

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XXI, No. 310

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—A MOVING TALK—MILLY FAIRY STAR.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey—BRAND AND QUEEN—FABRICATED DUTCHMAN—LORDLY MAN BY THE OCEAN.
WILSONS, Broadway—CATARINA—MY GRANDMOTHER'S PEARL—LA RAJA—THE SIBYLS.

New York, Saturday, November 11, 1854.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship, Capt. Nye, will leave this port, today, at 12 o'clock, M., for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The Herald printed in French and English will be published at 10 o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six pence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LONDON: John Hunter, No. 2, Parado Street.

EDINBURGH: James Watson & Co., No. 17, Cornhill.

PARIS: Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 10, Catherine Street.

BRUSSELS: Wm. Thomas & Co., 4, Place de la Bourse.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

THE NEWS.

THE PROBABLE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The returns which reached us last night have materially altered the complexion of the vote for Governor, and Mr. Seymour's chances for re-election have almost vanished. We now have the result of about four hundred thousand votes, which give Clark a plurality, according to our table, of eleven hundred and twenty-three over Seymour, and places the latter candidate some seventeen thousand in advance of Ullman. There probably has been about four hundred and sixty thousand votes cast at this election. We base this opinion upon the following figures, taken from the canvass of several past years:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Votes. 1853—State officers, 371,123; 1852—Presidential, 552,721; 1851—State officers, 401,322; 1850—Governor, 432,597; 1849—State officers, 434,927; 1848—Presidential, 485,399; 1847—Presidential, 485,882.

It will be seen by the above that at the election of 1850, when the same offices were to be filled that have been voted for during the contest just closed, the vote was but four hundred and four thousand, while the Presidential election of 1852 brought in the polls five hundred and fifty-two thousand; but it is pretty well known that an election for a chief magistrate of the nation elicits from seventy-five thousand to a hundred thousand more votes than our ordinary annual State contests. If our judgment should prove correct, therefore, in regard to the number of votes polled, we have about sixty thousand to excess from.

The excitement in regard to the result is now, we may say, tremendous, in consequence of the closeness of the vote, and all those who had quietly retired from the political arena and settled in their minds that Mr. Seymour was for the second time the choice of the people, have again woken up and begin to look about and calculate the chances. Without venturing an opinion as to who may be the successful candidate, we will give the aggregate of the returns as far as they have been received by us. They are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Horatio Seymour, 120,128; Byron H. Clark, 121,291; Ullman, 120,765; Greene C. Bronson, 122,369.

We learn from our correspondent at Albany that it is conceded in that city that Clark has been elected.

The Albany papers foot up the returns as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, and Percentage. Seymour, 116,224 (49.7%); Clark, 116,224 (49.7%); Ullman, 97,060 (40.3%); Bronson, 97,060 (40.3%).

The question may yet be asked—who is elected Governor?

On the vote for Lieutenant Governor the fog still thickens, which is now rendered so impenetrable that we will not hazard an opinion on the result.

Ladlow, the soft shell, did not run as well as Seymour, while Ford, the hard shell, did better than Bronson, and the other two candidates succeeded in holding their own very well. Returns from a few of the counties only have been received, which present them as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Ladlow, 35,592; Seymour, 35,592; Know Nothing, 26,029; Raymond, 27,843; Ford, 15,396.

ROSE HILL MEETING IN THE PARK.

The soft shells held a meeting in the Park last evening, at which from eight to ten thousand persons were present. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and all present seemed satisfied with the result of the recent election. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Know Nothings; declaring the election of Mr. Fernando Wood to the Mayorship as a triumph second to none in the political history of the city; and 'enthusiastically' hailing the re-election of Hon. Horatio Seymour as a triumph of the moral, political and religious rights of man over the malign and dangerous influences of fanaticism, bigotry and intolerance. The meeting was addressed by Captain Rynders, Col. Ming, and others, and at an early hour separated quietly and peacefully.

THE MEDIAN REVOLUTION.

We publish to-day several interesting letters from our correspondent at Acapulco, which have reached us through the courtesy of Mr. E. W. Hitchens, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, and which show that the revolution is fast making head.

An insurrectionary demonstration had occurred in the city of Mexico, and the Dictator had retired to Tacubaya. The seven millions obtained from this

country are nearly expended, and it is expected that as soon as the troops find that Santa Anna's cause is hopeless, they will desert in a body, and return to their homes. A vast army, it is said, and a better one than any that has ever been raised in this country, has been organized and is now being equipped by the Dictator. These letters also mention the military operations of the Dictator, and the progress of the revolution. The Dictator is now at Tacubaya, and is surrounded by a large force of troops. He is expected to remain there for some time, and to continue his operations against the Government.

THE LAST SEYMOUR AFFAIR.

We give to-day further particulars of the defalcation and flight of the brothers Meigs from San Francisco, with a balance of a million against them. This affair has San Francisco as its home, and it will not soon recover. As the Alta says, these are the 'dark days' of California. It appears that one of the Meigs was discovered six weeks before the other, but that the merchant whose name was used hid the criminal from harm.

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

The Herald has a circular letter being letter an invaluable information as to the attack on the part of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, by the French and English vessels. If the affair was a victory for the allies it seems to have very important consequences.

SENTENCE OF DR. GRAHAM.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning Judge Mitchell sentenced Dr. M. Graham to the State prison for seven years for the homicide of Major Charles L. King. A bill of exceptions was signed, and the operation of the sentence will be deferred until the question shall have been decided. The remarks of Judge Mitchell on the occasion will be found under the appropriate head.

INDUSTRIAL REPORTS.

We publish this morning a report of the meeting of ladies in the chapel of the New York University, on Monday last, for the purpose of hearing the reports from the different industrial schools established in this city, and to listen to a speech from Mr. Brace, of London, in relation to the ragged schools of that city. From the reports it appears that the enterprise of these benevolent ladies has been so far very successful, and they deserve the support and encouragement of our citizens.

SHIP ASHORE.

The Belgian ship *Virge Marie*, from Antwerp on the 11th October, for New York, is on shore on Long Island beach. She had about one hundred and thirty passengers on board, of whom twenty-seven died during the voyage. Messrs. Rischmuller & Leecher, the consignees, inform us that the vessel suddenly sprung a leak, and that the captain and pilot ran her ashore to avoid further danger. The steam tug *Mercury* went to her relief yesterday morning. We publish the particulars of the disaster, as far as ascertained this morning.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The late confidential clerk of Messrs. Guynette & Co. of this city, was arrested yesterday, charged with the embezzlement of some \$3,500 worth of jewelry, diamonds, &c., and subsequently burglariously entering their store and carrying off property to the amount of \$20,000. On the examination of the prisoner he admitted the embezzlement, but denied all knowledge of the burglary.

A full report of the proceedings which took place at the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the German Hebrew Benevolent Society appears in our columns this morning.

Yesterday afternoon a fire took place in the drug store of E. J. Levy & Co., 279 Washington street. A large amount of stock was destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The State elections take place in Massachusetts on Monday next, but no mass meetings are being held or other preparations made. The politicians in that State seem paralyzed, and the people seem content to leave the matter with the ballot boxes.

A serious accident occurred to the passenger train on the Southside Railroad, near Farmville, Va., on Thursday. The train ran over a cow and was thrown off the track, by which the fireman was instantly killed, and eight or ten of the passengers seriously injured.

An official circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the officers of the customs, in relation to the provisions of the reciprocity treaty, will be found in our paper to-day.

Sir Edmund Head, the new Governor General of Canada, arrived at Quebec on the 9th inst.

The City Bank of Columbus, Ohio, closed its doors yesterday morning. Its liabilities are said to be heavy.

STATE OF THE MARKET.

The flour market was firm yesterday at previous rates, while holders in some cases demanded 1 1/2c per barrel advance for common brands. Wheat was held firm without sales of moment. Corn advanced from 3c. to 4c. per bushel, having closed at 90c. a 91c., with free sales. Pork closed at \$12 a \$12 1/2 for mess. Cotton was about 1 cent easier, and the sales embraced about 1,200 bales.

The Cabinet Organ and the New York Election.—Returning to Reason.—Great Victory.

To enlighten our readers as far as possible upon the amusing results of our late election, we publish this morning the views and opinions of various leading party papers, coalition anti-slavery whig, silver gray and Know Nothing, hard and soft shell democratic, and administration, par excellence. These commentaries will be read with interest, and from among them all the impartial reader may gather the elements for an approximation to the true merits of the case.

The funniest and most instructive of these articles is from the *Union*, the Cabinet organ at Washington. It is the most sober rhapsody, the calmest piece of enthusiasm, the most charming specimen of suppressed delight, that we have read for many a day. It is an elaborate imitation of Punch and Judy. It is full of dry jokes, dignified wit, and official satisfaction. It reminds us of the man who made a good dinner upon a lark, with the aid of a pair of spectacles which magnified the fleshless bird to the size of a full grown and well fed capon. As the official Cabinet exposition of our late puzzling election, let us briefly examine this very spicily and amusing chapter from the Cabinet organ.

It begins by saying there are 'generally two sides to every question.' We had supposed that there were at least four in the general question of the late election. Then we are told that the result of the election 'shows that even fanaticism can be arrested in its progress by a united onset at the last hour.' Encouraging fact! There was a 'united onset?' then, in spite of the cutting up of the old parties between Seymour, Bronson, Clark and Ullman. Refreshing information! But there is better still to come.

'The New York election is an evidence of returning reason.' So says the Cabinet organ. This 'returning reason' means, of course, a return to the administration. Where is it? In the vote for Governor Seymour? No, for he falls more than fifty thousand behind his vote of two years ago, and has less than one-third of the popular vote of the State, notwithstanding the support of many whigs upon the liquor question. Is it in the elections to the Assembly? No, for the coalition whigs and the opposition have an overwhelming majority in that body over the eight or ten administration democrats. Is it in the elections to Congress? Hardly; for of the thirty-three members elected there are but four or five Cabinet democrats, and one of these, in the teeth of the Kitchen Cabinet, is a Know Nothing. Where-

in, then, consists the 'evidence,' in the late election, of 'returning reason'?

We have it. 'Eureka!' It is here. 'Certain little demagogues have been checkmated and crushed. The vote of Judge Bronson places him below all the other candidates.' That's it. Unfortunately, however, the vote for Clark, to some extent, and the vote for Ullman, to a very great extent, explain the smallness of the vote for Bronson. Governor Seymour had vetoed the Maine Liquor law. He stood upon that veto. All men of all parties whose interests made the defeat of Clark, the Maine law candidate, the paramount and single issue of the contest, rallied upon Seymour. The democratic hard discovered that upon this issue there was no middle ground, and no chance, therefore, for Bronson. And yet, with all their hereditary democratic antipathy to the contracted doctrines of native Americanism, the hard shells, preferring the election of a Know Nothing to even a constructive vote for the administration, went over to the number, perhaps, of fifty thousand for Ullman.

Now (standing this stunning fact, the facetious Cabinet organ says of the Bronson men that their 'corrupt leaders could not keep the democratic party of New York from coming together.' What a delightful reunion of the democracy, to be sure! What a brilliant prospect is before them and the administration with this conjunction, which, with the aid of the Maine law veto and the whigs, gives the reunited democracy something over one-fourth of the popular vote of the State! We already see the good results of the reunion in the returns for the Assembly. Out of one hundred members thus far reported, the administration and its reunited democracy have eight; next year they may have nine; and at this rate of progress, in the course of fifty years they will have a working majority in the lower house. Is not this an 'evidence of returning reason'?

Nor is this all. The Cabinet organ reminds its readers that it has told them heretofore that the democracy of the other States would rebuke the calumniators of the administration and that 'New York would be certain to sympathize with the prevailing sentiment of the democracy of the country.' Right again. We say right, because for all practical purposes the administration has been vindicated in New York with the same democratic energy with which it has been sustained in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and elsewhere. And thus, we repeat, in the very language of the Cabinet organ, 'has the wildest and most unscrupulous warfare upon an honest public man been rebuked and defeated by a popular decree such as the country has not witnessed in twenty years.'

Let the Custom House rejoice. Let Tammany Hall be illuminated. The hard shells are done for. 'They could not keep the democratic party of New York from coming together.' What if the Know Nothings hold the balance of power? What if at a single blow they have annihilated the Seward and the Cabinet programme for the succession? We are content—we are consoled that in the probable election of Seymour there is evidence that New York is 'returning to her reason,' and the honest Dutchman to his larger life.

Speculation, Revolution and Rascality in Trade.

Henry Meigs, one of the most esteemed citizens of San Francisco, California, and not long since a member of the Board of Aldermen, has just fled from his home, after having failed in business and forged securities to an amount of not less than two millions of dollars. Had this occurred before Robert Schuyler destroyed public confidence in the honesty of respectable men, the event would have given rise to loud outcry, and much astonishment. But we have passed the stage when sudden conversions of honorable men into scoundrels can excite surprise. We have learnt within the last twelve months that the most esteemed characters are not proof against temptation: that in Wall street as well as in the Five Points, if we would preserve individual purity, we must diminish opportunities for vice. Our best safeguard against being robbed by our banker, or assaulted by our clergyman consists in depriving both of the power to injure us.

It is less with a view of excusing such men as Schuyler and Meigs than in order to put the public on their guard for the morrow, that we would draw attention to the close connection which exists between the explosion of gigantic frauds like theirs, and the general condition of trade throughout the country. In prosperous times, when stocks are high, business flourishing, real estate productive, and all our resources in process of lucrative development, the Schuylers and the Meigs are honest men, and highly respected members of society. It is only when money becomes scarce, and all kinds of property depreciated, that integrity is put to the test, and the unprincipled seek to repair the ravages of hard times by resorting to fraud. There is no surer symptom of the peril of our position than the shipwreck of our leading citizens. If there be any who in spite of bank failures, commercial embarrassments and the general decline of values, still hold that we have weathered the storm, we bid them scan narrowly the cases of Schuyler and Meigs: proper reflection thereon ought to convince every one that it must have been no ordinary pressure which induced such men as these to barter the high consideration of their fellow-citizens and their own peace of mind for the wretched condition of disgraced fugitives from justice.

It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that no symptom of relief from our commercial troubles is as yet apparent. To talk, as is done in Wall street, of large shipments of gold from California easing the money market or of orders for investments from Europe lightening our load is as futile as it was two months ago to expect relief from the cessation of the cholera. As sensibly might a physician prescribe a healing salve for intestine inflammation. The root of the evil lies too deep to be reached by such superficial panaceas.

Let us look at the facts. We have realized, as was shown the other day in these columns, an average depreciation of thirty per cent in our railroad securities, and of seventy-five per cent in all other speculative stocks during the past twelve months. Real estate has fallen twenty-five per cent. Improved property has declined more than this; but taking the whole together this is a safe average. Merchants will bear us out in the assertion that the regular import trade has not been profitable during the year; we presume an average loss of twenty per cent on investments would not be far out of the way. Of our two great staple exports, corn has paid well; chiefly to the foreign consignee. Cotton has been a source of cruel loss.

Those who are curious in such matters could easily calculate from these data how much less the country is worth this year than it was last

A round number of millions might be suggested without fear of exaggeration. Now, the question is what has produced this depreciation and how is it to end?

Every one has some neighbor who spends ten thousand on an income of three, keeps a carriage when he really cannot afford to keep a dog, and contracts with gardeners, builders and masons to be useful and enlarge his residence when it was before too large for him. This is precisely the story of the United States during the years 1850-1854. During all this time, we have been living beyond our means. In our homes we have displayed a luxury for which we could not pay. In our business we have extended our operations far beyond the limits of our capital. In our public enterprises especially we have conceived and planned and set to work on a scale which ten times our resources would not have enabled us to maintain. We have built ten times as many miles of railroad as we wanted. We have built them badly and cheaply; so that the expense of keeping them in repair soon exceeds their original cost. In our breathless haste to grow rich, we have insisted on dividends when every man of sense could see that they had not been earned; hence new debts, crushing our greatest enterprises to the earth, and, by destroying their credit, diminishing their resources. All our plans as well in our public enterprises as in our individual business and our domestic style of living have been predicated on a conviction that the prosperity and credit of 1850 was to last forever. We have all along acted as though we were to have every year some fresh Californian discovery.

As a matter of course, all this has led to a sudden stoppage. A day has come when we could make no more money, nor borrow any. Savings we had none: even in the height of our spring tide we were in debt to the world and the future. How terrible that debt when the ebb came!

The whole edifice of the commercial world—railroads, banks, corporations and individual houses—was based upon a system of credit—exorbitant unwaranted credit. The moment that foundation was knocked away—as it was sure to be the first time commercial trouble came—the superstructure fell with a crash to the ground. We have nothing left now but the foundation and the corner stone upon which to build up new enterprises. All else is gone.

THE CONFERENCE AT OSTEND.—It is stated in the foreign news by the *America*, published yesterday, that Capt. Gibson was the bearer of the result of the conference of American Ministers at Ostend to the government at Washington. This is a mistake. Mr. McKee, the American Consul at Paris, was announced in Tuesday's *HERALD*, the bearer of the important despatches in question. We understand Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet are somewhat astonished, and not a little annoyed, at the publicity we have given to the ultimatum of the ministers. It forces the administration to act; but as this requires some courage, we are not surprised at the hesitation displayed, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Buchanan has recommended the immediate purchase or taking of Cuba. Will the *Union* inform us what the administration intend to do?

GOVERNOR MARCY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—We learn from Washington that Mr. Marcy is quite delighted at the election of Seymour, claiming it as a personal victory for himself. His friends already declare their intention of running the ex-Governor for the Presidency, upon the basis of his success in carrying the Reciprocity Treaty through, and his personal popularity in this State, as evidenced last Tuesday. Mr. Marcy is quite right in starting upon two issues, on the merit of which his claims are so equally balanced. We to-day dispose of the question of Governor Seymour's election as an administration victory. When our columns are less crowded we will take up the Reciprocity matter, and show how much credit is due to the administration, and especially Mr. Marcy, for its success.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—The English, Scotch and Irish, all over the world, are patriotically engaged in collecting subscriptions for the relief of the widows and orphans of the sailors, soldiers and marines who may be killed in the present war with Russia. Already considerable sums have been contributed in Canada, and over five thousand dollars have thus far been collected in this city for this praiseworthy purpose. We publish in our advertising columns this morning, the names of the committees who have been appointed to receive subscriptions. Honor the brave, and protect the widow and orphan.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We learn that the Directors of the Academy of Music have concluded an arrangement with Mr. Hackett, which will secure the music of Grial and Mario for yet a short season. We are also glad to inform the opera-going public that, in the opinion of his physicians, Mario will have sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition, to re-appear in some favorite character on Tuesday next; and that accordingly the Academy will be re-opened with Grial and Mario on that evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To-night is the last on which the New York public will have an opportunity to see the admirable performance of little Kate Bateman, who is leaving her great character of Joseph, in the comedietta called 'My Grandmother's Pet.' We regret to learn that little Ellen still lies extremely indisposed, and unable to appear, even to bid us farewell; but this we hope will prove only an additional inducement to the friends of these children to rally to little Kate's benefit to-night, and enable her to cheer her invalid sister with the assurance that though absent she is not forgotten. The wonderful Rousset sisters also appear in a great variety of their best dances; and we hope to see a good attendance at Kate Bateman's benefit at Niblo's to-night.

FROM MEXICO.—By the brig *Reville*, Captain Bartlett, from Laguna, arrived yesterday, we have dates to Sept. 21. The health of the place was pretty good, everything quiet. On the 18th August, the anniversary of Mexico's independence, the whole population were engaged in the public festivities. Logwood was good demand, at 5 1/2 c. Fustic, no demand, and not exceedingly scarce, and in great demand, the Mexican House authorities allowing only 150 barrels to be imported per month.

BROOKLYN CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEMORITION OF AN ICE FACTORY IN FIRE.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a two story brick building within the space bounded by President, Union, Van Brunt streets, and the East river, which was occupied as an ink manufactory by the New York Ink Company. The contents being of a highly inflammable nature, burned with great rapidity, and the entire building was speedily enveloped and levelled with the ground in a comparatively short space of time. After the beams and supports had been burned out, the walls tumbled down, and demolitions were made in the vicinity were torn down in order to prevent the fire from spreading. There was a large quantity of material on hand, a great portion of which was destroyed, the contents being of a highly inflammable nature, and together with a steam engine worth about \$2,000. The total loss amounts to about \$5,000, upon which there is a small insurance. No work has been done in the building for some days past, it is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

SUPREMACY COURT.—Circuit. Nov. 10.—James Laurie against Charles J. Shelton. This was an action for the non-fulfillment of an agreement to issue a certain amount of stock, the evidence in which was principally documentary. Verdict for plaintiff, \$9,797 1/2, with an allowance of 6% per cent.

The Belgian Ship *Virge Marie* Ashore on Long Island Beach.

The firm of Rischmuller & Leecher, No. 79 Greenwich street, in this city, received intelligence yesterday morning that the ship *Virge Marie*, from Antwerp, bound to New York, was on shore on Long Island beach.

It appears that the *Virge Marie*, a Belgian ship, sailed from Antwerp on the 11th of October, under the command of Capt. C. Snykens. She had on board a cargo of French and Belgian goods, and from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty passengers. Before she was many days at sea several of the passengers sickened, and when she received her pilot twenty-seven of them had died, either from ship fever or cholera.

The *Virge Marie* proceeded on her voyage until early on Thursday morning when she took spalls. It was soon after found that she had sprung a leak suddenly and was making water very fast. The leak gained so rapidly that it was considered prudent, both by the pilot and Captain Snykens, to run her ashore. This was accordingly done, and the vessel took the ground on the south side, of Long Island, about twelve miles east of Montauk light.

Messrs. Rischmuller & Leecher received intelligence of the disaster about eight o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately despatched the steam tug *Mercury* to the aid of the ship and the relief of the passengers. The *Mercury* had an ample supply of bed clothing and provisions on board; and she was little doubt entertained yesterday evening that the people would reach New York in comfort during last night.

At the hour of our latest advices the *Virge Marie* had eight feet of water in her hold; but the weather was very mild, and it was considered certain that the *Mercury* could reach near enough to take away all her passengers in a short space of time.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

QUICK PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA.—The clipper ship *Nightingale*, Capt. Mather, of the Pioneer line, and carrying the United States mails, has made a very quick trip to Melbourne from this city. She sailed hence at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of May, with a fair but light wind, and on the morning of the 4th of August delivered her mails and files of the *New York Herald* of the 19th May, at Melbourne, thus making the voyage from city to city in 77 days, or 75 days from pilot to pilot. The celebrated English clipper ship *Marco Polo* made the passage from Liverpool in 63 days, which we believe is the shortest made by any sailing vessel from Europe. Lieutenant Maury, as well as some experienced shipmasters, assert that Liverpool is at least ten days nearer to New York, owing to the prevalence of more favorable winds, thus making the *Nightingale's* passage the shortest ever accomplished by a sailing vessel from either America or Europe.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE STEAM PROPELLER *MOHAWK* WRECKED.

HARTFORD, Nov. 10, 1854.

The steam propeller *Mohawk*, on her passage from Albany to this city, was wrecked last night on Saybrook bar, at the mouth of the Connecticut river. She sunk to her deck in about eight feet of water. She was loaded with corn and oats below, and with flour on deck. The flour will be saved, but the grain will undoubtedly be a total loss. She is owned by Henry French, of this city, and both the vessel and the cargo were but partially insured.

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP *CAHAWA*.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9, 1854.

The steamship *Cahawa* sailed from here to-day, for New York via Havana.

IMPORTANT CASE IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn from a source to be relied upon, that the important suit of Ogden vs. Astor, wherein the former claims a settlement of the partnership accounts of his deceased brother, is likely soon to be again brought before this court. Our readers may recollect we published, some two or three years since, the decision of the court, ordering the accounts to be set aside, and appointing a referee, under whose direction a new account was to be stated. The books of Mr. Astor have been undergoing a thorough investigation for nearly two years past, which it was thought would lead to an adjustment of the accounts of the partnership; but recently, as we are told, all amicable arrangements have been entirely broken up, and the proceedings become public, so that the readers of the *HERALD* with a full report of the investigation. Meanwhile we do not mean to prejudice the case, or to say who is right or who is wrong, but will state facts as we may hereafter find them, for the enlightenment of the public.

FIRE IN SECOND STREET.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a fancy store kept by a German named Frederick Fife, at No. 267 Second street. The fire spread through the store and back room before it was extinguished. Mr. Fife and his wife were absent from the premises at a larger ball-room in the vicinity, at the time of the fire. Mr. Fife had an insurance of \$500 on his property. His loss is estimated at \$500.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the planofactory shop of Mr. Placeman, in the rear of 144 Broadway street. The fire originated from a candle left burning in the shop, which fell on a pile of rags. The fire was extinguished by officers Knapp and Garthwait, without an alarm being given. The damage was trifling.

FIRE IN RIVINGTON STREET.—Last night, at a few minutes before 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the northeast corner of Rivington and Essex streets. The building was a newly erected five story building, which was occupied by Mr. Eversley for the storage of groceries, also hay and feed; the upper part was rented out for cabinet makers' shops. The firemen were soon on the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it extended beyond the hay, in which it seems to have originated. Mr. Eversley had no insurance on his stock, but he had insured the building for \$10,000. The fire was extinguished by Mr. Eversley for the storage of groceries, also hay and feed; the upper part was rented out for cabinet makers' shops. The firemen were soon on the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it extended beyond the hay, in which it seems to have originated. Mr. Eversley had no insurance on his stock, but he had insured the building for \$10,000. 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