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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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Volume XX.....No. 278

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway—HAMLET—WANDERING MINSTREL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—VINTAGE OF XERES—THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE—SEASHORE OF MALAGA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LOVE AND LOYALTY—NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—LOVE AND REASON—STILL WATER RUNS DEEP.

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

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—HORACE—LE CHAPEAU D'UN HORLOGER.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCE.

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

APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway—THE HIBERNIA, BY MRS. ALEXANDER GIBBS.

THE ALLEGHANIANS, AND THE DIORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL—At 663 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, October 7, 1855.

The News.

A meeting was held last evening in Metropolitan theatre to take measures for the relief of the orphans caused by the ravages of yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Owing to the heavy and incessant rain the attendance was not numerous. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, Rev. Saml. S. Osgood, Mr. J. W. Gerard, Dr. Reese and Mr. Greeley, appropriate resolutions passed, a committee appointed to collect contributions, and a collection made. We give a report of the proceedings.

The Soft Shell County Convention met last night at Tammany Hall to choose county officers. There was no little excitement around the old wigwam, which manifested itself in several belligerent displays. The police of the neighboring wards feared a riot, and were in readiness to suppress it immediately. The following is the result of their deliberations:—

Sheriff.....James C. Willet.
County Clerk.....Richard B. Connelly.
Coroners—Dr. Ed. D. Connery, Robert Gamble, Dr. Wm. O'Donnell, Dr. Joseph Heine.

This makes the fifth county ticket now in the field.

The new temperance party, who are in favor of a stringent license law, but opposed to the present Prohibitory act, met last evening and made nominations for city and county officers, a list of whom will be found among our city politics this morning.

There was much excitement in breadstuffs yesterday, with large transactions, chiefly for export to the continent. Flour advanced 12½c. per barrel for good common and medium grades. The sales embraced about 15,000 a 18,000 bbls. Wheat advanced some 5c. a 10c. per bushel for prime white, in shipping order. The sales included prime white Canadian at $2 20, and fair to good Southern do. at $2 06 a $2 12. Southern, Western and Upper Lake red were also firm. The aggregate sales for the day, including parcels to arrive, approximated to about 150,000 bushels. Indian corn sold pretty freely at 88c. a 89c., which was a slight advance. Pork was dull. Sugars were inactive—dealers were waiting for the auction sale of refined sugars to come off on Tuesday, the 9th inst. A cargo of 11,700 bags Rio coffe sold at private terms. Freights were firm, both to England and to the continent. Owing to some more room to Liverpool grain was engaged at slightly easier rates.

The value of the transactions made in breadstuffs yesterday probably surpassed anything heretofore witnessed in this market since the famine year of 1847-48. If we suppose, which is not far from the fact, that 150,000 bushels of wheat were sold the sales will give the following aggregate figures:—

150,000 bushels wheat at an average price of $2 per bushel	$300,000
15,000 bbls. flour at an average price of say, $8 per bbl	120,000
40,000 bushels corn at 88c	35,000
15,000 bushels rye at an average of about 116c.	17,400
Total	$472,400

Making an aggregate of near half a million of dollars worth of breadstuffs sold in this market in a single day, and chiefly for export! When we add to these products the sales of cotton and other staple articles, the day's transactions probably amounted to something over half a million of dollars. Such a foreign demand for our agricultural produce must keep down the price of foreign exchange and prevent the shipment of specie, except at a considerable loss. Last year our crops of breadstuffs were failures. We had nothing scarcely to send to Europe but cotton (and that in diminished quantity,) and gold dust. As to flour and wheat the exports nearly ceased. During the past winter and spring, and first two months of summer, freights were ruinously low. The lowest point reached during the season for flour to Liverpool, was about 12½c. a 18c. per barrel, and 6c. a 10c. per bushel for corn and wheat. The rates are now about $1 per barrel for flour, and about 22c. a 23c. per bushel for grain. To Havre, where flour and grain could scarcely be sent at all at one time at any price, ships now get $1 per barrel for flour, 25c. per bushel for grain, and one cent per pound for cotton. This indicates a very great change for the better. Last season our exports were chiefly confined to gold and cotton. This year we have everything abundant. Plenty of cotton—plenty of breadstuffs, and plenty of gold from the mines of California. A nation thus in a position to feed and clothe all the rest of the world, with gold for pocket money, cannot, except by reckless and wasteful extravagance, fail to be tolerably well off.

We publish to-day another instalment of the criticisms, religious, political, philosophical and artistical, on European society, manners and institutions, of that great traveller and profound thinker—Mike Walsh. There is a raciness and quiet unostentatious humor in the style of these epistles which remind us a little of Smollet, while the vigor and breadth of the political reflections which are scattered through them would not be unworthy of Jefferson himself. We trust, however, that our friend Mike will not suffer himself to be so far carried away by his veneration for the latter, as to identify himself, like George Sanders, with the Jacobinism of the red republicans. He is too good natured and genial a spirit to figure in such a sanguinary phalanx.

The letters which we publish to-day from our correspondents in London, Paris, Berlin and Madrid will command the attention of our readers. Our Madrid letter deserves especial attention from the masterly view which it takes of the present position of affairs in Spain, the progress of democratic principles in that country, and the perils which environ the throne of Isabella. We also give this morning an interesting article from the London *Times* an article on the Irish element in the United States—which is worthy of a careful perusal.

The report of the City Inspector states the number of deaths in this city during the past week to have been 375, being an increase of 20 over the mortality of the previous week. Of the number 126 were adults and 249 children. The principal causes of death are stated to be:—Apoplexy, 4; bleeding from lungs, 6; cholera infantum, 14; convulsions, infantile, 24; croup, 8; diarrhœa, 18; dropsy, 8; dropsy in the head, 18; dysentery, 23; scarlet fever, 5; typhus fever, 7; hooping cough, 12; inflammation of the lungs, 9; marasmus, infantile, 28; scrofula, 8, and old age, 5. There were 16 deaths from violent causes, 8 premature births and 20 stillborn cases. The diseases are classified as follows:—Bones, joints, &c., 3; brain and nerves, 67; generative organs, 4; heart and blood vessels 8; lungs, throat, &c., 98; old age, 5; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 10; stillborn cases and premature births, 28; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 113; uncertain seat and general fevers, 37; urinary organs, 2. In the different public institutions there were 36 deaths. The nativity table gives 269 natives of the United States; 10 of England; 26 of Germany; 57 of Ireland; 2 of Italy, 3 of Scotland, and the others of different countries.

We publish this morning a full report of the proceedings of the American Bible Union held in this city on Thursday and Friday of last week. The reports made and speeches delivered during the meeting fully explain the objects, progress and condition of the Union.

A meeting of the Matsell-Briggs Investigating Committee was to have been held yesterday, but as the rain kept all the committee away except Ald. Briggs, the meeting was adjourned till Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

In the Common Pleas yesterday, in the case of Alderman Briggs against Geo. W. Matsell for refusing to answer before the Briggs committee, Judge Ingraham refused to grant an attachment against Matsell, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the case until Matsell refused to answer some specified question.

Letters received at New Orleans from Havana state that Gen. Concha has ordered that the names of all machinists coming from or going to the United States be registered, and that apprehensions were felt in Cuba of another filibustering expedition.

A letter received at St. Peters, Minnesota, from Northern West Post, states that a desperate battle was fought in that Territory on the 21st ult. between the Chippewa and Sioux Indians, in which the Sioux had 77 killed and 17 wounded, and the Chippewas four killed.

The cases of yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth continue to decrease. In Norfolk on Friday there were three new cases and one death. In Portsmouth on the same day there was but one death. Most of the new cases were those of returned citizens.

The Position of Mexico—What is to Become of Her?

As events in Mexico are becoming daily of more importance to the American public our attention of late has been particularly called to the political affairs of that republic. Our close proximity to this neighboring nation has not elicited so much of our curiosity about our neighbor's business as the fact that what is transpiring there has an immediate bearing on the present and future policy of the United States—especially on the question of annexation. One of the late Presidents of Mexico, Senor Ceballos, has recently addressed to us a letter from Paris, which was published yesterday, on the subject of the revolutionary movements made in New York to aid in the downfall of Santa Anna. Senor Ceballos supposed from some information he had received that we had misstated facts and events which had happened here while he was amongst us, but which on reflection he will find was a misapprehension on his part or on the part of his informant. A slight recapitulation of the public events which have taken place in Mexico for some time past seems to be the only mode now feasible by which the politics and politicians of that country can be understood.

During the administration of President Arista, in 1852, an outbreak occurred in the city of Guadalajara, originating in some municipal changes in the police, whereby the people were subjected to the observation of secret spies and other annoyances that were intolerable. The citizens were so exasperated that the troops who were called out to quell the disturbance were successfully resisted. From this event sprang up an armed resistance to the government, and Gen. Uraga was invited to head the movement. The revolution spread over the adjoining country, and President Arista called upon Congresss to provide the means whereby he might suppress the insurrection. This reasonable request was refused by Congress, as every other measure had been; and, thereupon, Arista resigned his office.

At that time the prominent chieftains of the revolution were Generals Uraga, Lombardini and Robles, who hastened as quickly as possible to the capital. Each of these officers commanded a division of the army, and each had his aspirations upon the Presidency or Dictatorship. They had abolished the federal constitution of 1824, although in their "plan of Jalisco," or platform, they had promised a new constitution within a short time after the new government should be established. The objection to the old constitution was the mode of organizing Congress, whereby every measure of improvement or reform could be and always was defeated by a minority.

But these chieftains could not agree upon the proper person for President, as each one modestly supposed he would himself be the right man in the right place, and a delay ensued, in which a few partizans of Santa Anna, in Vera Cruz and Tampico, excited revolutions in his favor in these cities. The result was that an intrigue was successful. Uraga, Lombardini and Robles were set one side and Santa Anna recalled by the influence of a very small faction. During the interregnum which ensued upon the resignation of Arista, Chief Justice Ceballos became President *ex-officio*. His first act was to ask Congress to clothe him with extraordinary powers—that is, to permit him to do whatever he might deem proper. This modest request was granted, and forthwith President Ceballos annulled the tariff then in existence, and established a new one which is yet known as the "tariff of Ceballos." As this important decree abolished all prohibitions, and greatly reduced the duties on all articles of importation to a uniform rate of about 25 per cent on their value, the act was eminently and deservedly popular among the people. But Ceballos went further. Being permitted to do as he pleased, his next pleasure was to march a regiment of grenadiers into the halls of Congress and dissolve that body at the point of the bayonet. This movement was not well received, and was characterized by well informed men as a blunder. Congress met elsewhere and formally impeached his Excellency, which impeachment is still hanging over his head and materially interfering with his political aspirations. Soon after these stirring events—in the beginning of 1853—Santa Anna arrived from his travels and assumed the reins of government. He came into power under the plan or platform of Jalisco, and solemnly promised to carry out its requirements. It is needless to say he kept his word as usual—that is, he lied, as he always had lied, and as he always will lie, to his dying hour, and even then, if his breath does not fail, he will lie until he dies. No constitution was formed, no reforms were made—the federal system of State governments was overthrown; in a word, all the wishes of the whole country were ignored. General Uraga was sent out of the country on a mission to the Court of Berlin; but he knew the motive that prompted the appointment, and in New Orleans very properly styled it "an honorable exile from his country." Colonel Robles was seized in his residence in the capital, and hurried under a military escort into the interior, whence he made his escape into Texas. General Lombardini in the same year died in the city of Mexico. President Ceballos refused to accept the decoration of the Order of Guadalupe, whereupon he was removed from his office of Chief Justice, left the country, and ordered not to return.

This state of affairs could not much longer exist. Santa Anna had now been one year in office—the usual period allowed him by custom and Mexican patience for his chronic affliction on his countrymen. It was time for him to depart, and he would have departed with more despatch than dignity had not the Gadsden treaty furnished him with a subsidy of ten millions to oppress the people for a longer period. It is a common remark that Santa Anna understands the Mexican character. There is no doubt of it, for he always knows when to go. But he never yet learned the art of knowing how to be able to remain in his country, and this important fact ought not to be overlooked by his admirers in painting his political portrait. There is no doubt he is a humbug—not a common humbug, not a Barnum humbug, but a forty Barnum power humbug.

On the 1st of March, 1854, in the small town of Ayutla, not far distant from the south coast, near Acapulco, the famous "plan of Ayutla" was proclaimed. This platform has become of so much importance that we once more print it in connection with these remarks:—

PLAN OF AYUTLA.

The chiefs, officials, and individuals of the troops whose names are hereto subscribed, assembled upon the citation of the Senor Colonel D. Florento Villareal, in the pueblo of Ayutla, district of Ometepec, of the department of Guerrero:—

Considering, That the continuance of D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in power, is a constant threat to public liberty, since to the general disgrace, under his government, individual security has been more prostrated than even in countries the least civilized; that the Mexicans, so jealous of their liberty, are found in imminent danger of being subdued by the force of an absolute power, exercised by a man to whom they had no less generously than deplorably entrusted the destinies of their country; that so far from complying with such an honorable invitation, he has only come to oppress and harrass the people, loading them anew with onerous contributions without any consideration for the general poverty, expending their receipts in useless extravagance and bestowing fortunes, as in times past, upon many of his particular favorites; that the plan proclaimed in Jalisco, and which threw open to him the ports of the republic, has been betrayed in its spirit and object, by thwarting the torrent of public opinion and stifling by arbitrary restriction the freedom of the press; that he has not fulfilled the solemn promise made to the nation on setting foot in his native land, in having proposed that he would forget personal animosities and never throw himself into the arms of any party; that while it was his duty to preserve the integrity of the territory of the republic, he has sold a large portion of it, thereby sacrificing our brethren of the northern frontier, who henceforth will be foreigners to us in their own country, to be cast off at some future period, as was the case in California; that the nation cannot continue longer without being established on a firm and lasting basis, not depending for its existence on the caprice of one man only; that republican institutions are only adapted to the country to the entire exclusion of any other system of government; and lastly, perceiving that the national independence is found to be menaced, under another aspect no less dangerous, by the well known efforts of the dominant party raised up by the General Santa Anna, the undersigned using the same rights which were exercised by their fathers in 1821 to conquer their liberty, proclaim and declare to sustain to death, if needful, the following

PLAN.

1. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and the other functionaries, who, like he, are unworthy of public confidence, or who are opposed to the present plan, shall cease to exercise executive power.

2. When this has been adopted by a majority of the nation, the General in-Chief of the forces supporting it shall convoke a representation from each State and Territory, so that when assembled in some place which he may deem suitable, they may elect a President *ad interim* of the republic, and assist him as a council during the limited period of his office.

3. The President *ad interim* shall be forthwith invested with full powers to watch over the safety and independence of the national territory, and the other branches of public administration.

4. In each of the States where this political plan shall be approved the principal chief of the adhering forces, in conjunction with seven intelligent persons whom he may select, shall ratify and proclaim, within a month, their having assembled in a provisional form of government, which is to rule in that respective State or Territory; it being an indispensable base for each of these provisional governments that the nation is, and always shall be, one, sole, indivisible and independent.

5. The President, *ad interim*, within fifteen days after entering into office, shall convoke the Congress extraordinary, in conformity with the basis of the laws which was promulgated for the same object in the year 1841, which shall exclusively be occupied in establishing the nation under a representative popular republican form of government, and in revising the acts of the provisional executive mentioned in article 2.

6. The army being the supporter of order and social security, the government, *ad interim*, shall take care to preserve and attend to whatever that noble institution may demand, as well as to protect the liberty of interior and foreign commerce, publishing without delay the tariffs which must prevail, while in the meantime the tariff established during the administration of Senor Ceballos shall be in force.

7. The present laws respecting drawing by lot, passports, and the tax imposed upon the people by the name of capitation, shall cease henceforth to have effect.

8. All who oppose the present plan, or who lend assistance, direct or indirect, to those in authority, who do not recognize it, shall be treated as enemies of the national independence.

9. Their Excellencies, Senors Generals Don Nicolas Bravo, Don Juan Alvarez, and Don Thomas Moreno, are invited to place themselves at the head of the liberating forces that declare for this plan, that they may sustain and carry into effect the administrative reforms which are designated in it, with power to make such modifications therein as they may deem proper for the national welfare.

AYUTLA, March 1, 1854.

In order to suppress this rebellion against his despotic power, Santa Anna marched against Acapulco, where he was repulsed by General Comonfort, and subsequently defeated on his retreat, by Generals Alvarez and Moreno.

To carry on the war Comonfort was sent to this city to procure material aid and materials also. While the General was in this city, those reunions took place at the Metropolitan Hotel to which reference was made in a former article, and to which President Ceballos refers in his letter published the other day. But Comonfort was not dependent upon the resolutions of these reunions. Having the abler assistance of interested Americans, he was soon successful in supplying himself with all the requisites for another campaign; and he returned to Mexico, where he ultimately compelled Santa Anna to abdicate and "absquatulate." In the meantime the health of President Ceballos became impaired, and he left this country for Paris, whence he wrote us on the 12th ult. If he had returned to Mexico with Comonfort, his chances for the Presidency would have been greater than they seem to be at present. While General Comonfort was carrying on the war so gallantly in the South, Vidaurri was no less successful in the Northern States along the Rio Grande. A party of Americans, under Captain Henry, a famous Texan ranger, were desirous of assisting the federalists, under Vidaurri, and crossed the river for that purpose, issuing, as usual, a blundering manifesto, talking about the American flag and other nonsense enough to disgust quiet Americans, and more than enough to make them detestable to the Mexicans. In our edition of the 24th of last August, in our editorial colums, commenting on the revolution, we had to add as follows:—

On the northern frontier of Mexico the country may be said to be completely in the possession of the federalists. The government of Santa Anna does not possess the shadow of authority in that region, except at Matamoros, where Gen. Woll still holds out in order to make terms for himself and followers.

The reinforcements of Americans which have crossed the Rio Grande to join the revolutionary party, although quite numerous, have not improved the prospects or added strength to the cause of Alvarez. In truth, if Santa Anna were not at this time unpopular on all sides, and his government impotent, the fact of Texans joining in the revolution and proclaiming the principle of American protection to the northern Mexican States, he might still seize hold of this obnoxious and impolitic declaration to retrieve his recent disasters. Alvarez had very adroitly charged Santa Anna with treason to his country, in alienating one portion of Mexican soil by the Gadsden treaty. Now, the revolutionary party may be charged with inviting in Americans to seize upon Mexican States to separate them from the republic. There is no doubt that the incursion of the Americans has brought some confusion and discord into the counsils of the revolutionary army on the northern frontier. Caravajal has withdrawn from the campaign, and many other influential chieftains are disgusted. The Americans have interfered where they were not wanted, and after their services might have been of some importance. They only joined to raise the price of cotton goods, and have issued a proclamation decidedly obnoxious to the Mexicans. It does not require the gift of tongues or prophecy to foretell that they will meet the fate of all interlopers, in being elbowed out of the Mexican territory with a polite hint that they were not wanted. And then we may expect to hear of Mexican ingratitude to brave men who went to fight the battles of an oppressed people. We have some hopes the place where they have buried their dead will not be a very extensive graveyard.

Our prophecy has been literally fulfilled. They met the fate of all interlopers, in being elbowed out of the Mexican territory, with a polite hint that they were not wanted. Santa Anna abdicated on the 17th of the same month, at Perote, and while our readers were perusing the above article, His Serene Highness was leaving the shores of his country, in a less serene mood than his title would indicate.

Upon Santa Anna's departure, the chieftains of his army, who had been submissive instruments of his will, including a deadly hostility to Alvarez and his plan, hastened to change sides and to rush upon the platform of Ayutla. Gen. Carrera, who was left in command of the capital, and Gen. La Vega, named Commander in Chief of the army, became converts to the famous plan, which they had so often stigmatized as the plan of the Pinto Indians. But Gen. La Vega declared that as he was the Commander-in-Chief (in the capital), supporting the plan of Ayutla, he was the General-in-Chief of the forces supporting the plan; consequently he proceeded to convoke a representation in pursuance of act 2d, and elected Carrera President *ad interim*. This was supporting the plan with a vengeance, while it was stealing Alvarez' thunder. Of course, Comonfort and Alvarez would not submit to be the dupes of this trick. Carrera has consequently resigned the Presidency, and La Vega has recognized Alvarez. A provisional council now governs until the arrival of Alvarez and Comonfort in the capital. Some difference of opinion exists among some of the leaders throughout the country, but there is no doubt these will all be reconciled.

The revolution may be now considered as closed. The friends of Santa Anna were not many when he was called to power, nor is the number greater at this time. It is idle to speculate about the future. Mexico is poor and in debt, but she is rich in all the elements of greatness, if men were not wanting who possessed the talents of statesmen to develope her latent energies and resources.

THE SEWARD FUSIONISTS AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—We are informed that nine fugitive slaves from Virginia, *en route* for Canada, passed through Syracuse the other day. How many of the aforesaid nine were "free colored Americans," travelling on the fugitive dodge, we shall probably never ascertain. We have reason to believe, however, that the underground railroad brethren of the Seward nigger-worshipping school, are frequently victimized by impostors, who in their true character of free blacks might beg in vain for a crust of bread, but who as runaway slaves are at once magnified into lions and heroes by our negro and liberty-loving philanthropists. The only card for a black man, among these philosophers, is that of the fugitive slave; and the road is still open.

THE CHEVALIER WEBB'S OPINIONS OF THE OLD WHIG PARTY.—The Chevalier Webb thinks that all those old fashionable whigs who, amid the fusions and party fermentations of the day, are falling back upon the remains of the old whig platform, are doing so from selfish and sinister purposes. Our venerable Wall street cotemporary ought to know—for was he not the godfather of the late whig party? and did he not remain with it as long as two planks of the rickety craft stuck together? and does he not know all about it, from begining to end? Think of what sort of a party it must have been when, rather than go back to it again, our veteran chevalier flies for refuge to the arms of Seward, Weed, Greeley and Preston King!

OUR MINISTER AT PARIS AND THE LATE TE DEUM.—We see it reported in some of the newspapers that Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, forgetting his position as the representative of a neutral Power in the present European war, attended the late *Te Deum*, at Notre Dame, in honor of the reduction of Sebastopol. Now, if Mr. Mason did attend at that celebration, we venture to say that he can be excused. It was a great show, and he had never seen anything of the kind before, nor had anybody else, and he was naturally curious to witness the extraordinary spectacle. Diplomacy had nothing to do with it. Only imagine the flags of England, France and Turkey all hung up together in Notre Dame, and Ab-del-Kader and his family looking on! Who could resist it?

MARCY STANDING FIRM.—All reports from Washington agree in this—that Marcy intends to "stand firm" on the Danish Sound question, peace or war. This may be a "good enough Morgan" till after the election; but we fear, from the precedents of the Koszta letter, the circulars on diplomatic coats and breeches, the mission of Soulé, the Monroe doctrine, and the late back-out in Dominica, that all this firmness on the Sound tolls is for Buncombe, John Van Buren, Marcy, and the soft shells. Why don't they get up a glorification on the subject in the Coal Hole? In such a fight as this we should make everything tell.

PRESTON KING OVERHAULED.—Singularly enough, upon looking back to the Congressional records of 1845–'6, it is found that Preston King (the present head and front of the fusion State ticket of our nigger worshippers) voted for the annexation of Texas. He was then denounced by his present supporters as a turncoat, a doughface, and a perjured traitor. If they were right, how are we to account for his present nomination? If they were wrong, how does it happen that we find him now consorting with such infamous libellers? Will any of the big or "little villains" interested be kind enough to explain?

A POOR SOLDIER.—One of the *Express* brotherhood denies that he is a Know Nothing. He is a straight-out whig. What means this lack of pluck? The blue man would make a better Roman.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA—FIRE AND WATER COMMINGLING—CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—The last Legislature of Massachusetts passed a seditious act nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and in regard to this act the Charleston *Mercury* says:—

Of the action of Massachusetts in abrogation of the Fugitive Slave law, we have no complaint to make. It was from the first a miserable illusion; and worse, in fact, for it was an infringement upon one of the most cherished principles of the constitution, which provides that fugitives from labor, "upon demand shall be delivered up," but gives no power to Congress to act in this affair. The tenth amendment to the constitution provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States or to the people." The clause above confers no power, but is the naked declaration of a right, and the power not being conferred, results to the States as one of the incidents of sovereignty too dear to be trusted to the general government.

Curious coincidence of opinion, this, between Northern seditionists and Southern secessionists. We had supposed that the Fugitive Slave law was simply an enforcement of the constitution, and that the act was essential to the safety of the South and the harmony of the Union. Now, we are coolly informed by the ultra organ of the ultra pro-slavery and secession party of South Carolina that this fugitive act is an "infringement upon one of the most cherished principles of the constitution." We may next expect, perhaps, to see South Carolina and Massachusetts voting together for the repeal of the law. We think that this would be a good time for Mr. Hoar to make another visit to Charleston, seditionists and secessionists seem to pull so well together.

NOISE AND CONFUSION.—If Gen. Cass wishes to see a striking illustration of his old idea of "noise and confusion," let him attend our current democratic meetings here—hard, soft, and half-shell; and if he has any doubts of the beauties of "popular sovereignty" in full blast, now is the time to visit Tammany Hall. Everything here, now, in fact, is given over to popular sovereignty, fusion and effervescence, except Mr. John Cochrane, who, calm as a summer's morning, (with the scarlet letter in his pocket,) still holds the President in his arms. Nothing like leather.

THE DEPRESSING EFFECTS OF AN EMPTY TREASURY.—Senor Carrera has resigned the Mexican Presidency, with the declaration that Santa Anna did not leave a solitary dollar in the treasury, and that there are no means of filling the vacuum. How fortunate for the numerous candidates for our corporation offices that we are not in the same condition in the city of New York! Let us be thankful that our tax-payers still supply the means for keeping our private patriotism and official corruptions alive. What would become of the constitution without the public plunder? We tremble to think of it.

MR. BUCHANAN DETAINED AT LONDON.—The last report concerning Mr. Buchanan is that Marcy has fixed up certain important nogotiations for him, which will detain him at London till the spring. Now, if Henry A. Wise and Horatio Seymour could be disposed of in a similar way at some foreign court, there might be a chance for our Premier. A point has been gained, however, in securing the absence of Mr. Buchanan. Let Marcy alone, if you please.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4, 1855.

Havana letters of the 1st instant mention that apprehensions were felt there of another filibustering expedition, and General Concha had ordered that the names of all machinists coming from and going to the United States shall be periodically registered.

The Agricultural State Fair.

ELMIRA, Oct. 6, 1855.

The ladies' equestrian and driving match came off today. The weather was unfavorable. About five thousand people attended. There were twenty-three competitors. The premiums ranged from one hundred dollars down to ten. The first premium for riding—one hundred dollars—was given to Mrs. Conover, of Syracuse; the second to Miss H. K. Chapman, of Pen Yan; the third to Mrs. O. C. Childs, of Syracuse; the fourth to Miss E. Council, of Syracuse; the fifth to Mrs. J. B. Clark, of Chemung county. For driving, the first prize of seventy-five dollars was awarded to Miss Demarest, of Elmira; the second to Mrs. Norton, of Oneida; the third to Mrs. Whitney, of Pennsylvania; the fourth to Miss Stephens, of Cayuga, and the fifth to Miss P. Kinney, of Seneca county.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia, &c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6, 1855.

At Norfolk, on Thursday, there were five deaths and eight new cases of yellow fever, and on Friday one death and three new cases.

At Portsmouth, on Thursday, the number of deaths was eight, and the number of new cases five. On Friday there was but one death.

Nearly all the new cases and deaths are those of returned citizens.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson died on Thursday. Dr. Hungerford, of Baltimore, is very ill.

Yellow fever continues to prevail in many of the interior towns of Louisiana and Mississippi as bad as at Norfolk.

Wisconsin State Fair.

MILWAUKIE, WIS., Oct. 6, 1855.

The State Fair is closed. The address was delivered by Harlow S. Orton, and was most enthusiastically applauded. Strong resolutions were passed condemning Georgia money.

Indian Battle.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1855.

A letter in the St. Peters' (Minnesota) *Courier*, dated Northern West Post, Redwood, states that a desperate battle was fought on the 21st ult., between the Chippewa and Sioux Indians, in which 77 Sioux were killed, and 17 wounded. Only 4 Chippewas were killed.

Loss of a Ship on Hatteras.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1855.

The schooner Cerro Gordo, Captain Shaw, at this port from Ocracoke, N. C., reports that on the 29th ult., at 3 P. M., off Ocracoke, saw a large ship tack for the southard, and at half past three o'clock P. M. tasked again, and stood for the northward, during a gale from the eastward, and soon after struck off Hatteras Bar. She was a heavy ship, with all sail set, with white bulwarks inside, and black outside, with a white streak. Three of her boats were observed to capsize, and all in them were drowned, and during the night the vessel went to pieces.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1855.

Stocks better. Pennsylvania State fives, 85¼; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Long Island, 14; Morris Canal, 14⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¼.

A COMPANY OF SPANISH DANCERS arrived here a few days since from Europe, and are to appear next Monday at Niblo's Garden. We suppose we may look upon this as the first instalment of novelty gathered by the indefatigable Mr. Niblo, during his European tour. Senor Llorente is the manager of this company, and the troup is described as unique and interesting; it consists of sixteen dancers, all Spaniards, who have won the first honors in the principal theatres of Madrid and Seville, and those who have seen their rehersals declare they will create a *furore* here. The *senoritas* eight in number, are said to possess all the most striking features of Spanish beauty: Eyes of fire, raven tresses, finely developed figures, graceful in every movement, and of so much talent, withal, as to astonish as well as charm. They appear in two divertissements on the opening night. Young America is already on the *qui vive*, and Niblo's Garden will doubtless be the scene of considerable excitement and enthusiasm when the dark-eyed beauties are visible. *Vive la danse Espagnol.* We have American and French tragedy, English and Italian opera, and now come the Spanish dancers.

City Intelligence.

THE LATE SHOOTING CASE IN WILLET STREET—DEATH OF THE INJURED MAN.

Patrick McMenomy died at the New York Hospital on Friday evening, from the effects of a pistol shot wound received on Sunday night last, while in the porter house No. 64 Willet street. The deceased, it will be remembered, was accidentally shot by a man named Butler, who was showing the pistol to some of deceased's friends, when it accidentally went off. The ball struck deceased in the head and inflicted a severe wound, from the effects of which he lingered until Friday, when he died. Butler was arrested at the time of the accident and was committed to prison the following morning by Justice Wood. There is but little doubt that the affair was purely accidental, as all parties were friends and were engaged in talking with each other when the unfortunate occurrence took place. An inquest will be held upon the body of deceased to-day by Coroner Wilhelm.

FATAL RESULT OF A STABBING AFFRAY.

Owen Murray, the man who was stabbed in the abdomen on Sunday morning last, while engaged in a *melée* that took place in Second avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, died at Bellevue Hospital on yesterday morning, from the effects of the wound. The deceased, it will be remembered, was returning home along with two friends, when they met a party of men who were singing songs and otherwise amusing themselves. Some remarks made by one of Murray's friends being construed as an insult, an attack was made by the strangers upon them, when a general row took place, in which Murray received a deep gash in the abdomen with a dirk knife. The injured man was attended on that occasion by Drs. O'Hanlon and Ferguson, who dressed his wound and conveyed him to the Hospital. Here he lingered until yesterday, when he died from peritonitis produced by the wound. No arrest has yet been made. An inquest will be held upon the body of the deceased to-day, by Coroner Hilton.

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS—RECEPTION GIVEN BY WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 2 OF NEW YORK, TO NATHAN HALE CHAPTER, OF WILLIAMSBURG.—Nathan Hale Chapter, of Williamsburg, having signified its intention of visiting Washington Chapter, of New York, its members turned out in good style and numbers upon Thursday evening. After they had been formally received by the members of Washington Chapter, the party, numbering about two hundred, adjourned to the house of G. C. Dean, and partook of a fine collation. Among the company we observed Isaac O. Barker, President of Board of Aldermen; Aldermen Briggs (Sam), and Drake, D. D. Conover, Esq., President of Board of Councilmen; General Storms, J. H. Petty, Esq., and others. When the substantials had been well disposed of, the following toast was drank with all the honors:—"Nathan Hale Chapter No. 66, of Williamsburg. Their efforts to preserve the purity of the public schools of their city, and in behalf of American interests generally, deserve our particular remembrance and call for our special acknowledgments; we tender them a hearty welcome." This was ably responded to by Daniel K. Northrup, Esq., Auditor of Brooklyn, who in conclusion gave, "The Order of United Americans, now and forever destined to be one of the most effective instruments in fostering and preserving a true national spirit among us." To this W. W. Osborn, Esq., of Washington Chapter, responded to the evident satisfaction of his hearers. Mr. O. gave as a sentiment, "Our country and its constitution—The peace and prosperity of the one, depend upon a faithful allegiance to the other." E. P. Barrow, Esq. being called upon, responded in a brief, but most eloquent and stirring speech. Other sentiments followed, and speeches were made by Stephen H. Branah, Esq., (Alligator,) Aldermen Briggs and Drake, Joseph H. Petty, Esq., and others, and at about 12 the company broke up, apparently well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN THE EAST RIVER—A BOY DROWNED—CULPABLE CONDUCT ON BOARD THE SHIP WEST POINT.—At about 11½ o'clock on Sunday a boy fell overboard through one of the starboard ports of the ship West Point, laying at anchor in the East river, nearly abreast of the Fulton ferry. The tide running strong at the time, he drifted rapidly astern, and, though a good swimmer, and retaining his self-possession sufficiently to keep his head above water for ten or fifteen minutes, the poor fellow was, however, drowned. He was watched throughout his struggles, and those on shore could not but admire his courage, and at the same time, while pained at the accident, all united in one unqualified censure of the officers and crew of the ship West Point. Ten or a dozen men were on the quarter deck of the ship, but none had the courage or humanity to jump overboard to his aid; and no effort seemed to be made to lower a boat until he had drifted one or two hundred yards from the ship, and at least ten minutes elapsed before they succeeded in lowering their boat, showing conclusively either great want of discipline, or an utter disregard of the boy's safety. Two ferry boats were crossing at the time, but owing to the strong tide, and their having no small boats in readiness at such short notice, they were unable to render to the poor fellow the requisite assistance. There seemed to be but one feeling or opinion in regard to the conduct of those on board the ship West Point among the passengers of the Fulton ferry boat crossing from New York to Brooklyn.

FIRE IN SIXTH AVENUE.—About a quarter to 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, a fire broke out in the lace, embroidery and ribbon store of Messrs. McCormick & Simpson, at 126 Sixth avenue. Some of the light goods in the window were blown into the gas lights, and in a few minutes the whole window was on fire. The prompt arrival of the firemen prevented its spreading any further than the window. McCormick & Simpson estimate their loss at about $1,200. They have an insurance of $16,000 on their stock in the following companies:—Columbia, $2,000; St. Nicholas, $3,000; Excelsior, $1,500; Pacific, $1,500; Brooklyn, $1,500; Mechanics & Traders, $2,000; Ocean, $1,500; and one other company for $3,000, the name of which we could not learn. The building belongs to Mr. E. L. Smith; it is damaged about $200, and fully insured.

FIRE IN MERCER STREET.—On Friday night, about a quarter to 9 o'clock, some clothing was found on fire in the second story front bedroom of the house No. 149 Mercer street, occupied by Mrs. Josephine Wilson. It appears that some unpleasant feeling had exsitted between two of the young women boarders, and that the burning of these clothes had been predicted by one of them, who said she "dreamed they were all burnt up." Whether she took any steps to make her dream come out true or not is not known, only by suspicion at present. The whole matter is under investigation by the Fire Marshal. The clothing belon