sunk to the level of contempt. Manchester and Birmingham have lost the West Indian markets for their fabrics, and London and Liverpool see no more the fleets from there which once gladdened the hearts of their merchants. A few fanatics still cling to the exploded remnants of their theories, but their only followers are the senseless dowagers and the thoughtless children of the Sunday schools. The destruction of our Southern markets for the products of industry would produce a similar revulsion here, but wider and more fatal in its effects. We must prevent the result, rather than permit and lament it.

THE WATER TROUBLES IN BROOKLYN.—Our neighbors across the river have no sooner realized their pet project which was to do such wonders for their city than it has involved them in difficulties. They have got into hot water when they expected to have luxuriated in cold. The cause of their troubles is half of their own making and half the work of politicians. They were in such a hurry to compete with New York in the matter of a water supply that they did not take time to properly digest their engineering plans. Under the authority of the charter the original contracts entered into provided merely for an open canal between the reservoirs. After the works had made some progress this was deemed objectionable by the Board of Water Commissioners, and it was decided that a closed conduit would be preferable. It should in fairness be stated that in this opinion the Board was supported by many influential citizens, corroborated by the experience of other water works. In those of Philadelphia and Boston great complaints were in the beginning made of the exposed structure of the water ducts, and of the facilities which they afforded for the introduction of foreign substances, either by mischievously disposed persons or by accident. This last summer we ourselves had a sample of the annoyance that may be occasioned even by so apparently harmless an element as sub-aqueous vegetation. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it would probably have been the wisest thing for the Common Council to have decided in the beginning on the more expensive of the two plans submitted to them. They however did not consider themselves warranted in authorizing the increase which it would occasion in the original estimates, and if they erred, they certainly erred on the side on which corporators are not usually to be found.

Under the assumed authority of the act which was pushed through the Legislature in April last by a political effort, the new Board of Water Commissioners constituted by it entered into a contract for a closed conduit, in place of the open canal, without reference to the Common Council. They also fixed the amount of the water rates, and proceeded to levy them, although it is claimed that the Common Council have, under the act of 1857, the sole power to fix and control them. Under these circumstances the City Comptroller refused to pay the drafts of the Commissioners for the construction of the works, and this has led to a threat by the contractors that they will stop the engine by which the water is pumped into the reservoir, and thus leave the city without its supply, unless the money be forthcoming. There is, consequently, great excitement amongst those who have paid the water tax, and the matter has been carried into the courts. There is no doubt that a decision will be given similar to that rendered in the case of the Croton dam, in which it was held that the Water Commissioners were only the agents of the Corporation, and had no power to construct such works without their authority.

The above facts furnish another illustration of the readiness with which means are found, through the aid of the politicians, to get round the provisions of the most stringent charters, and to defeat the precautions taken to prevent unauthorized expenditures of the public money. The Water Commissioners of Brooklyn have in all their proceedings evinced a disposition to throw off the control of the city authorities, and it is for the interest of the public that they should be taught that an act of the Legislature obtained by unfair influences will not be allowed to override constitutional safeguards.

Our November Election and the Next Presidency.

The State of New York is the only remaining hope against a Northern sectional struggle for the Presidency. Within the last twelve months, including New York, it may be said that every Northern State this side the Rocky Mountains has gone by the board. All these late Northern elections, from Maine to Minnesota, indicate a general sectional crusade in 1860 against the "peculiar institution" of the South, or, as designated by our republican organs, the "slave oligarchy" and the "slave power." This crusade by the republican party, as a sectional anti-slavery organization, can only be prevented, we apprehend, by a popular reaction against W. H. Seward and his revolutionary Presidential programme in our November State election.

The prospects for this popular reaction, it must be admitted, are anything but encouraging or satisfactory. The moral effect of all the late elections goes against any such reaction in a State where the republican party is considered firmly seated in power, and as possessing the resources for a popular majority equal to all demands. On the other side, the treacheries, trickeries, corruptions and debaucheries of the Albany Regency and Tammany Hall have so demoralized and disorganized the democratic party that it has entered into the work of this campaign without confidence or courage, but full of the symptoms and fears of a crushing defeat. And yet the New York democracy are now called upon to suspend for a few weeks their local quarrels and personal feuds, in order to rescue the State and the Presidential election from the control of a sectional disunion agitator and his followers; and this good work may possibly be done.

In the first place, although the party was in a disordered, dispirited and wrangling condition last year, the democratic candidate for Governor received some thirty-five thousand votes more than were cast for Mr. Buchanan in the State in 1856. These votes were, doubtless, to a very great extent, drawn from the dissolving American party. But there were still in the same election some sixty thousand votes cast for the American State ticket. These sixty thousand votes of a party now disbanded may be wielded to turn the election one way or the other, or half-and-half, as arranged by the silly triumvirate of Ullmann, Scroggs and Brooks, in their late Convention at Utica. We have reason to believe that very few of these sixty thousand Know Nothings have any faith in Seward, and that a large majority of them can never be brought to support him for the Presidency upon any terms. Why, then, if they would dispose of him, and place him on the shelf among the political fossil remains of an age gone by—why not at once turn the vote of New York into a rebuke, instead of an endorsement of his Presidential pretensions?

In the next place, this recent abolition affair in Virginia should act as a warning to all conservative, law-abiding and Union-loving men of the North in reference to the disunion tendencies and dangers of the slavery agitation. We dare say, now, that the Southern States in the Charleston Convention will repudiate everything in the way of a candidate or platform which does not clearly afford some positive securities of protection to Southern slavery. It is very probable that the democracy at Charleston will thus be constrained to accept a candidate and platform so decidedly pro-slavery as to encourage the republicans of the North to confine the Presidential contest to the "slave oligarchy" and the "aggressions and demands of the slave power."

The result of a contest of this character would unquestionably be the defeat of the South, and the election of an anti-slavery President from the North; and this result would doubtless be the signal for secession and revolutionary movements in the South, which would soon ripen into a civil war. But this sectional battle for the next Presidency may be prevented by the conservative people of New York in our November election, and by the simple act of casting their suffrages so that they shall secure a judgment from the Empire State against W. H. Seward and his abominable disunion and insurrectionary principles. Otherwise we may as well prepare now as next year for the most embittered, perilous, mischievous and disastrous sectional agitation of slavery, morally, politically and financially, North and South, in all the history of this vexed question. Let Seward be rebuked, and the South may be convinced that she is still secure under the sheltering wings of the constitution. And we call upon our Union-loving men of all parties to remember this in our November election.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS—INDIFFERENCE OF THE PEOPLE.—We publish in another column an account of the registration of voters under the new Registry law, which took place on Tuesday. The people seem to have taken little or no interest in the matter. The number of voters who presented themselves to the registrars was comparatively small, and there appeared to be no small amount of confusion and mystification as to the exact duties of the registrars. Perhaps the indifference manifested was due to the fact that a general impression prevailed that all those whose names appear on the poll list of the last general election are not required to make personal application for registry; and such seems to be the meaning of the new law. All voters, however, who have changed their residences since the last election—of which doubtless there are a large number—we presume should have applied for registration, and in case of their failure to do so, there may be some trouble and delay in voting on election day. In any event, we think it quite likely that considerable confusion will result from this bungling piece of legislation when voters present themselves at the polls at the November election.

"MAD BROWN'S INSURRECTION."—This is the term by which the late bloody affair at Harper's Ferry is designated by the republican organs, now that it has been proved a sad failure; but it cannot be forgotten that this man Brown was a representative in Kansas of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society during all the trouble there, and that all the outrages in which he and others then participated were sustained and applauded by the republican papers at the time. Brown was the recipient and keeper of the arms and munitions of war contributed by the abolition Aid Society to plunge Kansas into bloodshed and anarchy, as is proved by the fact that he used these same arms in his late desperate attempt in Virginia. It is pretended that the insurrection at Harper's Ferry was an isolated affair, concocted by Brown himself, without the knowledge of the republican abolition leaders, and that it had no ramifications anywhere else. It is true that a few of the conservative portion of the republican party thought that the Kansas disturbers were going too far, and that the same class look with abhorrence upon this late sanguinary attempt at Harper's Ferry; but we think it is quite probable that the various Garrisonian and Seward cliques were well aware that it was pre-arranged; in fact, that such an opening of the "irrepressible conflict" was desired, though their organs now talk of it as "Brown's crazy insurrection," and "Mad Brown's insurrection," and describe its leader as Old Ossawattomie Brown, and call him a misguided fanatic, and so forth; but at the same time they go as far to justify his act as they dare; and when his trial comes on, then we shall probably see by whose authority "Mad Brown" acted.

That the insurrection was the work of mad impulse rather than of a preconceived plan, is disproved by the admission of Brown himself; that it was designed as far back as June, 1856, and by the other fact, that in August last the Secretary of War was informed of the whole plan, exactly as it has been carried out, in a letter which appeared in the HERALD of yesterday.

We have no doubt that it was Brown's deliberate intention to use the arms which he had brought from Kansas for this treasonable purpose; that he calculated upon seizing the United States arsenal, and thus supply the slaves of Virginia and Maryland with weapons and ammunition, in the hope that they would flock to his standard in thousands, by which he would be enabled either to run them off into the free States, or to incite a general servile insurrection, and possibly hold Maryland and Virginia until he proclaimed a provisional government, or some nonsense of that sort. There is no doubt that the scheme was a very "mad" one, and could not have succeeded in any event; but there is just as little doubt, we think, that Old Ossawattomie neither conceived nor attempted it without aid and counsel from other quarters.

In short, had Brown succeeded in his atrocious purpose, instead of falling miserably, as he fortunately did, his friends and abettors, instead of stigmatizing him as a madman, would have enshrined his name as a hero; he would, possibly, have found a place in their estimation equal to that of Washington. The truth is that it is not the act of Brown and his followers which the republican papers now condemn, but the mistake which he made in selecting the wrong time for the attempt. Even as it is, they make a very poor attempt to disguise the fact that it is not the spirit which animated this misguided traitor they find fault with so much as the inopportune moment at which the attempt was made and the ill success which attended it.

OUR LEGISLATORS AND THE INFLUENCES BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THEM.—National and State and municipal legislators in this country have, unfortunately, got into bad odor with the community. A Congressman, particularly from the Northern and Western States, is usually a personage whose integrity does not rank very high in the public estimation; and as for an Alderman, the title is about as reproachful a one as that of rowdy. In fact, of late years, the terms have been growing to be synonymous. But of all the legislative bodies in the land, federal, State or municipal, none stand in worse repute than the Legislature of this State. And deservedly so. For the last three or four years they have not only been trampling on the rights of the people, have not only been bartering away the municipal privileges of this city, have not only been foisting on us hordes of decayed politicians as Police Commissioners, Harbor Commissioners, and other officials, but they have been plotting to give over the State, bound hand and foot, to the Juggernaut car of William H. Seward and the other apostles of abolitionism.

Of course it is unnecessary to say that our State Legislature has been corrupt and dishonest. It has been, if possible, a little worse in those respects than our own Common Council. The lobby members flourished as they used to flourish at Washington in those good times when Simonton was the vote broker of the republican members, and the immaculate Matteson their file-leader. Under the auspices of such a schemer as Seward it could not have been otherwise. The lobby force was recognized as a great power in the State, and became familiarly known as the Third House.

But our progress is still downward. It goes on from bad to worse. The reputation of State legislators has become so bad that decent men would almost as soon become candidates for a bunk in Sing Sing as for a seat in the Capitol at Albany. And the Third House has extended its operations so greatly, and has grown so omnipotent, that now, instead of depending upon their influence over the members themselves, they go to the fountain head, and dictate to the primary assemblies and nominating conventions as to who shall be the nominees of their respective parties. In this way they obviate the possibility of any difficulty in carrying their plans at Albany, and take care that the right sort of men for their purposes are sent there. The plan has the advantage of cheapness. A few hundred dollars can generally make the thing all right with a primary meeting; and then, the baser the material provided, the less will be its cash value.

These legislators of ours have the control of some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars annually for the maintenance of our State government. They have, besides, the power of directing what is to be done with our canal system; and that involves some forty or fifty millions of dollars. Then, they have assumed the right of granting railroad charters for the streets of this city. There were some ten or twelve applications for such charters before the last Legislature. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars to be made in this way by our run house politicians who manage to be sent to the Senate or Assembly. And, finally, the next Senate will have the choice of a Senator in Congress in place of William H. Seward. If this demagogue be defeated in his aspirations for the Presidency, as all good citizens hope he will be, then they will want to re-elect him to the Senate; and in the other event they will want to fill his place with one of the same stamp.

It is for these reasons that we should try to be properly represented at Albany; but the belief that we cannot be has grown to be a fixed idea in the minds of the people. We fear there is too much cause for that belief.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

News from Europe, Asia and South America.

Progress of the Peace Negotiations at Zurich.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

What the British Plenipotentiary in China Says of Minister Ward and Com. Tatnall.

SHIPWRECK OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady, &c., &c., &c.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 19, 1859.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, at 9 A. M. of the 8th inst., arrived at Halifax at two o'clock this morning, and sailed thence at 9 20 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow afternoon. The horse express, with her news, arrived here this evening.

The following disasters to American ships are reported:—

The ship American Congress ran aground near the Ower's Light, in the English Channel, on the 6th inst. Assistance was sent from Portsmouth and it was supposed she was got off and towed to Spithead. The amount of damage done is not known.

The Cairo, from New York for Rotterdam, ran ashore on South Pelpus on the 4th, but no particulars have been received.

The Lancaster, from San Francisco for Australia, foundered at Malahi on July 10. The crew were saved.

The United States frigate Constellation and steamer Sumpter were at St. Vincent's Sept. 23.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th, and at Liverpool the evening of the following day.

The steamship Ocean Queen arrived at Southampton at noon of the 7th.

The steamship Persia arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 8th.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Nothing further has been received regarding the proceedings at Zurich, beyond the general assertion that progress continued to be made towards signing the treaty of peace. It is said that the treaty will be complicated, and will leave Austria a door open to quarrel with Piedmont.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* contains an article by its chief editor, stating that the preliminaries at Villafranca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name or from what Power it might come.

France confines herself to giving Italians proper advice. If followed by them, that advice would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy; but having in vain offered advice she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy.

The latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th inst. Austria consented to sign on all questions belonging to Lombardy.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

The official correspondence between the British government and its officials in China relative to the measures taken for the ratification of the treaty at Pekin, is published. The Hon. Colonel Bruce, British Ambassador, states positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed any doubt as to the result of attempting to force the passage of the Peiho, they would not have been shared by the squadron; and if it be decided that the means at command were insufficient to justify so bold a line of policy Col. Bruce accepts the responsibility of Admiral Hope's act.

Lord John Russell's reply virtually approves of the course taken, and says that preparations are being made in conjunction with the French government to enable the forces to support the Plenipotentiaries in their instructions.

Col. Bruce, in one of his letters, shows the position occupied by Mr. Ward, the American Minister, and expressed the opinion that the Chinese will not make difficulties about exchanging ratifications with him, as the conditions under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit Pekin contain nothing offensive to Chinese pride. Col. Bruce expresses much gratification at the friendly feeling and assistance experienced from Mr. Ward and Flag Officer Tatnall, and concludes as follows:—

"Mr. Ward's position is one of considerable difficulty, nor do I see, after our unsuccessful attempt at Peiho, that any course was open save the one which he has adopted. He has acted cordially and frankly in the spirit of his declarations at Hong Kong, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that his concert in our proceedings is a strong argument in favor of the conduct pursued by M. Bourboion and myself."

GREAT BRITAIN.

No further change in the Great Eastern programme is announced. She will probably leave Portland on the day the Europa sails, and arrive at Holyhead on the 11th. Her departure for America depends entirely upon circumstances. Numerous steamers and excursion trains are advertised to leave Liverpool, &c., to visit the big ship.

The cotton brokers of Liverpool, and the manufacturers of Manchester, are again raising a loud cry against the practice of mixing sand, dust, &c., with American cotton. The Brokers' Association of Liverpool presented a memorial to the American Chamber of Commerce on the subject, requesting the Chamber to use its influence to stop the practice. The memorial says that in last year's imports the sand and dust would in all probability form a portion equivalent to the weight of a hundred thousand bales, and that the admixture caused a depreciation in the value of cotton greater than was proportional to the sand and dust. The American chamber recognized the importance of the movement, and the memorial is to be printed for circulation in the United States.

The London *Times* says that fabricators of false coin are very active either in Mexico or the United States, more than the ordinary proportion of dollars recently received via New York having been found bad.

It is rumored that government is disposed to reconsider the recent decision postponing the establishment of the new mail service to Australia via Panama.

The London *Daily News*, of the evening of the 7th inst., says—The demand for money to-day increased. There were no gold operations at the bank.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Patrie* says a special corps of fifteen hundred men are soon to be formed and sent to Egypt, thence to be conveyed by steamers to China.

The Prussian Ambassador at Paris was at Biarritz, as well as Lord Cowley.

The Bishop of Orleans, in joining the ultramontane demonstration in course of execution by French Bishops, on account of affairs in Italy, hinted at the possible invasion of Ireland by General McMahon.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says it

strictly true that Napoleon has a secret understanding, both with Austria and Sardinia, which will enable him to command the whole Italian seaboard in the Mediterranean, as far as Civita Vecchia, and another step in furtherance of his scheme is the expedition to Morocco, as the Mediterranean Squadron, which has sailed from Toulon with ten thousand men for the Morocco frontiers, will command the African coast from Algiers to Ceuta.

Napoleon had declined to attend the banquet at Bordeaux. The anticipated Imperial speech, it is thought, will not, therefore, be forthcoming.

The fortifications on the coast between Havre and Caen were being carried on with extreme rapidity.

The London *Times* correspondent is assured that the number of steel plated frigates yet ordered is six, and that twenty large transports, capable of conveying 1,500 men each, are building or ordered.

The Bourse has been inanimate, and has slightly declined. The rentes closed on the 7th at 69.45.

ITALY.

A despatch from Madrid to the London *Daily News* says:—On the 5th Colonel Anvite, late President of the late military commission of the ex-Duke of Parma, was discovered to have arrived in Parma in disguise, having gone there to get up a compromise. He remained concealed for some time, and when recognised by the populace great efforts were made to save him. He finally took refuge in a guard house where four or five carbineers were stationed, but the door was forced opened and Col. Anvite was killed. Perfect tranquility subsequently prevailed. The *Daily News* says Anvite was one of the most detested men in the late government, and during the reign of the Regent narrowly escaped the vengeance of his countrymen. Another version says he was merely passing through the city, and was recognized at the railroad station. He was dragged through the streets, buffeted by the people, and finally his head was cut off and carried in triumph. The troops reached the scene too late to prevent it.

There is a vague report that Prince Carignano had been tendered and had accepted the regency of Central Italy for the King of Sardinia.

It is confirmed that the Sardinian Ambassador at Rome had received his passports. The gravity of the proceeding is diminished by the circumstance that diplomatic relations between the two governments has been interrupted ever since the Sardinian Chamber passed the famous law relative to convents.

The government of Bologna have decreed the abolition of the customs on the line of the frontier of Modena and Tuscany, and adopted the Sardinian customs tariff.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia frankly renouncing his personal opinion, and promising the support of the democratic party of the kingdom, and will make Italy free.

NAPLES.

Letters say that great agitation continued to prevail there. Fourteen persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested. Among them were Baron Galotte, the Marquis Daffitto, and Marquis Garaciola. They are accused of holding meetings for discussing politics.

The government was taking active precautionary measures against an outbreak.

It was reported that General Garibaldi had entered the Marshes—the rumor causing a great sensation in Naples.

The latest letters say that the parties above referred to as under arrest had been released without prosecution.

It is said that the Pope had informed the temporal Powers that he will not give up his temporal powers, and that he will, if necessary, call upon all the Catholic Powers to support him.

PRUSSIA.

The bridge over the Rhine was inaugurated with great ceremony on the 3d, in the presence of the Prince Regent of Prussia.

GERMANY.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg had replied to the note of the Austrian government touching his position regarding federal reform in Germany. The Duke denies any desire to exclude Austria from the federal union, but does not consider himself called on to account to any one for his expressed opinions.

TURKEY.

The inquiry into the late conspiracy was terminated. The commission had made a report and sentence was soon to be passed. Fresh and important arrests had been made.

Omar Pasha, Chief of the army of Bagdad, had been deprived of his command, in consequence of serious abuses of his authority.

The journals contain the names of thirty-four conspirators, including persons of high rank.

The reported appearance of the plague at Beyrout is denied.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails to August 31 and Bombay to September 12 have been telegraphed. They reached London on the morning the steamer sailed, but not in time for the Europa.

A private despatch says the disbanded European troops had accepted the bounty and consented to go to China, instead of returning home. It is supposed that the force to be sent would number ten thousand.

Disturbances were eminent on the coast of Kattywar.

It was reported that the people of Jeypore would not comply with the disarming order.

Nanasahib and the Begum were in Nepaul.

The government of India had increased the license tax to an income tax of seven pence per pound on all incomes over £25 per annum, officials and landlords to be excepted. The Council refused to pass the bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditures, and denounced the exemption of officials.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. ⅛d.; at Bombay, 2s. 1⅛d. Exports less active. Imports steady.

CHINA.

China dates to August had reached Bombay, but contained no news of importance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The arrival of the Brazilian mail was telegraphed by the last steamer, and the papers since received state that peace negotiations initiated by the American Minister had ended without a result. It appears that Mr. Yancey went to Parana to inquire into the circumstances of the case. He was informally acquainted with the fact that the government of Buenos Ayres would treat upon the broad basis of Urquiza's retiring to private life, but on his return, and after his mediation had been accepted, it was ascertained that he was wholly unprepared to touch upon the principal and only essential point, and thus two interviews terminated the sessions, and the American Minister returned to Parana, thence to embark for the United States.

Preparations for war were going forward actively. The London *Times* says the negotiations ended without result, owing to the exaggerated demands of the negotiator Mr. Yancey, his terms being tantamount to the unconditional surrender of Buenos Ayres to Urquiza's rule. President Lopez, of Paraguay, afterwards offered his mediation and was accepted.

PASSENGERS BY THE EUROPA.

For Boston—Mr Beworth, lady and two daughters; F N Bailey, McHenry and lady, Armstrong and lady, Froideneau and lady, Curtiss and lady, Stenson and lady, Gentry and lady, Bodsall and lady, Harwood and lady, Mr and Mrs Potter and fam; Mrs Kemble; maid and servant; Mrs Griswold, Mr Caswell, Mrs McKnight, Mrs Welsh, Mrs Watson, Mrs Kemble and daughter, Mrs Leflett, Mrs Sherwood, Mrs Badger, Mrs Richardson, Mrs Wm Massey and infant, Mrs Humphreys and five children, Mrs Curtis and maid, Mrs Cenas, Misses Cenas, Misses Bradshaw, and Messrs Jones, Stinson, Craigh, Bakley, Lieser L'Engleton, Truquet, Decournans, Cabot, Diaghern, Hunter, Coleman, Clinton, Eaton, Harris, Rice, Mercier, Hilton, Malcomson, Dimmick, Ardeckeyne, Grinnell, Sherwood, Trenard, Henderson, Whitworth, Turpin, Keith, Moorn, Davis, Smith, Turner, Upton, Willingham, Pullen, Billing, Moses, Nixon, Rueppoelt, Warnery, Lebeau, Tracy, Moore, Paul, Baton, Jr, Dode, Cordukes, Gilmore, Schmidt, Clemenstock, Munkelrick, Weiss, Smith, Lee, Pascher, Fullalove, Carnack, Wylie, Harkey, Hannah, Pearce, West, Pidgeon, Prescott, White, Taylor, Dixon, Wayland, Reverends, Stratton and lady, Goodrich and lady, Purlong and lady, Elliott Boldick, Jack Henderson, Anderson, Professor Stowe and daughter, Dr Bethune, Master Morse, Mrs Griswold, Mr Engleborn, Miss Heeson, Dr Cenas, Mr Curtis and brother, two Misses Coleman, Mrs Welsh, Mrs Watson, Mrs Kemble and daughter, Capt Howes and lady, Dr Smith, Chevalier de Hulseman, Capt Tucker, Mrs Massey and infant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at about 55,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators, and 11,000 for export. Fair and middling qualities were slightly higher on the week, while the inferior qualities continued unsaleable. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales, while there was an improved trade demand. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and steady.

The stock in port was estimated at 580,000 bales, of which 446,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; there was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, and in some cases partially slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour firm, with sales of American at 22s. 6d. a 27s. per barrel. Wheat firm, with a better tone since Tuesday; red Western, 9s. 3d. a 9s. 6d., and white 9s. 9d. a 11s. for all descriptions. Corn buoyant and slightly higher under speculative purchases; yellow, 6s. 9d. a 6s.; white, 7s. a 7s. 6d. Bigland, Athya & Co. say flour is held for an advance of 6d. a 1s. per sack, and corn for an advance of 6d. a 1s. per quarter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London money market was unchanged.

Consols closed on the 7th at 95⅛ a 95¼ for both money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £27,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell & Son and Baring Brothers both report a limited business doing in American securities at previous rates. The former quote:—

United States 6's, bonds, 1868	96½ a	97½
Do. 5's	92¾ a	93¼
Alabama 5's	75 a	77
Kentucky 6's, 1858 and 1872	92 a	94
Maryland 5's, bonds	95½ a	96½
Massachusetts 5's, bonds	100 a	102
Mississippi Union Bank bonds	14 a	16
Ohio 6's, 1876	97 a	98
Pennsylvania fives	82 a	83
Do. fives, bonds of 1877	84 a	85
South Carolina fives	85 a	—
Tennessee sixes, bonds	80 a	82
Virginia fives, 1888	84 a	86
Do. sixes, 1886	84 a	86
Montreal City sixes	80 a	82
Illinois Central sevens, 1860, freeland	83 a	85
Do. sevens	77 a	79
Do. sixes	74 a	76
Do. shares	dis 36 a	35
Michigan Central eights, 1869	79 a	80
Do. shares	40 a	42
New York Central sixes	4 a	86
Do. sevens	93 a	95
Do. shares	70 a	72
Erie third mortgage bonds	56 a	58
Do. shares	4 a	6
Panama Railroad bonds, 1859	101 a	102
Do. 1865	99 a	100
Do. second, of 1872	94 a	95
Pennsylvania Central sixes, first mortgage	88½ a	89½

The London *Times* of Friday says the feeling in Illinois Central shares is quieter, and quotes sales of Erie Railroad third mortgage bonds at 57 ex. c.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson and McHenry, report beef steady, except a slight decline on inferior qualities. Pork heavy, and American unsaleable. Bacon quiet and nominal. Lard firm, with more doing at 55s. 6d. to 56s. Tallow in better demand at 57s. a 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports pot ashes quiet at 27s. a 28s.; pearls quiet at 27s. 9d. a 28s. Sugar active, and all quotations slightly better. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Baltimore bars, 7s. a 7s. 3d.; Philadelphia do. 8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d. Fish oils—average business without quotable change; linseed oil, 28s. a 28s. 6d; rosin dull at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 3d. for common; spirits turpentine steady at 35s. 6d. a 35s. 9d. Tea—quotations barely maintained for Congou; other kinds firmer.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's circular reports breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron dull and slightly lower; bars and rails £5 15s. Sugar firm. Tea quiet at 1s. 5¼d. Coffee dull, and all qualities slightly lower. Fish oils, sales unimportant. Linseed oil, 28s. 3d. Sperm oil nominal at £92. Rice firm. Tallow 57s. 9d. a 57s. 6d. Spirits turpentine firm at 35s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending October 4. Cotton firm; sales of the week, 6,000 bales; stock, 65,000 bales; New Orleans tres ordinaire 109f., do. bas 101f. Wheat was slightly higher. Ashes dull. Coffee firm. Oils firm. Rice firm; stock of Carolina exhausted. Sugar steady. Lard dull.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Advices from Brownsville to the 8th have been received. There had been no further outrages committed there. The citizens have formed themselves into four battalions, which perform alternately guard duty at night.

Advices from Monterey of the 28th ult. state that Durango, in the province of the same name, had been taken and sacked by a band of robbers numbering two hundred. Troops afterwards came to the relief of the town, and succeeded in dispersing the robbers and killing many of them.

The army at Monterey had pronounced against Vidaurri, who, together with Zuazua, had left for Texas.

Gen. Marquez suffered two defeats on the 10th, near Guadalajara, by the liberals under Gen. Ogason. Marquez had sent to Gen. Woll for reinforcements.

The steamship Indianola brings Brownsville dates of the 11th inst.

The Mexican outlaw Cortinas, with several hundred men, was still encamped above Brownsville, and another attack was hourly expected.

Cortinas had issued a proclamation saying that orderly citizens have nothing to fear, his object being to chastise his enemies, the sheriff and lawyers.

A private letter from General Degallado, just received here, states that he has appointed a Governor of New Leon in place of Vidaurri, and that he is satisfied with the condition of things in Northern Mexico. It is not true as reported that San Luis is in possession of the church party.

The Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19, 1859.

The yacht Wanderer sailed last night without papers, but with a full crew, and provisions and ammunition stolen from her owner, Mr. Lamar, by Capt. Martin, who has been negotiating for her for some time. The Collector of the port sent a steamer with Mr. Lamar and others after her without success.

The Fillibusters.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Judge McCabe, of the Federal Court, to-day delivered a strong charge against the fillibusters.

Death of Com. Williamson, U. S. N.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Commander Williamson, recently in command of the steamer Fulton, died at Pensacola on the 16th inst.

Death of Gen. Peter J. Stryker.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 19, 1859.

Gen. Peter J. Stryker died this morning, aged ninety-four years. He was a Major General in the third division of the New Jersey militia, and was the oldest military officer in commission in the State. He served in the Legislature several terms. He was a wagon boy in the Revolution, under General Wayne. The funeral will take place on Friday morning.

Postponement of a Regatta.

BOSTON, October 19, 1859.

The Champion Regatta, announced for this afternoon on Charles River, was postponed till to-morrow, on account of the high wind.

Burning of a Railroad Depot.

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 19, 1859.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company telegraphs that the fine depot of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, at Ellenboro, Ritchie county, Va., was destroyed by fire this morning at three o'clock. It was insured, and is believed to have been fired by an incendiary.

The Episcopal Convention.

RICHMOND, Oct. 19, 1859.

To-day's session of the Episcopal Convention chiefly was occupied by discussing a proposition requesting the House of Bishops to reconsider their resolution of the last session, in relation to the use of books of prayer, but no action was taken.

Convention of Evangelical Christians.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1859.

The Convention of the Western Evangelical Christians, opposed to the policy of the American Tract Society on the subject of slavery, met in this city yesterday. The attendance was large, embracing delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The Convention was permanently organized by the election of the Rev. Henry D. Kitchell, of Michigan, as President. A committee was then appointed to report business for the action of the Convention, who subsequently reported a set of resolutions declaring that the tract agency is the most vital means for the promotion of the cause of Christ; that the efforts now making in our country to revive the African slave trade demand renewed testimony from the church against its abominations; that evangelical Christianity condemns slaveholding as one of the highest crimes against God and man; that in view of the refusal of the American Tract Society of New York to apply the Gospel to the sin of slaveholding, the time has come for the reorganization of the system of tract operations, with a view to meet the present emergencies of our common Christianity.

Addresses were made by members of the Boston and Cincinnati societies. A strong feeling of opposition to slavery, and also to the action of the American Tract Society on that subject, pervades the whole assembly. The Convention will probably remain in session for some days.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

The steamship Canada will sail for Halifax and Liverpool at about two o'clock, having been delayed by the non-arrival of the Canadian mails, which are delayed somewhere on the route.

Fire at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 19, 1859.

The pattern shop and a portion of the sheds attached to the Columbus Marine Manufacturing Company's establishment in this city were destroyed by fire last night, together with a large quantity of valuable patterns. Loss not yet ascertained.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Peaceful Despatches from England—Mexican Matters—The French Mission—Senator Gwin—President Making—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—Archbishop Hughes—Douglas's New Pamphlet—Governor Magoffin Opposed to Douglas for the Presidency, &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

The official communication from England in relation to the San Juan difficulty is exceedingly pacific and conciliatory. The despatches through Lord Lyons to the State Department are the authority for this.

Mr. McLane will leave in the Brooklyn for Vera Cruz on the 1st of November, at which time he will receive his instructions. These will foreshadow energetic action on the part of our government. Their result cannot be known until the end of next month.

Henry Clay Mudd, connected with the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, has in hand, it is understood, the publication of Judge Douglas' new pamphlet. It will appear this week, and it is presumed that it will not be copyrighted.

Archbishop Hughes dined with the President yesterday, and was met by a number of distinguished guests assembled to do him honor.

None of the members of the Cabinet have yet commenced their reports, nor does the President think it time yet to begin the labors connected with his Message. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is believed, will be very favorable, as regards the finances of the country. He will be able to get on without a new loan, and will have Treasury notes enough in hand to supply the Post office deficit.

The rumor that Governor Floyd will be appointed Minister to France, to succeed Mr. Mason, is incorrect. Mr. Appleton's name is the most prominent in connection with that office, at present.

Senator Gwin is expected here to-morrow.

There is a complete lull among the President makers. An immense gathering of democrats is expected in response to the general invitation from the chairman, at the meeting of the National Democratic Committee on the 7th of December.

The friends of Senator Douglas are circulating the story that his claims to the Presidency are warmly supported by Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky. A letter from Governor Magoffin himself pronounces this to be an unqualified falsehood.

New York Politics.

ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1859.

J. M. Vollett, the Justice of the Peace charged with forging pension papers, was tried to-day before the United States District Court, and found guilty.

The democrats of this city, who last fall united with the republicans against Erastus Corning for Congress, held a Convention to-day and nominated Wm. A. Young for Senator, Samuel G. Courtney, son-in-law of Daniel S. Dickinson, for District Attorney, and a full county ticket. It is supposed that Young, and probably one other candidate on the ticket, will receive the republican endorsement against the regular democratic nominees.

SING SING, Oct. 19, 1859.

The democrats of the Third Assembly district nominated James M. Bard to-day for Assembly. He was formerly an Alderman in New York city.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

A Convention of persons opposed to all the present political state organizations, was held in Faneuil Hall to-day, and nominated George N. Briggs, of Pittsfield, for Governor, Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, for Lieutenant Governor, and a full ticket of minor State officers. The Convention was thinly attended, and attracted very little interest.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifth Congressional district, comprising the six northern wards of Boston, with Cambridge and Chelsea, was held to-day in Cambridge, for the purpose of choosing two delegates to the Charleston Convention. Double delegations, representing the Custom House and Douglas interests, were present, many of the latter forcing their way through the windows into the hall, an attempt having been made to exclude them. Sidney Webster was chosen chairman. After an exciting scene, the Custom House party bolted, and organized separately. The regular Convention elected B. F. Hallett and Cornelius Doherty, both Douglas men, to Charleston. The Custom House party elected John T. Heard and J. C. Lovejoy, administration.

New Jersey Politics.

TRENTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

A large and enthusiastic democratic meeting was held here this evening. It was addressed by Joel Parker, Gen. E. R. V. Wright, candidate for Governor, James M. Scovel, of Camden, and Col. James W. Wall.

New Hampshire Politics.

DOVER, N. H., Oct 19, 1859.

At the Democratic Councillor Convention, held at Alton Bay to-day, Geo. W. Stevens, of Dover, and Robert S. Webster, of Barnstead, both warm supporters of Judge Douglas, were chosen delegates to Charleston.

Loss of Propellor Troy.

GODERICH, C. W., Oct. 19, 1859.

The propellor Troy, from Chicago to Buffalo, loaded with 11,000 bushels of wheat, foundered last night, ten miles off Point Dubuque. A boat with three of the crew ran ashore near Goderich. The lifeboat, with eighteen of the crew and three ladies, has not yet been heard of.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1859.

Sight drafts on New York easy at 1¼ per cent premium for currency.

MOBILE, Oct. 19, 1859.

Sight drafts on New York ½ per cent premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Sight drafts on New York ¾ per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1859.

Sight exchange on New York, par to 1-16 per cent premium.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1859.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 48¾; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotton—Sales to-day 6,000 bales; market generally unchanged. Sugar dull at 6c. a 6¾c. for fair to fully fair. New molasses 42c. Lard, in kegs, 13c. Whiskey 23¼c. Freight on cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.

MOBILE, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotton—Sales to-day 3,500 bales. The market opened at 10⅝c. and closed at 10½c. for middling.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotton firm. Sales to-day 900 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotton unchanged: sales to-day 950 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour active at $5 12½ for Howard street and Ohio, and $4 87½ for City Mills. Wheat buoyant; sales 9,000 bushels at $1 20 a $1 45 for white. Corn firm at 92c. a 94c. for both white and yellow. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whiskey dull at 29c. for Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour steady at $5 12½ for superfine. Wheat dull; sales 6,000 bushels. Corn dull; yellow 90c. a 92c. Whiskey firm at 28c. a 29c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19—1 P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady: sales 16,000 bushels Milwaukee club, free, five days, at 91c.; 7,000 bushels white winter Michigan, in lots, at $1 19 a $1 20. Corn and other grains quiet. Whiskey firm at 28c. Canal freights firmer—Corn, 12¼c.: wheat 13c. and flour 45c. Lake imports—9,200 bbls. flour, 39,000 bushels wheat, 43,000 bushels oats, 6,000 bushels barley. Canal exports—300 bbls. flour, 66,000 bushels wheat, 6,000 bushels corn, 3,000 bushels oats, 7,000 bushels barley.

OSWEGO, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour in moderate demand for the home and interior trade: sales 500 bbls. at $4 50 for State, from Chicago spring. Wheat market opened dull, but at the close a better feeling prevailed, while prices were firmer: the supply offering continues uncommonly meagre, but receipts will soon increase materially: sales 6,000 bushels red winter Indiana on private terms. In Canadian not enough doing to establish prices for shipping lots, the only sale being 1,500 bushels white at $1 18. Corn wanted, but none in the market. Oats nominal. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady; sales of 1,400 bushels Canadian at 78c. Boats continue very scarce and freights are unsettled; some forwarders are asking 32c. a 33c. on flour and 8c. a 8½c. on wheat to New York. Lake imports—13,000 bushels wheat, 500 bushels oats, 5,400 bushels rye. Canal exports—500 bbls. flour, 24,800 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels corn, 3,000 bushels barley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet, at 81c. for spring. Corn steady. Oats quiet. Receipts—3,600 bbls. flour, 65,000 bushels wheat, 6,500 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats. Shipments—2,200 bbls. flour, 30,000 bushels wheat.

TORONTO, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour very dull and scarce, sales at $4 37 a $5. Wheat of all grades quiet and declined 3c.; white western, $1 10 a $1 17; red spring, 85c. a 95c. Oats firm at a decline of 2c. Barley dull.

DETROIT, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour steady. Wheat firm; white $1 11, red $1 01¼. Receipts 4,000 bbls flour, 6,750 bushels wheat. Shipments 270 bbls. flour.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour active. Wheat active at 81c. Corn quiet and quotations nominal. Oats steady.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of the Opera season was more propitious than the first. The Academy on last night was attended by an audience much more numerous and a great deal more enthusiastic than that of Monday. The Opera was "Ernani," the principal *rôles* by the new prima donna, Crescimano; the tenor, Stigelli; the baritone, Ferri, both recent importations, and the basso, Junca, his first appearance here, as Silva. The tenor, although not prepossessing in appearance, made a sensation, and Ferri created a positive *furore*. All the artists were vociferously applauded throughout, and recalled after each act. The orchestra and chorus, under the able direction of Signor Muzio, were all that could be desired, and the whole performance seemed eminently satisfactory to the audience.

WINTER GARDEN.—An extravaganza, taken from the French, and entitled "Chamouni Hind," was produced here last night, and obtained a moderate degree of success, which was owing in a great degree to the clever acting of Miss Agnes Robertson, Messrs. Jefferson, Johnston and Pearson, and the superb scenery and costumes. The play has little or no merits of its own.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC VIGILANT ASSOCIATION.—The report, in yesterday's paper, of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Reform Democratic Association, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is headed, "The New York Democratic Vigilance Association." This was not the name which was adopted by the gentlemen present as their permanent title, but was that which is given above, namely, "The New York Democratic Vigilant Association."

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—AN IMPORTANT VERDICT.—The jury in a Circuit Court now sitting at Rochester, have awarded to Mrs. W. H. Perkins the sum of five thousand dollars as damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed on the Central Railroad by the breaking down of a bridge over the Saquoit creek, near Utica, some twelve months since. The railroad company contested the suit on the ground that Mr. Perkins was a deadhead. Upon the back of such free tickets the following is printed:

The person accepting this free pass, in consideration thereof assumes all risks of accidents, and expressly agree that the company shall not be liable, under any circumstances, whether of negligence by their agents, or otherwise, for any injury to the person, or for any loss or injury to the porperty of the passenger having this ticket.

The Court held that in cases where damages resulted to persons riding on free tickets, the company is not liable unless it be shown that the damage proceeded from culpable carelessness, which would make the guilty party liable to indictment for manslaughter in the fourth degree. This case goes to the Appeals bench.

City Politics.

Last night was the time appointed for the meeting of the American Assembly Conventions, but the sagacity of the newspaper reporters failed to find the meeting places, as laid down in the official programme. The Conventions in the Third and Eighth districts adjourned over; in the Fourth district Geo. W. Warner was nominated, and John J. Shaw in the Fifth district.

The Tammany Assembly Conventions for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts met last night, but adjourned without making nominations.

Brooklyn City News.

FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—The firemen of the Western district have made extensive arrangements for a torchlight reception of Constitution engine No. 7, on their return from Philadelphia this evening. Some dozen companies and eight bands of music will form in procession on Fulton street at eight o'clock in the evening, when, after the arrival of No. 7, they will march through several streets, and finally wind up with a sumptuous repast at Military Garden.

Free Labor in the West Indies—Condition of Jamaica.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1859.

I have been for a long while a reader of your valuable journal, and I have observed with considerable interest from time to time very important articles and letters in its columns on the subject of immigration to the West India Islands.

It is unquestionably the extreme paucity of labor—an evil which no amount of productive duty could compensate—which has brought Jamaica and other once wealthy and prosperous colonies to the verge of ruin. In trespassing upon your columns with a few remarks regarding this all-important question, I flatter myself I shall receive the countenance of yourself as well as the consideration of your readers.

Where there exists, as in the island of Barbadoes, the essential condition of a sufficiency of effective labor, where the relative position of master and laborer is not reversed, but rightly understood, there is no reason why free labor should not, on mere economical grounds, compete successfully with compulsory labor, or in fact supplant it.

In Barbadoes, during the most palmy days of slavery, the exports of the island rarely if ever exceeded 30,000 tons; they now amount to 45,000 hogsheads, and more.

To what are we to attribute the difference between this island and that of Jamaica, possessed as the latter is of so many natural advantages? Simply to an inadequate amount of labor. In Jamaica the servant, in fact, occupies the position of the master, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that labor can be obtained at all. The desideratum for the resuscitation of this colony is in a well advised system of continuous self-supporting immigration, under judicious guidance and supervision.

The evidence on this point is of so positive a character that it is an anomaly indeed that the British government should aggravate the calamities of the planters by an obstinate adherence to a bygone policy.

I maintain that the great, if not the sole cause, of this island's prostrate condition is the want of labor. It is, at all events, the paramount evil, and until it be removed or mitigated there can be no progressive improvement. On the contrary, matters will become worse and worse. The immense tracts of beautiful, fertile mountain, and other uncultivated waste lands will only offer to the indolent negro congenial retreats to squat, where he can eke out an ignoble career—a career of mental, moral and physical decadence, proving to the world that emancipation has been—as indeed it now is in Jamaica—a signal and disastrous failure.

This year the exports of sugar from Jamaica will not exceed 23,000 hogsheads; in 1838 they were 70,000, and during slavery they amounted to nearly double the latter figure, irrespective of coffee, cocoa, ginger and other staples, then of great importance, but now so insignificant in quantity as to be unworthy of allusion.

Of a certain class of laborers Jamaica has enough and to spare, and could willingly exchange one-half for a supply of free laborers, less costly, but far more serviceable substitutes.

I will instance a few immigrants supplied by the home government:—

SALARIES PER ANNUM.

A Governor	£6,000
Bishop	4,000
Chief Justice	3,000
Vice Chancellor	2,500

The debts of Jamaica amount to about £800,000, and I believe the revenue is a deficient one. The extravagant expenditure of this small, insignificant island amounts to £375,000 per annum. On this subject it is unnecessary to waste words.

It is a notorious fact and a notorious evil. The mal-administration of public affairs is a curse with which this unfortunate island is afflicted.

If England really wishes to crush the slave trade, and eventually to see the slave manumitted throughout the world, the most effectual course for her to pursue would be to render timely assistance, by the introduction of a sufficient body of laborers, into her West India colonies. Free labor, where legitimately abundant, is far more productive and remunerative than slave labor. To quote from an article which I recently perused in one of the morning journals, referring to slave labor in the South, the writer says:—

"Nothing but our almost perfect monopoly in the production of the most important staple of the world's commerce has enabled us to pay such intolerable prices for labor. The average value of the slave is a little over $1,000—say a capital representing an interest of $80 a year or $7 a month. The cost of slave labor is then equivalent to hired, providing for food, clothing, little luxuries, medical attendance, &c., and still leaving a clear saving of $7 a month. Is there any country of the world where unskilled white labor is so highly paid?"

But really, sir, Mr. Everett thoroughly grasped the question of the slave trade in his letter, dated Washington, December 1, 1852, to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister. He wrote to him as follows:—

"I will but allude to an evil of the first magnitude. I mean the African slave trade, in the suppression of which England and France take a lively interest—an evil which still forms a great reproach upon the civilization of Christendom, and perpetuates the barbarism of Africa; but for which, it is to be feared, *there is no hope of a complete remedy while Cuba remains a Spanish colony.*"

The pith of the extract I have italicised. NEMO.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Part I—Nos. 2157, 2199, 2013, 2067, 1373, 1377, 2155, 1925, 2251, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2263, 2267, 2273, 2151, 2097, 2413, 2275, 2277. Part II—Nos. 2428, 2418, 2176, 2150, 1914, 1183, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2464, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 341, 472, 500½, 112, 114, 461, 541, 549, 221, 292, 402, 154, 431, 488, 519, 100, 551, 555, 556, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566, 567.

COMMON PLEAS.—Court without a jury.—Part I—Nos. 122, 61, 63, 126 to 131. Part II—132 to 141.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Admiralty cases—Nos. 103, 104, 68, 84, 113, 115, 123, 125, 101, 102. Jury cases—Nos. 58, 49, 10, 11.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.

—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS No. 551, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

36, 18, 1, 56, 40, 57, 58, 59, 35, 13, 25, 42.

DELAWARE—CLASS No. 552, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

23, 57, 24, 51, 42, 15, 25, 41, 69, 10, 1, 41, 74, 47.

Circulars sent free of expense by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

"That Knocks Our Friend Knox," said

a friend to us the other day, as a newly imported French tile passed us. "Not so," said we, "for if you will look in his store windows, at the corner of Fulton and Broadway, you will see the his fall style is much handsomer." We both looked, and our friend caved and bought one instanter. They are superb.

The Drawings of the Sussex County and Consolidated Lottery of Delaware.

FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO., MANAGERS.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware, at its last session, having given to France, Broadbents & Co. a lottery contract for twenty years, we, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of said State to superintend the drawings of said lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:—

SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 177, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

44, 33, 14, 13, 66, 21, 68, 20, 51, 47, 26, 64.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 146, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

69, 33, 7, 48, 40, 57, 9, 71, 46, 36, 25, 20, 66, 22.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., this day (Wednesday), October 19, 1859.

JOHN DALE,
JOHN W. WALKER, } Commissioners.
ALFRED R. WOOTTEN,

FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

Warranted Purely Vegetable.

All the ingredients of BRANDRETH'S Pills are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested like the food they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c.; let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life. Principal office 294 Canal street. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Fall Fashion Hats for 1859.

WHITE, the hatter, 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

Seamless Caps.

WHITE, the Hatter, 216 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fashion Hats.

WHITE, "the" Hatter, 216 Broadway.

Lorin Brooks & Son's Fall and Winter

Boots excel all others for beauty and durability. 138 Fulton street, opposite Church street.

Phrenological Examinations, with

Charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', 308 Broadway.

Brady's Gallery has Removed from 359

Broadway to 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

English Cricketers.—An Imperial Photograph

of the "All England Eleven" now on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street; also a fine stereoscopic view of the cricket ground, with cricketers playing. Copies of the stereoscopic view for sale.

Williamson Brothers, the Brooklyn

artists.—Photographs, Cameotypes and Daguerreotypes. 249 Fulton street.

20 Cent Ambrotypes, with Case.—Family

groups and children's likenesses beautifully taken by KIMBALL, 333 and 347 Broadway.

Shilling Portraits of the People Victorious

in the Fifth ward, at HOLMES' new gallery in the old garret, 315 Broadway.

Photographs of the Late Hon. D. C.

Broderick for sale at the HOLMES Gallery, 691 Broadway. One dollar photographs, fifty cent ambrotypes, and twenty-five cent miniatures.

Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers for

invalids. MOODY'S Shirt Emporium, 262 Broadway.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.

STOCK UNEQUALLED.
PRICES MODERATE.
GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT STORE,
507 AND 513 BROADWAY.

3,000 Cassimere Suits to Match,

AT
$8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
AT
EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton street.

Fleming's Golden Ale.

This superior Ale is made from the best malt and hops. It is used in the best families in the New England States in preference to the foreign. That it stands high in Boston is only necessary to say that both the Revere and Tremont Hotels have it on draught and in bottles. WM. FLEMING, 19 South Pearl street, Albany; 12 Lindall street, Boston; 158 Broadway, New York.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent

powder proof locks and cross bars. Also, fire and burglar proof parlor safes. Depot 63 Murray street, corner of College place (formerly 192 Pearl street).
ROBERT M PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

Office 505 Broadway, New York.

"Riggs' Truss," Waterproof, Used in

bathing; cleanly, durable; protects the cord; contracts the openings. 443 Broome street.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and

cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees

—The best in the world, surpassing all made. Sold and applied at the manufactory, 233 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh and Co.'s Radical

cure Truss. They also keep silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, New York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.

—The best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire

and burglar proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or

brown; best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine

Company have reopened at 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated noiseless Sewing Machines, at reduced prices. Branch office 182 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Wigs $8; Toupees and Hair Dye.—Cameron's,

199 Fulton street, Brooklyn. For style and quality we challenge the world.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have

relieved more suffering and pain than all the other medicines known at the present day. The ointment for old sores and ulcers, and the pills for dyspepsia and bilious complaints, are unequalled.

Married.

BENSON—WARNER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 19, at the residence of the bride, No. 50 Court street, by Rev. E. F. Remington, Mr. GEO. W. BENSON, to Miss ANNIE MARIA WARNER.

MORRISON—SANDERSON.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. James Millett, Mr. THOMAS G. MORRISON, of Darien, Conn., to Miss KATE AMANDA SANDERSON, of this city.

SOUTHWORTH—SIMPSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, in Zion church, New York, by the Rev. Washington Rodman, assisted by the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, JOHN ELLIS SOUTHWORTH, to SARAH EDNA, daughter of William Simpson, of Ambleside, West Farms, Westchester county, New York.

THOM—PHYFE.—On Monday, Oct. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, DAVID R. THOM, to RACHEL R. PHYFE, eldest daughter of William M. Phyfe, Esq., all of this city.

Died.

BAMBER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, OLIVER BAMBER, in the 48th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Boonville, Oneida county, for interment.

COPE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, at his residence, 520 Hudson street, New York, ARTHUR HENRY, aged 8 months and 17 days, the infant son of Wm. N. S. Cope, of Nottingham, England.

Nottingham papers please copy.

COLLINS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, JAMES COLLINS, printer, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 Norfolk street, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.

COLES.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 13, RHODA, wife of Harvey C. Coles, of Glen Cove, L. I.

DAWSON.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 18, after a short illness, FRANCIS OSBORN DAWSON, aged 18 years and 2 months, son of B. F. Dawson.

His classmates of Columbia College and his friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 9 East Fifteenth street, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

CHAMPNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, ARTHUR DICKINSON, only child of Frank T. and Ida Champney, aged 13 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 125 High street, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock.

EGAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, Mrs. THOMAS EGAN, aged 55 years.

Her friends and the friends of John Walsh are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from 373 Seventh avenue.

GILLING.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, daughter of Patrick Gilling.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Vanbrunt and Ewen streets, South Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, FRANCIS MARION, son of ex-Mayor George Hall, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from 362 Bridge street, near Fulton avenue, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation.

KELLY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, after a short illness, GEORGE EDGAR, son of Henry and Almira Kelly, aged 5 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Tenth avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, Bloomingdale.

We lay thee in the silent tomb,
Sweet blossom of a day;
We just began to view thy bloom,
And thou are called away.

KAIN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, JAMES, son of Thomas and Mary Kain, aged 1 year 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 247 East Twentieth street, without further invitation.

KNOTT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, JOHN A. KNOTT, aged 29 years 8 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the Sixth Precinct Police force, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 173 Clinton street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Oh, husband dear! thy blest abode
Is with thy children two,
In presence of a Saviour God,
And shall for ever be.
When I am left in this world alone,
Bereft of all that's dear,
To Heaven I'll sigh and heave the moan
Of many a trickling tear.

O'CONNELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, WILLIAM O'CONNELL, brother to Michael, Daniel and Thomas O'Connell, native of Charleville, county of Cork, Ireland, aged 21 years.

His friends and those of his brothers are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 10 new Bowery, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PHILBIN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, JOHN PHILBIN, of disease of the heart.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 62 Sixth street, this (Thursday) afternoon at half-past one o'clock.

PHILBIN.—At his residence, 62 Sixth street, on Tuesday, October 18, of disease of the heart, JOHN PHILBIN.

His funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at one and a-half o'clock. He was a native of the county Mayo, Castlebar Ireland. In him Ireland had an affectionate son, and the Catholic church one of her faithful children all through life. In him was all that constitutes the man, just and upright in all things.

Irish papers please notice.

STEPHENS.—At Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, October 18 of consumption, WILLIAM J. STEPHENS, son of Thomas Stephens, aged 20 years.

His funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed church, Belleville, on Friday afternoon, at half past two o'clock.

TREADWELL.—In this city, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, Mr. JOSEPH C. TREADWELL, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Potts, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon at half-past two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 96 Clinton Place.

UNDERHILL.—At Harrison, near White Plains, on Friday, October 14, MARGARET J., youngest daughter of James and Margaret Underhill, aged 16 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT EVERDELL'S.—WEDDING CARDS, NOTES, &C. These celebrated Cards engraved in the highest style of the art. Broadway, corner of Duane street.

AT McLEE'S WEDDING CARD DEPOT, 695 BROADWAY, elegant Cards and moderate prices.

AT JONES', 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—$4 FRENCH calf dress boots; $4 50 double sole water proof boots. Please call and see them before purchasing.

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP SEGARS—HAVANA, DOMESTIC and German—$4 per thousand, upwards, for cash only. Bargains guaranteed. O. CHEEKS, 17 Broadway.

ADVERTISE IN THE
WEEKLY DAY BOOK.
It has the largest circulation in the SOUTHERN STATES of any paper published in the North. It goes to press this afternoon.
Office No. 40 Ann street.

BEWARE OF
SUBSTITUTES
FOR THE
SHILLING HAIR TONIC
NOW
OFFERED FOR SALE.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
31 JOHN STREET,
Corner of Nassau.
Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats,
In great variety
At CORNELL'S,
No. 31 John street,
Corner of Nassau.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—EVERY DELICATE FEMALE TRY it, for you will not regret it.

CLARK'S SYRUP—FOR DYSPEPSIA, LIVER OR WOMB complaints, is magical.

CLARK'S SYRUP HAS NO MINERAL OR ANY OTHER drug in it. $500 will be given for any grain found in it. For sale by C. H. RING, 178 Broadway; wholesale by BARNES & PARK, Park row, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER is for sale in every city and town in this State, Canada, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to the physicians and surgeons of this city.

GAS, GAS, GAS.
A splendid assortment of gas fixtures and French bronze for sale at very low prices, at
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway,
Between Washington place and Fourth street.
Stores, private dwellings and public buildings of any kind fitted up with gas pipes in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.
Orders for plumbing work promptly attended to as usual.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.
PERFECT PURGATIVES.
A great want has long existed in the materia medica of a perfect purgative medicine, on which the physician in all cases may rely with absolute certainty. This desideratum is now supplied by Dr. Radway, who has discovered and brought to light in the form of
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
A purgative, which will in all cases supply the place of calomel, blue pills, and all the uncertain purgative and cathartic medicines in present use, either in the form of pills, powders or liquids.
In all cases of inflammations, congestions, fevers, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, convulsions, worms, fits, influenza, coughs, colds, &c., a dose of from four to six of Radway's Regulating Pills will immediately check the progress of the disease, and in from four to six hours, expel from the system the diseased humors that occasion the difficulties.
THEIR QUICK OPERATION
In all conditions of the system where there is acute or inflammatory disease, and speedy medication is required, Radway's Regulating Pills will afford relief in fifteen minutes after they are used, and will in the most obstinate and critical cases of inflammation and congestion, secure a free evacuation from the bowels in from four to six hours.
Price of Radway's Pills 25 cents per box, elegantly coated with gum.
RADWAY & CO.,
23 John street.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION FOR INSTANTLY cleaning kid gloves. Wholesale and retail at No. 113 Grand street, a few doors west of Broadway
JAMES NEARY, Manager,
(Lately of 502 Broadway.)

LESTER'S LOCKSTITCH SHUTTLE SEWING MAchines.
Equal to any in the market,
Price $50 and upwards.
Office 483 Broadway and 100 Bowery, New York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
The Pioneer of Cheap Music in America,
No. 47, Volume 3, Now Ready.
Price 10 cents.
Contents:
Melodies from the opera of
I Vespri Siciliani............Verdi.
Expand thy Wing............Song............A. Methfessel.
While Wandering Through Life's Pathway.......C. W. Glover.
Air Polonais and Air Italien............Palsiello.
Office 107 Nassau street, N. Y.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ART of ornamenting the simplest glass vessel to resemble the finest painted china, at a tithe of the cost. A splendid lot of new and beautiful designs just received and for sale at No. 113 Grand street, a few doors west of Broadway.
JAMES NEARY, Manager,
(Lately of 502 Broadway).

PILES, PILES, PILES.—A PERMANENT CURE FOR life. The proprietor of Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. Reference given to the most respectable persons in this city who were cured by this medicine. Agent No. 158 Bowery, N. Y.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
121, 123 and 125 Fulton street.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
Our new winter styles for boys are ready. Such a show of novel fashions and new goods in this department of the clothing trade cannot be found elsewhere in New York. Parents are invited to examine our becoming fashions for boys' overcoats, and our fresh and elegant styles for school and dress suits. In the moderation of the prices we ask, and from which we never deviate, we challenge a comparison with all other houses in the same line. ROGERS & RAYMOND.

SINGER'S NO. 2 SEWING MACHINES, $100.
Singer's No. 1 Sewing Machine, $90.
Singer's standard machines for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by sewing machines. Singer's machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
Family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are capable of performing in the best style all the sewing of a private family.
Hemming gauges reduced to $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 150 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—W. SCHAUS, 629 Broadway, will publish in a few days a large and magnificent view of this wonder of the age, far superior to anything ever published. Price $3 per copy, handsomely colored. Orders should be forwarded at once.

SANFORD'S HOT AIR FURNACES,
Portable or set in brick.
Thousands testify in their favor,
Send for a book—free.

SANFORD'S MAMMOTH OR GLOBE HEATER,
A favorite and economical Stove of great power.
Send for a book.
SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO.,
239 Water street.

TOOLS! TOOLS!! TOOLS!!!
JOHN HILL'S
Tool store, removed to 418 Broadway.
The best assortment and the best quality of
TOOLS
to be had in the United States, at Moderate Prices.
418 BROADWAY, Corner Canal.
TOOL CHESTS,
For boys, gentlemen and Carpenters,
From $3 to $100.
ENGLISH SKATES,
A complete assortment.
TOOLS.
Of all celebrated makers of the United States and Europe constantly on hand.

TO ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS OF IRON VESsels.—A draughtsman, having had ten years' experience in building, modelling and designing all kinds of vessels, steamboats, and a perfect knowledge of constructing marine engines, wishes to obtain a situation. References given. Address H. D., Herald office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all Descriptions; also,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer,
415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly 11 Wall street.

WEDDING PRESENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS IN SILver and gold. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, manufacturer and importer, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly 11 Wall street.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC MILITARY ROAD.

Interesting Account of the Expedition—Progress of the Road from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla—Description of the Route—Interesting Letter from Mr. Cain to Mr. De Lacy.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP ON THE COEUR D'ALENE RIVER,
151 Miles from Walla-Walla, W. T., Aug. 9, 1859.

As the eyes of the whole country are at this time centred towards the opening up of a great public highway stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, under the auspices of the "Northern Pacific Military Road Expedition," the points being Fort Walla-Walla and Fort Benton, the whole under the general supervision and charge of Lieut. Mullan, of the army, intelligence relative to the successive steps in the progress, success and incidents attending the construction of this road must necessarily be perused with intense interest by all; hence I have taken the liberty, from time to time, as leisure afforded itself, to "post" the HERALD thereupon.

I wrote to you last from our camp on the St. Joseph River, distant from the initial point of the line (Walla-Walla) a hundred and sixty nine miles. My letter then left us comfortably encamped, awaiting the completion of the flatboat wherewith to make the crossing of the St. Joseph; whilst, as usual, working parties and a corps of competent engineers were kept in advance, examining and effecting a general reconnoissance of the country in a line with or approaching the contemplated course of the road. The boat being finished, then, on the 1st of August, the artillery escort, commanded by Lieutenants White and Howard, with their supply train, under the direction of Lieutenant Lyon, took up the line of march and effected the crossing of the river without accident or the slightest damage—the entire time spent in so doing amounting to three hours and a half.

Lieutenant Mullan gave orders for his train and command to move over on the 2d, and a beautiful bright Tuesday eve found the expedition pleasantly in camp on the right bank of the stream. We remained at this point till the 5th, during which Messrs. Williamson and Spangler, with a working party of Lieutenant Mullan's command, united with a detail from the soldiers, and were preparing and constructing the road hence to the Coeur d'Alene river. This work was truly laborious and tedious in character, and was well calculated to test the *materiel* of the men, who, with a zeal and energy scarcely ever equalled, sallied forth and labored for several days, cutting through a most dangerous and difficult canon for the distance of twelve miles. This passage being finished by the 5th, the command prepared to move onward.

While on the St. Joseph Lieutenant Mullan received an express from Lieutenant Wickliffe, temporarily commanding the Colville post, at the hands of Quila ham, a Coeur d'Alene chief, informing us that Quila ham, Leltosho and Milcapsee, three Coeur d'Alene chiefs, had visited the garrison, with some of their people, and informed him of the determination of the Nez Percés "not to go to war with the whites." This is quite a different story from that which we had from said quarter some three months since, which represented these scoundrels as being much disaffected and bellicose. Lieutenant Wickliffe adds:—"It is reasonable to suppose that that tribe, finding that the road did not pass through their country as it was first contemplated to run it, have abandoned any hostile intentions they may have had." This is probably the correct version of the matter. These Nez Percés seem to be the terror of the mountains; they number some 1,500 warriors, and hold a kind of balance of power. There is one thing evident: they must pass through the ordeal common to all Indian tribes before they can be made submissive, and to feel the power of our government. The sooner, then, that these scamps taste of something in the shape of powder and balls the better will it be both for ourselves and them.

The passage of this military road through the Indian country, by the way, promises to disclose the true character of the different tribes. If we have their good will and friendship let us encourage it, and strive to keep them at peace; but, if they prove obstinate and disposed to annoy us, rather than manifest open hostility by committing depredations in our rear, and upon the line of the road, let those high in command immediately send out troops and exterminate the whole race. The policy that has been followed since entering the Coeur d'Alene range seems to your correspondent to be the only true one to be instituted with them.

The government officers have, in all their intercourse, endeavored to impress them with the spirit of their mission into their country; have, on all occasions, both by word and act, treated them as friends; but on the other hand, have taken good care to let them know what they may expect in the event of any of them committing aught against our men, animals or property. And your correspondent would suggest to those who may pass through the country, to practise this course of conduct—justice blended with firmness.

The arrival of our express from the Palouse landing, on the 14th, bringing the States mail up to 20th June, gave a pleasant turn to the dull and monotonous course of things in camp. All hearts were made glad by the announcement of "Mail! Mail!" and very soon after officer, soldier, teamster and cook, could be descried reading of "good news from home."

Men and animals having had a good rest in camp, we left the St. Joseph August 5, and marching for twelve miles through the canyon spoken of above, camped on the Coeur d'Alene river, about fifteen miles from the Catholic mission. The working parties, with engineers, &c., are ahead, working and constructing a road from here to the mission. They will probably have pushed on sufficiently far to enable us to march forward to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. W. W. de Lacy, who since the indisposition of Mr. Howard, at Fort Walla-Walla, has been in charge of a party running a line of levels along the shores of the Columbia, having completed his labors, started from the mouth of Palouse August 1, and with party arrived here to-day. The party have had a hard time of it since May last. All are well:—Messrs. de Lacy, Mitchell, Smith and Mitchell, engineers; Messrs. Hudson, Scully, Johnson and Graham, working men, &c. We were visited this morning by many of the Cœur d'Alènes, with their wives and children. The women offer moccasins for sale. Of course they complain of being "very poor," and always "need a shirt or blanket." You will hear from me again when arrived at the mission.

I append a copy of a letter received by Mr. de Lacy, whilst *en route* to join the main body of command, from Mr. A. J. Cain, Indian agent at Walla-Walla valley. As it refers to the disposition of the Nez Percés towards our party, I deem it a fit subject for publication. Up to this place, 181 miles of the road have been located, as good and practicable a wagon road as could be built in any country of similar character.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENCY
WALLA-WALLA VALLEY, W. T., August 1, 1859.

FRIEND DE LACY—I arrived here on Saturday from Weipu, in the Bitter Root Mountains, near the farthest line of the Reservation. I met there about 3,000 Nez Perces, with all the chiefs. I held a council for two days, and announced the confirmation of the treaty, which was well received by all the chiefs but Eagle-from-the-Light, who did not attend the council.

I learn that Lieutenant Mullan is apprehensive of serious trouble with the Nez Perces, and I am satisfied he is mistaken. As a matter of course there are many young men who are dissatisfied, but they can effect nothing. There are many of the Indians of the smaller tribes that are also disaffected, but they can effect no combination of any formidable character, even if they had the courage to try it.

When I went to the Nez Perces country there was much dissatisfaction, as a matter of course, but my explanations of the true condition of things were satisfactory. They had heard a great many false stories that had excited their minds, which a little careful explanation will put right. For instance, there was an impression amongst many that they were to be deprived of all their lands by force, and that the soldiers would make another campaign against them this summer for that purpose. There are a great many of the disaffected and vagabond Indians of the smaller tribes, who have always wanted, and do yet want, to get the Nez Perces involved in a war, as the only chance these Indians have of making a formidable resistance to the whites is by getting the Nez Perces, who hold the balance of power, implicated.

You have considerable experience with the Indians east of the Cascades, know the history of Governor Stevens' treaties, that they are now ratified, that the Indians are not to have any of their lands taken by conquest, and only a portion to be purchased of them; and you can, by talking with many of them, disabuse their minds of any erroneous impressions.

There was a large assemblage of Indians, consisting of Spokanes, Palouses, Cayuses, Walla-Wallas and Nez Perces, at a "root ground," north of Snake river, a few weeks since. They had considerable liquor, and indulged in considerable "bad talk," which was only the bombast of a few to excite others, particularly the Nez Perces.

A. J. CAIN.

To W. W. DE LACY, Esq., Civil Engineer, *en route* for Lieutenant Mullan's party.

News from New Granada.

OUR CARTHAGENA NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES SHIP-OF-WAR ST. LOUIS,
CARTHAGENA, Sept. 25, 1859.

Movements of the Ship St. Louis—Disturbed State of the Provinces—Rebellion Against the Central Government—Action of the Insurgent Governor—Execution of a Professional Murderer—American Vessels in Port—Trade Dull—Regret at Leaving Port—Health of the Crew, &c.

The ship is under sailing orders, and I hasten to pen you a brief synopsis of the news from here, from the period of my last communication up to date. The instructions of our commander have been such as to vest him with large discretionary powers in regard to prolonging his stay at this port, and we only leave it now to provision ship, &c., at Aspinwall.

In the present disturbed state of the country we could not depart without leaving some protection to the foreign residents, and that protection has very opportunely appeared by the arrival of her Brittanic Majesty's steam corvette Racer, from Jamaica.

The political difficulties of the country have steadily increased, and the Departments of Carthagena and Santa Martha may be said to be in a state of open rebellion against the central government. In the former martial law has been proclaimed, and many of the citizens have augmented the ranks of the rebel soldiery. No effort has been spared to render the city of Carthagena secure in the anticipated struggle with the Bogota troops.

Governor Nieto, the rebel Governor, is at present at Mampas, a town seventy miles distant, where he has gone for the purpose of holding a conference with some of his constituents.

On the 3d inst. Nicolo Anton, a bravo, was shot on the public plaza of the city. He confessed to eleven murders, besides the one for which he was condemned. Considerable excitement prevailed before the execution, for the bravo had won the sympathies of many of the poor; whom, it seems, he had frequently befriended. Had it not been for a strong police force on the ground a riot would surely have occurred.

The bark Aluah put into this port in distress several days ago, all her officers and crew being prostrated with the Aspinwall fever. We have rendered her every assistance she demanded.

Vessels in search of a freight here find great difficulty in obtaining one. The principal article of export is caoutchouc; and as there is a regular line of vessels employed in the trade, it affords no opportunity for transient vessels.

It is reported that the Jamestown will proceed here from Aspinwall. At last advices the Roanoke and Jamestown were at Aspinwall; the Sabine at Greytown; the Brooklyn and Saratoga at Vera Cruz, and the Preble occupied in prosecuting her search in the region of the Atrato. The Savannah is daily expected at Aspinwall.

We sail to-morrow morning, at early dawn, and it is not without a pang of regret that we bid adieu to this charming spot, where we have experienced every hospitality from our Consul and other American residents.

The health of the ship is comparatively good.

Obituary.

M. THAYER, EX-DIRECTOR OF THE FRENCH POST OFFICE.

M. EDOUARD THAYER, Senator, and formerly Director General of the French Post Office, has expired in Paris, at the age of 56. M. Thayer, who had been educated at the Polytechnic School, did not take any part in public affairs until the revolution of February, when as *chef de bataillon* in the National Guard, he proved himself in the fatal days of June a devoted defender of society, and received a severe wound. After the election of the President, on the 10th of December, he was appointed to the head of the Post Office, and rendered very important services. M. Thayer was connected with the most illustrious families of the First Empire, having married Mlle. Arrighi de Padoue. In 1852, he was named Councillor of State on extraordinary service; and in 1853 raised to the dignity of Senator. Possessing a very large fortune, he always made generous use of it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1859.

The money market is again easier. At the discount brokers there is a general complaint of a scarcity of good short paper. Good paper, under 90 days, goes readily to-day at 6 per cent and at the legal rate. April paper, with two good names, passes without difficulty. On call, money is advanced on desirable securities at 5 a 5½ per cent. There is still considerable unwillingness to lend on second class paper, or any stock securities except first class.

There is nothing doing to-day in foreign exchange; the market will not open before Friday. The present indications are that the market will be lower, and that bills will hardly rule above the specie shipping point. The leading drawers, however, complain of the slow arrival of cotton bills from the South.

The following are the latest quotations of sight exchange on New York at the cities mentioned:—

Chicago	¾	premium.
St. Louis	¾	"
Cincinnati	¾	"
New Orleans	¾	"
Philadelphia	1 16	"
Boston	1-10	"
Baltimore	½	"

The following table will show the condition of the Banks in the four leading cities of the Union as per their last statements to hand:—

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New York, Oct. 17	$117,259,067	70,091,020	19,651,293	8,461,816
Boston, Oct. 18	58,753,000	19,653,000	5,142,600	7,133,000
Philadelphia, Oct 17	25,816,137	15,332,414	5,217,766	2,873,402
New Orleans, Oct 8	23,189,871	18,030,277	12,816,675	9,376,979
Total	$225,248,075	123,106,711	42,828,334	27,847,167

The following table will show how these banks have worked since Jan. 1:—

Date.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
Jan. 1–8	$225,841,000	156,553,000	58,710,000	27,382,000
Feb. 5–14	226,530,000	149,676,000	54,444,000	28,921,000
Mar. 5–12	231,343,000	149,367,000	54,648,000	30,071,000
Ap'l 2–11	228,136,000	151,487,000	56,981,000	32,443,000
May 7–15	225,080,000	151,173,000	53,843,000	31,357,000
June 4–13	225,202,000	135,805,000	48,913,000	30,167,000
July 9–18	221,447,000	128,214,000	46,169,000	29,028,000
Aug. 6–13	217,965,000	110,491,000	44,007,000	27,815,000
Sep. 10–19	223,768,000	123,544,000	45,096,000	27,428,000
Sep. 17–26	224,237,000	123,419,000	44,086,000	27,078,000
Sep. 24–Oc. 4	224,652,000	122,678,000	42,377,000	27,051,000
Oct. 1–11	224,577,000	122,283,000	42,916,549	28,208,539
Oct. 8–18	225,248,000	123,106,000	42,828,000	27,847,000

Slight as the movement has been during the week, it is in the wrong direction—an increase of loans and a decrease of specie. The increase of loans has been at New Orleans (where the bank strength fully justifies the step) and at Philadelphia, where the banks are only moderately expanded. It will be noticed that the specie average in the four cities is half a million higher than it was a fortnight since. It is not probable that it will fall off much this year.

The stock market opened with some strength this morning, especially on Galena, Rock Island and Central. But at the close of the first board the market became weak, and between the boards prices declined a trifle; in the afternoon there was a fair average business done, and the general market closed quite steady. Galena was quite active throughout the day. The price opened at 74½, advanced to 74¾, and closed in the afternoon at 74½ bid. The earnings for the second week in October were $51,083, against $34,197 same week last year; increase, $16,886. The increase on this road is now equal to about $75,000 or $80,000 a month. Rock Island opened at 64½, sold at ¾, and closed at 64¼ bid. The second week of October gave gross earnings equal to $28,126, against $21,966 same week last year, showing an increase this year of $6,160. We understand that contracts have been made and the iron bought for the continuation of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad west of Iowa City; this will be an important feeder to the Rock Island. Cleveland and Toledo declined to 19¾, closing at that bid. The earnings for the first fortnight of October were $34,718, against $36,031 same fortnight last year. It is to be remarked that the freight receipts on all these roads show a large increase over last year, the decline being in the passenger earnings, against which the general poverty of the people operates with marked effect. Michigan guaranteed was ¾ higher in the morning, closing in the afternoon at 16¾ bid. Reading was dull; between the boards it fell, from some unexplained cause, to 37¾, and closed 36¾ bid. We know of no cause for the decline which has lately taken place in this stock. Erie sold this morning as high as 7¾, closing 7½ bid. The advance from $4 the share to $7 75 is purely speculative, and has no real basis. New York Central sold at 80¾ at the first board, between the boards at 80½, and closed at 80¾ bid. The general impression appears to be that this stock is sustained by the efforts of a leading operator, who has generally been identified with the bear party. State stocks were higher to-day. Missouris sold as high as 85¼. In railroad bonds very little was done. The following were the closing prices of the day:—Missouris, 84¾ a 85; Canton, 17¾ a 18; Cumberland Coal, 13¼; Pacific Mail, 71¾ a 72; New York Central, 80¾ a ⅞; Erie, 7½ a ⅝; Hudson River, 35¾ a 36; Harlem, 9¾ a ⅞; do. preferred, 36¾ a ⅞; Reading, 36¾ a 37¾; Michigan Central, 42¾ a 43¼; Michigan Southern, 4¾ a 5; do. guaranteed, 16¾ a ⅞; Panama, 123 a ½; Illinois Central, 67¼ a ½; Galena and Chicago, 74¾ a ⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 19¾ a ⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 64¼ a ⅜.

There was a large and important sale of bank and other stock securities to-day, to close up the estate of the late James Mills, in his lifetime President of the Bowery Savings Bank. The securities sold realized, in general, very high prices indeed. We note among other quotations a sale of Brooklyn Bank stock at $207¼. This stock was worth, a few years ago, $75 and $80. It owes its present value to the manner in which the bank was administered by the late cashier, Mr. Hector Morrison, who had the entire management of the bank in his hands, the office of president being a sinecure.

By reference to the law report in another column, it will be seen that the case of John A. C. Gray agt. the Michigan Southern Railroad is likely to come before the public in a tangible shape. Mr. Gray, we believe, sues for a commission on Michigan Southern bonds sold by him while he was treasurer of the company at a salary of $10,000 a year. Mr. Gray has been an expensive friend to this company.

The following plea is said to have been filed by the Erie Railroad Company as an answer to the suit of a bondholder who sues for his money:—

City and County of New York, ss.—The answer of the above named defendants shows to this Court. To the several causes of action in the plaintiff's complaint set forth, and to each of said several causes of action, the defendants answer as follows:—

First. That the defendants have no knowledge or information and belief whether the plaintiff is the owner and holder of the three several bonds in the three distinct causes of action in the plaintiff's complaint set forth, and therefore controvert these facts.

Second. That the said several bonds were instruments under seal, and that the defendants have no knowledge or information and belief whether the said several bonds were transferred to the plaintiff by an instrument in writing duly assigning the said several bonds to the plaintiff, and whether the plaintiff gave a legal consideration for the same; and therefore the defendants controvert these facts.

Third. That the defendants have no knowledge or information and belief whether the several interest warrants in each of the three several causes of action mentioned have been duly presented for payment, and payment has been duly demanded, and whether more than twenty days have elapsed since the presentation thereof; and therefore the defendants controvert these facts.

Fourth. That the stockholders of said company never assented to the issue of said several bonds.

Therefore the defendants demand judgment and the costs of this action.

E. ROELKER & F. F. MARBURY,
Defendants' Attorneys, No. 76 Beaver street.

City and County of New York, ss.—Horatio N. Otis, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the New York and Erie Railroad Company; that the foregoing answer is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated upon information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, 1859.
JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Notary Public.

The fourth answer above given is in the highest degree disgraceful to the company, and if persevered in will entirely destroy public confidence in the honesty of its managers. We confess that we are surprised that Mr. Samuel Marsh, who is now President, and whose character for integrity stands high, should have suffered such a plea to be set forth. This is not the first intimation the public have had that the Erie Company, if driven to straits, would seek to repudiate its bonds; for the honor of New York, and the personal credit of the present directors, it should be promptly disavowed.

We believe that there is a probability that the November interest on the second mortgage bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad will be paid at Toledo at maturity. The directors meet at that place to-morrow.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

Total receipts	$649,436 85
—For customs	167,000 00
Total payments	554,613 76
Balance	4,800,399 47

The following dividends have been declared:—The Merchants' Insurance Company, of Boston, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent; the Minnesota Mining Company a dividend of $4 per share, payable on the 1st of November.

Sale of stocks by Adrian H. Muller:—

By order of John Laidlaw and Francis Bos, executors of the estate of James Mills, deceased:—$12,000 United States 6 per cent stock, 1867, 107 and int.; $9,000 New York State 6 per cent stock, 1867, 106½ and int.; $25,000 New York city 6 per cent stock (water loan), 1875, 101, flat; $3,000 Ohio State 6's, 1860, 99¾ and int.; $2,000 Brooklyn city 6 per cent (water loan) stock, 1869, 97¼, and int.; $5,000 Hudson River Railroad Company 7 per cent bonds, 1869, 100¾ and int.; 100 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company, 175¼; 184 Bank of Commerce, 99; 226 National Bank, 98¾ a 98½; 122 Merchants' Bank, 107¼ a 107½; 610 Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, 117¾ a 120¼; 203 Brooklyn Bank, 207¼; 90 Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, 128; 50 Pacific Bank, 124½ a 124; 50 Market Bank, 103¼ a 103; 40 Bank of North America, 107¾; 28 Bank of America, 110¼; 19 Bank of Louisiana, 170; 98 New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, 132½ a 132 a 131¾; 10 New York and New England Union Telegraph Company, 56.

For account of whom it may concern:—10 shares Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, 142½; 20 Market Bank, 103¼; 8 Bank of New York, 104½; 600 Mechanics' Banking Association, 100½; 83 Exchange Fire Insurance Company; 40 Washington Fire Insurance Company, 133½ a 140; 100 Manhattan Fire Insurance Company; 50 Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company; 50 Security Fire Insurance Company; 12 Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company; 50 Home Fire Insurance Company; 50 Long Island Fire Insurance Company, 165; 105 United States Fire Insurance Company, 120¾ a 122; 25 Great Western Marine Insurance Company, 140¼; 10 Ætna Fire Insurance Company, 105; 10 Arctic Fire Insurance Company; 60 Irving Fire Insurance Company, 110; 149 Jefferson Fire Insurance Company; 30 Columbia Fire Insurance Company, 98; $5,000 Memphis City 6 per cent bonds, 1884, 65½; $2,000 do, 1880, 63½ a 65¼; $5,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company 8 per cent construction bonds, 1882, 5.

To close an estate:—60 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company, 175; 40 United States Life Insurance Company, 100; 9 American Exchange Bank, 103; 12 New York Central Railroad Company, 80¾; 3 Macon and Western Railroad Company, 93¾; 1 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, 32.

Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1859.

$2000	Indiana 2½'s	61	100	shs HarlemRRb30	9½
5000	Tenn 6's '90	89½	300	do	9⅝
5000	Virginia 6's	94¾	20	Harlem RR pref	36½
22000	Missouri 6's	85	200	do	36½
10000	do...b1	85¼	300	do	36½
100000	do...b10	85½	5	Second Av RR	101
1000	do	85¼	100	Nor & WorRRb60	40
1000	California 7's	83¾	200	Ill Cen RR...s60	67½
1000	do	84	50	do	67½
1000	do	84¼	300	Reading RR	38¼
4000	NCarolina 6's	97	10	Mich Cen RR	43
1000	Brooklyn C w l	100	50	do...b30	43¼
5000	Chic C 7 p c bsl	99¾	200	do...b10	43¼
1000	NYork Cen 6's	93¾	200	MichSo&NIndRR	4¾
1000	Hud R RR 1 m	103	50	MichSo&NInd gs	16¼
2000	MCRSpcl msfcb	85½	50	do	16¼
1000	Mich So 2d m b	36	100	do...s30	16½
2000	do	35½	400	do	16¾
3000	Ill Cen RR bds	85½	15	Clev, Col & CinRR	92
40	shs Metrop'n Bk	110	50	Gal&ChicRR b30	74½
15	Continental Bk	100½	150	do...b30	74¾
15	Tradesmen's Bk	106	50	do...b60	74¾
50	Penn Coal Co	82¾	24	do	74½
60	Pac Mail SS Co	71¾	100	do	74½
100	do...b60	71½	300	do...b30	74¾
50	do...b30	71¾	100	do...b15	74½
150	do...b50	72	200	do...s30	74½
275	N Y CentralRR	80½	50	do	74½
160	do...s60	80½	100	do...b15	74½
160	do	80¼	100	do...s10	74½
200	do...b30	80½	100	do...s60	74½
200	do...b10	80½	200	Cleve & Tol RR	19½
250	do...s3	80½	300	do	19½
200	do...s60	80½	200	do...b30	20
100	Erie RR	7½	250	Chic & Rk IsldRR	64½
110	do	7½	300	do...b60	64½
75	do	7½	50	do...b10	64½
405	do	7½	100	do...s60	64½
600	do...s3	7½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	U S 5's, 1874	103	150	shs MhS&NIndRR	5
1000	Missouri 6's	85	30	do	4¾
1000	do	84¾	450	Mh S&NIaGutdStk	16½
15000	N Y 5's, 1875	102	100	do...s30	16½
200	shs Cum Coal pref	13	100	do...s30	16½
200	do...b60	13½	115	Panama RR	123½
50	Erie RR	7½	5	Illinois Centl RR	67
100	do...s60	7½	100	do...b30	67½
50	do	7½	50	do	67½
100	do	7½	250	Gal & Chi RR b30	67½
50	do	7½	100	do...b60	74½
50	N Y Cen RR	80½	50	do...b20	74½
150	do	80½	50	Clev & Toledo RR	19½
800	do	80¾	100	Co&RkIslRR b60	64½
50	do...s60	80½	100	do	64¾
100	Harlem RR	9½	100	do	64½
100	Mich Cen RR	43			

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was steady, with sales of 40 a 50 bbls. pots and pearls at 5¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was more active, especially for common grades of State and Western shipping brands. Extra grades were without change and comparatively quiet. The sales embraced about 26,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following prices:—

Sound new superfine State	$4 60 a $4 70
Extra State from old and new wheat	4 80 a 4 90
Superfine Western	4 70 a 4 75
Common to choice Western extra	4 90 a 6 65
Extra Genesee	5 50 a 7 25
Mixed to straight Southern	5 30 a 5 70
Straight to good extra do	5 75 a 7 00
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 00 a 8 00
Rye flour	3 50 a 4 40
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	4 05 a 4 25

—Canadian flour was steady and prices unchanged, with sales of 300 bbls. at $5 25 a $6 25. Southern flour was held with increased firmness, and for some grades better rates were obtained. The sales embraced about 1,300 bbls., closing within the range of the above quotations. Rye flour was easier for common qualities; good grades were unchanged: sales of 200 a 300 bbls. were made within the above quotations. Corn meal was steady, with sales of 250 bbls. Jersey and Brandywine at the above quotations. Wheat was rather firmer, and for some sorts prices were better. The market was also more active, with an increased demand. The sales embraced about 40,000 bushels, including white Kentucky at $1 42½, white Michigan at $1 37 a $1 40, red Southern (to arrive) at $1 16, white Canadian at $1 28, and No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 05 a $1 08. Corn was steady, with sales of 5,000 bushels at $1, and Jersey yellow at 98½c., in bags. Rye—Sales of 6,000 bushels were made at 88c. a 90c. Barley—Sales of 5,000 bushels West Canada were made at 88c. a 90c. Oats were in request at steady prices. Sales of State were made, by measure and weight, at 42c. a 43c., and Western and Canadian at 43c. a 44c.

COFFEE.—The sales embraced 700 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c. a 13½c., and 150 bags Java at 16c. Rio was firmly held, but was quiet.

COTTON.—The market was firmer, and some brokers quoted an ⅛c. better for some grades. We repeat our quotations, remarking that middling uplands were quoted by some dealers at 11¼c. The sales embraced 600 a 700 bales:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	11¼	11¼	11½	11½
Middling fair	12	12	12¼	12¾
Fair	12¼	12¼	13	13¼

FISH.—Dry cod were in good demand, especially for large size, while small were heavy: sales within a day or two have been made to the extent of 2,500 quintals at $4 25 a $4 62½ for George's Bank, and $4 50 a $3 87½ for Bank. Mackerel were some firmer owing to diminished receipts; the sales embraced 200 a 300 bbls., including No. 1's at $15 50 a $15 75; No. 2 at $13 25, and No. 3 at $9 a $9 25. Herring were heavy, and sales limited.

FEATHERS.—The last sale embraced 600 lbs. prime Western at 50c. cash.

FREIGHTS.—The improvement in rates for Liverpool was maintained, and about 2,000 a 3,000 bbls. of flour were engaged at 2s.; 30 tierces beef, by steamer, at 4s. 6d. To London, 4,000 bbls. flour were taken at 2s. 3d., and to Glasgow, 1,500 bbls. flour were engaged at 2s. 6d. Engagements to the Continent were moderate and the rates steady.

FRUIT.—Sales of 20 cases new Smyrna figs were made at 15c. a 17½c. per lb. Raisins were steady at $2 45 for boxes layers, and halves at $1 35; M. R.'s at $2 25; halves, $1 10, and quarter boxes at 65c.

HAY.—The market was firm at 65c. a 70c. for shipment, with sales of 800 a 900 bales.

HOPS.—New of good quality were in demand while there was any mention of stock beyond the wants of the trade. Sales embraced 375 bales of new within the range of 13c. a 18c., with one lot of prime at 17c. a 18c. Old of '57 were selling moderately at 7½c. a 8c., and '58 at 9½c. for small lots of good.

IRON was steady, and within a day or two 350 tons Scotch pig have been sold at $23, 6 months. English bars were quiet, sales of common were last made at $43 a $43 50, 6 months.

LIME.—Common was firmer, and within a day or two about 600 a 700 bbls. have changed hands at 75c.

MOLASSES was quiet and sales limited, while prices were sustained.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales were limited, and the market comparatively quiet. Sales 200 bbls. spirits were reported at 47c. Common rosin ranged from $1 55, afloat, to $1 60 delivered. The last sales of crude were made at $1 60.

OILCAKE.—The last sale of moment comprised 1,000 bbls. Baltimore thin oblong at $34 cash.

OILS.—The low range of prices reached by linseed, and the fact that receipts from England were likely to fall off, attracted more purchasers, and within a day sales of some 25,000 gallons have been made at 56c. a 57c. cash. Olive oil sold in barrels at $1 65, six months, and some 20,000 lbs. tallow within a day or so have been sold at 10¼c., cash ...

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS laundress in a respectable private family; understands fluting and fineries; has the best of city reference. Call at 119 West 12th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has eight years reference from last place. Apply at 36 East 18th st., between Broadway and 4th ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork, or; has no objection to go South with a good family to take care of children and sew. Can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 Spring st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Best reference given. Call for two days at No. 215 Hudson st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and washing and ironing. City reference. Call at 311 West 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one American and the other Welsh, as cook and chambermaid; would go to the country if together. City references. Call at 87 West 24th st., top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take an infant from the mother, and bring it up by hand if required; or take charge of grown children, can cut and make their clothes; no objection to go south. Apply at Olliff's, 809 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call at 147 East 28th street, below 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good recommendation. Apply at No. 3 East 21st street, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to take care of children and to do plain sewing; best of city reference. Call at 131 22d st., near 7th av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing or to take care of children. Call at 207 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th aves., second floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as a first class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen, and understands baking in all its branches; would assist with the washing and ironing. Call at 216 14th st., between ave. A and 1st ave.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses in the neatest style; understands dressmaking; can operate perfectly on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to grown children or to do a little chamberwork. Call at 400 6th ave., between 24th and 25th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call at corner of Wyckoff and Washington sts., in the grocery store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as first rate cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references. Call at 119 West 26th st., near 7th ave., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron; or as cook in a small private family; will go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call at 187 Hester st., room No. 7, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as cook and the other as chambermaid or waitress. Best city references from last places. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 62 West 21st st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing. Call at 10 Middagh st., Brooklyn.

THE ADVERTISER, A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY from the country, desires a situation in a millinery or fancy store. She has the best of reference, and has had some experience also as a saleswoman. Can be seen at the residence of her friends, 69 East 12th st.

TWO YOUNG GIRLS WISH SITUATIONS—ONE AS cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, in one family. Apply at 151 Nassau st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; who perfectly understands the care of children; has the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 346 Sixth av., near 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS COOK, in a hotel, large boarding house, or a first class restaurant; understands all kinds of meat, pastry in all its branches and is willing and obliging; can produce the best city references. Call at 77 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUATION IN an American family as governess or housekeeper. References exchanged. No objection to go in the country. Address P. R., 42 Murray st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN, A SITUation in a hotel; has had several years' experience in the business; has a thorough knowledge of all the duties connected with the business; has an extensive acquaintance through the South and West; can give the best of references as to character and capability; would go South. Address A. W., box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GIRL WITH GOOD REFERENCE, A situation in a private family, to do the chamberwork and plain sewing. Inquire for two days at 135 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would go as laundress in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Call at 196 7th ave., near 23d street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; best city reference of three years from her last place. Call at 219 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to a cook's place and assist with the washing; good city reference. Call at 95 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid; is also a good laundress; has lived out in the country; best references given. Address J. M., box 155 Herald office.

WANTED—TEN GOOD BASTERS ON LINEN COATS, three operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, one button hole maker, and one to take charge of the work. None but good hands need apply at 399 9th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; experienced hand; can get good recommendations from her last place. Call at 263 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as a first rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of city reference from her last place. Inquire at 360 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at 102 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION IN a genteel private family, to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing; she is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; also a good bread and pastry baker; the advertiser will be found cheerful and obliging and fully capable; satisfactory reference given. Call at or address 16 Downing st., a few doors from Bleecker, first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A RESPECTABLE family, as cook or laundress; can have good city reference. Apply at 206 1st av., between 12th and 13th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery. Best of city reference from her last place. Please call for two days at 104 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days by calling at 336 Greenwich st., between Jay and Harrison sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION for a good girl, as laundress and chambermaid, or cook, in a small private family. Call for two days, from 9 to 3 o'clock, at 167 East 18th st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to wait on children, and do plain sewing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at 40 Monroe st., near Market, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to take care of children, and do plain sewing. City reference given. Call at 259 West 43d st., near 9th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron; or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing. Has the best of city reference. Call at 242 Columbia street, near State, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, OF steady, industrious habits, as chambermaid and good plain sewer, or as child's nurse. No objection to waiting or doing fine washing or ironing in a small private family, or would do housework in a family of two or three persons. Good city reference. Call at 777 Washington st., near Jane.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first rate baker; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 112 7th ave., corner of 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as first rate cook in a private family; can furnish the best of city reference from families with whom she has lived five years; no objection to assist in the washing. Call at 49 Willett st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A respectable quiet family, to do light housework or to take care of a child. Address Mrs. Bird, 143 Laurens st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED good cook, who understands all kinds of soups and game; is an experienced baker; city reference given. Apply at 89 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, as child's nurse; is entirely competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is also a neat sewer. Address for two days Nurse, at Robert Coddington's book store, 366 Bowery, one door above 4th st., or can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. The best city references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do the best of embroidery. Can be seen at 25 East 31st st. until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, A situation in an American family, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at 415 Pearl st., opposite Madison, from 9 till 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Best of city reference. Can be seen at 215 East 23d st. for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COOK WHO THOroughly understands her business; has eighteen years experience in American families; understands American French and Spanish cooking. Best of reference from her last place. Call at 89 8th st., between Macdougal st. and 5th av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or as cook in a small private family. Best of city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 23 Grove st., where she has lived one year and seven months.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress. Call at 173 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as wet nurse. Call at 176 Madison st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and plain sewer; would do the chamberwork of a small family. Good city reference. Call at 392 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; would do general housework, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Good city reference. Call for two days at 33 2d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or would do general housework for a small private family. Inquire at 422 Greenwich st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS child's nurse; she is entirely competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat sewer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, 125 West 13th st., on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WHO has lost her baby, a week old, wishes to get into a respectable family as wet nurse. Can be seen at 252 East 14th st., in the rear, or at Dr. Rooney's office, 176 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress and chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen at her last employer's, 36 Great Jones street, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress. Good city reference. Call at 64 West Washington place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO to do housework or chamberwork in a small family; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Good city reference. Call at 14 Essex st., third floor, back.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, a baby to take to her own house to wet nurse; she lost her own baby; she is a clean, healthy woman, has a fresh breast of milk. Reference given if wanted. Call at 279 West 42d st., near 10th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent bread baker. Can be seen for two days at 119 12th st., between 5th and 6th aves; has best of city references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as chambermaid and laundress. Call at 81 West 25th st.; has good city reference; call for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation, as nurse and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call in 35th st., corner of 2d av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of city reference can be given. Call in Bond st., between Douglass and Degraw sts., Brooklyn; the second brick house.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, AS seamstress; can cut and fit dresses well; can be well recommended. Call for two days at 230 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or the general housework of a small family; has good city reference. Apply at No. 72 Prospect st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXCELLENT COOK, BY a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches. Good city reference. Call as 246 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework and plain cooking. Call for two days at 149 West 27th st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and children's nurse, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Best of city reference; has lived for two years in her last place. Call for two days at 212 West 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Good reference as to character and ability. Apply for two days at 99 East 25th st., near 3d av.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK, A situation as head cook in a hotel or any other large establishment; understands the business thoroughly; is a professed pastry cook and baker, and a first rate housekeeper. No objection to any part of the country. Best of city reference. Apply at 385 2d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION in a respectable private family, as laundress on fine washing; perfectly understands her business; is obliging and willing. Call at 83, corner of 3d ave. and 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH woman, a situation in a private family or boarding house, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply for two days at 228 ave. A, between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, 14 West 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of city reference, Call at 249 Adams st., next door to the dyer's, Brooklyn, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist in the care of children or chamberwork if required. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen at her present place, 122 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO take care of children or the entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best city reference from her last place. Call at 141 East 34th st., two doors from 2d ave., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, in a private family; best city reference from last place. Call for two days at 229 1st av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or would be willing to travel with a family going to California; best city reference from her last place. Call at 136 West 13th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist with children; best city reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 West 28th st., near 5th av., from 10 till 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do up stairs work, and take care of children. Call at 103 Division st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, to do cooking, washing and ironing; she is an excellent baker. Best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at 143 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing in a small private family. The best of city reference can be given. Can be seen at 67 West 15th st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman who can cut and fit. No objection to do chamberwork. Good reference can be given. Call for two days at 392 8th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing. Call for two days at 26 Montgomery st., in rear. Good city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would be willing to do general housework. Call at 123 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as good cook and a good maker of bread and butter; also a young girl of 12 years, to make herself generally useful; would go a short distance in the country. Call at 118 Amity st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at 135 1st av., entrance in 9th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to mind children; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 336 2d av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh woman, as chambermaid or waitress (can do plain sewing) in a respectable family; good reference given. Apply at 18 Greenwich st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, made up dishes of all kinds, baking of bread and pastry, jelly and all kinds of desserts; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 262 East 13th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; has no objection to assist with the plain part of the washing. Please call at or address 190 East 12th st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMEN, sisters, situations in a private family; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; have the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 189 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th aves., first door in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as excellent family cook and baker, the other as first class waitress or chambermaid; the best of city reference. Please call at 135 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and sewing, or assist in washing and ironing; good references. Apply at 71 15th st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as seamstress; has a good knowledge of dressmaking; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at 137 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs. No objection to light chamberwork.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do general housework in a small private family. Call at 807 Greenwich st., corner of Jane.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of an infant. No objection to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at 85 East 15th st., in the fancy store.

WASHING.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE their washing done in the neatest and best manner, sent for and delivered at the shortest notice, by applying at 157 25th st., between 7th and 8th avenues, first floor, back room. Very best reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook and excellent washer and ironer. Best city reference from last place. Call for two days at 67 West 15th st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SIXTEEN YEARS OF age, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing. Good city reference from last place. Call for two days at 127 33d st., one door from 7th avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook. Best city reference. Call at 42 Spring st., room No. 5, fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, has lived with French families best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days 1 578 2d avenue, between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days at 77 West 25th st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, as chambermaid and waiter and to assist in the fine washing; has good reference. Apply for two days at 410 6th ave., near 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best city reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at 125 12th st., between 5th and 6th aves., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as first class cook; has the best of city reference. Please call at 38 West 13th st. for two days if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, A few gentlemen's washing. Good city references. Call at 52 Wooster st. in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to take care of a baby; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can do chamberwork; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 251 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Also her cousin, a girl of 16, to do waiting and plain sewing. Best of reference from their last place. Apply at 143 East 17th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has good experience in the care of children and is fully competent to take charge of an infant; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 33 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT FEmale, as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothes, embroider, do up fine laces and family sewing; satisfactory city reference given. Inquire at 229 7th av., near 25th st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is very willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place. Call at 163 East 25th st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; satisfactory references can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 95 av. C, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook; understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference given. Inquire at 251 1st ave., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress. Has been in that capacity for several years. Can give satisfactory city reference. Call at 87 6th av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PLAIN COOK, WASHer and ironer by a respectable girl; would also do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at 221 East 17th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A FEW gentlemen's washing; can furnish the best of city reference as to washing and ironing and honesty. Call at 334 1st av., one door from 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl; would do waiting and light chamberwork; no objection to the country; has city reference. Call for two days at 225 East 19th st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at 399 7th av., corner 35th st.

WET NURSE—WANTED, A SITUATION AS WET nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young woman; has no objection to travel. Apply at 125 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th aves, front basement; best of city reference given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of city reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call for two days at 85½ Clinton st., between Delancey and Rivington.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as laundress; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of city reference. Call at 38 West 13th st.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, as chambermaid or waiter, or to do general housework; best of city references given. Apply at 142 Forsyth st., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family; best of city reference. Apply at 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to take care of children; good references given. Apply at 111 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY CAPABLE, faithful servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is thoroughly efficient in either capacity or to do chamberwork and waiting; is of neat appearance, economical and obliging. Unquestionable references. Apply, at 53 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children and do plain sewing. The best of city reference can be given from her last place. Call at 74 Carlton ave., between Park and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED PROtestant woman, to do general housework—is a good plain cook and washer and ironer—in a small family. Good city reference. Call at 91 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION IN A private family as chambermaid and waiter. Best of city reference given. Apply at 55 West Baltic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation, as chambermaid and to take care of children; would make herself generally useful; good references given. Can be seen for two days at 79 Prince st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer; or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Has good city references. Call for two days at 78 York st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her last place, 100 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 302 Hicks street, between Pacific and Amity streets, Brooklyn, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the housework of a small private family. City reference. Call at 106 Warren st., East Brooklyn, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse; she is perfectly able to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to travel or go South for the winter; best city reference. Call at her last place, 100 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT, as seamstress and nurse, or do light chamberwork; is willing to make herself otherwise useful; the best of city reference from her last place. Call at 95 Wyckoff st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO SPEAKS AND WRITES ENGlish and Spanish fluently, wishes to find a situation in a dry goods store or a clothing warehouse. Address, for eight days, Joseph M., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN FROM 19 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE IS desirous of obtaining a situation with a private family, to take care of one or two horses; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at 91 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, LATELY ARRIVED from Paris, want a situation in a respectable family where they could make themselves generally useful; he could take care of horses or take charge of a farm, while his wife could take a situation as housekeeper, governess, to take care of children, or give French lessons; the best references given. Apply in the dry goods store, 141 Spring st., corner of Wooster st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION, AT ANY REspectable employment whereby he may be able to earn a living; is 26 years old and can produce good references if required. Call at or address for two days 225 East 18th st., fourth floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS fireman or porter in a hotel; understands the care of horses perfectly; no objections to go to the country. Good reference. A note addressed to P. M., Herald office, will be promptly attended to.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, industrious young man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages and harness; is a good and careful driver, well acquainted with the city; the best of references given. Can be seen at Mr. Charles Waters, saddle and harness maker, 840 Broadway, corner of 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man as coachman, and the wife to cook, wash and iron; best of city references from last places; or would take care of a small place in the country; the wife would also take charge of a dairy. Apply at 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., N. Y.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a Protestant, as groom, or as groom and footman; has no objection to assist at waiting; can give the best of city reference from one of the highest families in this city, who has just returned from the country and have no further use for him. Address J. W., box 130 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OR HEAD salesman in a general retail dry goods, millinery or fancy goods store, by an experienced person, well posted in goods and the best retail city trade; the very best city references furnished. Address Manager, box 107 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESman or assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale paint and oil store; has had twelve years' experience; has no objection to go South or West; best city reference given. Address G. W., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO EXPRESSMEN AND others delivering goods with wagons the advertiser would offer his services. Has had long experience in delivering goods in the city, and can give unexceptionable reference as to reliability. Address Traver, 23 Barrow st.

SITUATION IN A DOWN TOWN BUSINESS OFFICE wanted—By a lad 17 years old, who can refer to his former employers; is industrious, intelligent, and of good address; understands German perfectly. Please address Steady, Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A wholesale or retail store, by a young man; perfectly understands the prescription business. Address, for this week, Druggist, 375 4th av.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS—A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as salesman in a wholesale hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing house; can give the best city reference. Apply to or address Wm. C., at Rogers & Johnson's, 95 and 97 Duane st.

TO BREWERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING HAD five years' experience in the brewing business, both as bookkeeper and outdoor man, desires a similar situation; best of city reference can be given. Salary not so much an object as a good steady situation. Address A. B. C., box 100 Herald office.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.—WANTED, BY A thorough business young man, a situation as counterman or manager. First class references. Address A. B., box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, LATELY arrived in the States, a situation where he can make himself generally useful; he speaks the Greek, Turk and Italian languages; also, a little French; and has had three years experience in the broker and shipchandlery business; security given if required. Address C. D., John Garside, Engraver, to calico printer, 130 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, AN AMErican, of genteel address, a situation at almost any kind of business where he could make himself useful. Address F. E. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, who understands the grocery and liquor business; also understands the care of horses and can drive; can give good reference. Call for two days at 232 Mulberry st., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN, OF good address a situation in a respectable wholesale or retail dry goods establishment, as entry clerk, salesman, overseer, or any other capacity where he can make himself generally useful. To those requiring a person of close application, of strict integrity, and possessing a thorough knowledge of every branch of the dry goods business, he would be invaluable; the most respectable references in the city will be given in proof of his ability. Address L. W. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young colored man, as waiter in a private family, good city reference. Call from 9 to 12 A. M. at 176 Laurens st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GERMAN, as porter or bookkeeper; speaks French, German and English. Call on Mr. Leary, No. 5, corner of Carroll and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single young man, lately from England. Best of reference given from his last employer. Call on or address T. K., 57 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAN COOK, IN A hotel or restaurant; one who has been steward of a first class ship for the last twelve years. Good references from his last employer. Address D. Mugren, 353 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, a situation as porter in a store or in any capacity in which he could make himself useful. Unexceptionable reference given. Address L. C., box 179 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PRIVATE OR PUBLIC teacher, or travelling companion, by a highly educated and experienced gentleman of thirty years of age, who understands English, French and German, Spanish, Italian, Portugeese and Dutch, and teaches the ancient classics. No objection to go South, West or East. Address L. de L., Herald office.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT BY A GOOD penman, in writing up a set of books or other respectable occupation. Address W. B., box 3,553 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant man, as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful in and out doors; no objection to the country; best of city and country reference. Call on or address M. J., 10 Hammond st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION; when at home was engaged for the last sixteen years in the grocery, provision and liquor business, but would be happy to engage in any other where he could make himself generally useful; references given. Address J. M., box 156 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WANTED—AS MATRON FOR an institute; must have good reference; also a smart waiter man and twenty English, Scotch and Welsh girls wanted, for families returning from the country. Apply for two days at WESLEY & CO.'S first class female office, 232 4th av., near 22d st. A lady in attendance.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WOMEN AND GIRLS WANTed.—Daily found in good situations of every kind to suit all; good wages; to those with good recommendations first class places given; also, good girls lately landed wanted. Inquire at the Large Institute, 138 Eleventh street, corner of Sixth avenue.

A CAPABLE MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN wanted, to do plain sewing and mending; also an educated little girl to wait upon a lady; French, German or English; none other need apply at 111 West 34th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS IMMEdiately, should apply at the large institute for domestics 138 11th st., corner of 6th av. This extensive house has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all who call or send. Conducted by a respectable lady.

AS MORRIS COHNERT'S EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE is conducted on correct business principles, and as none but capable, clean, honest and well recommended servants are admitted, comprising German, English, Irish, French and Scotch, employers will find it their interest to call at 424 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and well recommended servants in all capacities are now disengaged and ready for situations at the Servants' Institute, 119 Grand st. Several coachmen, grooms and waiters (men) also want situations.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—IN A SMALL private family of four persons; she must understand her business thoroughly; the best wages given. Apply at 135 East 30th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS WANTED.—APPLY between 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning at No. 40 West 32d street.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ORDERLY WOMAN, who speaks plain English, as child's nurse and seamstress in a small family. Apply before 2 o'clock, at 109 West 43d st., between Broadway and 6th ave.

WANTED—THREE GOOD BUTTON HOLE MAKERS, on Marseilles vests. Also, apprentices wanted. Inquire at 129 West 16th st.

WANTED—IN A FANCY STORE, 25½ CATHARINE street, a young lady as clerk. Inquire for two days. Reference required.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good worker; city reference required. Apply at 151 Madison av., corner of 33d st.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO BOARDS, A SMART, tidy girl, to take care of two large children and sew; one that can come well recommended can apply at 422 4th st., called No. 9 Albion place. Wages four or five dollars.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE FOR cooking, washing and ironing, the other for chamberwork, in a private family, without children. Apply at 22 Washington terrace, Hoboken.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN WANTS A SITUation, as seamstress; can do all kinds of plain family sewing; is willing to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful. Good city reference. Can be seen for three days at 98 West 28th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AS NURSE AND chambermaid, who is accustomed to the care of children and has good city references. Apply at 22 West 41st st., new number.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a small family. Protestant preferred. None without city references need apply at 26 West 25th st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CARPET SEWERS, AT 591 Broadway. None others need apply.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE PATTERNS, AT MME. Demorest's emporium of fashions, 375 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH GIRL, TO DO general housework in a small, private English family. To a suitable person a good home will be found. Ask for Mrs. Jeynes in the grocery store cor 44th st., and 3d ave.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her work, and can bring first class recommendations. Apply at 57 10th st., below 5th ave., between 9 and 11 o'clock on Thursday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. She must be a good plain cook and washer and ironer; one with good recommendation from her last place, can apply at 225 West 19th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST RATE CLOAK hands; girls who have been accustomed to fine work will receive good wages and constant work. Apply to Charles Street & Co., 475 Broadway; workrooms 42 Mercer street, up stairs.

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER TO SOLICIT ADvertisements for a new book shortly to be published. A liberal commission will be paid. Apply at room 38 Appleton's Buildings, Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one for cooking, washing and ironing, the other for chamberwork, in a small family without children. Apply at 49½ East 12th st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ONE WILLING to assist in washing and ironing; best of city references required. Apply at 225 5th avenue, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK, wait upon the table, &c. Apply at 140 Congress street, Brooklyn, where a good girl can have a good home.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK OF A family. Apply to E. F. Cook, 423 4th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; one who understands the French or German style of cooking preferred. Call at 25 Boorman place, West 33d st., between 8th and 9th aves.

WANTED—A NICE, GENTEEL, MIDDLE AGED PERson as housekeeper; one who is accustomed to housework and would make herself generally useful. Such a one would have a good home and be well remunerated for her services. None but such as have the best references as to capacity and respectability need apply at 323 4th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WHO CAN BRING good city reference; one who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. Apply at 18 West 24th st., after 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, at 201 West 14th st. None need apply but those understanding that work.

WANTED—AN ITALIAN, FRENCH OR SWISS GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; one who can cut and fit children's dresses and dress hair preferred. Apply immediately at No. 7 East 30th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, FROM 14 TO 16 years old, to take care of a baby and make herself generally useful; must have good references. Apply at 15 St. Luke's place, Leroy st.

WANTED—THREE SCRUBBERS AT FRENCH'S Hotel; good reference required. Apply immediately.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SALESWOMEN IN OUR cloak department. Young ladies accustomed to the business will be preferred. Apply to Charles Street & Co., 475 Broadway.

WANTED—TEN FIRST RATE SEAMSTRESSES, AT dressmaking, to work at the most fashionable business, to whom the best wages and constant employment will be given, by immediate application at 100 Greene st., first door, second floor.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer and good plain cook. Apply at No. 63 Carroll st., South Brooklyn. Reference required.

WANTED—A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO DO general housework; one who is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; none other need apply; city reference required. Apply at 74 Nassau st., corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; Protestant preferred. Apply at 322 Henry st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN OR FRENCH girl, to take care of children. One of good education and cheerful disposition with good reference, will find a permanent home with moderate wages. Apply this day from 11 to 5 at No. 2 Clark st., Brooklyn, corner of Columbia.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, IN A SMALL family. One to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and assist the nurse. Apply at No. 14 Tompkins place (Harrison st.), South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO GENERAL housework. She must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Good city reference required. Apply at 211 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NURSE, CAPABLE OF TAKING THE entire charge of an infant; also, a girl to do general housework. Apply at 31 Dean st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, IN A Southern city. He must be a thorough bookkeeper, or, if willing to learn, he can do so in a short time. In order to save time to the advertiser, no letters will be noticed not having stamps to pay return postage. Address H. L. & Co., box 145 Herald office. N. B.—Salary $1,000.

A COUPLE OF GOOD SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL show cards adapted to the present season, to whom a good opportunity will be given to make a good living. Apply to F. Gem, Jr., 423 Broadway, room 24.

A SALESMAN, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE iron and metal trades of the Middle and Southern States, may hear of a permanent situation by addressing, with particulars and references, Metals, box 187 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE drug store; must be active, quick at figures, not over 18 years of age, and reside with his parents in this city or Brooklyn. Salary first year $100. Address, in handwriting of applicant, H., box 1,963 Post office, New York.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS store. Salary $50 the first year. Address box 751 Post office.

CHEMIST.—WANTED, A PRACTICAL CHEMIST, WHO understands the business, to take charge of the store belonging to the late John L. Fyfe, 116 John street, or would sell the entire stock if applied for immediately on easy terms. Apply to R. Bene, No. 5 Broadway.

COPYIST AND CLERK WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S office. Also, an office boy. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, box 2,566 Post office.

COACHMAN AND COOK WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, without encumbrance preferred; no objection to colored. The man must understand his business as coachman perfectly. The woman must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and both of them willing and obliging. Situation permanent. Apply at 190 William st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.—$50 TO $200.—ENTERPRISING men, with small capital, in the city or country, can make from $50 to $100 a month selling a very useful article required in every family. Inquire at 80 Nassau st., room 1, rear building.

MERCHANTS, HOTELS AND OTHERS,
SUPPLIED GRATIS WITH
CLERKS, SALESMEN, PORTERS, BARKEEPERS, &C.
MERCHANTS' CLERKS' REGISTRY, 78 BROADWAY.
WM. J. REDPATH.

NEWS BOYS AND OTHERS HAVING A SMALL cash capital can make large wages by selling a new article. Call at 429 Broadway, room 7.

WANTED.—RESPECTABLE MEN SEEKING SITUAtions as clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, &c., should apply at the Merchants' Clerks' Registry office, 78 Broadway. No commission in advance. Reference to first class houses. Established 1856.
WILLIAM J. REDPATH.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND MANUFACturing house, a boy from 15 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents, can come well recommended and be at the store early in the morning, one fresh from school preferred; salary $50 first year. Apply after 3 o'clock P. M. at 18 Warren st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO attend to an office; one that can write well and has some knowledge of business and can come well recommended, may address G. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A FARM LABORER, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; one accustomed to farm work will find it to his advantage to call at 45 Fulton st., New York, with references.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS SALESmen who understand print and dress goods; also, a good collector. Apply at the Merchants' Clerks' Registry office, 78 Broadway. Situations procured. No commission in advance. Reference to first class houses. Established 1856.
WILLIAM J. REDPATH

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the patent medicine business; to one that is competent and can be of use in that speciality, will hear of a good situation. Address A. A. A., box 199 Herald office, with reference and where he can be seen.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A DRUG STORE. ADDRESS, stating salary expected, references, &c., Medicus, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE SALESMEN, ACQUAINTED with the cash and short time jobbing business, who can influence a trade. A good salary will be given to the right kind of men. Address, stating where last employed, box 3,587 Post office.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A LAMP STORE. INQUIRE at 473 Pearl st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE sales of perfumery, by soliciting orders from dealers for the city of New York; no one need apply unless they can advance on the same to a certain amount. Enquire of E. Howard, Arnold & Co., 98 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A NEWLY ESTABLISHED SOUTHern hotel, a thorough bookkeeper. Also, a young man as assistant, two bar tenders and an experienced head waiter. Address, enclosing stamp to pay return postage, S. H., box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A GOOD hand; also, two good outdoor salesmen and a four salesman for a wholesale store. Apply at the Merchants' Clerks' Registry office, 78 Broadway. Situations procured. No commission in advance. Reference to first class houses.
WILLIAM J. REDPATH.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, ACTIVE and intelligent, wishes some employment for his evening hours; is a good practical printer and would be willing to work from 7 to 12 P. M. Address Henry, box 137 Herald office.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to take the entire editorial charge of a weekly publication of high respectability. None but those who have had practical experience in the editorial profession and who can furnish evidence of a well cultivated mind, together with unexceptionable reference as to character and literary ability need apply. Address J. S., box 2,595 Post office, New York.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESmen. Those having first class references may apply after 5 P. M. to George A. Hearn, 425 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A RETAIL DRY goods store. Inquire at 194 Grand street, Williamsburg, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A BOYS' BOARDING school, as waiter and porter, a strong man willing to work. He must know some of the table service. Will have to clean knives, boots, and sweep and clean. He must have good testimonials and produce them. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 48 East 24th st., in the basement.

WANTED—AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, A PROtestant man and wife; he must thoroughly understand gardening and the care of a horse; his wife must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and able to take care of the poultry yard, &c.; Scotch or German preferred; must come well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capacity to fill such a situation properly. Apply at 40 Remsen street, four doors below Hicks st., Wall st. ferry, Brooklyn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT HOLDER'S NAVY market, 141 York st., Brooklyn, a smart young man (single); must be a butcher and a salesman. None other need apply to J. M. Holder, 141 York st.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A ROUGH STOUT BOY. He will have good board and moderate wages. Apply at 406 Broome st., with some recommendation.

WANTED—A FEW SMART AGENTS, EITHER gentlemen or ladies, to sell our 25 cent packages of assorted stationery. A rare chance. J. N. Stearns & Co., 115 Nassau st.

WANTED—AT N. B. GOSLING'S FAMILY RESTAUrant for ladies and gentlemen, 347 Broadway, a head waiter and barkeeper, both understanding thoroughly their respective businesses. Apply immediately. Best of references required.

WANTED—A SMART BOY. APPLY AT 106 ORANGE st., Brooklyn, room No. 13, second story.

THE TRADES.

A DISTILLER WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business wants an engagement. He has worked all kinds of grain; is well posted in rye and Bourbon alcohol, pure spirits and domestics. Address James Underwood, New York Post office.

AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHER WISHES AN engagement. Address M. L. Winter, box 188 Herald office.

A GARDENER, COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE of any place in the States, and whose city references are strong enough to get him any place in the States, wishes to meet with an employer, or would accept of a job at laying out a new place; city reference to gentlemen for whom he has laid out new places. Address I. L., Herald office.

COOPERS WANTED.—TEN OR TWENTY COOPERS, to make molasses barrels. Best wages and steady employment. Apply at 550 Washington st.

GOLD PENS.—WANTED, TWO GOOD GOLD PEN grinders and finishers. Also, two good boys who understand stoning and polishing. No others need apply to John Foley, gold pen manufacturer, 163 Broadway.

SIX GOOD DIAMOND MOUNTERS WANTED IMMEdiately. Apply between 7 and 10 o'clock A. M., corner of York and Green sts., Jersey City. BAILEY & HUNTING.

TWO TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS WANTED—also one jobbing hand, to repair furnaces and ranges. Apply to Keyser & Co., No. 2 Bible House, corner of 4th av. and 9th st.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—WANTED, SIX SILVER SPOON and fork makers and finishers. Apply immediately to P. B. Gilbert, No. 6 Liberty place.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A FIRST RATE PLAIN and fancy soap maker to go to Baltimore, Maryland. To such as will suit a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to Thos. E. Allen, 93 Beaver st.

TO JEWELLERS.—TWO OR THREE GOOD POLISHERS wanted. Apply at 97 Cliff st. to Arthur, Rumrill & Co.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in a tailor store as trimmer or cutter; is sober, honest and industrious, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. D. B., Herald office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first class cutter of 16 years experience; can furnish good city reference as to qualification. A line addressed to A. B., Cutter, Herald office, will be met with prompt attention.

UPHOLSTERERS WANTED.—TWO GOOD WORKMEN, well recommended, can have a steady job, if desirable, and good wages. Apply at JAS. W. HICKEY'S cabinet and upholstery establishment, 803 Broadway, corner of Eleventh st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; THOroughly understands his business. Address Scotchman or apply at Mr. Thorburn's, 14 John st.

WANTED—TO GO TO KINGSTON, S. C., NEAR Charleston, two good steady men and good workmen on carriage work; one wood workman and one blacksmith; to such men good wages and steady work will be given. Apply at George Fancher's carriage shop, Greenpoint, L. I., near 10th st. ferry from New York, for three days.

WANTED—THREE GOOD BLANK BOOK FORwarders. Apply at manufactory, corner of Bank and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A DESIGNER AND MODELLER IN chandelier and fancy brass work. None but one with experience in this branch need address V. M. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SHOP CUTTERS. Also, a number of first rate coat hands. None but the best workmen need apply to F. B. Baldwin, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FINE ARTS.

THE CELEBRATED PAINTING OF A DUTCH FAIR, by Henri De Bles, formerly the property of Joseph Bonaparte; also, a collection of fine old Paintings, American and foreign Coins, Medals, &c., for sale at 63 New Bowery, Gallery of Arts, opposite James street.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GILBERT HUNTER, who arrived on the last steamer from California. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a great favor on his friend, by addressing a line to Capt. James H. Fisk, New London, Connecticut.

IF MRS. FLYNN, WHO HAS BEEN MARRIED TO John Flynn, in Ireland, will send her address to Henry Carlton, Union square Post office, she will hear something greatly to her advantage. Said J. F. was in New Orleans last winter.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO RESCUED A LADY FROM the abuse of a police officer on Tuesday night, at 2 o'clock, on the corner of Sullivan and Grand streets, will call at 211 Varick street, he would greatly oblige the victim.

JUAN P. MORILLES IS REQUESTED TO CALL AT the office of Radway & Co., No. 23 John street.

JOHN OYSTLER LEFT NEW YORK CITY LAST JUNE. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife and child. Please address Susan Oystler, 558 Greenwich street, N. Y. Southern papers please copy.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—I SPENT THIS EVENING with E., who improves slowly and is better than yesterday or this morning. Alice was married on Thursday.
FRIED POTATOES.

REWARDS.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON 17TH INST., from Tubby Hook, a large black and white St. Bernard and Newfoundland Dog; answers to the name of Hero. Ten dollars reward will be paid on his return to Mr. ALEX. M. HAYS, Tubby Hook, or to the same person at the Dry Dock Bank, corner 10th street and avenue D, or to the station agent at Tubby Hook depot.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY EVENING, October 15, from corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, a black and tan Dog Pup, four months old; tan very dark; no collar; ears cut. Return to 400 Fourth avenue, and oblige.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM NO. 52 LISPENARD street, on Saturday last, a small black and tan slut; answers to the name of Flora.

$5 REWARD.—LOST IN AVENUE C STAGE, GOING from Fifth street to Sweeney's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., a small package of ivory samples, of no value to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid to whoever will return the same to J. McKenna's saloon, 153 Fulton street.

$5 WILL BE PAID UPON THE RETURN OF A SMALL white, long haired slut, with a yellow spot on one ear, answering to the name of Kate, at 480 Broome street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, A jet black Pointer Dog; answers to the name of Shot; had on when lost a double chain collar, marked with the owner's name. The above reward will be paid to any person returning him to me at Castle Garden, or at the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and Twentieth street.
GEO. W. WHEELER.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMOND RING.—LOST, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, in going from Greene street through Prince, Broadway, Houston, Mercer and Prince, to Greene street, a large Diamond Cluster Ring, one of the small diamonds being missing. The finder will be very liberally rewarded (it being the gift of a valued friend) by leaving it at 122 Greene st.

LOST—ON MONDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN THE HOURS of 11 and 12, in a Third avenue car, or in going from Mr. Landmann's to Hester street, a couple of Music Books. The finder will please return them to 137 Laurens street.

LOST.—$10 REWARD.—ON MONDAY EVENING, BEtween the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., near the corner of Broadway and Astor Place, a Black and Tan Terrier Bitch; answers to the name of Jessie. Her hair is rather thin, and mostly worn off her breast and throat. Whoever will return her to 112 Second avenue, will receive the above reward.

LOST—FROM WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NORTH side, third house from the corner of Seventh avenue, a large Newfoundland Dog; has white feet and part white legs, and a white stripe under the body; answers to the name "Rover." A liberal reward will be paid by returning him, and no questions asked.

LOST, A small, white, Scotch terrier slut, with wiry hair, on Tuesday evening, near Washington square. Whoever will bring it to the Astor place Hotel will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN EAST Twenty-fourth and Chambers streets, or in an omnibus, a Hair Bracelet, with gold clasp, owner's initials, &c., and engraved "My mother's hair." The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Willey & Prince, 163 Chambers street, or 31 East Twenty-fourth street.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 15TH INST., A Note drawn by J. E. Alger, four months from Sept. 6, for $665; also a Note drawn by J. E. Alger, four months from Oct. 1, for $409 71. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as they were not endorsed, and payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with Phillips & Manning, 271 Pearl street.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL to the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the afternoon of the 19th, a Leather Reticule, containing a silver portemonnaie, with the name of the owner (a lady) engraved upon it, and a quantity of money. The finder will be compensated by delivering the same at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street.

LOST—A LARGE, SINGLE STONE CARBUNCLE Breastpin, on Thursday ev'g, 13th inst., on the Bloomingdale road, between Fiftieth and Eightieth streets. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 550 Washington street.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DRAWN BY HENRY Bodenheim & Co. to the order of Robert Creighton & Co., No. 8, dated August 15, 1859, 8 months, for $818 75, payable at the Park Bank. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same; payment has been stopped.

LOST—IN AN EIGHTH STREET AND SIXTH AVEnue stage, on Tuesday P. M., a Pocket Book, containing a small amount of money and a keepsake, valuable to the owner only. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 40½ St. Marks' place (Eighth street).

LOST—ON THE 17TH, BETWEEN 5 AND 6 O'CLOCK, A small white Poodle (somewhat dirty), answers to the name of Old Man; was either picked up in Twentieth street, in an open lot, or in Twenty-first street. The owner promises a handsome reward if the dog is returned to 141 Twenty-first street, in the rear.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF NINE SHARES OF NORTH River Bank Stock, No. 51, dated July 1, 1842; certificate in name of Norman Peck. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving the above Certificate as security or a purchase. Any person leaving the same at 163 Maiden lane, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—WHILE WORKING IN FRONT OF THE MEchanics' Bank, Wall street, $160 in gold—five $20 pieces and twenty-four $2.50 pieces. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling on James Martindale, Janitor of Nos. 8 and 10 Wall street.

NEWSPAPERS.

EL NOTICIOSO—FIFTEENTH NUMBER.
EL NOTICIOSO—FIFTEENTH NUMBER.
EL NOTICIOSO—FIFTEENTH NUMBER.
POPULAR SPANISH-AMERICAN PAPER.
POPULAR SPANISH AMERICAN PAPER.
POPULAR SPANISH-AMERICAN PAPER.
DOUBLE SHEET STEAMER PAPER OUT TO DAY.
DOUBLE SHEET STEAMER PAPER OUT TO-DAY.
DOUBLE SHEET STEAMER PAPER OUT TO-DAY.
VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Copies in wrappers for mailing by the steamer to day for sale at the office, 24 Ann street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EARLY HISTORY OF AMERICAN RAILROADS,
With History of the Express Companies and
Express Method of Operations, Accounts, &c.
An elegant octavo, with Engravings, price $1.
For sale by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine streets.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall every Thursday, at 2 P. M., until further notice.
W. H. VALENTINE, }
ALEX. FREAR, } Committee on Finance.
W. H. BULTEEL, }

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSSESSING APpearance, high moral character, and a sufficient competence to support a wife in affluence, having lately returned from abroad, is anxious to form a matrimonial alliance with a young lady of respectability and not over twenty-three years of age. Address Alton, station D Post office, Bible House.

SPORTING.

DOGS.—FOR SALE, DOGS OF ALL KINDS; AMONGST them are some very fine black and tans and two otter Terriers; also a splendid watch Dog to be sold cheap, at the bird store, 66 University place.

FRANCIS BUTLER, 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for stock and sale. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 50 cents per bottle. Butler's new work on the Dog, beautifully illustrated, $1.

4 ST. BERNARD PUPS, SEVEN WEEKS OLD, OF A mammoth breed. Two of the pups will weigh 80 lbs. Also three large full grown Newfoundland Dogs, jet black. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. No cure no charge. Address H. GARDNER, 39 Beekman street (basement), N. Y.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
PALACE GARDEN.
BY DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND.
Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

1. Overture to Allessandre Stradella.....Flotow
2. Hunter's Farewell.....Mendelssohn
3. Dream of the Ocean Waltz.....Gungl
4. Slumber—aria, from Massaniello.....Auber
5. Polka, Markman's.....Rehm
6. Dutch National Airs.
7. Quick March, from Norma.....Bellini
8. Selection from Martha.....Flotow
9. Chapel.....Krautzer
10. Quick Step, the Crystal Palace.....C. Rehm
11. My Love is Like the Red, Red Rose.....J. P. Knight
12. March Medley.

Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, PARTIAL board, with a private family, in Brooklyn; near Wall street ferry preferred. Address with terms J. R., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, WITH a few thousand dollars capital, as partner in a wholesale manufacturing business, controlling the whole trade of New York and vicinity in that line. The business will show for itself. None but genuine parties need apply. Address Trade, box 107 Herald office.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD, BOTH FIRST class, above Thirteenth street, and between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for gentleman, wife and child. Address, this day, C. C., Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANÇAISE, OU ALlemande pour voyager en Europe avec une famille ou il y a quatre enfants, la plus jeune a cinq ans. Une personne qui parle le Français et l'Allemand aura la préférence. S'adresser à l'Hotel St. Denis, chambre 25, pour deux jours, entre 10 heures et midi.

UN JEUNE HOMME DESIRE DE CONNAITRE UNE famille Française ou il peut avoir du logement, sa pension et de l'occasion de sa fortifier dans la language Française. Localité située dans les environs de Broadway et la 9eme rue. S'adresser avec les conditions à O. W., box 2,356 Post office, N. Y.

ANOTHER STEREOSCOPIC CASE.

Valuable Goods Confiscated to the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

OCT. 19.—*The United States vs. One case marked F. J. E., containing optical instruments and stereoscopes.* This is another suit brought by the government for the confiscation of a case of optical instruments valued at about 4,500 francs, because they contain ten stereoscopes which the authorities seized as indecent and obscene. The views were exhibited in Court and did not appear to be such as would shock the community. There were groups of girls displaying their legs encased in stockings, and vieing for the palm of symmetry; then a half bared bust was visible, but several respectable dealers in the articles deposed that such kinds were daily sold and that they did not consider them indecent or obscene. The Custom House officers testified to the seizure, and the views were exhibited to the Court and jury.

Lewis Bethel, for defence, deposed that he imports stereoscopic views; I don't think those views are indecent or obscene; I have seen duplicates of those exposed in windows for sale; I have sold similar views myself; never heard any objection made to those pictures; heard one person make a remark about them after his attention had been called to them; I think groups were first imported here about two years and a half ago; photographs, I think, were introduced in 1852; I have seen such pictures as those on trial exhibited in the windows of importers and dealers who stand very high in the community.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hunt, Assistant District Attorney.—I am a man of family; [picture produced representing a group of ladies tieing on their garters]; I would not object to take that picture home to my family; [others produced of women in a partly nude state]; I don't consider this indecent; I might not like to have it exposed on my table at my house; I do not consider any picture indecent unless the person is exposed; there are one or two suits pending against myself.

Lewis Simeny, another dealer in similar articles, deposed that he sold such views to the young and old people; not to ladies (views produced); they are not obscene or indecent; has sold duplicates of all those; never heard any one object to them as indecent or obscene.

Cross-examined—Would have no objection to have this group (the Judgment of Paris) at my house.

By the Court—What do you consider indecent? A. Naked figures. Q. What do you consider obscene? A. Double pictures of males and females exposed.

Theodore Bollenhagen, also a dealer in photographs, &c., deposed that he sold to the amount of five or six thousand dollars; has sold pictures similar to those produced; never heard any one object to them as indecent or obscene; has sold similar views to ladies.

Cross-examined—They were American ladies of respectable character; not French or German ladies.

Mr. Clark, for the claimant, argued that the goods were not of that description that the jury should find indecent, for by that verdict a valuable consignment of optical instruments would be confiscated merely because ten pictures, sworn to be such as are daily sold, were contained in the package.

Mr. Dwight summed up in behalf of the government mainly as follows:—In this suit, gentlemen of the jury, you are to examine the case in only one aspect—to determine in your minds only one question. You are to lay aside all considerations which do not bear directly upon the point at issue—"Are these stereoscopic views, which are shown to be a part of the goods proceeded against, and which were imported with them, indecent and obscene?" That bare question is all you are called upon to answer. The circumstances of the importation, the character of the other goods seized, the proportion of these views to the general amount of the invoice, are entirely extraneous matters, to be left out of mind in examining this case and determining you in your verdict. And in determining this question you have two aids—first, the testimony of the witnesses produced on the one side and the other, and secondly, your personal inspection of the views, and your ideas concerning them. There have been produced on the part of the government four witnesses—two of them Custom House appraisers, gentlemen of character and intelligence, and two (Mr. Appleton and McPike) merchants of standing and respectability. These four witnesses, gentlemen, all say these views are indecent—such as they would not exhibit to their wives and children, such as they would not have in their houses, such as they would not offer for sale. On the part of the claimants there were also introduced four witnesses, three of whom, bear in mind, gentlemen, it appears are interested in cases in which the government claim the forfeiture of their goods for the same cause as in this; and therefore, perhaps, they are not entirely unprejudiced in their opinions. Of those witnesses (all of whom say that they do not consider these views as indecent) three go further and give their definition of indecency. They say that a picture is indecent only when it exhibits the naked form of man or woman. I am sure, gentlemen, that you will give a much broader definition of this phrase, and say that there are many pictures which are indecent when even no exposure of the body is made. In this connection, gentlemen, allow me to offer what I consider as the test and standard of indecency. That is, anything which will prompt or suggest impure thoughts or feelings. It is not what the article or picture is itself, but the emotions it excites. The group of Cupid and Psyche in the Capitol is viewed with pleasure, and would not cause a blush in the face of the refined young of either sex. But place a naked man and woman in such an attitude, and who would not turn away in disgust. (Counsel here adverted to many other instances to elucidate and explain this same idea.) Three of these witnesses, gentlemen, state that they were born in Europe and brought up there. Now, you must consider that the tone of morality and the views of decency or indecency are very different there from this country. You are to judge only by the tone of morality and decency obtaining here. Congress does not legislate for Germany or France, but for the United States. For those educated here, in our schools and academies and churches, and not for those who may be under different influences in other lands. And that standard of morality and decency you are to protect by your verdict. And in your own opinions, gentlemen, which is also a legitimate way of deciding concerning their views. I presume there is little trouble. You are educated men, brought up in the sentiments of propriety and morality which prevail as yet in this country—and may those sentiments never become weakened by foreign influences—you have wives, sisters, children. Ask yourselves, gentlemen, if these pictures are to your mind decent—are they provocative of moral thoughts and chaste feelings? Are they such pictures as you would wish to show to your families, to exhibit to your friends by your own firesides. Gentlemen, Congress has done all that it can. It cannot say that these pictures shall not be manufactured here or sold here; that is a matter left for State and municipal legislation. But it can say, and it has said, by the statute under which we proceed in this case, that such pictures shall not be brought into this country through the Custom House, and that if an importation is attempted, that such goods, and all connected with them, shall be forfeited. Congress has thus erected a barrier against all foreign indecency—an indecency which, like the first flow of the tide, may be but slight and almost inappreciable, but which, if unchecked, gradually gathers strength and violence, and soon dashes on with a roar of destruction. To you, gentlemen, is confided the charge of holding up the hands of our legislators. They have enacted these salutary laws, and you, by your verdict, will defend the purity of that public morality which is at once our purest and noblest private character and our worthiest public sentiment.

JUDGE INGERSOLL'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Jury—The law of Congress under which the forfeiture of these goods is claimed, is that of 1857, which prohibits the importation of indecent or obscene articles or pictures. If you are satisfied that these pictures presented, and shown to be a portion of the invoice and package of this merchandise, are indecent and obscene, you must find for the government. If you do not consider them as indecent, you will find for the claimants. Congress, in passing this law, did not define what was to be considered as indecent or obscene in so many words, but what was meant was anything that should offend chastity. It is impossible to introduce upon the stand here a chaste woman who shall say that she does or does not consider these pictures indecent. That is out of the question. But there are introduced five witnesses for the government, business men, who say that these pictures are indecent, and give as their reason for considering them so, that they suggest impure and unchaste thoughts. On the part of the claimants are also four witnesses, who do not consider them indecent; but three of these witnesses give as their opinion that only that is indecent which represents the human figure nude. Now, Congress did not mean to say, in passing this law, that only those pictures were indecent which represented the nude form. It meant pictures which offended chastity; and, as many things offend chastity short of actual exposure of the body, the testimony of these witnesses cannot be considered as bearing upon the question—so that you have four witnesses on the one side who consider these as offensive to chastity, and one on the other side who does not think so. I have given you as the definition of these words, indecent and obscene, that which offends the sentiments and feelings of a chaste man or woman; and, if you find, either from the testimony produced, or your own inspection of the pictures, that they are offensive to chastity, you must condemn the goods claimed, otherwise you will find for the claimants, acquitting them.

The jury found for the government, condemning the goods. Value of invoice 5,148 francs—about $1,000.

Military Affairs.

GRAND MILITARY PARADE, REVIEW AND INSPECTION.

The Seventh regiment, National Guard, Col. Marshall Lefferts, and the Seventy-first regiment, American Guard, Colonel A. S. Vosburgh, will assemble at Hamilton square, Yorkville, to-day, for review, drill and inspection; the former at ten A. M. and the latter at eleven A. M. It is expected that Governor Morgan and staff, Mayor Tiemann and Brigadier General Wm. Hall, will be present and review the troops. In the afternoon the two regiments will form together in Twenty-third street, between Third and Fifth avenues, for a street parade. They will march through Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street to Broadway, and thence down Broadway. The two regiments will form in Twenty-third street at about four o'clock. Our citizens will witness one of the finest military displays of the season, and no doubt but the two "crack" regiments of the State will call out a large number of spectators.

INSPECTION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT AT WASHINGTON PARADE GROUND.

The inspection of the Second regiment took place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Washington Parade Ground. The regiment turned out about 140 strong, and was commanded on the occasion by Major Irwin.

Personal Intelligence.

C. Le Doux Elgee, Esq., Secretary to the American Mission to Mexico, was in New Orleans on the 12th inst. He left on the steamer of the 15th for Vera Cruz.

The Providence *Post* is informed that Jonathan E. Morrill, of Fall River, Mass., for several years a representative of the Legislature, and more recently Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of that city, has left for parts unknown, under the imputation of having committed forgery. It is stated that he has used the name of Hon. Edward P. Buffinton and others, but to what extent is not known.

News, Suggestions, &c., from Correspondents.

CICERO'S OPINION OF A "CONFIDENCE MAN."

"Tullius" recalls to our recollection a passage from Cicero, Philippic II., IV., in which he denounces political treachery, like that which led to the publication of the Wise-Donnelly letter. It runs thus:—

For whoever, who had the slightest claim to be acquainted with the habits of polite men, produced in an assembly [for political effect], and openly read, letters which had been sent to him by a friend? Is not such a course destroying all companionship in life—destroying the means by which absent friends converse together? How many jests are frequently put in letters, which, if they were produced in public, would appear insipid, if not foolish? How many serious opinions, which for all that, ought not to be made public? Let such an act be a proof of the utter ignorance of the courtesy of civilized society [of him who committed it].

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

A New York merchant again calls our attention to the question of a general bankrupt law. He says that in all parts of the country the most anxious inquiries are being made as to the probable success of any bill that may be introduced in the next Congress tending to place the relations of debtor and creditor on a more satisfactory footing. In his opinion there is no use legislating upon the subject, unless it is taken up in the broadest and most comprehensive spirit. The mere expediency of relieving those who are suffering from inability to pay their liabilities is one of the least important features to be considered in framing the law. It is the influence it will exercise upon future commercial transactions that must be looked into; how far it will be instrumental in checking the inflations of credit, with their subsequent and consequent depressions; how far it will affect bank expansions and contractions, over trading, and the reckless issuing of bonds by railroad and other corporations? These views only re-echo the opinions which have been constantly expressed by us.

NEW LONDON CLAIMING THE FIRST VISIT OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

A New London correspondent brings under our notice the claims which the harbor of that port possesses to the honor of the first visit of the Great Eastern. Occupying a central position between New York and Boston, easily accessible from all parts of the Union, and having several feet more water in its channel than that of our own harbor, it forms, he thinks, the proper port for the leviathan to direct her first voyage to. There she can be easily visited from all parts of the country, whereas at Portland she will be out of the way and difficult of access. The people of New London, he says, are determined to have her visit their harbor if possible, and with this view meetings of their most influential citizens have been convened to deliberate on the best means of accomplishing their object.

INCREASE IN PROPERTY TAXATION.

An old tax payer objects to the accuracy of the tables recently published showing the annual increase in property taxation. According to him the rate of taxation is 1 79-100 per cent. This is much more than one quarter of the whole revenue; but a trifling fraction requires to be added to the rate, say 21-100 cent, or 1-5th, and thus two per cent per annum out of the six which property yields, will, he contends, be paid in taxation. Most people, he says, do not feel this because they pay the taxes out of their profits or daily earnings. A poor old fellow like him, however, who can't earn anything, and who is trying to live on an income from savings long ago invested in property, feels it severely. Where formerly he had $500 he now has only $400, and he consequently thinks that he has a right to find fault with a profligate system of public expenditure which robs him of a third of his income.

MILITARY FINES.

A militia officer takes exception to some remarks of ours on the loss of time and annoyance which the present mode of collecting the military tax causes to the public. Notwithstanding what he says, we are still of opinion that some better system can be devised of defraying the expenses of our military organization. He himself suggests that of Connecticut and Massachusetts, where a per diem allowance of two dollars is made for all encampments and inspection parades, and paid out of the State Treasury. A general tax is obviously the only proper mode of defraying an expenditure from which all derive an equal benefit.

WATER GAS.

Mr. Milton Sanders writes to us to contradict the statement that his water gas had proved a failure. He says that the "horrible odor," of which complaints were made in the late experiments, was given out by the debris of the coal gas which remained in the city pipes, through which the water gas was passed. As to the latter "burning dimly," he says the assertion is erroneous, inasmuch as by the most careful tests made by the photometer, it has been proved in thousands of instances that the water gas gives one-third more illumination than the coal gas, and at about one-third less cost.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN ITALY.

We have received the following singular communication from Florence:—

FLORENCE, Sept. 15, 1859.

I observe in your paper that you advertise the house of Bernard Scarfa of this small locality, which has had the honor of giving birth to some of the greatest spirits of the planet, or has given them place after death—Dante, Alfieri, Machiavelli, or Amerigo Vespucci, if you please, who snatched from Christopher Colombo the honor that properly belonged to him—a filibustering exploit that no true democrat or slave trader would object to. Excuse my long parenthesis, but I infinitely approve of your advertisement. Chez Scarfa I have found everything that one can find anywhere on the surface of this earth, except American politics, of which I take occasionally a dish in the perusal of your wonderful journal, the type and herald of the nineteenth century. Mercury be damned, there is no such HERALD as yours for the Jupiter of 1859. Excuse me, I'm drunk, just as a god ought to be in this day of mechanics and politics; but I worship you, O thou infinite type of free speaking and quaint expression. Such editorials as you print!—thought, prophecy, reason, inspiration contained in them. Old Benjamin Franklin, he who called down the lightning, said "the newspaper was the history of the world for one day." He had, when he said so, an inspiration of Bennett and the HERALD—the greatest invention, in my opinion, of the nineteenth century.

Go on, eternal HERALD, and print eternal thoughts for the instruction and amusement of the eternal universe of ours.

ION, the Dreamer.

THE PHILADELPHIA CRICKET MATCH.

An "Old Cricketer," tickled by the manner in which the Philadelphians have been crowing over the New Yorkers in connection with the late match, begs to remind them that without the aid of the latter they would have been nowhere. The four players of the St. George's, of New York, made, he says, in the two innings fifty runs out of 148 made off the bat—an average of over twelve each—leaving ninety-one for the sixteen Philadelphians to make—an average of about five and three-quarter runs each. The rest of the score was made by Hallis, of Newark and the byes. In the field the New Yorkers likewise did their share, dividing the honors, six of the twelve All England wickets that fell being caught or bowled by them. There is no doubt that if Parr had been well their score in the brotherly city would have been little better than it was here.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

An National American, who abhors sectional issues, referring to the "irrepressible conflict" with which we are threatened, says:—At last this evil has reached our own doors. The question now is not whether we shall meddle with the vested rights of the South, but we must take measures for our own protection. Last winter a resolution was passed by the black republican Legislature for an amendment of the constitution conferring the right of suffrage without qualification upon every shiftless negro. The first step to amalgamation has thus been taken. If this resolution can be defeated this winter the snake is scotched. It cannot be that any but fanatical abolitionists can believe in the equality of the races, whatever may be their views as to slavery. Elect, then, Senators and members of Assembly sound on this question and free from all black republican antecedents or taint, and we gain at least a brief breathing time; but give way to apathy and indifference, and be prepared for the decision that "a white man is as good as a black one." Look for equality first and amalgamation after.

THE CALIFORNIA DUEL.

"A Californian of 1849," in reply to the suprise expressed by us that a man of Mr. Broderick's firmness and well known courage should have acted so clumsily in the duel in which he met his death, gives the following explanation of the fact:—

Judge Terry, whose character for bravery no one who knows him will for a moment doubt, selected as his friends on this occasion two gentlemen, one of whom served his country honorably in some of the bloody engagements in Mexico, and whose character as a gentleman and soldier has never been impeached. The other is a man who resides near San Francisco, on the Mission road, and is well known throughout California as having fought a duel in 1852 with Mr. Nugent, editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, in which he shattered the arm of his adversary. Since that occurrence this person has made the art of pistol shooting a study, and from long and constant practice has attained a reputation wherever he is known as a model duellist, being considered a dead shot, and thoroughly posted in all the tricks and manœuvres which might give advantage in this once honorable and fair method of adjusting a personal difficulty. Under the tuition of such a second as this, it is not surprising that Judge Terry should have evinced on the field a thorough knowledge of the tactics pertinent to the code, as regards position, mode of firing, &c.; and that Mr. Broderick felt sensible of this advantage in his adversary, his conduct throughout the whole affair clearly shows.

These facts our correspondent thinks fully accounts for the clumsiness displayed by this unquestionably brave man.

OUR PEKIN RELATIONS.

A London correspondent says that the English may affect to chuckle over Mr. Ward's position, but he is convinced that they would be glad to have one of their envoys "in the same box."

STEAMBOAT MANAGEMENT.

"A Nervous Passenger" complains of the manner in which steamboat captains manage their boats. He says that he was on the steamboat Sylvan Grove on Friday evening last, on her last trip from Harlem to New York, and when in the Narrows the captain of the Grove blew his whistle twice for the Sylvan Shore to take the left, and the Shore answered by blowing once. The consequence was very nearly a collision. If some of these captains were compelled to pay more attention to the law that regulates these things there would, he says, be fewer accidents.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

A Brooklynite, referring to our *exposé* of the conduct of this monopoly, on Saturday last, says that an opposition to the company is about being organized. We shall believe it when we see it. The Brooklyn people are slow to move in such matters. They should bear in mind the maxim, "*Aide toi et le ciel t' aidera.*"

THE SPLIT IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Brockport (N. Y.) correspondent informs us that the Genesee Conference (Methodist Episcopal Church), composed of delegates from the Buffalo, Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming, and Olean districts, is now in session at that place. Among the notabilities present are the Rev. Dr. Simpson, Bishop of Western New York; Rev. D. D. Whedon, editor of the *Quarterly Review;* D. W. Clark, D. D., editor of the *Ladies' Repository;* A. Stevens, L. L. D., of the *Christian Advocate and Journal;* J. M. Reid, D. D., President of Genesee College; J. P. Durbin, D. D., Secretary Missionary Society, as well as several other equally celebrated gentlemen of the Methodist persuasion. He adds that:—The faction or division of the Church known as Nazarites are holding a camp meeting in the outskirts of the town. Religious excitement, seasoned by the spirit of opposition, is at a great height, and thousands are being attracted from all parts of this and the adjoining States.

Our Valparaiso Correspondence.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 31, 1859.

Details of the Late Revolutionary Movement and Arrests—Indian Troubles and Government Powers—Political Subjection of Public Men—Message of the Foreign Minister and his Allusions to the Americans, &c.

The political calm reigning at the date of my last was but deceitful, and from the midst of the blue sky has the thunderbolt fallen.

On the evening of the 29th inst. another revolution was upon the point of breaking out in this city. The garrisons of the police and one of the military barracks had been bought over, a horde of the populace armed, stores of ammunition and weapons accumulated in sundry points, and the lukewarm stimulated by the customary promises of extensive booty from the foreign warehouses. But as usual, treachery was at work, and the authorities received timely warning. Seven o'clock P. M. was the hour appointed, and the programme is said to have included the most fearful scenes of murder, violation and plunder. Fortunately for the community the plot was revealed in time, and countless arrests have been made among those suspected of participation. A thousand stand of arms, 30,000 ball cartridges, hand grenades, poinards, &c., &c., have been seized, and the vigilance of the authorities rendered sterner than ever. Many individuals of position are implicated, among them two members of the city council and several prominent merchants. So far as I can learn, no foreigners were in any way mixed up with the affair. A court martial was called upon such of the military as were engaged in it. Two of them were shot yesterday morning privately in the yard of the cuartel, and other executions are rumored to have been ordered to-day.

The scattered elements of strife and revolution seem concentrating for further efforts in the fratricidal war, which is the bane of Spanish-American rule. Rumors of fresh outbreaks in the North reached us on the 26th, and the frigate Esmeralda, bearing troops and artillery, hurried off at eight o'clock that evening. Her destination, we have since learned, was in the neighborhood of Coquimbo, where troubles had broken out afresh. The Antonio Varas, which arrived on the evening of the 29th from Coquimbo, reports the suppression of the disturbances, but gives no particulars. The Indians have been sending expresses throughout the length and breadth of their territory, (Arauco), convoking the caciques to a general war council, and the frontier cities are greatly alarmed at the threatening attitude of their savage neighbors. The cause of this movement is the fact that in order to increase the standing army, without too openly infringing the constitution, the "powers that be" made pretext of a contemplated invasion of Arauco, and the offended caciques have determined upon taking the initiative.

These warlike movements may seriously embarrass the government, harrassed as it is by internal discord, and unpopular as its course during the past few months has rendered it in the eyes of the people. A ministerial crisis is reported, with the retirency from the cabinet of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Geronimo Urmeneta, and his replacement by the present Minister of War, Sotomayor, is alluded to as one of the certainties by the *quid nunci*.

The arrest and trial of sundry members of Congress, the banishment of one of their number, and the risk encountered by all who might dare to emit opinions foreign to the sovereign will of the present Executive, have rendered the present Congress a very stupid affair. So frequent an occurrence had it become, that no quorum could be obtained; that the Clerk of the House was ordered to send written inquiry to absentees for the motives of their non-attendance. Mr. Lastarria, member for Valparaiso, says briefly and pointedly:—

The House having admitted that, during the continuance of the extraordinary powers of the Executive, the members of the House of Representatives may be arrested and carried from one point of the republic to another, while still clothed with the immunities of their office, the undersigned does not attend its sessions, because he does not believe himself guaranteed freely to manifest his opinion or to give his vote.

The last steamer from the North brought us news of the trials of fifty-two individuals concerned in the recent revolutionary movements in Coquimbo and Copiapo. The Attorney General reports that he has examined into the cases, and recommended that each individual of the fifty-two, naming them, be shot.

On the 23d of August a bill was presented to Congress extending the dictatorship of the President, which will shortly expire, until the 1st of November, 1860. The bill was postponed, but taken up a few days afterwards, and passed thirty-five to five, the five dissenters desiring only to extend the extraordinary powers of his Excellency until the meeting of the next Congress. Most of the Congressmen who are sufficiently rebellious to obey the instructions of their constituents in preference to those of the satellites of the palace, having been either banished, like Gallo, imprisoned like Gana, or silenced like Lastania, propositions like the above meet with a most cordial approbation, while it is manifest to the most superficial observer that the President, possessed of these so-called "extraordinary powers," is more absolute monarch of the destinies of his people than Louis of France or Alexander of Russia.

As an instance of the demoralization into which Chile has fallen, after but a few months' experience of anarchy and despotism, I need but quote the following paragraph literally translated from the columns of the most respectable and influential newspaper published in the Republic—the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso:—

We know that Lieut. Col. Faez is about to be subjected to a court martial for having remained prisoner, by order of the revolutionists of the North under his word of honor, and for not having attempted to escape.

Such is the paragraph without note or comment. This officer is one of the bravest and most faithful of the army of Chile, whose entire family have been loyal citizens and the heroes of many a hard fought field.

The annual report of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs has been handed to Congress and blazoned through the newspapers. It is mostly occupied with specious efforts to evade the heavy responsibility incurred by this government in its fierce vindictiveness against citizens and representatives of the United States.

It were useless to enter in detail upon the merits of the paper, filled as it is with the grossest calumnies upon the American Consul, his lady and his family; upon officers of the United States Navy, and upon citizens of the United States. His excellency bases his arguments upon the simple assertions of the soldiers who invaded the consular premises in March last, and sneers at the voluminous testimony under oath of some dozen Americans—several of whom held high positions in the service of their country—which was presented by the Consul in support of the absolute legitimacy of his every step upon that occasion.

SEPT. 1, 1859.

Four more revolutionists were privately executed yesterday morning in the police barracks.

Army Intelligence.

Yesterday, at 10 A. M., an inspection of the whole military force at Governor's Island, including two detachments of recruits, numbering 125 men each, intended for Oregon Territory, took place before the Inspector General, Colonel Mansfield, U. S. A. These recruits, said to be by the officers in command the finest men seen on the island for many years, leave to-morrow in the Atlantic for Oregon Territory, to reinforce the Fourth and Ninth regiments of infantry under Gen. Harney.

At the inspection the recruits made a fine appearance, as did those stationed permanently at Governor's Island. The recruits had on their knapsacks, and were fully equipped ready for service. The whole force, when inspected, formed a battalion of six large companies. Captain DeLancy Floyd Jones and Lieut. H. A. F. Worth, Eighth infantry, commanding Company A; Lieut. Cadmus M. Wilcox, commanding Company B; Lieut. Louis Morris, First artillery, commanding Company C; Lieut. F. H. Bache, Fourth infantry, commanding Company D; Lieut. E. H. Stoughton, Fourth infantry, commanding Company E, and Lieut. John J. Upsham, Ninth infantry, commanding Company F.

Major Holmes was in command of the battalion, Lieut. R. G. Cole, Eighth infantry, Adjutant, and Dr. Lamb, Surgeon of the Post, Surgeon.

Major Albemarle Cady takes command of the recruits, and the following officers are ordered to proceed with them to Oregon, viz:—Brevet Major George P. Andrews, Captain Third artillery; Captain Andrew J. Smith, First dragoons; Captain C. Fletcher, Ninth infantry; Captain Rensselaer W. Foote, Sixth infantry; First Lieut. Benj. F. Smith, Sixth infantry; Second Lieuts. John T. Mercer, First dragoons, and Aaron B. Hardcastle, Sixth infantry.

Yesterday afternoon the officers present on the island, and a large number of invited guests from the city, the majority being ladies, conveyed by the steamer R. L. Mabey, especially chartered for the occasion, were entertained at the residence of Capt. De Lancy Floyd Jones, Commandant of Company A, stationed on the island.

Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to Second Lieutenant St. Clair Dearing, Second artillery, to take effect on the adjournment of the General Court Martial at Plattsburg. Leave of absence for thirty days has been granted to Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Williams, medical department Camp Floyd, U. T., and to the following officers stationed at the same place, for sixty days:—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Ruggles, Captain John C. Johnson, First Lieutenants Wm. H. Lewis, Peter W. L. Plympton, W. W. Garland, Nathan A. M. Dudley, John H. Forney; Second Lieutenants W. C. Hill, Alex. Murray, Wm. W. Pease.

Correspondence of City Officials Respecting the Claim of Jacob Sharp against the City for Nearly $28,000.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

OCT. 19.—*Jacob Sharp vs. the Mayor, &c., of New York.*—Mr. W. C. Noyes moved on behalf of the Comptroller to reopen a judgment obtained by Jacob Sharp against the Corporation for $27,910. Mr. D. D. Field opposed the motion on the part of Mr. Sharp. Mr. Busteed and Mr. Fullerton opposed the motion on the part of the Corporation. Mr. Fullerton read rather sharp official communications between the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor of Rhode Island has appointed Thursday, the 24th of November, Thanksgiving Day. The Governor of Kentucky has also appointed the 24th.

A New Ferry Movement.

ANOTHER FAT JOB PROJECTED—NON-CONCURRENCE OF MAYOR TIEMANN, ETC., ETC.

Wonders will never cease with the New York Common Council. Lately they have discovered that their "rights, privileges, emoluments and perquisites," in regard to leasing ferries, as guaranteed to them by the fifteenth section of the Montgomerie charter, had been usurped by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in selling, last winter, at public auction, the leases of the Grand street and Peck slip ferries to Williamsburg. The matter was brought up in the Council Board at the last day of the September session, by Councilman Townsend, who introduced it in a preamble which would occupy half a column of this paper; setting forth the great injury that had been perpetrated upon their official rights by the sale of the ferry leases already mentioned. Appended to the preamble were a series of resolutions—one instructing the Corporation Counsel to "immediately take such proceedings as shall be necessary and proper to prevent the unauthorized use of and interference with such ferries," and another instructing "the Comptroller forthwith to proceed to advertise and sell at public auction" the leases of the above named ferries.

It will be seen by our readers that unusual haste was manifested in this matter by the Common Council, when we state that the resolutions passed the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on the same night, without one word of debate, or even a reference to a committee—a course unprecedented in the annals of city legislation—evidently showing that the subject had been well digested at some other place than the Council Chamber. In the Board of Councilmen the vote was not recorded—another unusual act. In the Board of Aldermen the following named members voted for the resolutions, viz:—Smith, Henry, Stephens, Tuomey, Adams, Lynes, Peck, Boole, Owens and Genet—10.

Sensitive legislators, these Aldermen and Councilmen! Prompt to act when they imagine their rights are infringed, or their patronage curtailed, but not quite so sensitive on matters of public interest when they have a pet scheme to put through, in such jobs as the widening of Nassau street, the repaving of Broadway, or the opening of some street up town where there is not an inhabitant within a mile of it; merely for the purpose of farming out jobs to their friends.

A perusal of the following resolution will convince any one that the whole affair is a grand plan to oust the legal lessees of the ferry, and place a monopoly in another party's hands:—

Resolved, That the Comptroller forthwith proceed to advertise and sell at public auction leases of the ferry from the foot of Grand street, East river, New York, to the foot of Grand street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, or to some landing adjacent thereto, and also a lease of a ferry from the northerly basin at Peck slip, New York, *to the foot of South Seventh street*, Brooklyn, Eastern District, for the term of ten years, from the 1st day of January next, and that such leases be submitted to the Common Council for their approval.

Observe the italicised portion of the resolution and the following facts:—

Councilman Townsend, and every member of the Common Council that voted for the resolutions know that the slips at the foot of South Seventh street, Brooklyn, are owned by George Law & Co., and for any other parties to purchase the right to run a ferry to that point, except them, the franchise would be worthless. If the lease of the Peck slip ferry should be resold, there can be but one bidder—George Law & Co. Had the Common Council the fairness to have added to the resolution these words, "or to some other point adjacent thereto," then the sale would be open to competition.

The 15th section of the Montgomerie charter gives the Common Council exclusive control over the ferries, and the charter of 1853 modified the operation of it so as to direct the letting of all the franchises of the Corporation by the Comptroller. It also repealed all acts inconsistent therewith. The charter of 1857 retained all the Montgomerie charter then in force. It follows, therefore, that the section which relates to ferries of the Montgomerie charter is only in force as modified in 1853, as this was the form in which it was in force. This modification is reiterated in the forty-first section of the charter of 1857.

It was by virtue of this statutory law, and in the omission in the act to name the officer who should conduct such sales, that Comptroller Haws, the chief financial officer of the city, and the custodian of its property, advertised according to law, and "sold to the highest bidder"—J. V. Meserole & Co., Long Island Ferry Company—who gave "adequate security," the leases of the Grand street and Peck slip ferries, realizing to the city for the use of said ferries an annual aggregate rental of $36,000. The leases were executed and signed by Mayor Tiemann, as the chief executive officer of the city, and by Mr. Haws, as the chief financial officer.

The new lessees entered upon and took charge of the ferries on the 1st of May last, and since that time have expended $250,000 in erecting new ferry houses and building new ferry slips and boats. If the Common Council now come in and cancel a lease now operating so advantageously to this city, this new ferry property will be valueless to its present owners, and the city will be liable for heavy damages.

On Monday night the Mayor vetoed the resolutions, in a very detailed but interesting communication, in which he concludes that, "the rapidity with which it was passed (having been adopted by both Boards on the same evening) could not have permitted that deliberation which such a subject should demand. Further deliberation will show the impropriety of the measure. I cannot but believe that a preference of justice and of fair dealing, of regard for the sanctity of contracts as well as for the character of the city of New York, will prompt the members of the Board to reconsider a resolution which, if carried into execution, may lead to results to be deplored by every honest man in the community."

Military Fines—The Commutation Tax.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is a matter of no little surprise that some one has not taken off the gloves and handled the matter of paying the military tax as now enforced in New York in the manner it deserves. Look at the law and see how it is complied with—act of 1855, chapter 536, section 6, viz:—

All persons subject to military duty residing within the several company districts shall be enrolled by the commanding officer thereof, who shall annually, or as often as may be requisite, appoint one or more of his non-commissioned officers, or other proper person or persons, to be approved by the Division Board (each of whom, for the period of his appointment, shall be a non-commissioned officer of such company district), to serve notices of enrolment, warnings to attend the annual parade, and such other notices as may be necessary. The non-commissioned officer or officers appointed shall, on or before Saturday preceding the first Monday of October in each year, return upon oath to the said commandant, who shall have power to administer the same, the names and residence of the persons warned and notified by him, and the time and mode of serving the same; and shall receive for his or their services such compensation as the Division Board may allow for the same.

Now, strange as it may appear, not one tittle of this law is complied with; the commandant officer is not allowed by the Division Board to either enrol his company district, or appoint a person in accordance with the foregoing section, nor is return made to him. How, then, you may ask, is it done? The Division Board, who have under this law a right only to approve, assume to themselves, contrary to law, the right to appoint. We all know the difficulty in the Street Commissioner case, where the Mayor had the right to appoint, the Common Council only the right to approve; but no one who expects military promotion dare say anything about the Division Board—which in the month of April in each year appoints a committee to make arrangements, as it were, for the enrolment—but there is a name on the slate, and this committee arrange with the old man who bears that name for the enrolment, at the sum for his services $1,000. This old gentleman, who is feeble from advanced age, and unable to do the active duty he contracts for, employs Tom, Dick and Harry to do the business for him. The commandant of the company never knows anything about them; they make their return, not to him but to any commissioner of deeds who may be most convenient, and as these are paid by the number of names they so enroll, it does not matter whether you are a citizen or not, whether you are over age or belonging to a military or fire organization or otherwise, down goes your name, you add to the list, and if you have any excuse walk up to the Court of Appeals and settle it.

Nor is this all. The field officer who holds the Court of Appeals has his instructions. The marshal he appoints is not his officer, but from thenceforward belongs to the Division Board. He is not obliged to renew his warrant every thirty days, or make any return on the warrant to the officer holding the court, or his successor in office, but is allowed by the said Division Board to the 1st day of May, 1860, to make his return. Where the said Division Board find a law justifying such proceedings is a mystery, but it is plain to any one that such is not the manner specified in sec. 54, art. 4, title 7 of the laws of 1854. I could say much more as to the bungling and illegal manner in which this law is enforced, which is not less unpopular with the ununiformed than it is with every well meaning military man.

Let the public know that they have rights at the Court of Appeals; let them raise the objection that the enrollment was not made according to law, and consequently no warrant can issue without subjecting the officer holding the court to a personal action.

Naval News.

We learn by a letter received from the West Coast of Africa, dated the latter part of August, that the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes was at St. Pauls de Loando; all on board well. The Marion was cruising in the Bight. The slave trade had been very active, operations in that line of late having received a severe check, owing to the prompt measures taken by the administration to prevent the landing of slaves in the United States; and it was thought that, owing to the augmentation of our squadron on the coast—which now consists of the San Jacinto, Constellation, Portsmouth, Vincennes, Marion, Mystic and Sumpter—in connection with the English, would be enabled to put an entire stop to the traffic.

The steam gunboat Iroquois, fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is to be ready by November 1, when she goes upon her trial trip. It is rumored that owing to the news from China her destination has been changed.

The trial of Lieutenant Duvall is nearly closed. The charge against him was "disobedience of orders."

Since the Minnesota has been found so rotten rumor says the Susquehannah will be fitted for the Mediterranean.

Lieutenant Hart has been detached from the receiving ship North Carolina and ordered to the Iriquois. Lieut. Brainard has also been detached and ordered to the flag ship of the home squadron.

FROM THE FISHING GROUND.—A letter from the fishing ground, dated Pirate Cove, Sept. 28, to the Gloucester *Telegraph*, says that for the last three weeks the fishing fleet has done but little. The opening of the month was encouraging enough, but several heavy blows in succession have prevented the accomplishment of anything since.

FATAL DUEL AT COLUMBUS, MISS.—We learn by a despatch to the Mobile *Tribune*, that a fatal duel was fought in the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., on the evening of the 8th inst. The parties were Mr. Moore, a merchant of Greensborough, Ala., and a Dr. Wiley. The latter was shot through the head.

Affairs in Cuba.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Oct. 9, 1859.

Maretzek All Right in his Engagement—Position of the Spanish Bank—Official Dignity—Arrest of an American Citizen—Arrival of Mexican Exiles, &c.

We are having a tempest—from the Gulf, from the shore, from everywhere—but there is so much moisture therewith that we do not anticipate a destructive tornado for our crops or vessels along shore. The health of Havana may be considered safe for the use of strangers or residents.

The papers have been signed and recorded in the Notary's office, by which Maretzek obtains possession of the Tacon Opera House the 1st of November, so that there can be no mistake as to his venture and gain, and we shall not lose in "concord of sweet sounds" what he may win from our pockets for the season through. We are glad to learn that our favorite, Miss Ada Phillips, contralto, is placed in the troupe; report had spoken of her as being engaged at the Villanueva, which would have injured the enterprise not a little.

The *Diario* version—English and Spanish views—already with you direct—of Mexican news by the Spanish steamer Mexico; wherefore I do not translate it. Of its quality I always feel doubtful.

The stock—$1,000,000—of the Spanish Bank is already taken, or nearly so, at 40 per cent premium—the market value of the original shares—the subscription to close 16th instant, when there will be an average distribution, if there is excess over the amount authorized. The banks having money are discounting. Our monetary distress is fading away.

Mr. Dodd, American citizen, cited before a country magistrate on some frivolous pretext—district of Guimas—was thrown into prison for disrespect to the awful functionary, having accidentally placed his hand upon the table where dignity was concealed, while replying to a question put to him, ten days. The magistrate, will probably be removed by General Concha for the oppression. Mr. Dodd is a very respectable young man, and his father has been many years a resident of Cuba. Complaint was made to the acting Consul General of the United States, who addressed an official letter to the Captain General, which was promptly responded to, and orders despatched for investigation as to the facts of the offence of the young man, as well as the conduct of the Alcalde Mayor, who sleeps with great facility except when his sense of dignity is touched.

The news by British steamer from Vera Cruz this morning will not be distributed before I shall be compelled to close. It is said that there are several distinguished Mexicans on board the steamer, leaving for their own good.

HAVANA, Oct. 9, 1859.

Fatal Duels—Three Persons Shot by an Old Man—How the Old Gentleman was Treated by the Captain General—A New Light House—Plenty of Street Organs from the United States—Markets, Freights and Exchange Rates, &c.

The De Soto made the passage between your port and this in the short space of time of five days and three hours, and that, too, with a very heavy cargo, and I am pleased to say a crowd of passengers.

A Major of the rural militia, who is sixty-five years old, at Cuno, about four leagues from this city, having had a quarrel with a man, a duel ensued with swords, and the old man killed his adversary, who was many years his junior; the second of whom then took up the quarrel, and he, too, received his quietus at the point of the old Major's sword; then a cousin of the first killed stepped forth, and he, too, was killed by the nervous arm of the old man; lastly, a friend of all the others felt bound to avenge their deaths, but, upon receiving a rather severe wound, declared himself satisfied.

The old Major, in full uniform, then came to this city, and presented himself to the Captain General, who ordered him to present himself to the commanding officer at the Cabanas. The commanding officer at that fortification received the old man with full military honors, did not deprive him of his sword, but merely pointed out a room for him to occupy, and placed a "guard of honor" at the door. It is believed the old man's gallantry will cause his acquittal by the military court, before whom he will be tried.

A new lighthouse has been built on Cay Varedon Grande, north side of this island. It will be lighted up the first time on the 10th November. A white flash will be exhibited every other minute. The lantern is 174 feet above the level of the sea, and the light will be seen at eighteen miles distance.

The Dutch organ girls are determined we shall have an abundance of street music this winter. They have come by scores in the last two steamers.

The money market, I am happy to say, is easier, consequent upon the wise expansion of credits by the Spanish Bank of Havana during the last two weeks. At the close of the week ending the 1st inst. it had reduced the cash in its chest $265,240 62, whilst at the close of the week's business yesterday the amount of specie in its chest was $247,838 04 less than at the close of the preceding week. Am I entitled to any praise for this improved action on the part of the bank? My friends kindly attribute it all to my strictures.

The sugar market closed firm last evening at my last quotation, say upon the basis of eight reals for D. S., No. 12. The stock here and at Mantanzas is about 168,000 boxes against 112,000 at this period of last year.

Molasses may be had at lower rates. A cargo (clayed) at Cardenas was taken last week at 2¾ reals per keg.

Freights quite dull. No demand for "large carriers." Small sized craft obtain 60s. per ton to British Channel for orders—87½ cents to $1 per box to New York; $4 per hhd. sugar; $1 50 to $2 per hhd molasses.

Exchanges quite stiff and tending upwards. I quote sterling 15¼ to 17 per cent premium. New York, &c., &c., (60 day bills) 4 a 5½ per cent premium. New Orleans (shirt) 6 a 7 per cent premium.

City Intelligence.

BASE BALL.—A meeting of the Presidents of all the base ball associations in this vicinity (members of the National Association), will meet at half-past seven o'clock this evening at the Astor House, to make arrangements, if possible, to play a friendly game of base ball with the all English eleven.

THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY.—The Comptroller gives notice that the water stock of the city, payable in January next, will be paid in advance on presentation to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The Dawson Guards, Captain George Donaldson, will parade for target practice on their fourth annual excursion on the 25th inst. The company will leave Military Hall, Bowery at 8 A. M. on that day, and proceed to Bennett's shooting grounds, East New York.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—CORRECTION.—It was erroneously stated in some of the daily papers, in describing the late firemen's parade, that Croton Hose No. 6 had ten volunteers on the rope. This is a great mistake; the persons described as "volunteers" were honorary members.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

From Richmond, &c, in the steamship Yorktown—L N Webb, F B Dixon and lady, R B Gregory, G H Clark, Mrs S Smith, A Cornell, Rev L T Bennett and daughter, B Busson, B Fiske, J K Fiske, C C Green, Rev J Purvis and lady, Miss Jarvis, F S Chanfrau, L C Jordan, J Steward and lady, J W Bullock, Mrs Crawford, Master and Miss Crawford, J Morris.

From Ponce, in the schr Mary Alice—W H Allen.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	Date.	For.
Europa	Liverpool	Oct. 8	Boston
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Oct. 12	Quebec
Kangaroo	Liverpool, &c.	Oct. 12	New York
Persia	Liverpool	Oct. 15	New York
Saxonia	Southampton	Oct. 18	New York
Arago	Southampton	Oct. 18	New York
Weser	Southampton	Oct. 18	New York
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Oct. 19	Quebec
Great Eastern	Holyhead	Oct. 20	Portland
America	Liverpool	Oct. 22	Boston
Vanderbilt	Southampton	Oct. 26	New York
City of Baltimore	Liverpool, &c.	Oct. 26	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.	Date.	For.
Ariel	New York	Oct. 22	Havre, &c
City of Washington	New York	Oct. 22	Liverpool
Africa	New York	Oct. 26	Liverpool
Edinburgh	New York	Oct. 26	Glasgow
New York	New York	Oct. 29	Bremen
Hammonia	New York	Nov. 1	Hamburg
Europa	Boston	Nov. 2	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	New York	Nov. 5	Havre, &c
Persia	New York	Nov. 9	Liverpool
Arago	New York	Nov. 12	Havre, &c
America	Boston	Nov. 16	Liverpool

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Names.	Leave.	Date.	For.
Atlantic	New York	Oct. 20	Aspinwall
North Star	New York	Oct. 20	Aspinwall

THE HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS STEAMERS.

EMPIRE CITY—From New York 2d, arriving at Havana 7th and New Orleans 10th. From New Orleans 20th, Havana 23d, arriving at New York 28th.

CAHAWBA—From New York 12th, arriving at Havana 17th and New Orleans 19th. From New Orleans 27th, Havana 30th, arriving at New York 3d.

PHILADELPHIA—From New York 17th, arriving at Havana 22d and New Orleans 25th. From New Orleans 5th, Havana 8th, arriving at New York 13th.

DE SOTO—From New York 27th, arriving at Havana 1st and New Orleans 3d. From New Orleans 12th, Havana 15th, arriving at New York 19th.

QUAKER CITY—From New York Oct 25, arriving at Havana 30th. From Havana Nov 5, arriving at New York 9th. The Quaker City sails from New York every 20 days.

KARNAK—From New York for Havana via Nassau, NP, on the arrival of every alternate Cunard steamer at New York.

N B—When the above dates fall on Sunday the steamers will sail on Monday, except from New Orleans.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All packages and letters intended for the NEW YORK HERALD should be sealed.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 15	MOON RISES	morn — —
SUN SETS	5 15	HIGH WATER	eve 3 23

Port of New York, October 19, 1859.

CLEARED.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston—Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Georges Creek, Gager, Baltimore—H B Cromwell & Co.

Ship Australia, Spencer, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Ship S E Smith, Creighton, New Orleans—J W Elwell & Co.

Ship Escort, Bryant, New Orleans—Robson & Fosdick.

Ship Masconomo, Swasey, New Orleans—Merrill & Abbott.

Ship Fairfield, Hathaway, Charleston—G Bulkley.

Bark Oregon, Chase, Trinidad—I B Gager.

Bark Minona (Swe), Ryden, Charleston—Funch & Meincke.

Bark J Bryant, Howe, Beverly.

Brig Mary Morton, Davison, Gibraltar—J S Whitney & Co.

Brig J Boynton, Kendrick, Port au Prince—A Bolker & Mohlman.

Brig Thomas Trowbridge, Auger, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Capella, Head, St John—J V Onatavia & Co.

Schr J L Bowman, Wooster, St John—J V Onatavia & Co.

Schr W Raleigh, Phillips, Savannah—D C Murray.

Schr D W Vaughan, Gifford, Wilmington—D C Murray.

Schr S A Falconer, Tirrell, Petersburg—Merrill & Abbott.

Schr W Phillips, Mount, Georgetown—Brown & DeRosset.

Schr Isis, Chase, Bangor—Baker & Dayton.

Sloop Orion, ——, Providence—H S Rackett.

Steamer Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c, with mdse and passengers, to Ludlam & Heineken.

Bark Adelaide Cooper, Bailey, Salt Cay, TI, 10 days, with salt, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Cyrene (Br), Bogart, Merigone, Sept 29, with logwood, to P I Nevius & Son. Sept 29, had a very heavy squall of wind and rain from ENE, with sharp lightning and heavy thunder; lost middle staysail, split topgallantsail and main topmast staysail. 2d inst, sailed from Inagua for Crooked Island Passage in company with bark Stranger, for New York, wind E by N; during the night had strong gales with lightning and rain, which increased before morning; had sails blown from under the gaskets, vessel laboring heavily, and the sea making a complete breach over her; at 5 AM the wind suddenly canted to NW, at 6 AM to W, and blowing if possible still harder; think the bark which was in company must have fared badly, as she was a very long, low, sharp vessel, and deeply loaded.

Schr Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce via Guayanilla, PR, Oct 6, with sugar &c, to Sturges & Co.

Schr Enchantress, Lynch, Savannah, 8 days, with cotton &c, to McCready, Mott & Co. Experienced heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Schr M A McNeill, Hand, Wilmington, NC, 6 days. Had heavy weather.

Schr Oregon, Krause, Washington, NC, 4 days.

Schr Wm Bacon, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr Julia R Clark, Clark, Little Egg Harbor, 4 days.

Schr Lydia & Ella, Thomas, Little Egg Harbor, 4 days.

Schr Active, Hunt, Bass River, 2 days.

Schr Mary Frances, Gilman, Bass River, 2 days.

Schr Irene, Cox, Squan, 2 days.

Schr Daniel Webster, Perry, Albany for Providence.

Schr New Haven, Griffin, Staatsburg for Wilmington, Del. When coming down the river yesterday parted main sheet, carried away mainboom and split mainsail.

Sloop Gazelle, Johnson, Northport, 2 days.

Steamer Boston, Sr lew, Philadelphia.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence.

SAILED.

Steamship Columbia, Charleston; ship Good Hope, San Francisco; bark Houqua; schr Fleet Wing, Mobile; and others.

Wind during the day NW, fresh.

Telegraph Marine Report.

HIGHLANDS, Oct 19, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind NW, fresh; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Oct 19, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind NW, fresh; weather clear.

Miscellaneous.

CAPT E P ATWOOD, formerly of the ship Dirigo, who was injured at Hong Kong on 4th July last by the falling of a topgallant yard, died on Sunday, Aug 7. He was greatly respected by his acquaintances, and his remains were attended to the grave by all the captains and many residents of the port.

SHIP PANAMA, Cave, which sailed from Hong Kong July 27 for Shanghae, and afterwards put back, will require new masts and rigging, and be detained six weeks. The hull is not damaged.

SHIP SOUTH SHORE (of Boston), Lothrop, from Calcutta for Philadelphia, before reported at Cape Good Hope, sprung a leak during a heavy gale July 16, lat 36 S, lon 25 40 E, and lost jibboom, fore topmast, sprung foremast, stove bulwarks, and started woodends from the stem. The ship leaked 16 inches of water per hour in smooth sea. The cargo was much damaged; the injured portion had been discharged and sold. After making temporary repairs, putting in new pumps, and shipping an entire crew, the ship would proceed on her voyage about Aug 30.

BR BARK THOMAS KILLAM, Crosby, at Boston from Ardrossan, on the 29th Aug, lat 58, lon 23, in a heavy gale from SW to NW, lost close reefed main topsail, had bulwarks stove and stem started.

BR BARK WHITE STAR, of Pictou, with loss of main and mizen masts, was passed previous to 10th inst, trying to reach the Gut of Canso.

BARK ALNAH, Nevens, from Aspinwall, supposed for New York, was at Carthagena on 24th ult, having put in on the 18th. Her commander and most of her crew were suddenly seized on the second day out with Chagres fever in its most virulent form. Feeling that he might be altogether helpless on the ocean, the master caused his topsails to be doubly reefed, and furled all the light sails and courses. In this condition he drifted about for 12 days.

BARK SOPHIA, Townsend, at Boston from Grand Turk, was blown from Grand Turk while loading salt, and sprung aleak, which compelled her to make Boston. She has only 2700 bushels salt on board.

BARK SAID BIN SULTAN, at Salem from Zanzibar via Mozambique, lost quarter boat 5th inst, lat 31 N, lon 67 30, in a heavy southerly gale.

BARK LIVE YANKEE, from San Francisco for Portland, while beating out of the harbor 19th ult was caught by the flood tide and came to an anchor near South Beach; when getting under-weigh subsequently was compelled to slip her anchor and return to replace it.

SCHR GOOD TIDINGS, of and from Philadelphia for Petersburg, Va, with coal, anchored in Lewes (Del) harbor 15th inst, but owing to the strong NW wind dragged against the Breakwater and sunk. Her hull and cargo are a total loss; some of the materials saved. The G T was 115 tons, 4 years old.

SCHR MARY EMMA—Charleston, Oct 19—The schr Mary Emma, of and from New York for Indianola, on the 15th inst was struck by a squall, and has put into this port for repairs.—(By tel to Elwood Walter, Esq, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

SCHR VELMA, Sugett, from Jacksonville for New York, before reported put into Charleston, would proceed immediately. It had been ascertained that the leak was caused by a slight injury to the stem.

SCHR JAMES, Hunt, of and from Portland for Boston, with a load of brick, sprung aleak night of 17th inst in Boston bay, and was run ashore near Plymouth Light. She will be a total loss, sails and rigging saved. The J was about 100 tons, owned by Messrs Davis, Ryan and others.

SCHR INDEPENDENT, from Baltimore for Plymouth, NC, before reported ashore on Currituck Beach, is breaking up. Her cargo is on the beach.

QUICK PASSAGE—The clipper ship Island Queen, of Camden, NJ, commanded by Horace B Ray, left Sandy Hook on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and entered the Capes of the Delaware at 5 o'clock the same evening, making a run of over 175 miles in 10 hours.

Bark Messenger Bird, Delee, is reported arrived (no date) at Lyttleton, New Zealand, and cleared on the 18th June for Guano Island.

Ship Parachute, of New Bedford, 331 tons, has been sold to E Marfield, and will be continued in the whaling business. She will sail about Nov 10 for the Indian and Pacific Oceans, under the command of Capt Timothy Howland, late of ship India, of New Bedford.

Bark Alabama, of Nantucket, 340 tons, with all whaling gear, has been purchased by George Starbuck, for $5000, and will be continued in the whaling business.

Bark Urielda and brig Olga, late Russian vessels, have been bought by H W Gilbert, of Boston. They were at Gibraltar on 28th ult, destination uncertain.

Schr N M Tanner, of Baltimore, 114 tons, built in 1858, was recently sold at private sale at Charleston for $3560, to Jas Fay. She will be employed in carrying roughrice.

LAUNCHED—At Thomaston 11th inst, by Walsh, Levansaler & Gilchrist, a fine ship of 1100 tons, named the Montebello, to be commanded by Capt Dunbar Henderson. She is owned by the builders and Capt H.

Whalemen.

Cld at New London 17th inst, bark Pearl, Eartlett, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Cld at New Bedford 18th inst, bark Congaree, Swift, Pacific Ocean. Sld ship Newark, Indian Ocean.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Winged Arrow, Matthews, from Boston Aug 20 for Manila, Sept 8, lat 30 45 N, lon 43 06 W.

Ship Abaellino, Hall, from Bombay May 26 for London, Sept 8, lat 18 N, lon 30 W.

Ship Salvadora (Br), Towers, from Valparaiso for San Francisco, 78 days out (having been dismasted in lat 18 30 N, lon 116 30 W: all well on board), Sept 7, no lat &c.

Ship Georgiana, from San Francisco for Puget Sound, Sept 13, lat 36, lon 125.

Ship Conqueror, Boutelle, from Liverpool for Mobile, Sept 28, off Tuskar.

Ship Louisa, for Charleston, Oct 13, 15 miles ESE of Cape Henlopen.

Bark Millard, of Yarmouth, from Cardiff for Baltimore, Oct 14, off Nantucket Shoals.

Bark Salem, Bowers, from Havana for Hamburg, Oct 8, off Cape Florida.

Bark Martha Anna, from Havana for Boston, Oct 8, off Cape Florida.

Bark Texana, hence for Mobile, Oct 13, 15 miles ESE of Cape Henlopen.

Bark Oak, Ryder, from Philadelphia for Boston, Oct 17, off Montauk.

A bark steering S, with letter A in main topsail, was seen Oct 5, lat 27, lon 73.

Brig Stephen (Br), from Newcastle, NSW, for San Francisco, Aug 26, lat 12 35 N, lon 117 31 W.

Schr White Rock, Ellwood, hence for Key West, Oct 11, off West.

Foreign Ports.

ASCENSION, Aug 24—Touched for water, ship Lyra, Cheever, from Akyab for Falmouth (and sld 25th).

ANTWERP, Oct 3—Sld Danube, Coster, NOrleans.

Sld from Flushing Oct 1, John Hancock, Coffin, NOrleans.

BORDEAUX, Oct 1—Sld Harry Hammond, McClintock, New Orleans.

CALCUTTA, Aug 22—In port ships Wild Ranger, Sears, for Boston, ldg at $7½ per ton; Oxenbridge, Matthews, for do next day: and others.

CALLAO, Sept 12—In port ship Walter Scott, to load for Cork for orders at £2 10s (not as before); bark Crusoe, Weston, disg. Sld prev to Sept 12 (not in port), ship Elvira, Andrews, Hampton Roads.

CRONSTADT, Sept 22—Sld Helicon, Cole, Liverpool.

DUBLIN, Oct 1—Arr Flight, Kenney, St John, NB.

ELSINEUR, Sept 27—Arr Tasaro, Plumley, Havana for Cronstadt; 30th, Ann, Washburn, Merryman, Fredericksburg for Bordeaux.

FALMOUTH, Sept 30—Arr Quindaro, Walls, Aracaja; 4th, Lorenzo, Cornish, Bombay for Bremen. Sld 1st, Ladoga, Pierce (from Bassein), London.

GIBRALTAR, Sept 19—Sld ship Harrisburg, Wiswell (from Cagliari), NOrleans.

GENOA, Sept 28—Arr Mary E Jones, Cook, Havana via Marseilles.

GOTTENBURG, Sept 27—Sld Rialto, Chase, UStates.

GLASGOW, Sept 30—Sld Randolph, Lufkin, Darien.

HONG KONG, Aug 10—In port ships Dirigo, Emery (late Atwood, decd), unc; Electric Spark, Lothrop, for NYork; Hotspur, Potter, for Whampoa and Foochow to load for NYork; Leonidas, Antwerp, for East Coast; Mary Whittridge, Cressey, for Manila.

HAMBURG, Sept 29—Sld Sea Ranger, Burnham, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 3—Arr John L Dimmock, Skolfield, Cronstadt. Cld 3d, Judah Touro, Hansomb, Wiscasset—had been up and ldg for Boston.

Ent out 3d, Spirit of the Times, Elkin, Bombay; Europa (s), for Halifax and Boston 8th; Eddystone, Grant, NOrleans; Esmeralda, York, and Bushire, McLean, do.

LONDON, Oct 3—Arr Courant, Oliver, Richmond, Va; Glebus, Blancke, Saguenay; Marshfield, Torrey, Cronstadt; Antelope, Cole, Bombay; 4th, Liverpool, Kearney, NYork; Vedice, Street, do.

Cld 3d, Dirigo, Young, Newcastle, to load for NYork.

Ent out 3d, Victoria Reed, Prebie, Calcutta.

Arr at Gravesend 2d, Arethusa, Clark, Calcutta; 3d, Caribbean, Winchester, Singapore; 4th, Chance, NOrleans (first and last for London).

LAGUAYRA, no date—In port barks J Maxwell, from Trinidad; Rowena, Wilson, unc.

MUMBLES, Oct 3—Sld A F Moore, Harris (from Swansea), Coquimbo.

MERIGONE, Sept 29—Cld schr Gen Veazie, Galacar, Boston via Port au Prince.

PENANG, Aug 20—In port ship Northern Crown, Hallett, from Singapore for Calcutta ldg.

PLYMOUTH, Oct 2—Arr Masonic, Goodell, Marseilles.

PORTLAND, Oct 3—Sld Mogul, Spooner (from London), Bombay.

PONCE, about Oct 6—In port brig Robert Mowe, Bouna, from NHaven.

In port about Oct 4, schr Mohawk, Staples, from Baltimore.

SHANGHAE, Aug 2—In port ship Eastern Star, Jones, for London early.

SINGAPORE, Aug 9 (not 8th)—Sld ships Minstrel, Norton, Boston via Penang; 10th (not 17th), Competitor, Hildreth, do via do.

In port Aug 18, ships Daniel Sharp, Cushing, for Boston via Penang (not for Boston direct); Florence Nightingale, Holmes, for Bombay; Nautilus, Elwell, for fgt or charter; and others as before.

SALT CAY, Oct 8—No Am vessel in port.

ST JAGO, Oct 1—Sld brig Black Hawk, Sparks, NYork (before reported without date).

ST JOHN, NB, Oct 13—Arr schr Ocean Wave, Lockhart, New York; 14th, brigs Loanna, Chisholm, do; 15th, Martha Jane, Corbett, do; 19th, Queen Esther, Merriam, do; Teazer, Wright, Salmah, Crowe; Industry, McLean, and Alma, Scott, do. Cld 13th, schr Adeliza, Kay, Philadelphia.

TRAPANI, Sept 10—In port ship Albatross, Weeks, for New Orleans ready.

WHAMPOA, July 25—Sld ship Nightingale, Peterson, Foochow to load for NYork.

[PER STEAMSHIP EUROPA, AT HALIFAX—TELEGRAPHIC.]

Arr from NYork Oct 7, Martha's Vineyard, in the Clyde.

Arr from NOrleans 5th, Levi Woodbury, and Frank Pierce, at Liverpool.

Sld for NYork 3d, Harriet, Cann, from Ardrossan; 6th, Endymion, from Liverpool.

Sld for NOrleans 7th, Kate Prince, from Liverpool.

Sld for Mobile 6th, Ben Nevis, from Liverpool.

Sld for Boston 3d, Onward, from Ardrossan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BASE BALL CONVENTION.—A MEETING OF THE Presidents of all the Base Ball Clubs members of the National Association), will be held at the Astor House at 7½ o'clock this evening, to make arrangements for playing a friendly game of base ball with nine players of the All England Eleven cricketers. A general attendance is requested. By order of THOS. S. DAKIN, Chairman.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR OHIO, 229 BROADWAY.—Acknowledgments of deeds, affidavits, commissions, &c., for the State of Ohio. F. L. KING, 229 Broadway, room No. 6.

NEW YORK QUOIT CLUB.—THE MEMBERS AND honorary members are hereby notified that the annual contest for prizes will take place at J. J. Ludlow's Sunny Side Hotel, Union Hill, 2¼ miles from Hoboken ferry, on Thursday, Oct. 20. The first game will be called at 10 o'clock precisely. Stages leave the ferry every 15 minutes. Members will meet at Waterman's, at 8 o'clock A. M. Lovers of quoiting are invited to witness the game. By order, G. S. HARTT, Sec'y. T. WATERS, President.

N. KARN HAS REMOVED FROM 39 JOHN TO 103 Liane street, up stairs, between Church street and Broadway.

THE ELECTRIC GASLIGHTER.
Lighting 1,000 burners instantaneously.
THE WRECKING PUMP,
Throwing 2,500 gallons per minute.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE,
Run with hot air exclusively.
SIX STEAM ENGINES,
Combining new and valuable improvements.
All the latest improvements in
Sewing machines and knitting machines.
THE PHONOTHORUS,
By which a deaf person can hear at a distance of four hundred feet an ordinary tone of voice.
And many other articles of
Utility and taste
Are now on exhibition at the annual
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Palace Garden, every day and evening.
Admittance 25 cents.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SEALED proposals will be received until October 20, 1859, for furnishing shoes for the New York Fire Department Fund for one year from November 1, 1859. Samples of the shoes must accompany the proposals. For information apply to—
JAMES Y. WATKINS, 16 Catherine street.
WM. WILLIAMS, 115 West Nineteenth st.
ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Dep[illegible]ester street.
N. B.—The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed to the interest of the New York Fire Department Fund.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S R. C. Benevolent Association are notified that there will be a special meeting held this (Thursday) evening, at their rooms, 195 Bowery, for the purpose of making final arrangements for the celebration of the sixth anniversary.
THOMAS CARROLL, President.

TAXPAYERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT ALL THE BOOKS are now in the hands of the Receiver for the collection of the taxes for the present year. All persons, when applying for their bills, are particularly requested to state whether it is for taxes on real or personal property: and also to furnish the ward numbers of their real estate, in addition to the street number. Taxpayers are respectfully solicited to call and pay their taxes at an early day, and avoid detention and a crowd.
JAMES KELLY, Tax Receiver.

POLITICAL.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE MOZART HALL Judiciary and Supervisors' Convention will be held at Mozart Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, to complete the business of the Convention.
T. B. VOORHEES, M. J. KELLY, } Secret'ys. GEO. C. GENET, Chairman.

STATE OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY of State, Albany, August 31, 1859. To the Sheriff of the County of New York.—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker.
A Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church.
An Attorney General, in the place of Lyman Tremain.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond.
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell F. Hicks.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial district, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate districts, comprising the county of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Slosson and James Moncrief.
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly.
One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson.
Two Supervisors, in the places of John R. Briggs and Peter P. Voorhis.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 271 of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.
An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859, three-fifths being present.
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—
Sec. 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.
Sec. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals, and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loans, and for no other purpose whatever.
Sec. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State, specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.
Sec. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years, and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if at any time the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid.
Sec. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.
Sec. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be endorsed "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form:—"For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of this State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "for a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall be "against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative. Yours, respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 31, 1859. }
I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
All the proprietors of public newspapers of the city and county of New York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
Dated NEW YORK, August 31, 1859.

COAL.

$4 PER TON FOR COAL.—RED ASH, LARGE nut, at $4. Stove, range, grate and furnace Peach Orchard, Locust Mountain and Lehigh, delivered this week and $4 50 and $4 75. Also, kindling Wood. Yard, 157 and 159 West Nineteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

MEDICAL.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—Removed to northeast corner of Bleecker and Greene streets, two blocks west of Broadway; entrance for gentlemen, 184 Greene street; for ladies, on Bleecker street. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES—CORNER OF HOUSTON AND Crosby streets (129 Crosby.) Hours 10½ to 2 and 6 to 8. Sundays excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. COOPER—14 DUANE STREET, HAS FOR THE last 26 years devoted his attention to an office practice. May be consulted daily, from 8 in the morning to 8½ in the evening, Sundays excepted.

DR. WATSON, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF Surgeons, London, may be consulted at his residence, 459 Broome street, second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. PERRY, 58 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—Office hours from 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. BARROW, 194 BLEECKER STREET, FOUR doors below Macdougal, New York. Hours of consultation from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8.

DR. WARD'S ONLY OFFICE, 483 BROADWAY, NEXT to Wallack's theatre, up stairs. Hours from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. daily. Treatment by letter, per post or express.

DR. R. CORBETT—19 DUANE STREET, MEMBER OF the New York University Medical College may be consulted with confidence at his old established office. Hours 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

PROF. A. M. MAURICEAU CAN BE CONSULTED AT his office, 129 Liberty street, or by letter, by addressing box 1,224 New York Post office.

PARIS AND LONDON OFFICES OF DR. LARMONT, 6[illegible] Broadway, New York, [illegible] P. M., and Thursdays till [illegible]. [illegible] by mail and [illegible].

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, FULLY warranted, new, of most powerful and sweet tone, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, at 165 West Broadway, near Canal street.

A FIRST CLASS PEARL KEYED 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte for sale, at the price of an inferior instrument, as the owner has no use for it; has splendid finished case, serpentine front, carved legs, &c., &c. The above was made and guaranteed by a celebrated city maker about four months since, and will be sold to a cash purchaser at an astonishing bargain. Call, day or evening, at 14 Leroy place, Bleecker street, near Broadway.

AN EXTRA FINE TONED, CITY MADE, FULL 7 OCtave rosewood Pianoforte will be sold to a cash purchaser at an immense sacrifice; cost $250, and will be disposed of at about half its cost if called for this week. This instrument has been four months in use, and was made to order by an old established New York maker, and is guaranteed for three years. Parties wanting a most reliable instrument for their own use will find this a great bargain. Call and examine at the residence, No. 67 Macdougal street, between Bleecker and Houston.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED. PRICE $160—SPLENdid rosewood pianoforte, cost $250, celebrated city makers, round corners, splendid tone, in perfect order; also mahogany pianoforte, Firth, Pond & Co., makers, $80, and one for $70.
MACDONALD & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded thirty-five prize medals, for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S
SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianoforte, in use not two months; will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going to the country. Apply at 148 East Thirty-first street, near Second avenue.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker street, near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premiums where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

MR. WILLIAM SCHUBERT, TEACHER OF THE guitar, has returned to this city, and will resume his instructions. Application to be made at his residence, 12 Neilson place, near Clinton place. A supply of Schubert's celebrated silver strings on hand.

NEW PIANO MUSIC.—LE PARDONERDE PLOVEL, by Meyerbeer, arranged for the piano by James Bellak; brilliant and easy. Price 50 cents. Published by S. GORDON, 706 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—THE HORACE WATERS pianos and melodeons for depth, purity of tone and durability are unsurpassed. Second hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, 333 Broadway.
Testimonials—"The Horace Waters pianos are known as among the very best."—Evangelist. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—Christian Intelligencer.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF superior modern improved Pianofortes, just finished, for sale at greatest bargains in this city. Also several excellent second hand Pianos very cheap. Seven octaves rosewood for $135, $115 and $70; six and a half octaves for $75; six octaves mahogany for $40, and one for $30; one organ mahogany case, one octave, pedals, &c., for $375, cost $900. Pianos tuned and repaired at 1,097 Broadway, corner of Thirty-second street.
R. GONZALES.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—MUST BE SOLD TO PAY advances, best city makers, fully warranted, a decided bargain; may be had at 346 Broome street, near the Bowery, second floor. Elegant Piano, worth $500, for $300.

SOPRANO—A LADY, A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, wishes an engagement as above in a church choir; reads music at sight; is a beautiful soprano, pianist and organist, and, being of the highest respectability, none but responsible persons need apply. Direct to B. G., Post office, Williamsburg.

WALKER'S PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor place and Eighth street, near Broadway.—A large stock of new and second hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

BROOKLYN HOUSE WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR rent, with some ground attached, in the suburbs; if for rent furnished house preferred; location must be desirable. Apply to JOHN O. HOYT, No. 4 Bowling green.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, AT A moderate rent; neat, small house, with modern improvements, preferred. Address Z. Y. X., Herald office.

HORSE POWER WANTED—A SECOND HAND POWER for one or two horses, in running order. Also a saw table. Apply to JOHN GAUDU, engineer, office 102 Walker street.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, with one child; must be within ten minutes walk of the Metropolitan Hotel, and in a respectable neighborhood, and at a moderate rent. Address H. C. O., Broadway Post office, stating particulars.

TENANT HOUSES—WANTED, ONE OR MORE PAYing tenant houses in the lower part of the city, three nice rooms near Chatham square, $4; five rooms, basement, cellar and stable, $12, and house in Varick street, near St. John's park, $37½ monthly. Apply at 132 Nassau street, room 18.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, by a young gentleman without board, elegantly furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with all the modern improvements, near New York Hotel. Address box 3,625 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE shop in the city of New York, with two or three lofts and steam engine shafting, &c. Address J. D. Blanchard, No. 4 Wall street, third floor.

WANTED—A SMALL MODERN HOUSE, THREE STORY and basement, without furniture, between Third and Sixth avenues and Fourth and Fortieth streets. Rent not to exceed $800. Address, with particulars, Polk, Herald office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR SIX OR TWELVE MONTHS, a Hall or Room, 50 by 90 or 100 feet, between Canal and Fourth streets, on Broadway. Address Temple, station D.

WANTED—TO RENT, FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1ST November next, by a gentleman and wife, a part of a House, say three rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, either in New York, Jersey City, Williamsburg, or Brooklyn, the balance of the house must not be occupied by more than two families, who must be able to furnish reference as to respectability. Apply to Cyrus J. Lawrence, 29 Chambers st., New York.

WANTED—TO BUY, A FANCY STORE, IN A GOOD location, or to rent a Store and Dwelling. Address I. O., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM with use of kitchen, in a private family; location not above Twenty-eighth street, between Second and Eighth avenues; terms must be moderate. Address Wilson, Madison square Post office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE GROWN PERsons, part of a House, with basement and some improvements, where there are no children, convenient to cars or stages, and not above Twentieth street. Address House, No. 50 East Twenty sixth street, near Fourth avenue.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN NEW YORK or Brooklyn. A small family of grown persons wish to meet with a party who would like to give up housekeeping and board with the applicant. Address J. J. B., box 3,846 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, BY Dec. 1 or before, a nice Parlor and Bedroom, connected if possible, in a handsomely furnished private house, where there are no other boarders. Any gentleman whose house is larger than his family wants call for, and who would like a permanent arrangement with unexceptionable parties, can do so by addressing, with locality and style of rooms to let, James, Herald office. Boarding house people need not answer.

WANTED—A NICE SIZED HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements; location between Eighth and Thirty-fifth streets, west side. The whole or part of the furniture will be purchased at a fair cash price. Address Tenant, Herald office, stating particulars.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED FURNISHED HOUSE, from November 1 to May 1, or longer if all parties are suited. Must be west side of Broadway and below Bleecker street. Address, with full particulars, G. H. V. C., box 169 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OR MEDIUM sized House, with improvements, or lower part of a nice house, by a small American family, not higher up than Fourteenth street, and between Second and Sixth avenues. Rent moderate; pay prompt. Address Mrs. Richmond, station D Post office, N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A NEWLY MARRIED couple, a finely furnished House, with all of the modern improvements, bath room, &c.; or a suit of Rooms, well furnished; lower floor preferred. Address F. B., box office of Melodeon, 539 Broadway, stating locality and terms.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND LATHE. Please call, or address at once, stating price, &c., in full, J. W. Bartlett, Patentee of Novelty Sewing Machines, 421 Broadway, corner of Canal street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AT NO. 11 WALL STREET—TREMENDOUS BARgains. Having bought a large stock of watches from an importer declining business, I am enabled to sell at least 50 per cent below their retail value. Any watch will be fully guaranteed for one year. Remember, my place is the second jewelry store from Broadway, No. 11 Wall street, up stairs.
J. MACDUFF.

BROOKLYN BAZAAR. BROOKLYN BAZAAR.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE,
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE,
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.
All of the best manufacture and importation, retailing at wholesale prices, at the Brooklyn Bazaar, 13 Myrtle avenue, near Fulton street, Brooklyn. Target companies furnished with prizes at half price, at the Brooklyn Bazaar. A splendid assortment of presents being manufactured for the holidays—the cheapest and best in the city, at 13 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn Bazaar.

TO TARGET COMPANIES AND EVERY ONE—READ these prices:—
Silver plated cups, lined with gold, only.........$3 01
Silver plated cups, plain.........2 51
Silver plated casters, elegant designs.........4 01
Silver plated cake baskets, engraved.........5 01
Every housekeeper, every person in want of a desirable article, either for use, present or prizes, will save at least 50 per cent by calling at No. 11 Wall street, the old watch and jewelry stand. Remember, my place is the second jewelry store from Broadway. J. MACDUFF.

FALL FASHIONS.

A GRAND OPENING OF WINTER MILLINERY, EXpressly for the city retail trade, on Thursday 20th October. The ladies of New York and adjacent cities are respectfully solicited to call. We take great pleasure in calling attention to our stock of Bonnets, made of that much admired color the Perkins purple which is warranted not to fade.
WM. SIMMONS, 637 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS. SANTA'S STOCK of foreign and American Furs is the most extensive to be found in the city. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. SANTA, 357 Canal street, corner of Wooster.

FURS CHEAP AT THE GREAT WESTERN AND Northern Fur Traders Depot. Salesrooms 9 Bowery. [illegible], Manager.

DRY GOODS, &C.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 23 Cortlandt street, near Broadway,
Will, after this date and until 1st of January next
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season),
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One price can be saved at least
Selection made from the largest stock
Ever offered at retail in the city.
Every grade of goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 23 Cortlandt st., between Broadway and Greenwich st.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH DRESS CAPS.
Miss GILL, 174 Sixth avenue, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has now a handsome assortment of French Dress Caps and Headdresses, of the latest style, on very moderate terms. Also Ladies' Bonnets made to order.

A FAC SIMILE OF THE DIAMOND WEDDING bridal skirt on sale at 156 Broadway. Ladies 50 springs, and Misses 20 spring skirts. Old skirts made over. Dealers call and examine. Price and quality shall suit.
C. A. RANGUS, 756 Broadway, corner of Eighth street.

AT RETAIL
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
369 BROADWAY,
are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
and their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
of their own manufacture.
SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this city, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

AT KINZEY'S
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Commencing this morning at 10 o'clock. The store has been closed to mark down the prices. The entire stock to be sold off. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.
5,000 yards assorted styles Ribbons, 3c., 5c., 10c.
10,000 yards rich Plaids, Stripes and figured Ribbons, 12½c.
8,000 yards rich plain and fancy Styles, all silk, 12½c.
5,000 yards rich Ribbons worth 25c. and 31c. for 15c and 18c.
AT KINZEY'S CLOSING SALE.
3,000 needle work and lace Collars, 5c., 6c., 12c.
5,000 rich Swiss and jaconet collars, 18c., 25c., 31c.
5,000 Bands and Flouncings, 6c., 10c., 12½c.
8,000 rich jaconet and Swiss Bands, 15c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 pairs muslin sleeves, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
AT KINZEY'S CLOSING SALE.
2,000 rich lace Veils, all styles, 12c., 25c., 31c., 44c.
10,000 yards trimming Laces, 1c., 2c., 3c.
1,000 rich French Besoms, 5c., 12c., 18c.
15,000 Handkerchiefs, white and colored, 5c., 4c., 6c., 8c.
1,500 yards plain and stripe Jaconet Muslins, 6c.
AT KINZEY'S CLOSING SALE.
5,000 straw Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 Straw Bonnets, 31c., 37c., 44c., 50c.
1,500 Rough and Ready, 25c., 44c., 50c.
1,000 Pedals, Tuscans, and Fancy Braids, 47c., 62c., 75c.
2,000 Bunches of Feathers and Flowers, all styles.
AT KINZEY'S CLOSING SALE.
10,000 yards rich trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c.
20,000 yards Silk Fringes, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c.
3,000 pieces of colored and black silk Velvets, 15c.
5,000 yards rich Trimmer Velvets, 6c., 9c., 12½c.
3,000 yards rich black Fringes, 2c. to 8c.
AT KINZEY'S CLOSING SALE.
Also rich sets of French Laces, Veils, Fancy Goods, Velvets, Rich Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Blonds, Thread Laces, Trimmed Bonnets, Headdresses, Dimity Bands, Dress Buttons. Fringes of all kinds, at reduced prices, to close out the stock.
Sale commences at 10 o'clock every morning, at
KINZEY'S, 223 Eighth avenue.
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
Ladies of every size can be suited with a most graceful fitting Skirt, woven and other Skeletons, Crinoline, Moreen, quilted, &c., &c. Also, the best Shapes, French and other Corsets; the largest variety in the United States. Misses' Waists and Skirts, &c.
MRS. GAYNOR calls particular attention to her own make Skeleton Skirt (so well known), new graduated shape, adapted for winter heavy clothing, with superior material.
Exclusive Corset and Skirt Store
343 Broadway, two doors from Union square.
N. B.—Ladies ill shaped skirts altered and made over.

EVANS' O EVANS'
EVANS' O EVANS'
EVANS' O EVANS'
EVANS' O EVANS'
EVANS' VER VER EVANS'
EVANS' VER EVANS'
EVANS' VER EVANS'
EVANS' VER EVANS'
EVANS' COATS. EVANS'
EVANS' COATS. EVANS'
EVANS' COATS. EVANS'
EVANS' OVERCOATS. EVANS'
EVANS' OVERCOATS. EVANS'
EVANS' OVERCOATS. EVANS'
66 AND 68 OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. FULTON
66 AND 68 OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. STREET.
66 AND 68 OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. FULTON
66 AND 68 OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. STREET.
OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.
OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.
AT AT AT AT AT AT AT
EVANS' EVANS'
EVANS' EVANS'
EVANS' EVANS'
EVANS' EVANS'

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68
FULTON STREET,
NEW YORK.
The amount of
CHEAP AND FINE OVERCOATS,
CHEAP AND FINE DRESS FROCK COATS,
CHEAP AND FINE BUSINESS COATS,
CHEAP AND RICH VELVET VESTS,
CHEAP AND FINE CASSIMERE PANTS
contained in this extensive establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for, as regards price, EVANS' flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the city of New York. For instance:—

Handsome black cloth overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine black broadcloth overcoats	12 to 18
Beautiful beaver overcoats	8 to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6 to 12
Cassimere overcoats	4 to 8
Canada gray overcoats	4 to 8
Mixed beaver, meltons and other overcoats	5 to 10
Black cloth frock coats, only	3 to 10
Fine black cloth frock coats	8 to 16
The finest French cloth coats, according to trimmings	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats (immense stock)	2 to 6
Black and fancy cassimere pants	2 to 5
Black and fine doeskin pants	2 to 8
Velvet vests	2 to 6
Cloth, cassimere and other vests	1 to 4
Black cloth suits, (very genteel)	8 to 16

Cassimere suits to match $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $18 and $20.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
NEW FALL STYLES
In Black and Colored Beaver Cloaks,
Velvet Mantillas and Cloaks.
Also, very handsome Opera Cloaks,
At
BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
In all the Latest Styles, for Fall and Winter.
Ladies' CLOTH CLOAKS, BASQUES, SHAWLETTES and BURNOUS, from $4 50 to $7.
Heavy BEAVER CLOAKS, in all colors, from $6 to $10.
Ladies will find our garments equal to any sold on Broadway or Canal street, and our prices 30 to 40 per cent lower.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston st.

CLOTHIERS' AND TAILORS' GOODS.
WILSON G. HUNT & CO.,
Importers and commission merchants,
30, 32, 34 and 36 PARK PLACE.
Invite the attention of the trade to their present complete stock of newly imported
GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Together with a large assortment of
AMERICAN WOOLLENS,
Which are for sale by the piece, or package, on terms to suit the market.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, &C.—FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351 Broadway, are offering to the trade and housekeepers, at reduced prices, a choice stock of lace and muslin Curtains, Damasks, Delaines, Brocatels, gilt Cornices, gilt and buff Window Shades, Window Hollands, Beps, &c. Wholesale and retail, 351 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING.
All the new styles
of CLOAKS and MANTLES
Just opened,
at very low prices.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
from the large auction sales.
E. S. MILLS & CO., 342 and 344 Broadway.

HUGHES, DUFUY & CREHANGE,
47 Maiden lane,
Are now opening; from steamer Fulton, a large assortment of
RICH FANS, SILK NETS, HEAD ORNAMENTS,
FANCY COMBS and HAIR PINS,
&c., &c.
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

MRS. HARTSHORNE'S CELEBRATED BIJOU WOVEN skirt surpasses, in finish and durability, all others. The cheapest woven skirts in New York; wholesale and retail. Old skirts bought or taken in exchange. [illegible]

SKIRTS—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with nine spring, $7; 14 spring, $10; 18 spring, $12; and 17 do., $16. Old skirts made over equal to new. C. L. HARDING, 281 Spring street, corner of Hudson.

SKIRTS THAT CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER—BEST watch spring steel, graded in form, and retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Skirt Emporium, 375 Broadway, 320 Canal street, 238 Bowery, and 119 Eighth avenue. Best and cheapest skirts in New York.

351 WINDOW SHADES, 351
351 GILT CORNICES, 351
351 DAMASKS, &c., 351
351 Wholesale and retail, at 351
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
351 Broadway. 351

10,000 YARDS OF CASHMERE TRIMMINGS, All widths and prices, From 5c. to 50c. per yard, AT BEEKMAN & CO.'S, 473 Broadway.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell this day, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at his stock salesroom, 52 William street, near Wall:—

50 shares American Exchange Bank	$100
25 Chatham Bank	25
7 Shoe and Leather Bank	100
100 Irving Fire Ins. Co	25
10 Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co	50
100 American Guano Co	100
15 Harmony Fire Ins. Co	50
34 Home Fire Ins. Co	100
20 Security Fire Ins. Co	50
20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co	50
20 Washington Fire Ins. Co	50
25 Manhattan Fire Ins. Co	100
35 Exchange Fire Ins. Co	50
25 Astor Fire Ins. Co	25
40 People's Fire Ins. Co	25
27 Northwestern Ins. Co., of Oswego	50
40 Gebhard Fire Ins. Co	25
20 Knickerbocker Stage Co	100
8 Park Fire Ins. Co	100
10 Jefferson Fire Ins. Co	30
20 Jersey City Fire Ins. Co	50
25 East River Fire Ins. Co	25
40 Wilkesbarre Gas Light Co	50
20 Kerosene Gas Light Co	100

$15,000 Delaware, Lack. & Western R.R. 2d mortgage bonds.
10,000 New York & New Haven R.R. 6 per cent bonds.
10,000 Trenton Coal & Railroad 1st mortgage bonds.
2,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. land grant bonds.
2,000 Wisconsin Central R.R. 8 per cent bonds.
3,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 per cent bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on Monday, Oct. 24. Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William street, or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public and private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William street, near Wall.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE Rich and costly household Furniture, elegant parlor Furniture, en suite; splendid rosewood Pianoforte, superb mantel and pier Mirrors, brocade and lace Curtains; valuable artistic bronzes, marble Groups, Paintings, &c., all made to order by Roth, Lieon & Bro. for the present owner. The undersigned will sell at auction the whole of the rich Furniture and beautiful Works of Art, contained in the superb private residence 152 West Twenty-first street, near Seventh avenue, all of which will be sold without reserve.
This day, at 10½ o'clock precisely.
[illegible]
W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXpress and Furniture Packing Establishment, 111 and 113 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE. MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION. [illegible]
A. W. PORTER, AUCTIONEER.
[illegible]
ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANOFORTE.
[illegible]
DINING ROOM.
[illegible]

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN & CO., AUCTIONEERS—OFFICE 645 Broadway.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At No. 43 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue.
On this day (Thursday).
[illegible]
DINING ROOM.
[illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
ALL THE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE
Contained in the private residence No. 63 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 20,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock.
DRAWING ROOMS.
[illegible]
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.
[illegible]
OIL PAINTINGS.
[illegible]

AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT THE LIVERPOOL WAREhouse, 52 Catharine street, Crockery, China and Glassware, plated Ware, Jewelry, mantel Ornaments, Looking-glasses, Pictures, &c. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY-EIGHT JERSEY CITY Building Lots, within four blocks of the ferry, very desirable for dwellings or manufactories, streets sewered, gas and water pipes laid, [illegible]. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—METROPOLITAN EXPRESS.—Persons about removing to the country or out of the city will find it to their advantage to call on GOLDSMITH'S express, No. 146 Varick street. [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER—BY S. & J. BOGART, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street—Household furniture, [illegible]
HENRY S. ROTTGER, Constable.

AUCTION NOTICE—M. C. EDEY, AUCTIONEER—SALE of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, &c., advertised by Ezra Ludlow, Jr., 66 Cedar street, for Thursday, is unavoidably postponed until Friday, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 79 Nassau street, [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE—THOS. BELL, AUCTIONEER, AND W. S. THOMPSON—Friday, at 10½ o'clock, in sales rooms, 18 Ann street, [illegible]

AN EXTENSIVE SALE THIS DAY OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. [illegible]

CONSTABLE'S SALE—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCtioneer; auction rooms 26 Catharine street, [illegible]
MICHAEL DOODY, Constable.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER. Constable's sale. BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell, at auction, tomorrow (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 64 Cedar street, [illegible]. MATHEW BEIRNE, Constable.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER. Handsome Household Furniture. VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &C. [illegible]

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. MAGNIFICENT PARIS FANCY GOODS. By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, this day, 20th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 23 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
The goods consist in part of
BRONZES.
[illegible]
PARIAN WARE.
[illegible]
PARIS DECORATED VASES.
[illegible]
CLOCKS.
[illegible]
SILVER PLATED WARE.
[illegible]
GLASSWARE.
[illegible]

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER—ASSIGNEES sale of fine Groceries, Wines, &c. [illegible]

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER—SEWING MAchines.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on Friday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, in their salesroom 23 Nassau street, 50 sewing Machines, every one warranted to sew perfectly.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER—ELEGANT CARriage and Coupe.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on Friday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom 23 Nassau street, an elegant close Carriage, built by John R. Lawrence, cost $1,100; has been but little used. Also an elegant Coupe, built by John R. Lawrence.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION. A VALUABLE FARM, Near Newark, N. J. JAMES W. SOUTHARD, AUCTIONEER. The subscribers will sell at auction on Thursday, the 20th day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that splendid
FARM OF TWENTY ACRES,
[illegible]
FIFTY ACRES OF SALT MEADOW,
[illegible]
KING & BOND,
296 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 23 Nassau street.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on Friday, Oct. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their galleries, 23 Nassau street, [illegible]

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Friday, October 21, at 11 o'clock, at the store, No. 3½ Pine street. [illegible]

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—TENTH REGULAR fall trade sale—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, auctioneer, will sell this day, October 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William street, [illegible]

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, AUCTIONEER.—400 CASES Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction, [illegible]

JOHN H. BURLEY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at 401 Canal street, [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Friday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at central salesrooms, [illegible]

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell to-morrow (Friday), at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 155 Broadway—
HARDWARE.
A general assortment of heavy and shelf goods.
DRY GOODS.
A large assortment, comprising Blankets, Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Embroideries, Linens, Delaines, Muslins, &c. Also a large line Ready Made Clothing, balance of a retail store.
FANCY GOODS.
A large assortment French and German Fancy Goods. [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE OF WAGONS AND HARNESS.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, auctioneers, will sell, at their salesroom, 113 Nassau street, on Friday, October 21, at 11 o'clock, one road Wagon, one top Wagon and one set of Harness. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF RESTAURANT.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, auctioneers, salesroom 113 Nassau street, will sell, on Friday, October 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Chambers street, the Stock and Fixtures of a Restaurant, consisting of Bar, Bar Fixtures, Liquors, Segars, Tables, Chairs, Oil Painting, &c., &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

THOS. VEITCH, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE NO. 10 Spruce street.—To all whom it may concern—Will be sold at public auction, on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859, at 10 A. M., at No. 10 Spruce street, one soda water Generator, one battery Lathe, Sad Irons, &c., &c.

THE MILITARY.

SONS OF MALTA GUARD.—THERE WILL BE A MEETing of the members of this company on Friday evening, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, at 364 and 366 Eighth avenue. By order, JAMES GRAHAM, Captain.
DR. HAFNER, Secretary.

MILITARY DRILL.—WANTED, A GOOD TEACHER of drill. Apply at 900 Broadway, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EYE BALM—A CERTAIN CURE FOR DISEASES OF the eyes, such as rheumatic and scrofulous inflammations, weakness, shortsightedness, specks and films. 50 cents per pot, with directions for using. For sale by A. MULLER, 351 Broome street, near Bowery.

FANCY HATS, IN BEAVER, FELT AND VELVET, FOR misses, boy's and infant's wear. I have now in store the most extensive variety to be found in the city, trimmed in the most magnificent manner. A call from the ladies is solicited. BANTA, 257 Canal street, corner of Wooster.

MME. C. VEILLER, FROM PARIS, RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of New York that she has opened a Dressmaking establishment at No. 4 Great Jones street, on the north side of the street and a few doors from Broadway.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF Lime—For top dressing grain and grass crops in fall. Price $4 per bag, $50 per ton.
For sale by CHAS. V. MAPES.
Mapes' agricultural implement and seed warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau street, and 11 Beekman street, New York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INform his friends and the public that he is prepared to sell Mantels Plumbers' Slabs, &c., &c., cheaper than any other person in the city. A good assortment always on hand. A. KLADER, 113 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, N. Y.

NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST IMPROVEMENT OF the age; an article which is in daily use in every family can be manufactured without machinery and with very few tools, which cost but little money; any man of common sense can do all parts of the work; any merchant in the country may carry on the business advantageously in his store; a good business for any man who is out of employment, or in connection with other business; requires but little capital as it sells readily for cash; pays a large profit, and, being patented, is out of the way of competition. Town, county and State rights for sale by C. TOLMAN, at No. 678 Broadway, opposite Lafarge House, where the goods are manufactured and for sale.

PATENT CLOTHES DRYER.—TIPS TO PUT THE clothes on, elevates them out of the way, and saves shoveling in winter. Every house should have one. For rights or machines address C. A. Dergin, 335 Broadway, room 3, New York city. First premium awarded wherever exhibited. Send for circular.

THOMAS E. SUTTON, MERCANTILE, COMMERCIAL and general Job Printer, 142 Fulton st, between Nassau street and Broadway. All work neatly and correctly done in any required style at low prices. Please call and see specimens.

TO BUSINESS MEN OR INVENTORS.—THE SUBscriber, a business man of 20 years' experience, is about to travel with his own conveyance, and would receive goods of any description to sell by sample or otherwise, or introduce any new and valuable invention, or introduce any respectable business firm to country merchants. Address for ten days J. H. P., care of Messrs. Robbins, Royce & Hard, 70 Reade street, New York. Refers to the above firm.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF LIGHT.—FRINK'S SHOW Window Gas Reflectors.—The superiority of Frink's Daylight and Gaslight Reflectors over all other reflectors is proved by the increasing demand for them. The statement of interested parties that Frink's invention infringes some other alleged patent is ridiculously false. Frink guarantees all purchasers in the undisturbed free use of his reflectors. Send all orders to I. P. FRINK, 68 Barclay street.

TO TAILORS, CLOTHIERS AND OTHERS.—THE ADvertiser has constructed and patented a new Pressing Machine and Ironing Table, for the use of tailors and others, which obviates the objections which have hitherto existed to the old machines in use. It is complete, strong, simple and cheap in construction. The whole patent would be sold or special rights granted. It supplies a great want, and money can be made out of it rapidly. Apply before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M., to JOHN F. GALLEY, at the office of D. Shepherd, Attorney at Law, 51 Pine street.

$40 NEW SEWING MACHINE.—THE PARKER Machine, manufactured for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, and sold by us, is a beautiful, first class, double thread, lock stitch, noiseless and fast machine. All orders must be addressed to the sole general agents, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

A MANUFACTURING CONCERN WISHES A PARTY of respectability and known good credit to advance them $15,000 to $20,000 by instalments to act for them as agent in making sales. Ample security will at all times be on hand. The business is respectable, and done with but little trouble. The advertisers have an immense advantage over others in the same line. The money would not be wanted if the applicant is in prime credit. Address R., box 1,164 Post office.

A RESPECTABLE BUSINESS MAN WANTS SOME agencies for the introduction of newly patented or other good paying articles, either by travelling himself or by managing sub-agencies; will go also in partnership, if experience, energy and activity can be an equivalent to capital. Address A. R., 335 Broadway, room 26.

A PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER in establishing a Wood Yard and Kindling Wood Factory, he having the carts, wagons, boxes, steam saws, &c., necessary for such business. A rare opportunity is offered to a person with $500 capital. Apply at the office of the Empire City Wood Co., 433 Broadway, room 24. F. GEIN, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. HUGO VON SCHWERIN HAVing retired from our firm, and Mr. Alois Franck Demuser entering the same as a partner, our business will be continued under the former style of L. L. ARNOLD & CO., 35 Liberty street.
NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the firm of Hurrell & Fino has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Henry Hurrell retiring therefrom. Thomas F. Fino will continue the business as heretofore at the Mount Vernon Shades, 88 East Twenty-sixth street, New York, from this day, Oct. 18, 1859.
HENRY HURRELL.
THOMAS F. FINO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $6,000 to $10,000, to establish a pawnbroker's and loan office. This is a rare chance to get into a first class paying business without the least risk, as capital with interest is always at command. Address Pawnbroker, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000 TO $5,000, to join the advertiser, who is engaged in the purchase and sale of goods from auction. The business is well established, and offers an unusual opportunity to any one who would like a safe investment. References exchanged. For interview address for three days, with real name, D. M., box 196 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A LIGHT manufacturing business; sales for cash, demand unlimited; pays very large profits and no risk. Address, with real name, George H. Moody, Herald office. Agents need not apply.

PARTNER WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED, WELL bred merchants, having $3,000 at command, wish to find a partner with $25,000 to join them in the grocery business with the South. An experienced grocer desired. Address box 2,220 Post office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ANY ONE desirous to engage in a pleasant established business, paying well, done for cash. A party having from $2,000 to $3,000 at command, can have a sure thing. Address Acme, Herald office.

TO FISHING TACKLE MAKERS, GUN MAKERS AND importers, &c.—The advertiser wishes to meet with a party to join him in the manufacture of fishing rods and tackle; he has a thorough practical knowledge of all branches of the business, having had upwards of twenty-five years' experience, and is qualified to manage a large concern; he has all the necessary tools of the most improved kind; can give the best of reference regarding professional ability and moral character. Address Fishing Rod, box 191 Herald office.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH FROM $2,000 TO $2,500 in ready cash, to unite with a party in a trade already established; and by which there can be made from $500 to $600 per month. Best kind of security furnished. No person need answer who has objections to dealing in liquors. Address D. S. Haviland, Herald office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS A STRANger and has sufficient capital himself, a steady, intelligent man to join him upon a share of profits in the grazing trade of the interior. Applicants will please state how and where their knowledge of the business has been acquired. Address till Friday afternoon J. D. L., Herald office.

$500 TO $1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO TAKE the advertiser's interest in a business well established, pleasant and lucrative. A man of business habits, and with good references, preferred; must be disposed of immediately. Address B. L., box 150 Herald office.

$1,000.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN, WITH THE above cash capital, in the forwarding, commission, and ship and steamboat brokerage business, where there can be $10,000 to $12,000 per annum made without any risk, which will be shown to a man of business capacity. Apply at 18 State street.

$1,000 WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH a capital of from $500 to $1,000, to join the advertiser in a Manufacturing Business yielding an enormous profit. Address Manufacturer, box 177 Herald office.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED, TO JOIN THE ADvertiser in the manufacture of a light article and purchase of the patent; this business will bear the strictest investigation, and will be found to be an immense amount of profit. Inquire of SOUTHWICK & MARTIN, 61 Chambers street, second floor.

$5,000.—WANTED, AN ENERGETIC GENTLEman, to take the place of a retiring partner in a successful and thoroughly established manufacturing business, strictly on the cash principle, which has been extensively advertised throughout the United States for several years, and now yielding a net profit of from $30 to $40 per day. The present partner will give satisfactory reasons for retiring. To any gentleman possessing the above amount in cash, every opportunity will be afforded for investigation. No agents need apply. Address A. M. C., box 177 Times office.

$6,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—PARTIES DESIRing to engage in business may find an opportunity worthy of their attention by addressing Hardware, box 179 Herald office.

$6,000 OR $8,000 WANTED IN BUSINESS.—WANTed, a good business man, who will devote four or five hours per day as a business for which he will be paid a fair salary, and who can put into the business the above amount in cash, for which he will be secured against loss. Address James E. B. Foss, Herald office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, AN ENERGETIC business man, with the above amount to cash, to join in a well established commercial business. The money is wanted to enlarge the business, which turns in importations of well paying goods from Europe and the West Indies. The advertiser has already first rate connections there. Address, with real name, R. H., Herald office.

$15,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, with the above amount of capital, to engage in a very profitable business. Apply at No. 3 Pine street, room No. 2.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

COAL WITHOUT COST.—TO MANUFACTURERS, builders and real estate buyers. Peremptory public sale at Scranton, Penn., a few hours by rail from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse, Oswego, Erie, Buffalo, &c., on Wednesday morning, October 26, at 11 o'clock, at the Wyoming House—Forty blocks of ground, within this borough, containing about 800 building lots, 40 by 140 feet each, beautifully situated on avenues eighty feet wide; the whole power of Stafford Meadow Brook, with a fall of upwards of 500 feet, is reserved for the use of this portion of the city plot. Gas is already generally introduced. The receipts from the sales of coal and manufactures of iron already amount to about six millions of dollars per annum. A rare opportunity presents to manufacturers generally. An unlimited supply of fine anthracite coal of the best quality is guaranteed, at the breakers, near by, in perpetuity, for nothing, and the lump coal at 40 to 50 cents per ton. The labor of thousands of children, whose parents are employed in the various iron works and mines, can be had at low rates. From a few families eight or nine years ago, the population now numbers nearly 15,000 thousand souls. The daily railroad communication in all directions, ensure a supply of raw material, and facility for the distribution of manufactured articles, at the lowest rates, and together with the fertility of the Lackawanna valley, of provisions at minimum prices. The experience of the past two years having induced a conviction with many manufacturers in favor of Scranton as the point at which their business can be so safely located and economically based as to defy competition, induces the owner of this property to sell alternate blocks of it, peremptorily.
The lots will be put up with the privilege of a block on a credit of two and three years—20 per cent only, in cash, being required at the time of sale. All nuisances prohibited. Architectural plans furnished gratis. No dwelling of a less cost than $250 permitted on the premises. Builders can readily obtain, it is believed, 25 or 30 per cent per annum rental for their investments. For further particulars apply to
SCRANTON, Sept. 22, 1859. J. ANSDEN, Esq.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, THREE ON FIFTY-eighth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue; price $12,000. Also, 59 above the park, 25 on Sixth avenue, 5 on Seventh avenue, 24 on 135th, 136th, 137th and 138th streets. Terms easy. Apply to the owner, D. L. REED, 12 Crosby street.

CHEAP FOR CASH—SEVERAL MEDIUM AND FIRST class private residences on Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. Also several desirable tenement properties, centrally located, to exchange. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau street and 13 Pine street.

EVERY FAMILY A HOME.—THE HOMESTEAD IMprovement Company are erecting twenty dwellings (brick and frame), mostly at East New York, costing $500 to $5,000, for sale; easy payments. East New York is a great railroad centre and growing rapidly. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, 15 William street, room 4.

FARM WANTED—ABOUT TEN ACRES OF CHOICE land, in the neighborhood of Yonkers or Fordham; must be a nice site for a residence. Any person having such to dispose of will find a cash customer by applying to JOSEPH McGUIRE, 16 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT, HIGH stoop, brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, on Lexington avenue, three doors above Thirty-eighth street. Price $10,000. This is the cheapest house on Murray Hill.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 83 Summit street, artistically finished with all conceivable improvements. For particulars inquire at DENMAN'S coal office, 13 Union street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS IN LOCAtions opposite Central park and its vicinity. Parties seeking profitable investments will find them by applying to JOHN McCLAVE, 1,073 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY SITUated, in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, containing sixty acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c.; price $7,000. Also a desirable building lot of thirty acres, two miles from Metuchin depot; price $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, 175 Broadway, first floor, or G. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKlyn, situated on Clinton, Greene and Vanderbilt avenues, containing seven lots of ground, a handsome house, outbuildings, barn, stable, &c. Apply at 229 Pearl street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT HARLEM; ONE ON 135TH street and one on Sixth avenue; beautifully located, and will be sold at a very low price. Address A. B., box 259 Chatham square Post office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST CLASS PRIvate Residence, finely located, near Fifth avenue, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The owner offers it cheap as he is leaving the city. The furniture (new) can be had if desired. WM. B. LEEDS, 54 Wall street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THE TWO THREE STORY and basement brick Cottages, Nos. 185 and 187 East Twenty-sixth street, lots 25x100 feet, beautiful gardens in front, grape arbors, &c. Terms easy. Apply to F. A. HALLIDY, 74 Beaver street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR STORY HOUSE 25 Lamartine place. Beautifully situated, and containing all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN.—TO THOSE IN WANT of a new first class House, with every possible convenience in its arrangement, and cannot be surpassed in beauty and strength; and beautifully located on Fort Green place, formerly Canton street, between Fulton avenue and Hanson place; and two minutes' walk from the South and Fulton ferry cars. Price $6,800; $4,500 can remain if required. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises, till 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM—four Houses and seven Lots in Jersey City; good business and paying property, in Newark avenue and York street. Inquire of J. H. BROAS, 11 Essex street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT on corner of Columbia and President streets, South Brooklyn, eight years doing an extensive baking business, all over the counter; oven, shop, fixtures, &c. An excellent situation for any business. Inquire of S. DREW, comb factory, Thirty third street, between Second and Third avenues, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—WATER POWER GRIST mill, adjacent to the city, located on a never failing stream, long established, and doing a large and profitable general milling business. Address (with particulars of property for exchange) Lee, Herald office.

GREAT BARGAIN IN FOURTEENTH STREET.—FOR sale, an elegant five story brown stone House, in Fourteenth street; all the modern improvements; in perfect order, at the low price of $13,500, to close an account, and only $3,000 required down. KNIGHT & SON, 618 Broadway.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITES ON THE HUDSON, AT Newburg, Orange county.—The Farm of the subscribers, 60 acres, in a high state of cultivation, watered by a never failing stream, fine orchard, &c. For terms and particulars, apply by mail or personally to W. R. & C. L. BROWN, Newburg, Orange county.

TO LIVERY MEN.—A FINE FARM OF 155 ACRES, 100 under cultivation, near Middletown Point. Also, first class improved property in Brooklyn, to exchange for the stock of a first class stable, in a first class locality. Address Kline, Herald office, stating location and particulars.

VERY PROFITABLE
MINERAL SPRINGS FOR SALE.
The spring property referred to is situated in a most lovely and picturesque valley of Western Virginia, and is easily approached from North, South, East and West.
Climate and Mountainous Scenery unsurpassed.
WATERS AND BATHS FAMED
For their Medicinal and Curative Virtues.
Hotel accommodations sufficient for 350 to 400 guests, attached to which is a billiard room, ten pin alley, barroom, several bathing establishments (hot and cold), flour mill, saw mill, stables and sundry out buildings.
Located upon a superb farm containing a good proportion of rich meadow land, through which flows a stream of water, and upon which can be erected any number of mills, factories, &c.
Cash receipts annually large and remunerating.
For particulars, analysis of the waters, price, &c., apply to WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN, at the office of Geo. McBride Smith, No. 102 Front street, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

WESTERN LAND OWNERS.—AN EMINENT CLERGYman proposes, from benevolent motives, to colonize one hundred or more families on new lands in a healthy section of Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Michigan, adjacent to or bordering on the lakes or some navigable stream. Western railroad companies or other parties having say 20,000 acres or more so situated as to suit this enterprise, and desirous to aid and profit by it, will please to address, stating locality, quality of land, price, &c., Hon. W. H. Dimmick, M. C., box 59 Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa.

WANTED—A WELL BUILT BROWN STONE FRONT House, with full lot, in good location, for which $12,000 cash will be paid. Inquire of ROBERT ANDERSON, No. 6 City Hall place, third floor.

WANTED—A FARM OF TEN TO FIFTEEN ACRES, good house and barn, within an hour to an hour and a half's ride from the city; price $3,000 to $4,000; possession wanted next March. Address A., Herald office.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished three story brown stone English basement Dwelling, on Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; has every improvement; beautiful location, near Central park. ALBERT WELLES, 239 Broadway.

$65,000.—TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE Western or Southern Lands and Lots, an assortment of staple and miscellaneous merchandise. Some cash required. Immediate action necessary.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine street.

LOAN OFFICES.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN, ON WATCHES diamonds, jewelry, &c., or bought at full value, by L. JACOBS & CO., 331 Broadway. Established 1840. No loan office signs about the building. 331 Broadway.

AT NO. 66 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, diamond broker and commission merchant, advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys them for the highest cash prices, at his private office, 66 Nassau street, up stairs, room No. 2. Business hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AT 170—ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, PLATE, WATCHes, Jewelry, Paintings, Pianos, Dry Goods, &c., or will buy the same for cash at his private office.
J. H. BARRINGER, 170 Broadway, room 25, up stairs.
Diamonds.—The highest price paid for Diamonds, loose or set.

AT 11 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY TO ADVANCE to any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., by the well known and old established ISAACS, auctioneer and broker, 11 Chambers street. N. B.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

AT P. GAGE'S, 208 BROADWAY, CORNER OF STREET Rooms Nos 9 and 10, second floor.—Cash advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Merchandise and personal property of every description, or bought for cash. Watches and Jewelry for sale very low to pay advances.

ADVANCES MADE TO ANY AMOUNT ON WATCHES, diamonds, jewelry, segars, &c., or bought for cash. Business private, reliable and sure. No loan office signs about the premises. JACOB'S retail jewelry store, 467 Broadway.

AT THOMPSON & CO.'S, BROKERS AND COMMISSION merchants, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann, room No. 2, second floor, advance money from $1 to $30,000, on watches, diamonds, jewelry, dry goods, segars and all kinds of securities, or bought. Notes, stocks, bonds, &c., negotiated. All kinds of sewing machines bought and sold.
A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

AT JACKSON'S—MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED TO any amount on watches, diamonds, jewelry, plate, dry goods, merchandise and personal property of every description, or bought and sold, by J. A. JACKSON, Auctioneer and Broker, 111 Grand street, three doors west of Broadway.

439 BROADWAY.—MONEY LOANED AT MODERATE rates on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., or bought at their full value, by CHARLES WOOD, 439 Broadway, above Howard street. Private entrance through the hall.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
THIS WINE IS OF EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND FRUITY TASTE, AND IS GUARANTEED TO COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH ANY WINE IN THE AMERICAN MARKET. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
CRAMER, ABZOG & McCLOSKEY, IMPORTERS, 19 BROAD STREET.

FOR SALE.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS MUST BE DISPOSED of this week; the gentleman is obliged to go South; any one having from $500 to $1,000 can make money and no mistake, as will be shown beyond a doubt. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, 142 Broadway.

A FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—One of E. M. Patrick's patent fire and burglar proof Iron Safes, cost $125, will be sold for $75 if applied for immediately; is in perfect order and good as new. Apply at the premises, 152 West Twenty-first street, near Seventh avenue.

A CHOICE FAMILY MILK ROUTE FOR SALE AT A bargain, with Wagon and Cans. Apply at Murray Hill market, Sixth avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, before 12 o'clock.

A FINE CORNER PORTER HOUSE, IN AN EXCELlent location, in Brooklyn, near one of the principal markets, now doing a good cash trade, will be sold low, as the owner cannot attend to it. T. GAFFNEY, 57 Chatham street.

AN APOTHECARY'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—A rare chance. It is situated in a pleasant village, about an hour's ride from the City Hall, N. Y. The store was built for the present occupant, is well fitted and well stocked. It is for sale with the house and lot; the very best stand in the village; or the stock alone, with a lease of the premises. For particulars apply to JAMES C. HOE & CO., 10, Liberty place.

A RARE CHANCE FOR TAILORS—ONE OF I. M. Singer & Co.'s Sewing Machines for sale, in perfect order, as the party has no further use for it. For further particulars apply at 294 Sixth avenue.

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND fixtures of a first class ready made and custom establishment, doing a large trade; established in 1846; situated on the main street in Jersey City. The reason for selling, on account of other business engagements out of the place. Address B. & S., box 178 Jersey City Post office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED wholesale and retail store; an excellent location; one of the best in the city; will be sold on very liberal terms. Apply to PORTER & WHITNEY, 335 Broadway, office 17.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS, doing a fine business (all expenses paid) of from $1,000 to $1,200 per year, located in one of the best avenues in the city. Good lease with renewal. Apply at 59 Beekman street, or address M. D. Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A BONA FIDE PAYING business, on a corner of one of the best avenues in the city, well and handsomely fitted, and stocked with a full assortment of everything pertaining to the business. For full particulars and reasons for selling, &c., apply to W. FISHER, 311 Bleecker street, N. Y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED drug store, with an excellent office and office practice attached, the whole doing a good business. It will be sold cheap for cash, or on easy terms if applied for soon. For particulars address Dr. W. A. Jones, United States mail station C.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST DRUG Stores in the city of Rochester, in this State, is now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms; the stock is very desirable and the location excellent. For further information inquire of the subscribers, at 10 Gold street, New York.
LAZELL, MARSH & HUNN.

EXPRESS BUSINESS FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; LONG and well established; horses, wagons, offices, &c., all complete, in good working order and doing good business. Having other engagements will sell very cheap.
BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, 81 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—THE CONFECTIONERY STORE, TOGEther with a well established Cake and Pie Bakery, which is doing a good business; the stock and tools will be sold cheap if called for this week, as the owner is going to Germany, 165½ Grand street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND FIVE years' lease of a first class Grocery and Liquor Store, situated on the corner of Bridge and Concord streets, Brooklyn; rent paid up to the 1st of November. Inquire on the corner of Gold and Front streets, or on the premises, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF LIQUOR CASKS and all the fixtures belonging to a liquor store, at the corner of Thirty-third street and Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED OYSTER AND Dining Saloon, in one of the best localities in the city, doing a first class cash business; will be sold low if applied for immediately, as the owner being in bad health is not able to attend to it; no agents need apply. Apply to C. F. F., 578 Hudson street, near Hammond.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Grocery Store; has been and is capable of doing a first rate business, corner of Tenth street and First avenue. The owner wants to sell on account of ill health, and must go into the country. Inquire any day before twelve o'clock at the store, or of O. D. Stevens, of the firm of Stevens & Durland, 17 First street, or of Mr. Seaman, 117 West street.

FOR SALE—FOUR SETS OF STEAM COILS, WITH screens and marble tops, all in perfect order, suitable for parlors, sitting rooms, &c.; at less than half price. Inquire at Paige's Hotel, corner of Spring and West streets.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE (FIVE YEARS) FURNITURE, good will and possession of a second rate Hotel, in St. Louis, Mo. This hotel is a large and capacious house, containing nearly eighty rooms, with every appliance suitable for the business of a large inn. The rent, value of furniture, &c., are reasonable as to make this an exceedingly eligible and desirable investment. Rent $3,200. The cost of purchase is $7,500. Address Atlantic, box 1,697 St. Louis Post office.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER AND DINING SALOON ON Third avenue, with fixtures complete; will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner cannot attend to it. Call for particulars at 257 Washington street, corner of Murray, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE TOY, Candy, Crockery and Fluid Store, 601 Third avenue. The above stock must be disposed of by the first of next month, as the proprietor leaves for Europe at that time. For particulars call at the store.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR store, situated on a corner and in a good neighborhood for doing business. For particulars inquire at No. 353 Cherry street; no agent need apply.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED RETAIL GROCEry Stand, Stock, Fixtures and lease, situated on one of the best thoroughfares on the east side of the city. For particulars inquire of COLE & WILKINS, 231 Washington street, or H. SMITH, 152 South street.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, WHICH IS TANTAmount to a long lease, of a grocery and liquor store, now doing a very respectable business. Apply at 51 Mulberry street, or at 16 Moore street, to CORNELIUS SULLIVAN. The fixtures and stock will be sold on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ONE of the best paying liquor stores in this city, now doing a business of $30 per day; must be sold. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, 16 Nassau street; hours, 11 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, WITH BARROOM ATtached. Satisfactory reasons for sale given. Inquire at 76 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE—AN OLD, WELL ESTABLISHED AND well stocked Plumbing and Gas Fitting Establishment, in one of the most favorable locations in the city, commanding a good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling out will be given to applicants. No agents need apply. Address Plumber, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY STORE AND OYSTER Saloon, 140½ Bowery. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A HANDSOMELY FITTED up and well established Saloon on a principal business thoroughfare and corner; favorable lease; doing a good business and offered a great bargain.
BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, 81 Nassau street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FAMILY SEWING MACHINES FOR $20. Also, Wheeler & Wilson's, Singers, Grover & Baker's, and other second hand machines. Cash advanced on machines, and all kinds of merchandise, or bought by THOMPSON & CO., 102 Nassau street, second floor.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE BEST THOROUGHfares in Brooklyn, a Grocery and Tea Store, doing a good cash business. Inquire at 105 Murray street, New York or 377 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—FULLY established, doing a good business, paying extremely large profits and perfectly safe; or will take a Partner to enlarge the business.
BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, 81 Nassau street.

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—A COMPLETE SET OF about 500 cubic feet capacity, put up for the subscriber by S. Coates & Co., having no further use for them, will be sold very low. JNO. V. COLE, 80 South street.

STOVE STORE FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a small Store and House Furnishing Store, in a first class locality up town. Apply at 230 Water street, New York.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—THE UNDERsigned having two Stores, and doing a good business, offer to sell one Store with salamander Safe, fixtures, lease (one lease expires May 1, 1862, the other May 1, 1864). The above, if applied for immediately, will be sold at a sacrifice. Reason for selling, ill health of one of the members of the firm. Inquire of BIRCHETT BROTHERS, 209 and 331 Eighth avenue, New York.

TO PAINTERS—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, FIXTURES and good will of an old established business, as the owner is leaving the city. Inquire at No. 9 East Nineteenth street, at 7 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, A SINGLE drum cylinder Hoe Press, in good order; size of bed 41 inches by 31. Also a medium Adams book and job Press, in good order, nearly new. Address Publishers of Inquirer, Philadelphia.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—A STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, well organized and highly profitable, located in Philadelphia, doing an exclusively cash business, can be bought cheap. For particulars address box 1,126 Philadelphia Post office.

FURNITURE.

A SAVING ROOM AND RENT ARTICLE—HOFFMANN'S Patent Bureau Bedstead, at $8 and upwards, according to size and finish. No. 269 Spring street, corner of Hudson. Also, second hand Furniture bought and sold. Remember, 269 Spring street, corner of Hudson.

AT THE EAGLE ENAMELLED FURNITURE MANUfactory, 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre, elegant, chaste and complete Chamber Suits, in all styles, designs and colors, at prices from $25 and upwards. Call and examine at the oldest and most celebrated establishment in the country. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

BEDROOM ENAMELLED FURNITURE IN ALL colors and styles, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fruits, fresco and flowers, at F. H. FARRINGTON'S, 368 Canal street, opposite Wooster. Manufactory 46 and 48 Wooster street. Established in 1848.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITS OF FURNITURE, IN all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also Mattresses and Palliasses, at WARREN WARD'S 277 Canal street, four doors east of Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A FAIR value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at 123 Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A FINE SUIT OF OFFICES, HANDsomely finished, in an English basement residence, a few doors west of Broadway; Croton, gas, water closet and desirable convenience. 123 Ninth street.

TO BAKERS.—TO LEASE, A NEW STORE, BAKERY and Dwelling, just built, on one of the leading avenues; a fine location for business. Apply at 147 Water street, from 10 to 4.

$600.—TO LET, A NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURnished three story brick and stone Dwelling, 133 West Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; every improvement; near Central Park; beautiful location.
ALBERT WELLES, 239 Broadway.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Amity street, near Fifth avenue, to a private family; rent for six months $250 per month, less if taken for a longer period. For permit apply at No. 8 West Eleventh street, near Broadway.

CHEAPEST RENT IN THIS CITY.—A $700 HOUSE AT the rate of $500 until May. This House has splendid chandeliers, range, laundry tubs, bath, water closets, &c.; only offered this day at this rent; near Broadway, above Sixteenth street. KINSHIMER, 343 Fourth avenue.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—TO A SMALL genteel family, without children; or two or three gentlemen can be accommodated, with or without partial board. Apply at 77 West Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OR THE WHOLE OR part of the furniture for sale; it is three story; has all the improvements; it is half a block from two stage routes and convenient to Washington square. Apply at 136 Thompson street.

FURNISHED FOUR STORY HOUSE TO LEASE—ON Thirty-fifth street, Murray Hill; an elegant brown stone English basement, three rooms, 65 feet deep, in perfect order; all furnished but the parlors; rent $1,350. Inquire of GEO. B. TOWNSEND, 42 Pine street.

HARLEM.—TO LET, IN HARLEM, PART OF A THREE story and basement house, containing the modern improvements; the house is nearly new and has a pleasant location. For a small family this is an excellent opportunity. A portion of the house may remain furnished if desired. Rent moderate to a desirable tenant. Apply for particulars at room No. 45 Bible House, Astor place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A FOUR STORY ENGlish basement house, situated at 199 West Thirty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The location is good, house first class, and has the modern improvements. Possession the first of November or sooner if required. Apply on the premises, or to B. WALES, Jr., 60 and 62 Murray street.

HANDSOME FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, IN suits or single on second floor, to gentlemen without board. There are no other boarders in the house, and the parties let these rooms on account of having more room than they need. Apply at 211 East Tenth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, with or without partial Board, at 20 East Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue. Reference exchanged.

LOFTS TO LET—AT 87 NORTH MOORE STREET, NEAR the river; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Also, a good Cellar.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-FIFTH street, near Sixth avenue, consisting of front basement, kitchen, back room, two parlors and tea room, and three rooms up stairs, all newly painted, with all modern improvements; gas, bath, &c. Inquire at 50 Broad street, first floor.

RARE CHANCE FOR HORSE SHOERS.—TO LET on favorable terms, a Blacksmiths Shop, in one of the most desirable locations in the city, now doing a large and profitable business, and having a long established and well known reputation throughout the city and vicinity. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Mechanics and Traders Bank.

SUITS OF ROOMS AND OFFICES
TO LET IN BROADWAY.
Several suits of Rooms fronting on Broadway, in the white marble building now fitting up for the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, 561 and 563 Broadway. These rooms are suited for insurance, lawyers' and other offices; and a large room with fine light, suited for a studio or daguerreotype room. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, Tiffany & Co.'s, 550 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, the upper part of house No. 15 Barrow st., near Fourth street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 150 WEST FORTY-NINTH street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, for one or two years. Size of house, 20x50; three stories and basement, finished with all the modern improvements. Rent $700 per year. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, AT 419 BROADWAY, northwest corner of Canal street.

TO LET—A LARGE BUILDING, NO. 123 BROOME street, for manufacturing purposes; also to lease or for sale, a five story marble front Store, No. 94 Reade street; will be ready middle of December. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., glass manufactory, No. 213 Centre street.

TO LET—IN A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION, HOUSE 223 Third avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Apply to John Atridge & Son, 591 Fourth street, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A THREE STORY basement House, say six rooms, with Croton water and pantries; place for fuel. To a responsible family possession the 1st of November, or sooner if required. Terms $16 per month. Inquire at 219 Thirty-second street, two doors west of Ninth avenue, for one week, from nine to three o'clock.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO STORY House, situated at 43 Lispenard street, near Broadway; one large front Room and Bedroom on the second floor, in good order, will be let for $14; one back room that would do for a kitchen on the same floor, and two attic rooms. The whole five rooms will be let for $18. Apply to S. H. BLACK, 120 Fulton street, New York.

TO LET—HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES.—HOUSE 136 Church street; part of House No. 7 Lewis street and 113 Cannon street. Also, Apartments of two and four rooms each, at low rents, and two Houses in Brooklyn. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, 269 Bowery.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT House; sixteen rooms in all; water and gas; at No. 71 Nassau street, Brooklyn; seven minutes' walk from ferry and in good order; also, other Houses and parts, in Brooklyn. Inquire at 269 Bowery.

TO LET—THE FINE BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 26 Charlton street, three rooms deep, basement and first floor; has all the modern improvements and splendid gas fixtures; possession immediately; rent reasonable. Apply to N. ROE & S. D. WILSON, real estate and house agents, office 400 Varick street.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BRICK house, No. 21 West Baltic street, between Court and Clinton streets, Brooklyn; rent $500, with range, bath hot and cold water, furnace and gas fixtures. Inquire at No. 19, next door, or at No. 253 Broome street, New York, of M. P. STEPHENSON, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, to a gentleman and lady; Board for the lady only. Inquire at 507 Broome street.

TO LET—THE STORE, 585½ GREENWICH STREET, corner of Spring, now occupied as a confectionery and toy store; the fixtures for sale and possession given first of next month. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—A SUIT OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished; also, an Office, suitable for a physician. Inquire at 23 Great Jones street.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, FROM THE FIRST OF December, a Cottage, containing ten rooms, and commanding a fine view. Rent $170 to the 1st of May. Would be let, if desired, partially furnished. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES E. MARVINE, 39 Park place, up stairs.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE STORY BROWN STONE House 63 West Forty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues (one of a row of sixteen), containing all the modern improvements. Possession immediately to 1st May or longer. Apply on the premises, or to EDWARD LIVINGSTON, No. 9 South William street.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THREE story and basement House No. 4 Varick street, near St. John's park, $37 50 per month; three Rooms near Chatham square, $4 per month. Apply at 132 Nassau street, office No. 18.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOUR STORY, brick, high stoop, well furnished, small but very pleasant, and in good order; will be let to a gentleman and wife, or small family, and board for rent. Inquire at 193 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF DWELLING HOUSE No. 76 Second avenue, three doors from Fourth street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and situated in the most fashionable part of the city; will be let low to a first rate party. Any person having furniture suitable for the above house, and would like to let the same until May next, can do so to advantage. Apply at No. 5 East Thirty first street, first house from Fifth avenue.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, FRONT BASEMENT and two Front Bedrooms, in the third story of the dwelling house 53 Grove street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. To be seen after 10 A. M. Possession to be had November 1. Inquire at 301 Bleecker street, corner of Grove. Rent $230.

TO LET—NICE APARTMENTS; SECOND FLOOR; FOUR Rooms; 618 Hudson street; rent $14 per month. Also, third floor 20 Gansevoort street, four Rooms; rent $10 per month. Inquire of Mrs. E. EASTON, 618 Hudson street.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY THE SECOND FLOOR of the House 69 Charlton street, consisting of five Rooms, with two Rooms in the attic, the front Basement and a Cellar. Inquire at 33 King street.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, BACK BASEMENT and a Bedroom on third floor of house No. 71 West Tenth street, between Fourth street and Waverley place, to a small family. Rent $325 per annum.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL AVENUE IN WILLIAMSburg, to a genteel family only, a handsome cupola Cottage; has been long the residence of a physician, containing elegant chandeliers, bath room and every comfort for a family; rent $350 per annum. Apply at No. 152 Grand street, Williamsburg.

TO LET—TO MAY 1, 1860, THE FOUR STORY AND ATtic brown stone front House, No. 13 East Thirty-first street, five doors east of Fifth avenue. Part of the carpets and furniture sold if desired. Twelve rooms and modern improvements. Alcove parlors. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 12 SIXTH STREET, NEAR THE BOWery, the first floor, back basement and one room on the second floor. Also a fourth floor to one family only. Inquire as above.

TO LEASE FOR 20 YEARS—A LOT IN CANAL STREET, within 260 feet of Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, 54 Wall street.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF AN ELIGIBLY LOCATed brick building, suitable for a manufacturing business. Call at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and First avenue.
J. D'HOMERGUE.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS, THE HOUSES front and rear, No. 115 Elizabeth street, near Grand; the first floor is well adapted to alter for store purposes, being level with the street. Inquire at 265 Bowery, of GEO. W. DEAN.

TO RENT—A FULL SIZE FIRST CLASS HOUSE, ELEgantly finished and replete with the modern improvements, in the best location on Madison avenue. Rent to an approved tenant very moderate, for one or more years. Address C. S., box 108 Herald office.

TO RENT—IN THE HOUSE OF A PRIVATE FAMILY, in Twenty-first street, a furnished Sitting Room and Bedroom, with large pantries, bath rooms, and all the modern improvements; if desired, privilege in kitchen. Also a Basement suitable for a doctor's office. References exchanged. Apply at Madison square Post office for address.

TO LET IN EAST BROOKLYN.—THE MIDDLE FLOOR of a house will be rented to a small, quiet family; consists of four Rooms. Gas and Water on the premises. Apply to Kent avenue, second house from De Kalb avenue, or address box 1,923 New York Post office.

TO DENTISTS.—AN OFFICE TO LET, NEATLY FURnished, in an excellent location for business—heretofore occupied by a dentist. Also, one or two Rooms to single gentlemen, with or without board, in a small private family. Apply at 72 West Twenty-second street, third door west of Sixth avenue.

859 BROADWAY.—TO LET, FOR THREE YEARS and a half, or for a shorter period of time, two unfurnished front Rooms on the second floor, suitable for a physician, or a milliner. Inquire of D. LAGROIX, Esq., on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, HAVing one more Bedroom than they require, would let the same, with or without Partial Board, to one or two single gentlemen. Gas and fire in the room. References given and required. Apply at 238 Pacific street, Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt streets, next door to the cabinet manufactory.

A FURNISHED ROOM FOR A LADY AND GENTLEman, with or without Board, at reasonable rates, in a modern built house, with hot and cold baths, in a private family, at 219 West Twenty-seventh street.

A SUIT OF DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, at 81 East Twenty-third street; also one or two single Rooms for gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with a Parlor and Bedroom, or single Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial Board; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 229 Fourth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty first street, east side.

A HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, newly furnished, will be rented together or separate, to gentlemen only, with breakfast if desired, in a private family, by applying at 141 Ninth street, third door east of Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMODATed with pleasant Rooms and Board in a private family, in a house containing all the modern improvements, by inquiring at 216 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

A PARTY OF THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with very comfortable furnished rooms in a small private family, without board. 95 Prince street, a few doors west of Broadway.

A SUIT OF NEATLY FURNISHED PARLORS AND Bedrooms will be rented to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman; also furnished Bedrooms to gentlemen only. Reference required. Apply at 100 Third avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can find a comfortable home in a very private house, where there are only four other boarders. It is in the vicinity of Madison square. For address apply to Dr. Manson, 63 West Twenty-second street. References given and required.

A SOUTHERN FAMILY, OCCUPYING A LARGE HOUSE with modern improvements, would let, with board, pleasant apartments to one or two small families, when the comforts of a home may be had. Cars and stages pass the door. Terms reasonable. Apply at 167 Ninth avenue.

A SUIT OF HANDSOME ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, or one on first, to let, with private table if desired, at 26 Clinton place. Best reference given and required. Rooms let without board.

A NEAT SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—WITH FULL OR partial Board. Gentlemen preferred. Family private. References exchanged. Inquire at 169 Waverley place, near West Tenth street.

APARTMENTS.—A VERY FINE SUIT OF LARGE Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table if desired, at 74 Fifth avenue; also, four large Rooms, on fourth floor, to single gentlemen.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—WITH Board, suitable for one or two single gentlemen; also a small hall Bedroom; the house is first class, and location very desirable. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 122 Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT 400 EAST Fourth street, near Broadway, wish to make permanent arrangements with one or two gentlemen desiring a comfortable home, with or without board. The rooms are very desirable, with furniture and carpets entirely new. Location central and one block from Broadway. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING AN UNOCCUPIED furnished front Room, desire to let it to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without full or partial Board; house first class and very desirably located. Apply at 131½ Second avenue.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with Rooms and Board at 412 Fourth street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET TO one or two gentlemen, without board; also, a Room for a single gentleman; terms moderate; house modern. Apply at 1,691 Broadway.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME HOUSE, WOULD like to dispose of some very pleasant Rooms to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial Board. Apply at 106 Macdougal street.

A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, PARtially furnished, to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives. Also a large furnished front Room, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 169 West Thirty-seventh street, Dr. Winter's.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a handsomely furnished Room on the third floor, with or without partial board, gas, baths, &c. References required. Apply at 64 Amity street.

A WIDOW LADY AND HER DAUGHTER HAVING more room than they require, could accommodate single gentlemen with very handsome Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, without board; house with all the modern improvements. Good reference desired. Call at 33 East Twenty-fourth street.

A SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—with good Board, in the very desirable house, 160 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. Family private. References given and required.

A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR FOR a family at 50 East Fifteenth street. Private table, if desired. Reference required and given. MRS. S. A. GRIGGS.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find comfortably furnished Rooms, with partial board, and dinner on Sunday, and an agreeable home at 11 Ludlow place, Houston street, between Sullivan and Macdougal streets.

A VERY SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, LIVing in the Eighth ward, wishes to rent a large Room on the second floor, nicely furnished, to a gentleman, with or without partial Board. Terms very low. Unexceptionable reference given. A foreigner preferred. Address Mrs. H. S., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WANT TWO OR three Rooms for housekeeping, within three minutes' walk of Chatham square; rent must be moderate. First class reference given and required. Address, with particulars, O. H. N., Herald office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE with no children. Would prefer the West side of the city from 14th to 30th sts. Please address, with terms, which must be low, Mr. Clarke, box 109 Herald office.

A HANDSOME LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM TO let, with Board; furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family; gas, hot and cold water in rooms; location pleasant. Reference required. No. 107 West Fifteenth street.

A. B.—A PLEASANT, NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT Room, on second floor, containing gas, hot and cold water, grate, pantry and bath adjoining, to let, to one or two Jewish gentlemen, with or without Kosher Board; private family. No. 80 Charles street, near Bleecker, opposite Vannest park.

A PHYSICIAN, GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES CAN have Board and a large, high basement Room, or highly desirable upper Rooms in houses replete with every convenience, and with first class table, at 399 and 401 Fourth street, between Broadway and Second avenue. Dinner at half after six.

A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH BEDrooms attached, to let, suitable for a party of gentlemen, on reasonable terms, for the winter months; also single Rooms in a private house, with all the modern improvements. Apply at 95 Prince street, a few doors west of Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT AND BASEMENT Rooms to let, with Board; also a hall Bedroom; house very fine, has all the improvements, comfortable and quiet, and location good; terms very moderate. Inquire at No. 1 Canal street, corner East Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM, SUITABLE for a single gentleman, with Board, at 56 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. House first class. Dinner at six o'clock. Price moderate.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—WITH FIRE, furnished or unfurnished, in a small private family; also, a large Bedroom, with partial Board if preferred, at 401 Greenwich street; one door from Beach, near St. John's park.

BOARD.—TO LET, IN THE LARGE MANSION HOUSE, 33 Charlton street, a suit of unfurnished Rooms; also a single Room; location retired and convenient to cars. Every attention given to make the house a pleasant home.

BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACcommodated with a furnished Room, with Board for the lady; situated between Eighth and Fourteenth streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address M. A. W., Union square Post office.

BOARD.—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, HANDsomely furnished, with double closets attached; house contains the modern improvements. Family small; a limited number of boarders taken. Location eligible. The comforts of a home realized. References exchanged. Call at 23 Grove st.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT 127 SECOND avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for families or gentlemen. Dinner at six o'clock; location very desirable.

BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY FIND nicely furnished single Rooms, with all modern improvements, with a small family; dinner at half past six. Apply at 320 Fourth street, west of Broadway.

BOARD.—PARTIAL BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM wanted, by a single gentleman, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders; house with modern improvements; location west side of Broadway, between Broome and Fourteenth streets. Best of references given and required. Address O. P. Q., Herald office.

BOARD.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS TO LET, WITH bath, hot and cold water, and gas, for ladies and gentlemen. Board for the ladies only, at No. 10 Renwick street.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SUIT OF FURnished Rooms, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 107 Clinton place, Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY furnished back Parlor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Any parties wishing the same will please apply at No. 268 West Twenty-third street, opposite London terrace. Dinner at six o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A FINE house, with all the modern improvements, in Forty-ninth street, near Columbia College, can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with partial Board. Address T. B., No. 14 Barclay street.

BOARD.—TO LET, IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, a large furnished Room, suitable for a single gentleman, with Board. Dinner at six o'clock. Location unsurpassed. Apply at 76 West Twenty-third street. Reference required.

BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WHO OCcupy a three story brown stone house, would be willing to take a gentleman and his wife only; location between Ninth and Twelfth streets, near Seventh avenue. Address Kennedy, care of Wagner & McCullagh, 760 Broadway, giving name and address.

BOARD AND ROOMS FOR A FAMILY OR SINGLE gentlemen, at 163 Lexington avenue, between Thirty first and Thirty-second streets. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN CLINTON PLACE.—A SUIT OF ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife or for single gentlemen; also a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at 97 Clinton place.

BOARD OR LODGING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIly, where there are no children, can accommodate one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with Board or Lodging, where they may depend upon having every comfort and convenience. Locality Thirty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address J. A. M., Herald office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW MEN CAN HAVE GOOD BOARD and pleasant Rooms at 270 Ninth street, between First avenue and avenue A, for $3 per week; single beds $2.25; privilege of bath, hot and cold water.

BOARD NEAR UNION SQUARE.—SEVERAL PLEASant rooms, with or without board, in a private French family, to let; house contains all modern improvements and is splendidly furnished, has baths; also the use of a piano. The cars and stages of various routes pass the house every few minutes. Apply at 143 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIly, where no other boarders are taken, and where home comforts can be had for a reasonable sum; location to be between Fourth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues; a second story front room; terms not to exceed $12 per month. Address S. T. R., box 191 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY. PRIVATE family preferred. Location east of Ninth avenue and west of Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirty third streets. Will furnish her own room. Address for three days M. A. N., station E, Eighth avenue Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH family, by a lady and gentleman, of quiet habits, with two large Rooms communicating, and where a good plain table is kept and some of the comforts of home may be found; or furnished Rooms, with use of Kitchen and facility of keeping a servant. Address with full particulars C. G. S., Herald office. The best of references given.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady who is engaged in dressmaking; a small room required in some respectable family, to whom she will be no trouble, who can furnish her with meals when disengaged; best of reference given and required as to respectability. Address Julia, Herald office, stating terms, which must be low.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN THE vicinity of Madison, Henry street or East Broadway. A family where there are only a few boarders preferred. Address W. G. E., box 3,225 Post office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHERE there are no other boarders; with a widow lady preferred. Address Frances, box 109 Herald office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two furnished Rooms, with Board, in a private family; location in the Fifth ward, not above Canal nor below Franklin street, and west of West Broadway; references exchanged. Address H. J. M., 602 Houston street.

BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO FURNISHED ROOMS and hall Room, on the second floor of a house with modern improvements, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; a respectable widow lady's family preferred. Please state price, location, with fire and gas included; all particulars. No notice will be taken if not answered accordingly. Address A., box 142 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A FAMILY consisting of two adults, five children and servant, in a pleasant part of Williamsburg, and where there are no other children in the house. Fare must be good, and terms moderate. References given and required. Address Family, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A LITTLE GIRL, SEVEN years of age, in a Catholic family. Board not to exceed $4 or $5 per month. Address J. M. N., box 133 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIvate family for the winter, between Sixteenth and Twenty third streets and Third and Fifth avenues; fire, gas, water, &c., indispensable. Address Railton, Herald office. N. B.—Boarding houses or agents need not answer this advertisement.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with handsome Rooms and Board at 220 West Thirty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. References exchanged. Also, a front room, suitable for a physician's office.

BOARDING.—PARTIES ANXIOUS TO SECURE A GOOD home for the winter, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our list of Boarding Houses, which is large and of the first water. Boarding Houses supplied with Boarders. No commission in advance. 429 Broadway, room 21.
H. B. PENNOCK & CO.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and his wife desiring board in a small private family residing within a few minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall street ferries, can be accommodated with a well furnished front Room on second floor, with a small Room adjoining, on moderate terms. For particulars, apply at 63 Hicks street. References required.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom, to a gentleman and wife or single lady, in a small private family. House first class, with gas, bath, &c. Call at or address 19 Douglass street, a few doors from Court.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—TWO SITTING ROOMS AND BEDrooms adjoining, with pantry, to let together or separate, with board in a private family where the comforts of a home can be had. Apply at 42 Clymer street, between Bedford and Myrtle avenues, five minutes' walk from Peck slip ferry.

BOARD.—WILL BE VACATED BY A FAMILY REmoving to their own house, two large and handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor, also hall Bedroom on third floor, of the first class residence 62 Remsen street, Brooklyn Heights. Baths, &c.; dinner at 6; references exchanged. Will be let separately or together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR families can be accommodated with Board and well furnished Rooms, in a private family, residing near the ferries. The house is furnished with gas, bath, furnace, &c. Apply at 242 Henry street, third block south of Atlantic street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, OR A suit of rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; location desirable, only a few minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall street ferries. Apply at 206 Washington street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms furnished with all modern conveniences, at 248 Hicks street, within five minutes' walk of Wall or South street ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT of Rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 51 Concord street. The house is pleasantly located, with modern improvements; convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with Rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, at 25 Willow place; location pleasant, and not five minutes' walk from either South or Wall street ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen; also a room for two ladies. The house is new; furnished with all the modern improvements, and located near the cars and ferries. Apply at 160 Amity street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly, having more room than they require, would let a neatly furnished front room to a couple of gentlemen, with or without partial board. Inquire at 123 Adams street, ten minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant suit of rooms in a desirable location, within five minutes' walk of Fulton ferry. Apply at 13 Nassau street, between Fulton and Washington, Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ONE DOUBLE and two single rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, at 25 Willow street. Those wishing good board and a home will please apply at once.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR WALL street ferry, for a gentleman and wife and two boys, four and eight years of age; will furnish rooms and pay $50 per month, including gas and fire; permanent if suited. Address Mr. Henry, box 1,243 Post office, N. Y.

BOARDING.—ONE VERY PLEASANT ROOM, ON THE second floor, with bathroom adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; and one single room on the third floor, suitable for a single gentleman. Apply at 15 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG—AT NO. 7 FOURTH street, between South Ninth and Tenth, in a private family; location pleasant; terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS TO LET.—A PARLOR AND extension Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also, suits of Rooms on third floor, at moderate rates. House with modern improvements. References required. Apply at 153 East Thirteenth street.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 643 Broadway, consisting of Parlors and Bedrooms on first and second floors. Also, Rooms for single gentlemen, with or without partial Board; modern improvements and location unsurpassed.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 118 Thompson street, corner of Prince, consisting of Parlors and Bedrooms, on second and third floors; also Rooms for single gentlemen, without board; gas in rooms. Terms reasonable.

FRENCH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A GENtleman and wife or a family can be accommodated with Board and a suit of furnished Rooms on second floor, at 170 West Thirty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SECOND FLOOR, THREE rooms deep, to let to gentlemen, separate or together, without Board; central location; convenient to cars and stages and one block east of Broadway. 402 Fourth street, Albion place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 27 AMITY STREET, to gentlemen, without board. Bath, gas, and all modern conveniences in the house. Stages pass the door.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD TO SINgle gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; the house has all the modern improvements; terms moderate; the best references given and required. 17 Ludlow place, Houston street, near Macdougal street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN ST. JOHN'S PARK Hotel, corner of Hudson and Laight streets, for $2 to $3 a week; two parlors on first floor for $4 and $6. A plain restaurant attached to the house. This is a convenient house for down town business men.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT partial Board, at the large and elegant house in Bond street, first house from Broadway; also one or two Basements, suitable for an office.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A FAMILY OF adults in pursuit of the luxuries of a first class hotel, combined with the elegance of private life can be handsomely accommodated with an entire Floor (five rooms) in the quiet home of a Virginia family. Address V. P., Herald office, with real name.

GOOD BOARD, WITH UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM bedroom and pantry; second story, for gentleman and wife or two or three adults may be had at 81 Macdougal street, (St. Clement's place), between Houston and Bleecker streets. Private family and modern improvements. Terms moderate.

GOOD AND CHEAP LODGINGS.—CLEAN AND COMfortable single rooms, 25 to 37 cents per night; gentleman and wife, 75 cents. Globe Hotel, corner of Frankfort and William streets, N. Y. Open all night.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—CLEAN, SINGLE ROOMS FROM $1 25 to $1 50 per week; or 25 cents a night, at the Manhattan House, 29 Centre street, within a block of the City Hall. This house has been carefully fitted up for the accommodation of lodgers in the neatest style.

NO. 60 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Newly furnished rooms to let, with gas, &c., at very moderate prices, for single gentlemen only. 60 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

NO. 120 NINTH STREET.—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN only, two Parlors, handsomely furnished, on the first floor; also a Room on second story. Location desirable, being a few houses west of Broadway. Breakfast served in the parlors if desired. References exchanged.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS Board, to let to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at 135 West Twenty-fifth street. Location pleasant; cars and stages convenient.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 20 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, without board, some very desirable for gentlemen, in parties or single; suits of parlors, &c.

PART OF AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE WILL be let, with or without partial Board, either to single gentlemen, together or separately, or to a small genteel family, with private table if desired. The house has all the modern improvements, and is occupied by a private family of three adults. Apply at 399 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITH partial Board, or a gentleman and wife, can be had in the pleasantly located house 151 York street, Jersey City; rooms very comfortable; bath attached; would suit two friends; no other boarders.

TO LET—TO TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITH OR without Board, two nicely furnished Rooms, in a strictly private French family. No other boarders taken. Gas, bath and water. Apply with reference at 143 Green street.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, a back drawing room, with an extension; also, a third story front room, with hot and cold water, large pantries, and a fourth story back room; house first class. Reference exchanged. 165 Bleecker street, opposite Depau row.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THE THIRD story, in the modern built house No. 81 First street, to a small family. Apply as above.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH good Board and the comforts of a home, at No. 41 East Twentieth street.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED PARLOR ON the first floor, with Brussels carpet, gas, &c., to a single gentleman with partial board if required; suitable for a doctor's office; rent moderate. Inquire at No. 269 East Ninth street.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE BEDroom, with gas, for one or two single gentlemen; the room is on the second floor, over a store, in the Bowery, near Bond street; no other tenants in the house; references required; rent $5 per week. Address Belcher, box 179 Herald office.

TO LET—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT NO 33 Bowery, suited to small families and single gentlemen; accommodations of the first class; furniture new; house brown stone; reference desired. Apply on the premises, to J. WARBERTON, third story.

TWO GENTLEMEN WILLING TO ROOM TOGETHER can have a large handsomely furnished front Room, with partial Board, at $4 to $6 each per week; also, a large Room for a couple at $12; references exchanged. No. 315 West Twenty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with Board and pleasant Rooms at 154 Franklin street.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, can have a Parlor and Bedroom, furnished, with or without board, in a small family. Reference given and required. Apply at 51 West Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH good Board and very pleasant Room, in a small private family, by calling at 239 Sixth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Catholics preferred.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS MAY BE OBtained at 19 St. Mark's place. The colored waiter (Charles Reads) who formerly lived at the same place, will please call at the above number.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE family between Fourth and Thirtieth streets and First and Eighth avenues for a ladies' nurse; terms moderate. Address H., Union square Post office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, on first or second floor, consisting of Parlor and two Bedrooms, with grates, bath room, &c., attached, and private table, for two ladies and servant, near Broadway, on the west side, between Fourteenth and Twentieth streets. References required. Apply to Dr. Anthon, 156 Second avenue.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND CHILD TWO years old, with board for the child only, a Room in a private family, English or American, where the child would be treated as one of the family. Address J. W. V., box 193 Herald office, for three days.

2 OR THREE UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED ROOMS wanted, for gentlemen, between Fourth and Twelfth streets and Broadway and Sixth avenue. Address Worth, Herald office.

9 PERRY STREET, ASHLAND PLACE.—TO LET, for one or two gentlemen, a fine large Room, well furnished, with large pantry, cold and hot water and gas, with or without partial Board; the house has a beautiful location, and is convenient to stages and cars.

37 BANK STREET—LARGE AND HANDSOME Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with Board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. House handsomely located, with all modern improvements. Dinner at six o'clock.

44 UNION SQUARE.—DESIRABLE SUITS OF ROOMS for families and single gentlemen wishing good accommodations, with board.

57 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, THIRD DOOR from Fourth avenue; two fine large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, can be had with board, in a first class house, by applying as above. References exchanged.

79 SPRING STREET, THREE DOORS FROM BROADway.—To let, several handsomely furnished rooms, to single gentlemen; the location is near all the first class hotels and places of amusement in the city; attached to the house is a large reading room, free. Inquire of ANSON HOYER.

104 NINTH STREET.—NEWLY AND ELEGANT SUITES of furnished rooms to let to gentlemen. Those seeking a home connected with comfort would do well to call. The house is in perfect order. Terms very moderate. 104 Ninth street, near Broadway.

105 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET—TWO SUITS OF rooms on second floor, with Board. The situation is one of the handsomest on the street, and is in every respect a first class residence. Persons with small children will not be received.

130 NINTH STREET, SECOND HOUSE WEST OF Broadway.—To let, a suit of Rooms, elegantly furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. House is first class. Apply as above.

135 EIGHTH STREET—BROADWAY AND EIGHTH street — opposite Mercantile Library—Board, with rooms, for single gentlemen and families; location one of the best in the city; also Rooms without Board; terms reasonable.

143 EIGHTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE MERCANtile Library.—Several pleasant and well furnished Rooms, with Board. References exchanged.

145 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Room on second and third floor; middle Room communicating if desired; full or partial Board. Early dinner. Gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen, few boarders taken. Terms $10 and $11 per week.

217 EAST BROADWAY.—A LARGE PLEASANT Room; with pantries attached, on the second floor, to let, with board; suitable for a gentleman and wife. House has all the modern improvements.

228 EAST BROADWAY.—FURNISHED FRONT Rooms on the second or third floors, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen. Also a furnished back Room, on third floor. Rooms contain gas, grate, pantries, &c.

238 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, for a family or single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; accessible to Eighth and Ninth avenue cars. References exchanged.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.—NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after Thursday, October 20, the steamboats of the Fall River line to Boston, via Newport and Fall River, will leave pier 3, North river, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore.
WM. BORDEN, Agent.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 805 Broadway, New York.
No. 137 Montague street, Brooklyn.
Private class for Ladies at 11 A. M., will commence in New York on Saturday, October 22.
In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, October 25. Please call for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New York, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing September 24.
In Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing October 4.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Families, private classes and schools attended.
Circulars may be had at either of the academies.

DANCING.—MADAME FERRERO JACKSON, 20 WEST Thirty-sixth street. Private class instruction, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—59 West Fourteenth street, N. Y., and 122 Clinton street, Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils.
Afternoons for misses and masters.
Gentlemen's classes at 7½ P. M. Monday and Thursday.
Ladies' classes at 11 A. M. Tuesday and Thursday.
All who are desirous of joining Mr. F.'s sociable will please send in their names. Circulars can be had at the academies. Soirees as usual.

THILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 206 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-first street. New classes are now forming on Monday and Thursday afternoons for ladies, misses and masters. And also, an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. All the fashionable dances taught. N. B.—Schools and private classes attended. Apply as above.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—BILLIARD PLAYERS WILL FIND FOUR very good tables at the Club House, 200 Sixth street, near avenue C. One shilling per game.

BILLIARDS.—CALL AND EXAMINE GRIFFITH'S IMproved Cushions and Tables, made in the best manner. Private houses furnished. Cloths, Balls, Cues and Cue Tips for sale. W. H. GRIFFITH, 146 Fulton street.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, 12 TABLES AND 3 ALLEYS with a good run of custom, which may be much increased; rooms spacious, rent reasonable and terms easy. Apply at 434 Broadway, near Bleecker street, up stairs.

IMPORTANT FOR BILLIARD SALOONS.—BERRY'S Patent Billiard Register keeps a correct account of the game, and registers the number of games played.
QUIRK BROTHERS, 98 Maiden lane.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
For sale by the patentees and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby street, New York.

WANTED—TO HIRE TWO OR THREE GOOD SLATE bed Billiard Tables for a first class saloon. Address B. W., box 174 Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. DURKEN CONTINUES TO extract teeth in two seconds without the slightest pain. Teeth set over stumps. No extra charge for temporary sets or for extracting where artificial teeth are inserted.
Dr. R. G. DURKIN, 373 Canal street, One door from Laurens.

OSTEOPLASTIC DENTAL OPERATIONS, BY THE discoverer, at his rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first street. This Artificial Bone Filling is put in while soft, requiring no pressure, giving no pain. The merest shell of an aching tooth can be filled with it.