women and children, we trust they also will get a lesson which they will be apt to remember, in spite of their abettors, editorial or other. Further riots would not have redressed the wrongs done on the day of Election, but would only have extended and aggravated them. To the prompt firmness of Mayor Wall and the valuable aid of Mr. Andrews Williamsburgh is doubtless indebted for her preservation from further riots, even more devastating and murderous than those of Election day. Now let us have a Public Opinion and a Municipal administration which shall impartially repress and punish *all* riots and rioting, instead of fomenting them by blazoning the crimes of one set of rowdies and glozing over those of another. Serve all rioters alike, whether born in one country or another.

The Daily Times of Saturday has an official or semi-official article to inform the public at large that the Know-Nothings will not nominate their candidates for President and Vice-President at present. Very probably; but this does not render it any the less clear who those candidates must be. For President, their man is SAM HOUSTON. He is a southerner and a slaveholder, and therefore well suited to lead that great movement for crushing out "sectional feeling"—that is to say, dislike of slave-catching—which is avowed to be one great object of the Order; he also voted against the Nebraska bill, and is a Temperance man, which will make him an available candidate at the North. Besides, he is a democrat, and may possibly get the nomination of that party, and so carry the Irish and German votes. Besides, he is himself supposed to be the identical "Sam"—or mythical impersonation of the Order. Of course he must be the candidate, and a pretty strong candidate he will be. As for the Vice-Presidency, nothing need be said. That place is reserved for Mr. Daniel Ullmann, and we protest against any other name being mentioned, and not alone on account of his claims as a Castle Garden Union-Saver. Will Sam now be ungrateful to the champion who so nearly led him to victory in New-York? We hope not.

We are bound to say that it seems hardly fair to choose *The Times* as the organ of the fraternity. *The Express* and *The Courier* both had prior claims. It may be, however, that *The Times* has a larger circulation than either of its rivals, and has been selected for that reason.

"Shall we Hurrah yet?" we are asked on every side. We answer No; after waiting so long, we may as well wait for the State Canvass to solve the last lingering doubt. Don't let us imitate the Natives, who rendered night hideous around and in our office with their shouts for Ullmann and groans for Clark and THE TRIBUNE for the first twenty-four hours after the polls closed; nor the Seymourites, who next wasted a thousand dollars on a champagne and venison supper to their chief at the St. Nicholas, to say nothing of their cannon, Rynders and other abominable noises in the Park, and waked up with a bad headache and something wrong in the figures. Both the other parties have had their jollifications in the Park and gone in; let us take our time for ours and be *sure* that all is safe.

MR. BELMONT AND THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

From The Union of Saturday.

When this story about the Russian loan reached Mr. Belmont, he naturally enough felt indignant at this renewed evidence of malignant persecution, and very properly adopted such means as were at his command to place himself in a true position before the country whose nationality he represented at a foreign court. He promptly addressed letters to the American Consuls at Rotterdam and Amsterdam, and to Col. Bohlen—the latter being the only American gentleman at the Hague who did not occupy an official position, and whose political predilections were unknown to Mr. B. In these three letters Mr. Belmont repeats the infamous charges preferred against him by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE and *Herald*, and asks for plain, categorical answers as to their truth or falsity. These gentlemen answer as follows:

ROTTERDAM, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: I have seen the articles in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE received by the last mail. At its malicious personalities I cannot wonder that you are justly annoyed. These charges, with which you have been recently distinguished by the correspondents of some of the New-York papers, from my own ample opportunity of knowing the contrary, I have only regarded as simple absurdities; but as void of truth and as absurd as they are, they are calculated to lessen the dignity of our country abroad by being directed against one of its representatives, and I agree with you that they ought to be noticed and refuted. To this end, I bear cheerful and willing testimony—

That since your residence in Holland, I have not known or ever suspected you of having transacted any commercial or banking business whatever, and much less to have opened an office for that purpose.

That during my frequent visits at the office of the legation, I have never perceived anything that would warrant even the suspicion that you were occupied with any other than the legitimate duties of your office, or the reasonable and usual attention to ordinary personal matters, and that except Mr. Prime, your attaché, I have never seen or known of any other clerk at any time in your employment.

That the charge of your connection or agency in the negotiation of a Russian loan is, in my opinion, utterly unfounded in truth; and that, with ample opportunities, and among the commercial and other circles here, I have never heard the rumor or the expression of a suspicion of such a connection or agency of yours with any Russian or other European government loan. Yours, very truly, W. S CAMPBELL.

Hon. A. BELMONT, Minister Resident of U. S. America at the Hague.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have just now received yours of the 16th inst., informing me that certain charges had been made against you in recent numbers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE and *Herald*, and requesting me, as the commercial agent of the United States, to answer the following queries:

1st. "Have you, at any time, heard among the commercial and financial circles at Amsterdam, that I had negotiated a loan for the Russian army or any other Government in Europe?"

I answer, that I have never heard of anything of the kind.

2d. "In your several visits to the Hague, have you seen anything which would warrant even the most remote suspicion that I was personally engaged in any commercial or exchange business in this residence, or that any clerks were employed by me for such a purpose, in or out of the office of the legation?"

I answer—That nothing that I have seen in my visits to you at the Hague has ever excited the remotest suspicions in my mind, nor have I ever heard that you were engaged personally in commercial business, or that you had employed clerks for such purposes, either in or out of the office of the legation.

I remain yours, very truly. R. G. BARNWELL.

Hon. AUGUSTE BELMONT, &c., &c.

BEEKESTYN, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday reached me this morning, and I hasten to comply with your request of an early reply. To the queries which you propose to me I have no hesitation in answering, that the charges which you state are made against you are without any foundation.

No one in the Hague, nor in Holland, suspects you off transacting a banking business at the Hague, much less of having negotiated a Russian or any other loan while there; nor have I heard any rumor whatever unfavorable to your private or official conduct in your relations with the authorities of this country, which I believe to have been such as became the dignity of the country you represent, while I know your intercourse with the general society of the Hague to have been of the most friendly kind.

I regret you should have been annoyed by charges made so unjustly in some of our newspapers.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Hon. AUGUSTE BELMONT, &c. &c HENRY BOHLEN.

In order to give an air of plausibility to this now exploded charge about the Russian loan, a silly story was put in circulation by one, if not both the papers named, relative to the paternity of Mr. Belmont. It was gravely asserted that Mr. B. was the natural son of one of the Rothschilds; and, by a process of reasoning peculiar to these journals, the alleged bar sinister on the escutcheon of our Minister at the Hague was indubitable evidence of his complicity in the financial affairs of the Czar Nicholas. We have before us a letter from the elder Mr. Belmont to his son. Instead of being a Rothschild, and a member of the greatest banking-house in the world, the worthy old gentleman is the owner of a small estate in Germany, the cultivation of which appears to afford ample amusement and occupation for the declining years of his life.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The winter arrangements of the roads leading West go into effect to-day:

HUDSON RIVER ROAD

Express Train	7 A. M.	Mail Train	9 A. M.
Through Way Train	12 M.	Express Train	4½ P. M.
Accom Train	6 P. M.	Po'keepsie Trains	3, 4, 5½ P. M.
Peekskill Trains	3, 4, 5½ P. M.	Tarrytown Trains	1, 3 P. M.
Sunday		Mail Train only,	9 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Buffalo Express	7 A. M.	Dunkirk	7 A. M.
Mail, through	8½ A. M.	Rockland	2½ P. M.
Way for Otisville	4 P. M.	Night Express	5 P. M.
Emigrant	5 P. M.	Sunday—Express only	5 P. M.

ILLINOIS.

The Douglas telegraphic dispatch from Chicago to Washington, announcing the election to Congress of four supporters of the Nebraska Bill, with a Legislature that would reelect Gen. Shields to the Senate, is proved erroneous by further advices. Col. Richardson is elected from the Quincy District by about 750 majority. Major T. L. Harris runs out Yates in the Springfield District by 204 majority, (a reverse entirely attributable to local quarrels and the heedlessness generated by over-confidence;) while S. S. Marshall, (Dem.) supposed to favor Nebraska, is chosen from the Cairo District without opposition; but J. C. Allen, who was elected two years since by 1,278 majority, is now beaten by Col. Wm. B. Archer (Whig Republican) by nearly 1,000 majority. Archer is 932 ahead, with Lawrence and Effingham to hear from, which gave Scott 686 votes to 4,116 for Pierce two years ago. The new Delegation will stand:

1. ELIHU B. WASHBURN, (Whig Repub.) reelected—majority 4,100.
2. JAS. H. WOODWORTH, (W. Repub.)—maj. 3,000.
3. JOHN O. NORTON, (W. Repub.) reelected—maj. 2,500.
4. JAMES KNOX, (W. Repub.) reelected—maj. 2,000.
5. W. A. RICHARDSON, (Douglasite Dem.) reelected.
6. THOMAS L. HARRIS, (Douglasite Dem.) elected over YATES (Whig).
7. WM. B. ARCHER, (W. Repub.) over JAMES C. ALLEN 700 majority.
8. LYMAN TRUMBULL, (Anti-Nebraska Dem.)
9. S. S. MARSHALL, (Nebraska Dem.)

It does not seem to be doubted that Miller (Republican, late Whig) has beaten John Moore, the Douglas candidate, though the latter had *every vote* (1,148) in Williamson County and all (401) in Franklin County. Washington, Greene, Fayette, and other dark counties rolled up large Nebraska majorities; but Miller is 5,000 ahead with less than a third of the State to hear from. We think he is out of danger. This is the first time those who had the advantage of the Democratic name have been beaten on a State candidate in Illinois since the State was admitted, unless the election of Gen. Duncan as Governor some fifteen years ago may be considered an exception.

Legislature.—There is no doubt of a "Republican" or "Fusion" majority in the House, though the papers differ widely in their count. Of the Senators who hold over (11) ten were chosen as Democrats, but five of these are now claimed as Anti-Douglas and in part Fusionists. This is disputed on the other side. The Douglas *Times* at Chicago claims five of the newly elected Senators to eight "Fusion," securing a Douglas majority in the Upper House, where the "Fusion" bulletins claim 14 Anti-Nebraska men *certain* out of 25 in all. We do not attempt to reconcile or decide between these conflicting claims.

The House is admitted to be Fusion. The bulletins of that side claim 42 to 5 of the Members returned; 38 being a majority of the whole House. The Douglas organ concedes 36 Fusionists to 18 Democrats elected, with 4 more Fusionists to come in, securing a majority of five to that side. We presume it will be *ten* at least, and that an Anti-Nebraska U. S. Senator will be chosen.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

The New-York Historical Society will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary this afternoon, at Niblo's, when, among other exercises, an oration will be delivered by the Hon. George Bancroft. This occasion promises to be one of unusual interest. Twenty-five sister historical and literary societies have expressed their desire to participate in the ceremonies. Thus the assemblage will doubtless comprise nearly all the literary celebrities of the City and vicinity with many from other States. Cards of admission are obtainable only from members. After the exercises there is to be a grand dinner, (for the members only who subscribe $10 each,) the tickets for which will not exceed 400, owing to the impossibility of getting adequate accommodations for a larger number. We learn that the subject of Mr. Bancroft's oration is, "The Progress of the Human Race."

Having thus dispatched the above news item, we will give a sketch of this and other American Historical Societies, the most of which are in a flourishing condition.

Compared with similar societies in the Union, the New-York Historical Society is probably the first in importance, having a larger library, greater number of members, and accomplishing more for the benefit of historical literature than any other. In respect to age, it is the oldest, excepting that in Boston, which was organized in 1791. It was formed in 1804 by several eminent citizens, and soon acquired the highest rank among the literary organizations of the City, which it has always maintained. Last January, the total number of its members was stated at about 1,100, of which 760 were rated as active and paying members; and the whole number from its organization to that date was 2,592, consisting of 1,805 resident, 334 corresponding and 403 honorary members. Number elected during 1853, 133, viz: 121 resident, 10 corresponding, and 2 honorary members. For several years the Society has been raising funds for the erection of a fire-proof library edifice. Last winter it purchased the ground for this purpose on the south-east corner of Second-av. and Eleventh-st., for $10,500, of which $5,000 were subscribed by citizens of that vicinity, and the balance was taken from the building-fund. It also paid $1,000 for a strip of the adjoining lots to secure sufficient light and air for the library, the main apartment of which is to be 30 feet high. In June last, designs were adopted for this building, which is to be of granite and brick, and with the greatest economy is estimated to cost $50,000. The present amount of the building-fund is about $40,000, and hence additional subscriptions to the amount of $10,000 are solicited. The library in the Society's rooms at the University, contains 26,000 volumes and many pamphlets, with some valuable manuscripts, and at least 3,000 volumes need binding. It is open daily for members and those introduced by them, and is under the charge of Mr. G. H. Moore. Eight volumes of the Collections and six volumes of the Proceedings of the Society have been published. The Society has received only one large legacy, viz: the Demilt Legacy of $5,000 in 1850, which was added to the building-fund. That fund has also been increased by the members fees, the sales of the Collections, &c., but mainly by the special subscriptions, of which James Lenox, Esq., gave $5,000. We have understood that it is in contemplation to publish a history of the Society, with the proceedings of the forthcoming celebration.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, in Boston, was instituted in 1791, and in 1794 received its charter, by which its number of members was limited to 60. Its rooms in the Savings Bank building, in Tremont-st., are open daily, and attract many visitors; they contain many interesting relics of the Pilgrims, and in one room there are portraits of 70 early New-England worthies. The library is very valuable, containing 8,000 bound volumes, and 2,000 of these are made up of 44,000 pamphlets. Among its manuscripts are those of Hubbard, the historian; the first Governor Winthrop, Gov. Hutchinson and Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut. Joseph B. Felt is Librarian. This Society has published 31 volumes of its Collections, and another is in press. The Hon. John Davis, LL.D., was its President for several years.

The American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, was incorporated Oct. 22, 1812. Isaiah Thomas, the distinguished printer and publisher, and author of "The History of Printing in America," was its first President, and has been its greatest benefactor. A spacious brick edifice for the library and cabinet was erected at his expense, ($10,000,) and completed in 1820. His private collection of books, which was a considerable one, became the basis of the library, which contains 22,500 volumes. After his death, extensive additions were made to the building through resources provided by his will; and the principal portion of the funds of the Society resulted from his bequests. Besides real estate, these funds now amount to over $19,000. A new building was completed last year, to which the library was removed; it is open daily, and under the care of S. F. Haven. The cabinet contains many interesting and curious articles; and its manuscripts, coins, etc., are of considerable value. There are only two regular meetings of the Society in the year—one at Worcester, Oct. 23, the anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America; the other in Boston, on the last Wednesday of May; but the Council of the Society meet monthly at its hall. Three volumes of the Transactions have been published; also, a catalogue of the Library. Three years ago the Society commenced publishing the Manuscript Records of Massachusetts Colony, but has been relieved from that expense by a vote of the Massachusetts Legislature, which appropriated funds for the issue of two volumes of these documents.

There are several other Antiquarian and Historical Associations in Massachusetts, the chief of which are the Pilgrim, at Plymouth, the Dorchester and the Old Colony Societies. The New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, in Boston, (incorporated 1845-6,) has, by the publication of its Quarterly Register, greatly promoted historical investigations. That valuable magazine is edited and published by Samuel Gardner Drake, A. M., Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and has been the means of bringing to light innumerable interesting relics of the early Puritan settlers.

The Rhode Island Historical Society was founded and incorporated in 1822. Its present substantial library edifice was erected in 1844, at an expense of about $6,000, on a lot presented by the heirs of the late Nathan Waterman, and is finely situated near the Brown University buildings. Its library contains over 2,500 bound volumes, besides a large quantity of valuable pamphlets, manuscripts and other historical documents. Rev. Sawin M. Stone is librarian. It has published five volumes of Collections.

The New-Hampshire Society was incorporated in 1823, and has published eight volumes of Collections; the number of resident members is limited to 75, and the annual meeting is held on the second Wednesday of June. The Vermont Society, at Montpelier, holds its anniversary in October; and Henry Stevens is its President. The Maine Society has issued three volumes of its Collections. The Connecticut Society was incorporated in 1825, and its charter was revived in 1839. Its rooms, in the Wadsworth Athenæum, Hartford, are open daily, and as they contain a great collection of relics of the Puritans and the Revolutionary soldiers, they are much visited by citizens and travelers. The library contains 8,000 volumes. The stated meetings are held semi monthly, and the anniversary during the time and at the place of the session of the General Assembly.

The New-Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, has published seven volumes of Collections. Its next volume will contain an Analytical Index to the New-Jersey Colonial Documents, toward which the Legislature has subscribed $500. It is also now engaged in preparing the Early History of Newark, dating from 1666. Since 1845 its library has increased to 1,811 bound volumes and 1,978 pamphlets, besides pictures, paintings, maps, &c. At the commencement of the year it had 319 resident members and 42 life members (by payment of $20)—total, 361. At a meeting in May last it was stated that a site for a library building had been bought in Park Church-place for $2,500, which had been subscribed for that special purpose. The building is estimated to cost $10,000, toward which the late James G. King gave $500 and four other citizens $850. The amount in treasury in May was $484 20. The Hon. J. C. Hornblower, LL.D., is President.

The Pennsylvania Society, at Philadelphia, was formed in 1825. Its library is not large, being about 2,000 volumes, most of which were donated during the last eight years; but is quite valuable, and includes fifty manuscripts; it has also a choice collection of coins. May last its permanent publishing fund was $2,700. Under its commission Mr. Winthrop Sargeant, A. M., has prepared a large and important History of the Expedition under Gen. Edw. Braddock, Against Fort Du Quesne, in 1755, from the original journals of the army, with an introductory memoir and copious notes. This will be the first complete and accurate account of that important expedition. The Society's stated meetings are held at its own rooms on the second Wednesday of each month. The annivery exercises were held on the 7th inst. at the University, when a discourse was delivered by J. H. B. Latrobe of Baltimore, on "The Origin and Survey of Mason and Dixon's Line." On Wednesday evening, 8th inst., the Society celebrated the 172d anniversary of the landing of William Penn, by a dinner at the La Pierre House, at which the company was very numerous, and the best spirit prevailed. The Hon. Wm. M. Meredith presided. After the cloth was removed, the regular toasts were announced, and these called out eloquent speeches from the Rev. Dr. Burnap, of the Maryland Historical Society; Gen. Wm. R. Smith, President of Wisconsin Historical Society; the Hon. Robt. T. Conrad, Mayor of Philadelphia; J. R. Latimer, of Wilmington, Del.; the Hon. Josiah Randall; Mr. Justice Wayne, of the U. S. Supreme Court; Dr. Charles King, President of Columbia College; Mr. Winthrop Sergeant; J. H. B. Latrobe; Capt. Coppee, of West Point; Morton McMichael, of *The North American and United States Gazette*; the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, and the Rev. Dr. Ducachet. Among other distinguished guests were Mr. Justice Grier, of United States Supreme Court, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Upfold, Bishop of Indiana.

The Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society was organized at Columbus in 1830, but was afterward removed to Cincinnati, where it has a comfortable hall and library of 1,000 vols. It is quite an active Society, holding its meeting regularly each week; and is prosperous, although its income is fully absorbed by current expenses. E. D. Mansfield is President, and G. W. Kendall Librarian.

The Indiana Historical Society was organized in 1830, and incorporated Jan. 10, 1831. It is located at Indianapolis, and probably has not an overflowing Treasury, if we may judge from the fact that its admission fee is (or a few years since was) only fifty cents.

The Wisconsin Society, at Madison, receives $500 annually from the State Treasury to be expended in collecting and preserving materials for the history of the State. The last Legislature granted to it 30 bound copies annually of all State publications for the purpose of assisting its exchanges; and also provided for the publication of an elaborate "Documentary and General History of the State," prepared by General Wm. R. Smith, President of the Society. The library is small but rapidly increasing—J. P. Atwood, Librarian. The Secretary of the Society, Lyman G. Draper, is now engaged in preparing (in connection with B. J. Lossing) a series of popular volumes devoted to the history of the Western States, and to the biographies of the pioneers. Mr. D. is said to have been entirely engaged on this plan for sixteen years. The first volume, being a *Life of Boone*, will be issued this winter, and be followed by others, when Mr. Lossing has completed his *History of the War of 1812-'15*.

The Minnesota Society, at St. Paul, founded in 1849, is a striking illustration of the advance of civilization throughout the West. It has annually published its transactions, which will compare favorably with the publications of the Eastern Societies. The Maryland Society, at Baltimore, founded in 1844, has a good library of 2,000 volumes, open daily. The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society was founded in 1832, and John Marshall, LL.D., was its President for many years. The Georgia Society, at Savannah, has issued two volumes of its Collections. Under the sanction of the East Tennessee Society, its Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, has published the "Annals of Tennessee." The history of nearly every State has now been written, and this result has mainly been owing to the labors of these Societies, which have been the means of bringing together the manuscripts and documents required by historical writers. In this respect the New-York Society has been foremost, and we welcome its Fiftieth Anniversary.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854—5 P.M.

Henry A. Burr, of the Post-Office Department, has returned to Charleston, S. C., having partially succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the South Carolina Railroad Company, for the transportation of the great Southern Mail over their road.

Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co., the bankers of this city, continue to redeem their notes as fast as they are presented, and there appears to be no probability of their failure.

The Union of this morning announces positively the withdrawal of the instructions prohibiting Mr. Soulé from passing through France, and presumes that the explanation of Louis Napoleon will prove satisfactory.

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown have issued a proclamation appointing Thursday next as a day of Thanksgiving.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

The Windham County Bank, Conn., was robbed last night of $25,000, of which $8,000 were in gold. The Bank watchman was knocked down and gagged by the burglars.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Windham Bank, at Windham, was robbed last night of $22,000, seven thousand of which was in specie, and the balance in bills of the bank. The robbery was effected by three men, who entered the bank early in the evening.

The watch-dog, to prevent alarm, was first poisoned, and when the clerk, who sleeps in the bank, entered, about 9 o'clock, the robbers gagged and bound him, and one of them stood over him with a revolver, while the others, with crow-bars and other implements, succeeded in forcing the safe, and securing their booty.

LATER—ARREST OF THE ROBBERS.

NEW-LONDON, (Conn.) Nov. 19, 1854.

George Bliss, the sheriff of this county, deserves great credit for his success in having so promptly arrested the men who robbed the Windham Bank, at Windham, Conn., last Friday night, the particulars of which were published on Saturday, in a telegraphic dispatch from Hartford. Mr. Bliss appears to have suspected a party of four men who were hanging about the steamboat wharf at Albyn's Point, last night, just previous to the departure of the boat for New-York, and arrested them just as they went on board. On searching their luggage, twenty thousand of the twenty-two thousand dollars stolen were found, and it is probable that the balance will be recovered, as it is supposed to have been secreted on the wharf or on board the steamer. The robbers have been safely lodged in jail at this place. We have not learned their names, but they are said to have the appearance of genteel and finished scoundrels.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

Col. Schouler, the editor of *The Cincinnati Gazette*, who is now on a visit to this city, was last evening presented with a massive silver pitcher and goblet, by some of his personal friends.

Samuel Dana, an old and highly respected merchant of Boston, died last night at his residence in Bulfinch-st.

We are in receipt of late papers from St. John, N.B. They state that the storm of the 13th and 14th inst. did great damage in various parts of the province. All the rivers and streams overflowed their banks and delunged the low lands.

The reservoir from which the inhabitants of St. John derived their water was so seriously injured, that the supply from it was cut off. The paper-mill of Messrs. Phelps, near it, was partly carried away.

On the Little River many mills and several bridges were swept away, and on other rivers great quantities of timber, hay, &c., were washed down the streams.

Traveling was suspended throughout the Province, and the mails were all behindhand.

The Jury that have been investigating the circumstances of the collision on the Great Western Railway near Chatham, Canada, by which two lives were lost, have returned a verdict that the accident was the result of a violation of the rules of the road.

The Jury also found J. Kettlewell, the engineer, and D. C. Twichell, the conductor of the gravel train, guilty of manslaughter, and the former was arrested and committed to jail, bail being refused.

The evening train yesterday afternoon from New-York for Boston killed three oxen on the track in Brighton, without damage to the train.

The bark Prescott arrived here this afternoon, and brings Buenos Ayres dates of Sept. 20.

Gen. Urquiza, having recovered from his severe attack of illness, has resumed his Presidential functions over the confederated provinces. His Minister of Finance has resigned.

The Buenos Ayres *Packet* calls upon the authorities to prepare for an invasion from Urquiza, which it believes to be impending.

The plan of a national currency for the confederated provinces was meeting with with great opposition and would probably be defeated.

The British Consul at Buenos Ayres had issued a circular, declaring any British subject of that country who loaned money to the Emperor of Russia guilty of treason.

Exchange on the United States 2¼ per cent. premium; doubloons 339 to 343.

BOSTON, Nov. 19, 1854.

A fire in Cambridgeport destroyed, last night, the Broadway omnibus stables, and two small grocery stores. The horses and carriage in the stables were saved. Loss $6,000.

A barn in Chelsea, containing one hundred tuns of hay, and owned by Mr. Currier, was burned this morning.

It is stated that the Pratt estate in Summer-st. has been selected by the Government as the site for the Post-Office, United States Court Rooms, &c. The location is quite central for the citizens generally, but considerably removed from the wholesale business parts of the city.

ACTS OF THE CANADIAN LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

Last night the Legislative Assembly unanimously voted $100,000 to the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have already fallen in the ranks of the allied armies, or who may fall during the continuance of the present war.

The Government purposes to alter the tariff, reducing the duty on refined sugar to $2 40, and on raw sugars to $1 50 per cwt.; on molasses, to 2d. per gallon, and on coffee, 1d. per pound.

FAILURE OF DAVID STEWART & SON.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19, 1854.

David Stewart & Son, extensive wholesale grocers of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are very heavy, amounting to upward of $500,000.

The warehouse of Messrs. Allnut & Co., wholesale grocery merchants, near Commerce-st., is on fire, and will most probably be totally destroyed. The roofs of adjoining warehouses have been burned considerably.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

The Ohio River is quite low and still continues falling. The weather here is very cold.

Money matters in this city continue to improve. Gold has declined to two per cent. premium. Eastern exchange is quoted at one and a half to two and a half per cent. premium.

Hogs are firmer and are selling at $3 75 to $4.

We have no sales of provisions to report.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

UTICA, Nov. 19, 1854.

The locomotive and tender of the Cincinnati Express train, due here at 6 o'clock this morning, was thrown off the track, when near this City, in consequence of running over a cow that was on the track. The engine was completely turned over and badly damaged. The passenger cars escaped uninjured, and none of the passengers were hurt.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOSS $12,000.

WINCHENDON, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

A fire occurred here last night, which destroyed the pail factory, two dry houses filled with staves, and the adjoining sheds and outhouses belonging to Parks & Whitman, also destroying the pail factory of Jewett & Howes, their saw-mill, dry houses, &c. The loss is about $12,000.

SUSPENSION OF GEO. PAPENDICK & CO.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1854.

George Papendick & Co., bankers of this city, have suspended payment, but their bills are still taken at all our city banks.

THE ORDER DENYING MR. SOULE A PASSAGE THROUGH FRANCE REVOKED.

From The Washington Union of Saturday.

In announcing this agreeable intelligence, we only remark at present, that, so far as we could learn, it was the opinion of those who had the best means of forming a correct judgment upon the case, the refusal of the French Government to permit Mr. Soulé to enter into France, which, unexplained, certainly appeared to be an act of discourtesy, and a manifestation of unfriendly sentiments toward the United States, was the result of erroneous impressions, and that, when the matter was fully examined, the order would be revoked. We are rejoiced to be able to announce that this expectation has been realized. Mr. Soulé has not only permission to enter into France, but has probably already availed himself of it, and is on his return to Madrid. This information was received by the last steamer, just in time to be forwarded to the United States, unaccompanied by any explanation which alluded to it.

The conduct of Mr. Mason in this delicate and unpleasant affair has been, it is understood, eminently judicious and proper. There was nothing in the state of our relations with France which could have justified any act of unfriendliness toward this country, and we presume that this feature of the case, strongly marked as it was when first presented, will be removed by the explanations which probably accompanied the revocation of the decree by which our Minister to Madrid was denied entrance into the territories of France. We reserve further comments upon this affair until this explanation is known.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

There is to be, this week, an amount of musical attraction seldom offered at one time to the public. Beside the regular opera at Fourteenth-st., the new English company at Niblo's, and the Pyne company at the Broadway Theater. In the theatrical line, proper, a new American play to be produced at Wallack's, and the Annual Benefit of the Dramatic Fund Association are most notable.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the largest house of the season was present on Friday to hear the "Barber" of Rossini—Mario as the Count, Grisi as Rosina, Badiali as Figaro, and Susini as Basilio. The theater presented the most magnificent sight of any yet exhibited here. The representations of the company will be three this week. To-night, the "Barber."

The ENGLISH OPERA at NIBLO'S will begin, after a good deal of rehearsal, this (Monday) evening. Miss Nau, an American by birth, but of French extraction, who formerly did the high soprano parts at the grand French Opera, Paris, is the prima donna; Miss Brienti, of Drury Lane, second soprano; Mr. St. Albyn, first tenor; Mr. Allen Irving, first bass; Mr. George Harrison, second tenor; Mr. Horncastle, buffo; Mr. Thomas Baker, (late leader of Jullien's Band,) conductor; Mr. Herwig, leader; with an orchestra of thirty and a chorus of thirty-two, and a ballet of fifteen. A prospectus-book issued treats of the merits and chances—which are always good of *English* opera, (or rather operas with English translations,) in this City. The season (says the prospectus) will continue during three months, and will be extended according to its success. The performances will be given exclusively in the English language, and on six evenings of each week. The Repertoire of Niblo's English Opera Company includes the following Operas: The Syren, Auber; Lucy of Lammermoor, Donnizetti; The Puritans, Bellini; Don Pasquale, Donnizetti; The Somnambulist, Bellini; Fra Diavolo, Auber; The Crown Diamonds, Auber; The Bohemian Girl, Balfe; Norma, Bellini; Ernani, Verdi; Lucrezia Borgia, Donnizetti; Der Friechutz, Weber; and (it is hoped) one or two new American operas. The prices of admission remain 50 cents to the house, and $1 for secured arm-chairs in the orchestra stalls.

At BURTON'S the chief feature has been the play written by Mr. De Walden, "The Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," of which we have before spoken. It is called an *American* play, but why, we cannot say, since it was written by one Englishman and produced by another. Perhaps the location of the action naturalizes it; but if so, Talfourd is a Greek dramatist, and John Howard Payne a classic Roman. But the nationality of the thing is of no consequence. It has been successful, and will be played, probably, through this week. Its merits are those of the actor rather than the author, and therefore it will be likely to wear well.

At the BOWERY the combined forces of the regular company and the equestrian corps have drawn full houses. On Wednesday evening, Miss Ellen Grey will take her benefit at this house, when the whole dramatic and equestrian corps will appear. The drama of "Rookwood" will be performed.

At the BROADWAY, Miss Robertson's engagement closed on Saturday night. She played, in conjunction with Mr. Bourcicault, all the week to very good houses. To-night the composer, Wm. Vincent Wallace, is to have a benefit, when the English Opera Company recently at this house will give "Maritana," Mr. Wallace's own composition. A new farce, "My Friend the Major," will also be played. On Tuesday, "The Crown Diamonds," in which, besides the splendid singing, Miss Pyne raises no small degree of curiosity by her close resemblance to Queen Victoria. There will be one or two more operatic performances, and the Dramatic Fund Benefit, before the close of the week.

At the METROPOLITAN, Miss Julia Dean has been playing through the week, principally in Willis's play of "Tortesa, the Usurer." She will continue some days yet. To-night, "The Wrecker's Daughter," Miss Dean as "Marian," and "Pizarro," with Mr. Eddy as "Rolla." The farewell benefit of Miss Dean, previous to her departure for the South, will take place on Saturday next, when she will appear as "Bianca," in "Fazio," and the "Duchess," in "Follies of a Night."

At WALLACK'S, the efforts of the management have been appreciated by large and fashionable audiences. To-night, Mr. Wallack is to have a benefit, when he will play Duke Aranza in "The Honeymoon," to Mrs. Hoey's Volante and Miss Bennett's Juliana. In "The Adopted Child," Mr. W. will sustain the character of Michael the Fisherman. This will be his last performance for the present. On Tuesday, a new five act comedy, called "Weeds among the Flowers," by an American writer, will be produced. In the cast are Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Brougham, Miss Bennett, and Messrs. Blake, Brougham, Lester, Vincent, &c.

At the NATIONAL a succession of patriotic and showy dramas have been given by Mr. Dawson and the Company. To-night we have "The Cradle of Liberty; or, Boston in 1776," and "Mazeppa the Second," a laughable burlesque.

At the AMERICAN MUSEUM this week will be presented the new drama entitled "Henrietta, the Forsaken," in which Mr. C. W. Clarke, Hadaway, and Miss Mestayer, Miss Jackson, and others will appear. The living giraffes and boa constrictors, it should be remembered, are still on exhibition.

At GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS there have been excellent performances and crowded houses. There will be a rich treat this week in "The Mummy," in which George appears as Ginger Blue.

At BUCKLEY'S, the burlesque "Norma" has kept its hold so well that it will be continued through this week. It is worth hearing, and twice as much worth seeing. A burlesque on "Beauty and the Beast" is in preparation.

At PERHAM'S there is a long programme of Ethiopian varieties, including some good burlesques upon the Ravel performances.

At CASTLE GARDEN the large equestrian troupe, which has been very successful, will continue through the week, with change of performances every night.

The CRYSTAL PALACE is still accessible, at a low rate of admission. Even the dead lion is well worth seeing, especially by those who could not or did not visit the living animal.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

PRINCIPLES AND POLICY OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Views on both Sides of the Question.

HENRY A. WISE AND JOHN M. CLAYTON.

LETTER FROM HENRY A. WISE.

GLOUCESTER C. H., Virginia, Oct. 20, 1854.

To the Editors of The Richmond Enquirer.

GENTLEMEN: On the eve of leaving Norfolk last week, I received a resolution of a Democratic Committee of Norfolk County, calling on those who are spoken of as nominees for the office of Governor, to say whether they are members of what is called the Know-Nothing organization. I replied very briefly to the interrogatory addressed to me, that I was not a member of that organization. Having previously prepared a statement of the reasons for my opinions on this subject, in reply to other questions from another quarter, more fully presenting the issues, candor and common honesty compel me to give them to the public. While I cannot allow myself to seek a nomination for the high office of Governor of Virginia, I will not permit my name to be presented by my friends to the approaching Democratic Convention without disclosing my sentiments on any subject in respect to which I am properly called on to make a declaration. You are, therefore, at liberty to publish the accompanying paper.

I am, yours respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, Va., Sept. 18, 1854.

To ——: *Dear Sir:* I now proceed to give you the reasons for the opinions I expressed in my letter of the 2d inst., as fully as my leisure will permit.

I said that I did *not*

"think that the present state of affairs in this country is such as to *justify* the formation by the people of *any* SECRET POLITICAL society."

The laws of the United States—federal and State laws—declare and defend the liberties of our people. They are free in every sense—free in the sense of Magna Charta, and beyond Magna Charta—free by the surpassing franchise of *American* charter, which makes *them sovereign, and their wills the sources of constitutions and laws.*

If the Archbishop might say to King John—

"Let every Briton, as his mind, be free;
His person safe; his property secure;
His house as sacred as the fane of heaven;
Watching, unseen, his ever open door,
Watching the realm, the Spirit of the Laws;
His fate determined by the rules of right;
His voice emanted in the common voice
And general suffrage of th' assembled realm;
No hand invisible to write his doom;
No demon starting at the midnight hour,
To draw his curtain, or to drag him down
To mansions of despair. Wide to the world
Disclose the secrets of the prison walls,
And bid the groanings of the dungeon strike
The public ear. *Inviolable preserve*
The sacred shield that covers all the land—
The Heaven-confer'd palladium of the isle
To Briton's sons—*the judgment of their peers;*
On these great pillars—*freedom of the mind,*
Freedom of speech, and freedom of the pen,
Forever changing, yet forever sure—
The base of britain rests"