NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway—LADY OF LYONS—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—MISS PYNE—RIP VAN WINKLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—HAMLET—NIX THE CABMAN

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—GAME OF LOVE—HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—ANGELO.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCE.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—BURLESQUE OPERA AND NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

New York, Friday, October 5, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave this port this afternoon at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

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

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

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

Notice to Candidates.

Being desirous of giving a correct list of the names of all the candidates for office in this State, from Assemblymen up to the highest on the ticket, with their politics and antecedents, we would request the respective nominees to send us their names, together with the names of the parties to which they are attached, in order that the list may be as perfect as possible. We desire to publish a correct list, properly classified.

The News.

The soft shells met at Tammany Hall last night in full force, to assist in the nomination of candidates for city officers. Azariah C. Flagg was nominated for Comptroller by acclamation. Samuel Allen was nominated for Street Commissioner. In the ballot for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies there were some half a dozen more votes cast than should have been, and while the delegates were quarrelling the outsiders rushed into the meeting room, and the convention exploded in a good, old-fashioned, Tammany Hall flare-up.

The old line whigs of this city—those who still adhere to the principles enunciated by Clay and Webster, and who are opposed to the betrayal of their party by the Seward section—met last evening in mass meeting in Constitution Hall. In numbers and social standing the meeting was quite respectable. It was presided over by Mr. George Wood. An address and resolutions were presented and adopted, repudiating the recent fusion action of the Seward faction and abolitionists in Syracuse, and calling for a Whig Nominating Convention to be held in this city on the 23d inst. The proceedings were marked with great enthusiasm.

We commence in another column the publication of a report of the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention held at Utica on the 3d inst., together with a rambling speech by Wm. H. Burleigh. As was announced yesterday, the Convention agreed to support the fusion nominees for Attorney General and Judges of the Court of Appeals, those candidates being pledged prohibitionists, and, if elected, would be directly instrumental in enforcing the Maine law. We shall continue the publication of the report at our earliest convenience

The people of Connecticut have recently decided, by a large majority, to amend the State constitution so as to require all electors hereafter to be able to read. This is a successful Know Nothing movement.

The Fourierite establishment, known as the North American Phalanx, New Jersey, has literally gone to smash. All its real estate, in which some $100,000 had been invested, came under the hammer Wednesday and Thursday, and produced, in the aggregate, $56,000, or a little over $83 per acre. This, with the estimated proceeds of its moveable property, will enable them to pay from sixty to seventy per cent on the stock issued. The members of the community have nothing to show for the twelve years that the institution has been in existence. They admit that it has proved a complete failure. We give a sketch of their history and a picture of their social manners, which cannot fail to be highly interesting.

By the arrival of the steamship Black Warrior we have one day's later news from Havana. Our correspondent, writing on 28th ult., informs us that great preparations were being made to celebrate the approaching birthday of the Queen of Spain—10th instant—in a proper manner. The Volunteers had prepared to parade in grand review, but at last date many of them commenced to draw back their names, as it was feared that during the excitement of the display, firing, not quite so pleasant as that with blank cartridge, might occur. General Concha himself was a little nervous, and it was said that he wished the anniversary day was happily ended. It was much doubted in Havana if Spain would find it her interest to join in the alliance against Russia; but again, it was considered that if the office of Warden of the Holy Shrines were offered to her, her Catholic tendencies would induce her to overlook the military dangers. The Slave Life Assurance Company was progressing steadily. Two hundred and sixty-one persons had subscribed $1,342,000 for shares in the Spanish Bank. The Spanish war vessels in port had been made very secure, as if a hurricane were dreaded. Dr. Worrell, United States Consul at Matanzas, had resigned his office, owing to the continued adverse action of the judiciary relative to the disposal of the property of deceased American citizens.

Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, writing on August 16th, says that at that time a very large fleet, consisting of trading and war ships, lay in the harbor. The French, English and Peruvian war vessels mounted one hundred and seventy-five guns. Large shipments of coffee had been made for Baltimore and New Orleans. A good deal of flour had been received, but only small lots remained in first hands. There was a report of a renewal of the war difficulty with Paraguay. River navigation and explorations in search of new gold fields, still engaged the attention of speculators. The city was healthy. At the time of last advices cholera raged at Para.

Gen. Harney's official account of the battle with the Indians on the 5th ult., near Ash Hollow, Nebraska Territory, has been made public by the War Department. It confirms the accounts previously published. Alexander Lyall, Charles McDonald, Robert Fitzpatrick and Thomas Carroll, privates, were killed in the engagement, and sergeant Thomas Heally, corporal George Fink, and privates William Walsh, C. E. Rutherford, Theopholite Morff, Francis Larken and James Kennedy, were slightly wounded. Marshall Ryder, private, is reported missing, supposed to be killed. The report of the death of Captain Heth turns out to be incorrect.

The American Bible Union Society commenced its sixth anniversary yesterday, at the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The object of this society, as is well known, is to revise the present version of the Bible, more particularly so as to make it conform to the tenets of the Baptist sect as to the ordinance of baptism. The attendance yesterday was greatly increased over the number present at any previous anniversary. In the opening exercises thus far nothing of very special interest has been developed. Rev. Dr. Archibald Maclay, of New York, was chosen President, to supply the place vacated by the decease of Rev. Dr. Cone, the late President. The report of the treasurer announces a favorable financial condition. The annual report shows a continued increase in the members of the Union, and that every effort is being made to bring to a speedy termination the objects sought to be attained. During the sessions yesterday—of which there were three, morning, afternoon and evening—addresses were delivered by several of the leading men in the movement. These were all, however, of about like character, and proclaimed the great benefits which it was alleged would accrue from supplanting the present translation of the Scriptures by a truer and purer version. They hold their sessions again to-day.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed resolutions as to the alleged issue of $600,000 of revenue bonds, and on the deficiency of assessments, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars. A considerable quantity of other business was transacted.

The Aldermanic offal contract committee met yesterday. Alderman Tucker testified at some length as to the terms of settlement between last year's committee and Mr. Reynolds. Reynolds claimed $106,000 and finally accepted $85,000, upon the condition that the city should purchase his boats, carts, horses, &c. This condition was regarded as inadmissable. Mr. R. D. Cornell repeated his offer to remove the offal without any expense to the city, and expressed his willingness to purchase the effects of Mr. Reynolds at a fair valuation. The committee meet again on Monday next.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. The usury laws were taken up. Nothing else of importance came before the members.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 1,500 bales, without further decline beyond the ¼ per cent previously noticed, since the receipt of the Pacific's news, and the market closed with a better feeling. The aggregate sales in the past two days reached about 3,500 bales. Flour advanced about 12½ cents per barrel, all round, with sales of about 15,000 a 20,000 bbls., including parcels for future delivery and for export. Wheat—especially prime qualities, in shipping order—advanced from 2c. to 5c. per bushel, with large sales. Corn was also firmer, at previous prices. Pork was without change of moment, while there was a rather better inquiry. A cargo of 6,500 bags Rio coffee sold at private terms on speculation. Sugars were quiet, with very little doing. Room was rather more plenty for Liverpool, and rates for cotton rather easier, with engagements of 2,000 bales at ⅜c. Flour was at 4s., and grain at 11½d. a 12½d. in bulk and bags. Rates were firm to London. They were active to the Continent and at full rates. A vessel for London and another for Rotterdam were chartered to load with breadstuffs.

The Efforts in Europe to Secure the Triumph of Abolitionism in the United States.

Very considerable sums of money arrived in this country by the Pacific, and other recent steamers, to be used at the coming election in this State and in other northern latitudes. The triumph of the Allies at Sebastopol has stimulated the governing classes of Europe to assault the great works of the federal constitution—to attempt, by the aid of an alliance with the abolitionists of this country, to overturn the government of the United States. We are in the midst of a fearful struggle, in which is enlisted against us a band of political madmen as fierce and relentless as were the Jews at Calvary. They have been gathering strength at home for twenty years, and now, having fortified themselves by a strong political organization, they have given the signal to their European allies for an attack upon the constitution of the United States. In obedience to this call, money is flowing in from England and France. Every sign betokens a resolute and determined effort to shatter in pieces what the abolitionists term "the infamous conditions and covenants of the federal constitution."

Ever since the arrival of Mrs. Stowe in Europe, negotiations have been in progress to procure money from that quarter to secure the triumph of the abolitionists in the United States. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Van Buren has been a long time absent from his country. We are not prepared to say that he has had a finger in the pie, but our readers will not fail to observe that during his stay on the other side of the water an entire change has been made in parties on this. He left his country with a whig, a democratic and an abolition party; he returned to it with a democratic and an anti-slavery party. One of his most intimate friends—Preston King—is at the head of the latter, exhorting the old democracy to abandon the fields of their past triumphs, and to range themselves under the pirate banners of abolitionism.

These are remarkable coincidences. They are followed by the arrival of large sums of money, the sinews of political as well as physical wars.

We thus have a new phase in the elective struggles of our country, as well as new parties to the contests. Well may Know Nothingism open its suspicious and jealous eyes to European intervention in our affairs. Our enemies are vigilant and confident. With the money of their coadjutors on the other side of the Atlantic, and their political organization on this—embracing, as they hope and believe, the rank and file of the old whig party, the bogus Americans, and the Van Buren seceders from the democracy—the coalition is confident of victory—confident that the "infamous partnership," as they denominate the Union, "between the freemen of the North and the slaveholders of the South," will be forever dissolved.

Money from England and France in American elections! It is not enough that our trans-Atlantic brethren have to pay the expenses of a gigantic contest with Russia—that they are threatened by famine in their own country—they are moved to send to America their money and their counsel to aid in the liberation of the blacks of the South. All Europe enslaved, with not a Continental press that dare tell the truth and vindicate the cause of popular rights—waging a fierce war to destroy the national independence of Russia, in order to secure supreme control in Western Europe, and especially to enable the aristocracy of England to recover their loosened grasp upon power in that country—they find means, in pursuit of the same object, to send to the United States, with which to break into fragments the federal constitution.

The government of the Union is the only remaining fortress which the people have to defend the cause of popular liberty. That fortress is manned by freemen. It cannot be invested, nor successfully assaulted by an open enemy. If lost, it will be lost by the treason of its garrison; if surrendered, it will be surrendered by traitors. The American people have nothing to fear from their enemies; it is their friends that now require watching. What the armies of Europe cannot do, may be done in a day by American traitors. The cause of popular liberty is now sought to be betrayed—the price is fixed, the plot is arranged, the first instalments have been paid, and every steamer that shall reach our shores from England will bring our abolition leaders increased contributions to the infernal fund.

THE CENTRAL PARK—AT LAST A REPORT.—We have at length succeeded in getting a report out of the Commissioners to whom the matter of the projected Central Park was referred. The act under which they were appointed bears date 21st July, 1853, and their first meeting on the subject took place on the 26th of November following. Over two years, therefore, have elapsed since their duties as Commissioners devolved upon them, and yet it was only yesterday that their report was lodged in the Street Commissioner's office. Whether they are entitled to the great credit which they claim for this despatch of business, and for the little cost with which they say it was performed, we will see by and by; but in the meantime we will give the salient points presented by their report.

The Central Park, as provided for by the act, and as we now hope to see it laid out, contains 776 acres, including within its area the State arsenal and two reservoirs. This space of ground comprises some 7,500 lots, which have been estimated at an average cost of $700 each. It is bounded upon the south by a line on Fifty-ninth street, extending from the Fifth avenue to the Eighth, and on the north by a line of like extent on 106th street. This, we believe, will form the most extensive park that exists in any city in the world, with the single exception of Phœnix Park in Dublin, which contains some three or four thousand acres. Its length in a direct line will be two and one-third miles, and its breadth three-fifths of a mile. The total amount awarded by the Commissioners for the land taken for this purpose is $5,020,814. This, with the exception of $360,482—the value of property therein comprised already belonging to the city—is to be paid to private individuals. The fund for the purpose is to be raised in this way: First, a tax of $1,675,329 has been assessed on contiguous property supposed to be benefitted to that extent at least, by the proposed park. This assessment is levied on all property comprised within the space bounded eastward by a line midway between the Third and Second avenues, westward by a line midway between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, northward by 116th street, and southward by Forty-second street. Exceptions are made on the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth avenues, where the northern limit is extended to 120th street, and the southern to Thirty-fourth street. Second, the balance of the fund—$2,985,003—is to be supplied by the city by means of a loan, for which the city stock will be pledged, redeemable in forty-five years, and paying an annual interest of five per cent, or in round numbers $150,000. It is supposed that the increase of taxable property within a certain distance of the Central Park will, before long, yield a revenue to the city which will more than cover this annual interest.

The report being now in the hands of the Street Commissioner, the only thing still wanting to commence operations is the approval of the Supreme Court. The law requires sixty days to elapse between the lodging of the report of the Commissioners and the approval of the Supreme Court, and the 15th of December next has been fixed as the day when the application is to be made.

So far so good. We congratulate the citizens of New York that there is even now a prospect of this great and desirable work being carried out. We congratulate them in advance on their possession of a splendid and spacious park, worthy of this great metropolis. We cannot, however, subscribe to the inconsiderate, and, we think, undeserved praise so liberally bestowed by some of our cotemporaries on the five commissioner who had this work in hand. We do not see anything particularly deserving of encomium in the fact that they have taken two years to perform a task which five good business men, possessed of an ordinary amount of talent and industry, might have accomplished in as many months. Nor can they justly claim, as they do claim, credit for the small expenses of the commission. They say that these expenses will not exceed $17,000. But they keep in the back ground the cost of the surveys, which alone will reach somewhere about $60,000; and if we did not mention this item here, the public would be under the impression, from the authorized statements made, that the first named sum covered everything. But the fact is, it only refers to the per diem allowances of the Commissioners—some $15,000—and clerk hire.

The Counsel to the Corporation, who has acted a most liberal and praiseworthy part in this affair, is utterly overlooked in the praise bestowed—or worse, for he is represented as having rendered his services gratuitously under the act of April 1, 1854. This presents him in the light of having been compelled to render such services gratuitously. But what are the facts? Mr. Dillon, desirous of removing every obstacle which might be raised in connection with his fees, to the accomplishment of this desirable object, actually drafted with his own hands and procured the passage of an act depriving the Counsel to the Corporation of the usual fees appertaining to such business, which in this instance would have amounted to over fifty thousand dollars. Where such liberal generosity on the part of a public officer is ignored and overlooked, how mean and unfounded seem the claims to public gratitude of wealthy men who would continue for over two years saddling upon the city treasury their per diem allowance of four dollars, for performing a duty in which as citizens they were so largely interested! When these gentlemen follow the example of Mr. Dillon and renounce their claims—small though they be—then, but not before, we may consider them entitled to the thanks of the community. What say ye, Messrs. Commissioners? Shall your names go down to posterity in connexion with this Central Park as men who performed their duty in the matter without fee or reward? If you do not ambition for such honor, let us hear no more silly clap-trap about the obligation which the city owes to you. If you worked for your four dollars per day, take it and be satisfied; but do not claim acknowledgments which you do not deserve. But if you prefer the esteem of your fellow citizens to "so much trash as may be grasped thus," then imitate the noble example of Mr. Dillon, and renounce your fees.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC CHAMPION.—See our special advices from Washington. Horatio Seymour, at a single dash, comes up alongside of Henry A. Wise. The Cabinet organ endorses this new champion—Marcy is thrown into a brown study at this unexpected alliance of Wise and Seymour, and the whole plan of arrangements of all the old fogies must now be revised. If the friends of Mr. Buchanan intend to bring him home this fall, now is the time.

GENERAL QUITMAN AND THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY FUNDS.—It will be recollected that the Cuban Junta published a manifesto some weeks since accounting for the failure of the revolutionary movement, and attributing it partly to the hostility of the United States government, partly to the abandonment of the cause by its chief—meaning Gen. Quitman—and partly to the isolated and independent action taken by a prominent member and quondam treasurer of the Junta—meaning Senor Domingo Goicouria. This latter gentleman has, in his turn, published a statement which completely turns the tables on the Junta, and shows that that body has exhibited the most contemptible incapacity, and has permitted itself to be duped, defrauded and betrayed by an incapable chief—again meaning Gen. Quitman. In Senor Goicouria's statement, we find the following paragraph:—

According to the contract, the transport cost the enormous sum of $120,000—a thing so extraordinary, stupid and scandalous, that many thought it impossible that so great a stupidity could possess its author. In effect, to give $150,000 in advance, for the transportation of 2,500 men from here to Cuba, fixing the term of one month to effect the transportation; $500,000 in bonds, and $2,000 a day for delays, under the condition that, perform or not perform the trip, the owner of the vessel was to receive the price of the charter, is the most absurd and extraordinary thing that ever was conceived. The most singular fact in this matter is, that I offered to purchase entire the best of the steamers ready for use, for the sum of $75,000, and the other steamer I know was bought for the sum of $45,000 after the contract was made. That shows that we could easily have obtained absolute possession of the two steamers for $100,000, while the chartering, resulting in nothing, has cost us $150,000, showing that in place of now possessing two steamers, we have actually been dispossessed of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars! But more: In addition to this, though I communicated to the Secretary of the Junta and to the General my opinion of the objectionable character of the contract, the former assured me, as well as the club of Havana, that the contract had surpassed his most sanguine anticipations.

Coming back to proofs—real facts: was not the simple enunciation of this contract sufficient cause to remove immediately the man who could even entertain the idea of making it? Whether entered into in good or bad faith, was it not apparent in relief, that the foreseen consequences, if not the malignant intention, was to deprive us of all our revolutionary means?

The charge against Gen. Guitman's honesty and fidelity, thus publicly and definitely made by a responsible party, requires to be as distinctly and definitely met. Will Gen. Quitman longer keep silence, or will he take measures to wipe away this reproach from his fair fame? His character requires that the charge be immediately and distinctly met and disproved. We "pause for a reply."

OUR NOVEMBER ELECTION—PARTIES IN THE CITY.—We shall have an interesting time of it on election day, especially in this city. We shall probably poll the largest vote that will have ever been cast upon this island, because we have so many parties and factions in the field, covering all varieties and shades of opinions, that nobody will have any excuse for declining to vote. For instance, we have the hard shell democracy, and the soft shell; the half shell and the double shell, and the American democracy; the straight-out silver gray whigs, and the fusion whigs; the national republicans, the American republicans, the Know Nothings, the temperance party, the liquor league, the people's party, the city reform party, the abolition party, and the constitutional rights party—all of which have separate tickets or separate candidate, here and there in the field, for more or less of our numerous corporation offices. The pressure upon our columns from our advertising customers and the current news of the day, is such that we have not the space to give a list of all the various candidates that desire to be elected. Besides, we have no disposition to spoil the sport with any premature disclosures of the results yet to come. Circulate the documents.

FUSION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The programme of the late Massachusetts fusion convention at Worcester, is pretty essentially knocked in the head already. The old line whigs of the Webster and Choate school have hauled off for repairs, and the Know Nothings have fallen back upon a separate nomination of Governor Gardner. In fact, the same causes of disruption appear to be in operation among the black republican conglomerationists in Massachusetts, New York and elsewhere. At this rate, Sewardism, free soil and abolition will be reduced to their original elements in good time for a complete reconstruction of things for the Presidency. Keep the ball rolling.

PRINCE JOHN VAN BUREN is appointed to stump the county of St. Lawrence and those regions for the softs. We hardly know where he will first turn up, and must, therefore, rely upon chance for the report of his first gun. We hope that some volunteer correspondent will accordingly dish up his *début* for the HERALD. We desire to know whether he sides with the late Tammany speech of Gov. Seymour, or leans to the free soil dodge of Preston King. It is important.

M'LLE RACHEL will appear as Tisbe, in "Angelo," this evening, for the last time in that play. M'lle Lia Felix will take the part of Catarina.

NIBLO'S.—The success of the new opera of "Rip Van Winkle," is fully established. On Saturday (to-morrow) Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have kindly volunteered their aid, for the cause of the Norfolk sufferers by yellow fever, on which occasion Mr. Niblo has also tendered the gratuitous use of his theatre, for the same God-like purpose.

TABERNACLE.—The concert announced by Madame Louise Du Vielle will take place next Wednesday evening.

THE THEATRES.—The entertainments to be given at the respective theatres this evening, are of a highly attractive character. Bulwer's comedy of the "Lady of Lyons," and the popular drama of "Black Eyed Susan," are to be played at the Broadway, being the benefit of Mr. E. L. Davenport, and his last appearance but one. At the Bowery, Shakspere's tragedy of "Hamlet," Mr. J. W. Wallack sustaining the leading character, and the farce of "Nix, the Cabman." At Burton's, those very popular pieces, the "Serious Family" and the "Toodles." At Wallack's, the new and very successful pieces of the "Game of Love" and "How Stout you're Getting." The amusements announced at Wood's, Buckley's, Apollo Rooms, Mechanic's Hall and Academy Hall, are all calculated to ensure full houses.

LATER FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—By the arrival of the bark Clara Windsor, Capt. Bolton, from Port au Prince, we have received advices to Sept. 14. Provisions were in abundance, and dull. Coffee and logwood very scarce, and high. The fever prevailed to an alarming extent, and all vessels that had remained in port any length of time lost from two to six men each. The brig Gen. Taylor lost all hands except one boy; after the captain died, the first mate took command, and he subsequently died, and when the C. W. left the mate of brig Spitfire had taken command of her, and was waiting for men. The captain of brig Julia Ellrey, of Bangor, died, and the first officer had taken command. The captain of British bark Banner, of Bristol, and his mate and four men, died. The mate of the C. W. took charge of her to navigate her home. A French bark lost two entire crews and two captains, and has sailed in charge of a third captain, and all the foreign vessels lost most all of their crews. The C. W. lost Mary Brown, stewardess, of Glasgow, aged eighteen years; John Brown, seaman, of Rotterdam; John Jackson, seaman, of Norway. She stopped at Inagua and Gonaives to procure men.

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

From New Orleans and Havana, in steamship Black Warrior—E Lockwood, E Werred, J C Pinney, Mrs H Isbom and three children, Mrs J Wright and daughter, John C Yonille, Mrs H Crawford and son, A Lecureet, R Reaves and son, R de la Cuesta, wife and daughter, John Hover, Julius Wolf, Geo Walker, Mrs D Ruiz and family, S Castro, F Fernandes, M Rodrigues, S Guilemes.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting News from Washington.

MR. SEYMOUR, OUR MINISTER TO RUSSIA, AND MR. HORATIO SEYMOUR—OUR EX-GOVERNOR MOVING FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY—HENRY A. WISE IN FOR HIM—CONSTERNATION OF MARCY—THE PREMIER'S POSITION ON THE SOUND DUES QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1855.

The subject of Mr. Seymour's recall from Russia, as ambassador, and the appointment as successor, of Mr. Seymour, of New York, has for some days been under consideration. There appears to exist but one opinion as to the unfitness of the present incumbent for the post he occupies; but his popularity with the Russian Court renders his removal a point of some delicacy. Besides, it is somewhat doubtful whether Mr. Horatio Seymour would be willing to accept this out of the way post, as his ambition points to a seat in the United States Senate, and even intimates the probability of his presiding over that body in his constitutional right as Vice President of the United States.

Either of these events are in the list of plausible possibilities, and particularly the latter, since Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has declared himself in support of Horatio Seymour for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Wise, at present in our city, estimates his own chances for the Presidency with a boldness of calculation that throws aside his public estimate of the majority he received in the late Virginia election. His friends pledge him the unanimous Southern vote in the coming convention. And who will be daring enough to place against this a negative? Certainly not the friends of Mr. Dickinson, for that gentleman is even now committed to Wise, and will labor to secure for him the vote of his friends, should his own chances be any way doubtful on the meeting of the convention. The fact is evident that the selection of a candidate rests wholly with the friends of these two gentlemen, and although they may not be able to unite upon Mr. Seymour for the second office, his nomination, nevertheless, can be made certain. The platform announced by him a few evenings since at Tammany Hall, is largely drawing to his confidence the Southern feeling, and must secure for him favorable consideration in other parts of the Union, among the liberal and conservative portion of our people.

This state of things presenting itself where would be Mr. Seymour's inducement to accept a foreign mission which must carry him at once into exile, inasmuch as an absence from the United States of two or more years would, in all probability, leave him a blank in the recollections of his countrymen?

I was informed by a gentleman who was present, that Marcy read with exultation and joy Gov. Seymour's speech in Saturday's HERALD. "That," says Marcy, "is the great speech of the day; that will straighten matters in the Empire State." "Not quite so fast, Mr. Secretary," says a gentleman present; "perhaps you are not aware that that is a bid for the Presidency, or Vice Presidency at least, and is intended to head off the other democratic aspirants in the Empire State." "You don't really think so?" says Marcy, evidently very much agitated. "Indeed do I," said the gentleman, who immediately saw how the incidental remark was convulsing the old Premier. He, (Marcy) settled back in his easy chair, and, after a moments pause, exclaimed, "Zounds! is it possible? Humph! 'Tis strange I could not have seen that myself. Yes, 'tis evidently a bid for the Presidency?" And a cloud passed over the old man's brow, which was indicative of great mental anguish. My informant says he left the old Premier soon after, cogitating upon future events.

The Cabinet had a long session on Monday, and another very protracted one to-day. Secretary Marcy is worried a good deal—things don't go to please him. At Monday's meeting the old Premier introduced the question of the Sound dues. He thought the tone of the English and French journals, since the partial victory at Sebastopol, more insolent and dictatorial than before; "but," said he, "it is my purpose not to recede one iota from my former position—war or no war."

To-day's *Union* contains another laudatory article of Gen. Pierce and the administration, written by one of the Cabinet. Also, a letter from Forney, dated Philadelphia, in which he doubts the loyalty of the old Keystone to the administration in the election that comes off on the 9th instant.

I was informed late this evening that Gen. Pierce received a despatch from Boston—which despatch he read or the edification of the Cabinet, who were all present—that the State Convention had appointed delegates to the National Convention and passed a resolution unanimously re-nominating him for next term.

Recently the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was applied to for information concerning the well known "Carver Grant," and as to whether the title from Carver is good, it being alleged that the Nandwissee Indians, in 1766 or 1767, conveyed to him 100 miles square of land on the east side of the Mississippi river, between the Falls of St. Anthony and Lake Pepin.

Some of this land has, from time to time, been sold, and but recently a speculator invested a thousand dollars in it. But the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the 1st instant, in reply to the inquiry above alluded to, says that the claim has frequently been before the government, and decided by both the legislative and executive branches to be without merit, and that a title from Carver to any portion of the land is not worth as much as the parchment on which the deed is written.

The President has appointed Geo. H. Hopkins, of Virginia, Chief Justice of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Cranch. Mr Hopkins is now a Judge in Virginia, and was formerly member of Congress and Charge to Portugal under Mr. Polk's administration.

Massachusetts Politics.

PRESIDENT PIERCE RE-NOMINATED.

BOSTON, Oct. 4, 1855.

The democrats of the Sixth district met at Salem yesterday, and nominated Albert Currier and George E. Loring as delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

A resolution in favor of the re-nomination of President Pierce was unanimously passed.

Connecticut Election on the Amendment of the Constitution.

HARTFORD, Oct. 4, 1855.

In the one hundred and twenty-three towns heard from, the election has resulted by a large majority in favor of the American proposition to amend the constitution, by requiring all electors, hereafter, to be able to read the constitution and statutes. One hundred and twenty-three towns give an aggregate of 15,097 in favor, to 10,391 against. There are only one hundred and fifty-three towns in the State.

Judicial Nominations in Maine.

PORTLAND, Oct. 4, 1855.

Governor Morrill has made the following nominations:—Chief Justice of Supreme Judicial Court, John S. Tenney, of Norridgewock, in place of Ether Shepley, whose term expires; Associate Law Justice, Daniel Goodenow, of Alfred, in place of John S. Tenney, whose term expires; Associate Trial Justice, Woodbury Davis, of Portland, in place of Joseph Howard, whose term expires.

Further from Northern Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4, 1855.

The steamer Nautilus has arrived, with Brownsville dates to the 22d ult.

Gen. Castro was still in command of Matamoros. The city was embroiled in trouble, while the revolutionary force was without. The besiegers number six to twelve hundred, and demand the unconditional surrender of the place.

Gen. Vidaurri was also marching on there.

San Luis de Potosi had been captured by the insurgents, and Gen. Guilan killed.

Tampico had pronounced for the plan of Vidaurri, and driven out Cassanova.

News from the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Oct. 4, 1855.

The bark Springbok, Hurd, with Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dates to August 15, arrived here this morning. Amongst her passengers are Mr. G. L. Holmes, United States Consul at Cape Town, and wife.

The country was in such a quiet condition that Sir George Grey, the English Governor of the colony, had left for an extensive tour into the interior of Caffraria, without a military escort.

The success of the project of the cultivation of sugar in Natal had been demonstrated, one planter alone having obtained seventy tons.

Commercial affairs at the Cape were assuming a brighter aspect than they had done for several years past.

Sailed from Cape Town July 28th, ship Isaac Walton, Bursley, from New York for Singapore.

The Epidemic at the South.

YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4, 1855.

At Norfolk on Monday there were eleven, and on Tuesday seven deaths. On Wednesday only one was reported.

At Portsmouth on Monday there were nine deaths, and on Tuesday three. Wednesday none were reported.

Most of the deaths were among the inmates of the almshouse and negroes.

A few absentees had returned and were down with the fever.

Dr. Henry Selden and R. Dalrymple are amongst the dead.

YELLOW FEVER AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1855.

The deaths from yellow fever at Vicksburg, Mississippi, were thirty-six.

YELLOW FEVER IN JACKSON, MISS.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 3, 1855.

The yellow fever is raging here with great violence, and nearly all the inhabitants remaining in the place were ill.

Railroad Extension in Canada.

TORONTO, Oct. 4, 1855.

Trains were run to-day for the first time over that portion of the Grand Trunk railway west of Toronto, as far as the village of Brampton.

The Agricultural State Fair.

ELMIRA, Oct. 4, 1855.

The third day of the State Fair opened brightly this morning, with fine weather and ten or twelve thousand visiters. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived, and was received at the grounds. The Governor came on with a coal train from the Shamokin mines, in Northumberland, Pa. It is the first coal directed to Elmira, and came on the Elmira and Williamsport and Sunbury and Erie railroads—whole distance, one hundred and thirty-five miles. Bigler is President of the Sunbury and Erie road.

At 11 o'clock, an impromptu meeting was held on the grounds. A. S. Diven, of this village, introduced Governor B. to the audience. Bigler made rather a rambling speech, chiefly about coal and railroads, and paid high compliments to the Fair and to the agriculture of this State. He presented a big block of anthracite coal, which served as a rostrum to the Fair. Hon. Sam. Cheever, of Saratoga, President of the society, read a neat speech in reply to Bigler. A Pennsylvania department, with specimens of coal and iron, has been arranged.

The horses were tried to-day. There are none worth special notice, that have not received it at previous shows. The Fair will be a pecuniary success. Elmira is running over with people.

The number of tickets sold to-day was over 22,000. The receipts for tickets thus far, notwithstanding the bad weather, exceed ten thousand dollars, and it is anticipated if the weather continues favorable they will to-morrow reach a total of $15,000.

A ploughing and spading match took place, which attracted much attention.

To-morrow the annual address will be delivered by Gov. Wright, of Indiana, and the premiums awarded.

Alleghany County Fair.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), Oct. 4, 1855.

The Alleghany County Fair was attended to-day by great numbers of people from all parts of the State. The exhibition in every department—agriculture, mechanic and fine arts—is the most perfect ever held here. The premiums were awarded to-day, and to-morrow the exhibition closes.

Michigan State Fair.

DETROIT, Oct. 4, 1855.

The Michigan State Fair is now being held here. From ten to fifteen thousand persons were on the grounds yesterday, and as many to-day. This afternoon Jacob Broom, of Philadelphia, delivered the annual address.

Fearful Coal Mine Explosion.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 4, 1855.

A frightful explosion took place to-day near Minersville, in the mines of Gideon Blast, on Wolf creek. It is reported that five persons were killed and many more wounded. The particulars have not been received.

Arrest of a Murderer.

NEWARK, (N. J.) Oct. 4, 1855.

John McKinney, who murdered Conrad Bauer in a lager bier saloon in this city, on the night of the 6th of August, was arrested in New Orleans on Monday last, by officer Bradshaw, who had been despatched in his pursuit by the authorities.

The Grand Jury, at the present term of our County Court, found a bill of indictment against McKinney for the murder in question. He will be immediately brought to this city.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 4, 1855.

In the Court of Appeals, evening session, No. 19, was argued; No. 60, judgment affirmed by default; No. 13, argued.

Calendar for the 5th of October.—Nos. 24, 45, 14, 39, 50, 68, 76, 78, 79, 15, 36, 42, 55, 62.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1855.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania 5's, 85½; Reading, 47⅛; Long Island, 14¼; Morris Canal, 14¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 45⅝.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4, 1855.

At our cattle market to-day, 600 head of beeves were offered, and sold at $7 50 a $9 25 net—an advance of 50c. Hogs scarce and in demand; sales at $8 75 a $9.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1855.

Cotton has declined ⅛c. Sales for the last two days, 8,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3, 1855.

Cotton has declined. Sales to-day, 1,400 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4, 1855.

Flour—Sales to-day 1,000 bbls. Howard street and Ohio flour, at $7 75; choice, $7 87½. Wheat higher. Corn—White and yellow held at 86c. a 88c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $21. Lard 11½c. Bulk meats unchanged.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4—12.30 P. M.

Flour favors buyers. Sales 5,800 bbls. at $7 a $7 12½ for good to choice Michigan; $7 25 for fancy Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and $7 37½ a $7 50 for extra do. Wheat held firmly. Sales 2,000 bush. prime Canadian at $1 85. Holders of corn have advanced their views—some to 75c. No sales. Oats—No sales. Canal freights lower. Wheat, 17½c. a 18c. to New York. Lake imports yesterday:—Flour, 9,491 bbls.; wheat, 51,091 bush.; corn, 14,915 do. Canal exports same time:—Flour, 1,558 bbls.; wheat, 73,730 bush.; corn, 33,534 do.

ALBANY, Oct. 4—6:30 P. M.

Weather very rainy all day. Nothing of moment done in flour. Wheat, no sales. Corn, 84c. afloat. Barley in light supply, ordinary two rowed, $1 22; four rowed, $1 8. New hops, 15c. a 16c.

Fair of the American Institute.

The exhibition yesterday showed signs of great improvement, and gave evidence that before the week is over it will be the most brilliant fair ever held in this city. The articles on exhibition have been well arranged, both for effect and for convenience in examining them. The majority of the fairs heretofore have been held at Castle Garden, where the accommodations were very limited, and it was impossible to see the goods with any thing like pleasure or profit; but now, having ample room, the managers have taken advantage of it to display them properly.

On entering the visiter finds himself in the midst of the statuary, some of which is very fine, though here and there are scattered pieces which reflect anything but credit on the heads that designed or the hands that executed them. The colossal Washington, (who looks as though he had just got over a quinsey sore throat, and still had a poultice on the back of his neck,) astride of what a particularly vivid imagination might suppose to be a horse, still defaces the exhibition, and destroys the generally pleasing effect caused by the varying colors and approp