

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 31, 1857. The rains come down most copiously on the "just and the unjust" in our city in these latter days. It rains the larger part of the time; and such rains, for power and gain, have seldom been seen since the time of Noah. It does not rain all the corn and potatoes we shall do well. The grass drinks in the flood and rather seems to like it.

After all that is said about us, New York is a glorious city, and would be one of the best governed on the face of the earth if the "Albany people" would let us alone. For years the Albanians have been tinkering our charter, under the idea of reform. When Mayor Harper took the chair of municipal authority the city was broken up into little petty municipalities; and to keep the mayor from being an autocrat the commissioners of streets, repairs, &c., were all made independent of the mayor, and to defy his authority. Had Mr. Wood the power to compel all under him to do their duty, on pain of being discharged, we should have a model city. The few weeks he had power when he began his labors, before the fanatics at Albany repealed the Sabbath law to reform the Mayor for the Maine law, he made such reforms as filled the country and the Old World with admiration; and when he was shorn of his power those men who crippled him by their foul legislation are the very men who now abuse him and malign the city for a state of things that they themselves have created, and abuse the Mayor of New York for not doing what they have made it impossible for him legally to do.

And the most conclusive evidence of the low law-abiding character of our people is seen in this fact: A law has been forced on us of a most gallant and offensive character to high-minded men, who have chartered rights and know how to maintain them. Men have been put in power over us who are personally and politically obnoxious to our people—men who, at the ballot-box, could not get an election to any office in the gift of the people. We are taxed most unreasonably and awfully to enable certain politicians of the black stripe to live. The party who are aggrieved by this foul legislation have the honor to be called the "howlers and howlers" of New York—men whom the white-kilted gentry of the republic school would not dare to touch without gloves—yet these despotic men make no resistance to this foul civil wrong, except an appeal to the courts, and when the decision is against them on a technical question, or view of the case, all opposition ceases. Though the wrong is as palpable, the indignity as manifest, the grievance as foul, yet at once submit—saying, "when the ballot-box is passed round this way we will express our opinion;" and such is the conduct of the "rabble of New York," who go for law and order.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE WAR.

However people may differ as to the justice of the course pursued by the British authorities in China relative to the affair of the Lorcha Arrow, it is agreed on all hands that they committed a great blunder in commencing active hostilities before they had the means of striking an effectual blow; and that the delay between the first operations of Sir Michael Seymour and the time when a sufficient force will be assembled to justify a resumption of the offensive has tended to encourage the Chinese in their resistance—to popularize the war, and make it (unlike the first war, which was against the government) a general engagement of nation against nation, in which old and young, men and women, imperialists and rebels, seem resolved to take part. Sir John Bowring and his advisers seem to have fallen into a fatal error in supposing that they had to deal with a man like Ki-Ying, who, in 1847, immediately made submission, and expressed his willingness to accede to the British demands, after the receipt of a few threatening notes, and the storming of a few forts in the neighborhood of Canton. They forgot that the accession to the Chinese throne of the present Emperor was the inauguration of a system completely opposed to that which formerly existed; that the son and successor of Tao-Kwang believed it to be his special mission to restore the glory, power, and exclusive policy of the foreign kingdom, which the war with England had seriously damaged, and that with this view he is ready to resist by force, if necessary, every attempt at further aggression on the part of the "barbarians."

The leading counselors of his father, who advocated a yielding and conciliatory policy, have been all banished from Peking, and many of them severely punished as traitors; and haughty, ignorant men of the old Chinese school, who, like Yeh, despise foreigners, and hate their intrusion—who know nothing of the modern order of things, nor of the power, requirements, and habits of other nations—have been called to fill their places at the imperial court, and now occupy all the important government offices in the empire. These men, with Yeh at their head, have announced that "the faithless tribe of barbarians must be extirpated, utterly banished from the earth. The sneaking servility, and fawning, conciliatory policy of the English authorities, shall have no effect in inducing the governor of the two Kwangs to adopt milder measures. In the first place, the barbarians must be overthrown and obliged to pay for the immense damage they have occasioned, and then the imperial government will deliberate under what conditions, if at all, the audacious rebels shall be treated with clemency."

The occasion of this arrogant manifesto is the anxiety manifested by Sir John Bowring to conciliate the Chinese authorities by magnanimity and kindness, which is construed as pusillanimity and an appeal for forgiveness. For instance, his surrender to the Mandarins of the seven or eight provinces; his conciliatory circular to the governors of several provinces, assuring them of the friendly disposition of his government towards the Chinese, and requesting them to inform the court of the fact, (which they will refuse to do,) were considered by Yeh and his friends as proofs of the weakness and cowardice of the English. The complete inability of the British governor to undertake any operations by land, for want of men—the necessity to abandon Canton—and the abandonment at Whampoa (as booty for the Mandarins) of ships, stores, and all sorts of merchandise, valued at upwards of \$200,000, have tended in no small degree to strengthen their opinions, and to increase the popular confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Celestial army. The hatred which the Chinese feel against the English is the hatred which the Chinese feel against the English since the introduction of the Chinese opium. Since the Chinese government were compelled in 1847 to conclude the existing treaties with foreign powers, by which their exclusive system was partly broken down, and since the pirates have become so numerous in the Chinese seas and along the coasts, the greater part of the coasting-trade has fallen into the hands of foreigners, particularly the English, who, if they do not directly convey the goods from one port to the other, make immense sums by escorting the Chinese vessels with armed ships, and defending them from pirates. The rebellion of Tse-Ping is also attributed to foreign encouragement, and the religious apostasy of the rebels to the machinations of foreign missionaries. The coolie traffic, and the reports of their sufferings which some of these unfortunate beings give, who manage to return to their homes, have also served to embitter the feelings of the people against foreigners in general; and all these circumstances together have caused a deep-rooted animosity, which enables Yeh and his friends at the head of affairs the more easily to awaken popular enthusiasm against "the robber band, the tiger and wolves who, regardless alike of divine and human law, dare to despise our illustrious dynasty."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The St. Peter (Minnesota) Courier of July 22 says it is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that Ink-pa-du-tah and his band, who captured Mrs. Gardiner and Mrs. Marne, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, are actually Indians. Their names are on the list, and only last fall he drew pay for eleven. Upon ascertaining this, Mr. Collier, the superintendent, under instructions from the department, refused to pay the Indians until they surrendered Ink-pa-du-tah and his band, or exterminated them. At first this caused great dissatisfaction, but they finally acquiesced, and a party of two hundred braves, six from each band, has already started for that purpose. The troops do not go with them. Ink-pa-du-tah is at Skunk Lake. The wretches will now, in all probability, be exterminated, root and branch, which will undoubtedly put an end to all the difficulties.

A court in Ohio has decided that the loss of a railroad ticket falls upon the purchaser. It held that the ticket being negotiable by delivery, any one picking up the lost ticket could ride upon it. The ticket agent having sold a ticket to the plaintiff, the latter was obliged, if he rode, to give it to the conductor. It was held, further, by the court, that passengers, by the purchase and delivery of tickets to the conductor, did not become lessors of the cars; that they were still in the possession and under the control of the company; that if the company ordered a passenger who had thus paid his fare to leave the cars and be refused, he might be ejected without rendering the company liable to an action for assault and battery; that he was, however, in such case, liable for a breach of their duty as common carriers, and might be made to pay such damages as resulted from that breach of duty, either for detention or any other loss.

Iowa.—By a private letter from Clay, Washington county, Iowa, we learn that Cyrus Woodford, of that town, was killed on the 19th July. He was at work in a steam mill, prying on a log with a lever, when it broke in his hand, and he fell over upon the saw, which was running at full speed, and was instantly cut in two from his breast to the back-bone! One of his arms was also severed from his body. He expired instantly. The unfortunate man's wife, who was at the house not more than twenty rods distant, saw the accident, and rushed to the mill, but had no idea of the dreadful misfortune which had befallen her, until the corpse of her husband was laid out, when a sympathizing friend undertook the sad task of breaking the intelligence to her. Her grief and horror may be imagined.

A prize fight between Dominick Bradley and Samuel S. Bankins, for \$1,000 a side, came off at Fort Albany, Canada, on Saturday last, at 3 p. m. About four thousand persons were present. In the beginning the betting was \$100 to \$50 on Bradley, and after the fight commenced the friends of the latter offered to bet \$50 to \$200 on Bradley. Bradley was the victor after a fight of two hours and fifty-eight minutes, and one hundred and fifty-one rounds. Both parties were severely bruised. Both are from Philadelphia.

The navy of Denmark at present consists of 5 ships-of-the-line, 6 frigates, (one of them a race), 4 corvettes, 4 brigs, 2 barges, 3 schooners, 1 cutter, 1 screw steam frigate, 2 steam corvettes, 6 side-wheel steamers, 1 steam gun-boat, 24 bomb sloops, 16 gun sloops, 17 gun jollies, and 1 iron transport vessel, besides a number of old gun-boats which are still in service. Together 126 vessels, carrying between 1,000 and 1,200 guns.

In Chicago, last week, a fellow named Reed was arrested, charged with passing two \$10 counterfeit notes. The charge was fully proved that he had stolen the bills from a comrade, thus showing that he supposed them to be good; and it was no larceny, as the law does not consider a counterfeit bill as property. So the thief and "shopper" of the English. The complete inability of the British governor to undertake any operations by land, for want of men—the necessity to abandon Canton—and the abandonment at Whampoa (as booty for the Mandarins) of ships, stores, and all sorts of merchandise, valued at upwards of \$200,000, have tended in no small degree to strengthen their opinions, and to increase the popular confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Celestial army.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE ORIGINAL COURT YESTERDAY.—SEVENTH DAY OF THE ELECTION RIOT CASE.—Shortly after the opening of the criminal court yesterday morning, James Downen testified that he has been a citizen of Washington for forty years; was at the polls of the first precinct of the Fourth Ward; saw an affray that morning; several pistols were fired; Mr. Downen was permitting voters to go in to the window in a manner that was calculated to raise a fracas; the affray did not last but a few minutes.

John H. Merrill boarded at Martin's Hotel on last election day; saw a party there that morning represented as plug-uglies; there were 15 or 20 of them; after breakfast ten or twelve of them went up 7th street; witness followed them; they took a position opposite the polls, and a crowd gathered around them; they stood there quietly; nothing was going on when witness left them; they started with the marines upon arriving at the polls, left the marines and went to the cannon, which he saw but one violent man; told him to stop his noise; Richard Wallace began to talk to the mob; in a few minutes the mob was pointed up the street; witness went to the marines and asked an officer to come and take the gun; the marines advanced, fired off, run their bayonets across the gun, and ordered the crowd to disperse, which was complied with; those in charge of the gun told the witness and Mr. Wallace to go out of the way, as they were about to discharge it; no doubt the mayor attempted to expostulate with the crowd; witness knows the mayor very well; did not hear him expostulate with them; witness thought that his being there caused a great excitement; he could not have heard on shooting of the confusion; saw General Henderson after the affair was all over; witness thinks that the marines who took the gun did not fire first; the firing was all done before the gun was taken to the rear; no one of the crowd in possession of the gun assisted to turn it up the street; saw no effort made to fire the cannon; the marines did not march towards the gun till after the mayor had been at the spot perhaps one minute.

Henry Burns said that he belonged to the first section of the first company of marines who took the gun; was wounded in the face; a ball went through his face; was in charging party.

The court here took a recess. On resuming, Jackson Edmonson testified that he saw some boys with a cannon at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and Seventh street before the marines came. The crowd all around the cannon, and the cannon was numbered about fifteen or twenty pieces. Witness asked them what they were going to do with the cannon. They said they were going to defend themselves if they were attacked by the marines. The marines stopped in front of the polls about three minutes. Witness was at the polls at 1 o'clock when the shooting was going on, and remained there until it was all over. He saw the polls about a dozen times during the day. From the time of the row in the morning until the marines came it was as quiet about the polls as it could be, with one exception; about 11 o'clock an Irishman was dragged away from the polls. Witness heard no pistol shots until after the affray in the morning commenced, and they appeared to be on the sidewalk near the polls. He did not know who fired the pistols. As he was leaving the scene of the row some one whom he did not know asked him "What do you run for; why don't you wade in?" Witness told him that he was not in the habit of "wading in." The plug-uglies nearly all wore blue caps.

Mr. Douglas stated that he was at the polls when they were opened and most all day. When the firing of pistols commenced in the morning, he was standing at the window of the polls; he ran out and said to the crowd, "For God's sake, stop, boys, you are killing your own friends." The plug-uglies nearly all wore blue caps. Mr. Douglas stated that he was at the polls when they were opened and most all day. When the firing of pistols commenced in the morning, he was standing at the window of the polls; he ran out and said to the crowd, "For God's sake, stop, boys, you are killing your own friends." The plug-uglies nearly all wore blue caps.

THE EXCURSIONS.—The Potomac yesterday, under the auspices of the Columbia Lodge of Odd Fellows, certainly had a wet, if not a good time. The moonlight so fondly anticipated was not realized.

THE ATTENTION OF THE community generally, and of business men particularly, is invited to the Keystone Heater, lately patented by J. J. Green, of Philadelphia. All persons interested are solicited to call at our store and examine the heater, which is superior to all others in use. It is so constructed that although it presents a radiating surface of one hundred and fifty square feet, it requires thirty per cent. less fuel than any furnace heretofore manufactured. Every improvement that an experience of thirty years in the furnace business could suggest has been incorporated in the Keystone Heater, and its proprietors feel assured that, for efficiency and economy of use, it is unsurpassed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—Scattering returns from the city and county indicate that Rollins will have a majority in the city from 1,200 to 1,500. The mayor's majority last spring was 1,700. The vote is very much reduced. Rollins falls behind Mr. Fillmore's vote. The completion of the vote in the county indicates that Stewart has carried the State by about 5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—A few scattering returns from Louisville and St. Louis were received late last night, which show American majorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Orders advices from Texas state that Senator Rock committed suicide at his residence on the 29th by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. There is no cause assigned.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—In Camden, New Jersey, last evening, D. W. Belle, editor of the Journal, shot Chas. D. Hineine, the former editor of the Democrat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Cunningham has died today upon a charge of felony connected with a fictitious birth of an heir to the Burdett estate.

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NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ben. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., 13 Beekman Street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Astor House.

PROPRIETORS OF THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE, CELESTINE CARMET, Importers of Cognac for druggists and merchants, from Grand Dupuy, & Co., Hennessy, Plant, Gaillet, & Co., and other houses of the highest reputation; and sole proprietors of the celebrated brandy, in the native proof and favor of Cognac, &c.

Woolens. 1857. WILSON C. HUNT & CO., IMPORTERS, 30 to 36 Park Place, Offer for sale.

Wholesale Paper Dealers. No. 11 City Street, New York.

THE Medical Department opens November 2; the free preliminary course, October 5, 1857.

United States Patent Office, Washington, August 4, 1857.

ON the petition of Moses S. Woodward, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 4th day of December, 1845, for an improvement in a carriage brake.