

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THEATRE FRANCAISE, Broadway—ROBERT AND JULIEN—THE SULLANS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—ROBERT AND BERTHOLD—MARTY—ABYSS.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CHERRY AND FAIR—THE FORTY THIEVES.
BRYANT'S THEATRE, Chambers street—SHERMAN FAMILY—THE TOOLEES.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE GAZES OF LOVE—KILL OR CURE.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Grand Canal and INTERIOR—MIRACLES.
WOODS' MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—CHRISTIANITY—THE TOOLEES.

New York, Tuesday, November 27, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at New Orleans from San Juan, with San Francisco dates to the 5th inst. We have received a brief summary of the news by telegraph, but it contains nothing of interest from California, beyond the gratifying fact that the intelligence from the mining districts was of an encouraging nature. In Oregon the Indians were continuing their depredations. From Nicaragua the news is important. Colonel Wheeler, our Minister, had formally recognized the new government, and Colonel Walker resigned in quiet, having undisputed possession of Granada and the Transit route. General Corral, the "last armed foe" of Walker, and who surrendered and acknowledged the new order of things, had been found guilty of treason and shot. Espinoza had been banished, probably for a similar cause. Walker certainly acts promptly in his disposal of dangerous opponents. Colonel Kinney was still vegetating at Greytown, although a number of his party had joined the democratic army, which was daily receiving reinforcements.

We have news from Lagayras to the 3d inst. There was nothing new in politics. Business was dull owing to the non-arrival of the coffee crop. The yield of cotton was the largest ever known. The cholera was subsiding.

There seems to be but little doubt as to the sad and shocking fate that befel the captain and crew of the schooner Endora on Friday night last, while lying at anchor in Long Island Sound, between City and Hart Islands. From a full account of the terrible affair, as published in another column, we are led to suppose that foul work indeed has been committed. The negro cook arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of this awful crime, tells such contradictory and improbable stories about the whereabouts of the crew that little doubt exists in the minds of people residing in the neighborhood of the spot as to his guilt in the matter. Wilson, for such is the negro's name, is lodged in White Plains jail. None of the bodies have yet been recovered; but the bed clothes and clothing of the victims, deeply stained with blood, is proof evident to the minds of all that a wholesale murder has been committed. Read the account given by our correspondent.

The trial of Louis Baker, indicted for the murder of William Poole, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but at the rising of the Court at four o'clock, only nine jurors had been empaneled, in consequence of the difficulty in finding men who had not formed an opinion on the matter. Several persons were excused for various other reasons, and six were challenged peremptorily by the counsel of the accused. The court room was crowded with spectators, who evinced intense interest in the proceedings.

The coroner's investigation into the circumstances by which Mr. Edward Neville, late proprietor of the Kings County Hotel, came to his death on the 9th inst., was resumed yesterday. From the full report of the testimony, given in another column, it will be seen that the surgeon who made the post mortem examination of the body, is of opinion that Mr. Neville's death was not caused by violent blows upon the head, as had been conjectured by many persons. It will also be seen that the freeman and deck hand who were on duty on the ferry boat on the night on which Mr. Neville disappeared, are quite positive that he was on board about 2 o'clock, and that he did not go ashore when the boat reached her destination on the Williamsburg side. The statements of these witnesses are so clear that the impression is irresistible that Mr. Neville perished by his own act. The investigation will be continued to-day, when, perhaps, other circumstances may be brought to light which will place a different aspect upon this sad and mysterious affair.

Our despatches from Washington this morning are unusually interesting. They give the latest developments respecting our affairs with Great Britain, the movements of the politicians relative to the organization of both houses of Congress, the subjects which occupy the attention of the Cabinet, and other matters of grave and trifling importance. The Capital is fast filling up. Already a large number of Congressmen have arrived, and the city begins to wear an animated look. Hon. Thomas J. Rusk has been unanimously re-elected by the Legislature of Texas to the United States Senate. Evacuation Day was celebrated yesterday very appropriately by the military and citizens generally, notwithstanding the Common Council, in a fit of doubtful economy, refused to vote funds to defray expenses. We give in another column a full account of the display of soldiery and their review by the authorities in the Park. The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but did not transact any business. They adjourned to Monday next. The Board of Aldermen were in session last evening. The report of the Special Committee on the nativity of the Chief of Police was made the special order for Monday next. A preamble and resolution setting forth the necessity of having an up town post office, and requesting the Mayor to urge upon the Postmaster General to establish one at the junction of 51st street and Broadway, were adopted. The resolution was also adopted by the Board of Councilmen. Will not the Mayor, while he is about it, advocate the establishment of six, ten, or even twelve post offices in the city? A dozen would only afford proper facilities for the business of this great metropolis. The Board of Councilmen met last evening. No business of general interest was transacted. The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 2,000 bales, closing firm. Flour fell about 4c. A 12c per bushel for extra State and Western brands. Wheat was firmer, with moderate transactions, chiefly in Western red, at an advance over former rates. Corn was about one to two cents per bushel lower. Pork was unsettled, and prices irregular. Lard was firm. The advanced views of holders in coffee checked transactions. Sugars were firm, and among the sales were about 2,000 boxes, in bond, at prices given in another column. Freight to Liverpool was easier, and also to London, while for the Continent and the Caribbean they were unchanged.

The Next Presidency—The Increasing Agitation—Interesting Views and Speculations of the Party Press.

We surrender a large portion of our available space this morning to a curious miscellaneous chapter on Presidential politics, from our newspaper contemporaries of both sections of the Union, representing the various active parties in the field for the succession. These extracts, though affording nothing definite concerning the general issues and prospects before us, are still valuable and instructive, for they are like fragments of driftwood scattered upon the surface of the agitated waters, indicating the singular cross currents, eddies and ground swells of the rising tide.

In this batch of speculative and suggestive extracts there are several features worthy of special notice, and the most remarkable is that which betrays the general dissatisfaction of the democracy with Mr. Pierce's administration, and their repudiation of his pretensions for another Presidential term. The Cabinet organ at Washington, upon this subject, delivers a pompous and mock heroic lecture to an Arkansas brother in the church for daring to question the availability of Mr. Pierce and the outstanding old fogies of the day. On the other hand, the article which follows from a staunch Pennsylvania democratic paper, gives the pipe layers for Mr. Pierce and all concerned with him at Washington, very clearly to understand that he and they must move off the track; that they have been weighed and found wanting, and must now make way for the old wheel-horse of the Pennsylvania democracy, James Buchanan. The tone and temper of this article show distinctly enough that Pennsylvania has consented to set him aside as often as she can stand it—having in 1840, '44, '48 and '52 agreed to forego his claims and to wait a little longer, in deference to the will of the party. Patience is patience, but the life of man is limited, and the Pennsylvanians are now in earnest. They will very likely make the nomination of Mr. Buchanan an issue at Cincinnati, involving the gain of a large majority or the probable loss of his State in the election.

It will next be observed that the Virginians are serious regarding the availability of Mr. Wise; that the Cabinet organ, par excellence, modestly seconds the motion, while the Georgia Know Nothings are of the opinion that the terrible and impetuous champion of Aocomac would "drive the country to the devil in less than six months." There is also an ominous silence among the Van Buren democratic organs of the State of New York touching Mr. Wise. They have not forgotten his Punie wars in Congress against the pet bank and Custom House officials of the second term of Old Hickory, and the disastrous administration of the "Little Magician." Before nominating Mr. Wise, should he be considered at Cincinnati as the man for the crisis, it would then be well to sound the leaders of our Van Buren faction, to see if they can overlook the past, forget and forgive, and, for the sake of democratic concord and the "spoils," rally to the support of the redoubtable and fearless Henry A. Wise. As matters stand, however, there is here, in the availabilities of Mr. Wise, a hitch, which places him in the rear of Mr. Buchanan.

In the third place, the extracts we republish from the Seward organ at Buffalo, betray an extraordinary quickness of vasillation concerning the Presidential aspirations and qualifications of "Live Oak George Law." On the 20th of the month our Buffalo cotemporary substantially pronounces "Live Oak George" a whole team, a host in himself, and a very formidable candidate. On the 22d, the same paper hopes that "the farce (of Live Oak George) is played out," pronounces him a rough steamboat speculator, and thinks that there are one or two stamboat men in Buffalo equally acceptable. But as "Live Oak George" has cast his fortunes into the hands of the American party, and as his name, popularity and influence have done much, as the Seward organs themselves admit, to give the Know Nothings the supremacy in this commonwealth, we incline to the opinion that "the farce" has not been played out, and may possibly not be played out till November, 1856.

Next, we have two democratic estimates of the campaign—a philosophical and an arithmetical estimate—both worthy of notice. The philosophical estimate is from a Texas paper, and warns the people of the South against the danger of being humbugged by an equivocal Know Nothing platform on the everlasting nigger question; because, according to our Texas friend, the Know Nothings have their strength in the North, among the free soil opposition ranks, and can't sacrifice them. On the other hand, as they will want a Southern State or two to give them any chance of success, our Texas philosopher is quite sure they will patch up a plausible dodge on the great slavery issue, calculated to avoid any serious alarm to Northern free soilers, while it shall secure a satisfactory Southern interpretation. This is an old trick, but as it has never paid expenses we presume that the National American party will adopt the plainer constitutional platform of non-intervention. When the time comes we shall see.

The arithmetical democratic estimate of the chances of the party, based upon the results of the late State elections, is from the Cincinnati Enquirer. It will be observed that the statistician in this instance proposes to dispense with New York, and still elect the democratic nominee. The Baltimore Cass Convention of 1848 tried this experiment, and the result then, and the results which have followed, will be remembered by the Convention of '56. It will not be safe for the democracy to go into the election again consenting to the loss of New York. In '44, not less than in '48, she was the balance of power which decided the grand issue, and will, in all probability, hold the balance of power in 1856. The first essential to the democratic party, then, is the reunion of the two factions in this State; but as it is manifest that this reunion cannot be consummated upon Mr. Pierce, or Marcy, or Cushing, or Jeff. Davis, or Cass, or Douglas, or Dickinson, we repeat that the choice is narrowed down at present to Buchanan or Wise.

In conclusion, our closing extract from the New Bedford Mercury, taking a calm bird's eye view of the whole field, will repay a deliberate perusal. Everything is yet drift. All parties and all sections have yet to be organized for the all important pitched battle, upon the issues of this, our great and glorious republic, for good or for evil. Within a month the backbone of the Seward Holy Anti-slavery Alliance has been broken, and the late overshadowing dangers of a purely sectional disunion contest have ceased to menace us. A fine opening has

been made for the formation of a great national, practical American party, and the defeat or success of the democracy will depend entirely upon the merits of such an opposition organization. A month or two of Congress will lift the fog, and enable us at least to decipher the outlines of the headlands along the coast. We await the organization of Congress.

Our Relations with England—True Cause of the War Excited.

Private letters by the Canada, which are singularly confirmed by a special despatch from Washington, printed elsewhere, throw some light on the recent trouble with England. It has all along been conjectured that the near prospect of the Presidency had something to do with the sudden squall. It appears now too certain to admit of doubt that the threatening aspect of our relations with the British government may be traced in no slight measure to the maladroit management and intrigues of the Honorable Wm. L. Marcy.

When Mr. Pierce became President the subjects of negotiation or dispute with England were five in number—the Canada reciprocity question, the fisheries, the Central American question, Cuba and Hayti, or Dominica. It would have been a very simple matter for a man of diplomatic ability to have settled all five satisfactorily at one and the same time. Unhappily, this could not be done without allowing some one to make capital out of the arrangement, and Mr. Marcy would permit nothing of the kind. He therefore settled separately the Canada reciprocity and the fishery questions, obtaining much worse terms than he would have obtained had he offered to settle them together; and allowed Buchanan and Soule to run riot on the Cuba question up to a certain point, when, to win the favor of the mercantile class, he turned round upon the unwary diplomatists and left them down.

Matters were in this condition, and Mr. Buchanan, perceiving how hopelessly he had been duped, was for returning home at once, when the first symptoms of the enlistment business were made known to Marcy. He saw at a glance the advantage that might be taken of them; but, as the skillful surgeon often sacrifices the part before operating, Marcy preceded his onslaught on the enlistment by a fierce despatch on the Mosquito question. This was sent in June or July last. The British government, knowing nothing of any new subject of quarrel, replied to Marcy in a determined tone, reviewed the whole tenor of former negotiations on the Central American question, and took occasion to advance Lord Palmerston's peculiar crochety views on these points at great length.

Very shortly after this the enlistment scandal became public, and great alarm was caused in England by the news of the excitement it had created here. The mercantile interest took fright at the very thought of a disturbance with America; and Lord Palmerston, in order to anticipate the storm, rose in his place in Parliament and announced that, in order to satisfy the United States government, not only had enlistments been stopped within the frontiers of this country, but orders had been sent to the British provinces to stop them there likewise. This apology, Lord Palmerston trusted, would remove any little irritation that might have existed previously, and diplomatic intercourse would go on as smoothly as usual.

But the chief of the British Cabinet did not understand the true purport of Marcy's Mosquito despatch. Much less did he foresee that about the time his conciliatory speech was arriving in America, the trial of Hertz would take place, gravely incalculating the British Minister to Washington, and Mr. Cushing would write letters branding the British agents in this country as malefactors. Still less did he imagine that before his attempt to conciliate reached Washington, Marcy would have replied to his former despatch on Central American affairs in a manner and language falling but little short of an absolute provocation to war. This last despatch of Marcy's embraced all the grounds of dispute—the enlistment business, the Central American questions, the conduct of Crampton and the British consuls, the Dominican squabble, and the policy of Great Britain in general. It was especially eloquent on the Mosquito question; being based, in this particular, on a former correspondence of Abbott Lawrence's on the same subject, and Mr. Marcy having availed himself, of course without acknowledgment, of the arguments which Mr. Lawrence had used.

This despatch reached England at the same time as the trial and confession of Hertz, and the letters of Mr. Cushing. Relying confidently on the ample apology he had made in Parliament, Lord Palmerston was thunderstruck by the contents of this unexpected mail. Where he expected to find fair words and a civil acknowledgment of his concession, he found, as Mr. Crampton said, the trial of the British Minister actually going on at Philadelphia, the United States Attorney General writing letters calling him and the other British agents malefactors, and the United States Secretary of State apparently ransacking his brain and his records to make up a crushing case against the British government. Overwhelmed by the shock, on the spur of the moment Lord Palmerston telegraphed to Paris for Sir Henry Bulwer, whose knowledge and American experience he thought might be serviceable to him in the emergency; and as Marcy's despatch was of a character to be not inconsistent with the most violent measures, resolved to act himself at once with energy. The fall of Sebastopol had rendered him less conciliatory than formerly. From the Baltic was returning a large fleet which it was of the highest importance to preserve in a state of efficiency for operations to be undertaken next spring. Palmerston gave orders for a powerful fleet to be ready to sail within twenty-four hours for the West India station, and proceeded under cover of this menace to indite a despatch to the United States government, indignantly repelling the imputations of Mr. Cushing, and demanding satisfaction for the insult offered to Mr. Crampton.

That despatch was received at Washington—denied it, as the Union may, the fact is so. And the net result of the magnificent intrigue which Marcy had been plotting in order to operate on the Cincinnati Convention—the upshot of all the fine despatches which he has been writing in order that he shall regain a little of the glory which he so quickly lost after the Koezta letter—is simply, that we are within an ace of actual war with England, and that from being the aggrieved party, it is upon us that the demand for satisfaction is now made. What the mercantile and conservative

interests of this country will think of the conduct of the statesman who, to serve his own private views of ambition, has dragged the nation to the verge of a war, we will not undertake to say. In England, we gather from our letters, that the utmost indignation is felt among the financial and commercial classes at the reckless conduct of Lord Palmerston, upon whom the chief blame of the squabble with this country is laid. It seems not unlikely that a combination may be formed for the purpose of ousting him from office simply on that ground. His crochets have doubtless been mischievous; but let it be remembered, neither is our Secretary blameless in the matter.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

ARRIVAL OF THE DAN'L WEBSTER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Two Weeks Later from California and Nicaragua.

PROGRESS OF COL. WALKER.

His Government Recognized by the United States Minister.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important from Washington.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—THE POINTS OF THE DEBATE—MARCY'S POLICY—BUCHANAN AND PALMERSTON—THE WEST INDIA FLEET—THE WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1855.

There has been so much nonsense circulated in the press relative to our relations with England, that I think it necessary to send you the salient points in the affair, as gleaned from the official despatches and private letters by the Pacific and Canada.

The whole trouble—such as it is—in Marcy's work, and intended to make capital for the Cincinnati Convention. The enlistment business Marcy's and Cushing's latest dodge, I will tell you about that first. When it became apparent that efforts were being made to enlist a legion in the United States, our government set a protest to the British Cabinet. The result was a promise on the part of Lord Palmerston that recruiting in our territory should be stopped at once. He said in Parliament that the English government did not wish to break the laws of any country, and in order to prove his good faith he promised to stop recruiting in British North America.

This was the attitude of Downing street when the trial of Hertz commenced in Philadelphia, and the letters of Attorney General Cushing, in which Lord Crampton and Mr. Crampton were indirectly called malefactors, were read in court and received in England. After the apparent pacific and conciliatory tone of the British Cabinet, these manifestations of Cushing were considered insulting, and the fire was fanned by Mr. Crampton's announcement that the American flag was being fitted out at New York as a Russian privateer, although the Maury affair was a mere pretext to Buchanan in his interviews with Crampton on the 20th ult. and 1st instant. The British Cabinet thought things looked threatening, and within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the news of the commencement of Hertz's trial, the addition to the West India fleet was under sailing orders.

At the same time the British government demanded explanation and redress from the United States, which demand has not yet been acceded to. This is the state of things: We first complained of the enlistment business; England apologized, and promised redress. We then pitched into the English agents and Cabinet, and the fleet with strong despatches was sent out. It has been Marcy's policy all along to protract the settlement of all the disputes between England and the United States. Last summer Buchanan found that he could do nothing more, and made up his mind to come home in October. Marcy saw that capital could be made out of the Central American business, and straightway he reopened the Mosquito question, in a fiery despatch sent out in June or July last. This was responded to in a tone equally defiant, in a despatch containing all Palmerston's crochets about the Central American dispute.

In October Marcy sent Buchanan another fiery despatch, embracing all the points in dispute between the two countries. First, the violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by settlement of the enlistment business; third, the conduct of the British Consul at Dominica, in interfering with our treaty, and generally, the policy of England on the Cuba question.

On other questions, and especially that pertaining to the Mosquito matter, Marcy got his arguments from a previous correspondence between the late A. B. Lawrence, once Minister to England, and a foreign office there. Mr. Lawrence had access to valuable documents in the archives of the British government. These enabled him to refute Crampton, Palmerston and Bulwer. All this was used by Marcy, and Abbott Lawrence's terms will probably be suppressed.

The last despatch reached London in October, and with the Hertz trial and Cushing's letters, created the terrible furore which eventuated in sending the fleet to Bermuda. The British government was charged with violating its own treaty—with violating the American law about foreign enlistments—with a general policy of hostility to the United States in every way. In this matter Marcy and Buchanan are endeavoring to out-do each other in getting up a war furore, to put England in the wrong and to annoy Palmerston and Crampton. This is done to make capital for the Cincinnati Presidential Convention. All the papers will be brought out by the next Congress.

This is an outline of the British imbroglio.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BEFORE THE CABINET—KNOW NOTHING CAUCUS—ARRIVAL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1855.

The President's message was discussed in Cabinet meeting to-day. No despatches of special importance were received by the last steamer from Europe. The Know Nothing Congressional delegation of Maryland met in caucus to-night in Baltimore. Mr. Bieler, of Virginia; Mr. Faulkner's opponent for Congress—was invited to present, he being their choice for the Clerk of the House.

The new steam frigate Minnesota will be launched from the Washington Navy Yard on the 1st or 10th proximo. She may be quite ready on the 1st, and if not, she will require a postponement to the 10th. The Vice President arrived here this morning. Many members of both houses of Congress are here, and the city is becoming lively.

The United States Senator closed his argument in the armistice case to-day.

THE THREE MILLION QUESTION BEFORE THE CABINET—THE KNOW NOTHING AFTER THE SPOILS—NEW PLAN OF ORGANIZING THE HOUSE—SQUATTER SKEWENIGHT A TEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1855.

The Cabinet were called together an hour earlier than usual to-day, and were in session till late this evening. I understand that the three million question received a large share of their attention.

The American Agent has assumed another shape, and Yeaman Hill, who gave birth to this bustling, has again resumed the editorial chair. It comes out yesterday, and avows itself a candidate for the printing of Congress.

I understand it is the intention of the leaders to reverse the order of things, and elect a Clerk of the House before they do a speaker, thereby relieving the present Clerk from acting in the capacity of presiding officer until another is chosen, so that if there is any delay in the election of speaker the legitimate Clerk of the House will act in the interim.

The administration are determined to make the Kansas-Nebraska question the issue in the selection of Speaker. Col. Richardson, I understand, says he will not run upon any such test.

Mr. Woodman, of Maine, is a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. This looks as though Asbury Dickens would have to walk.

lova, also arrived to-day, and are stopping at the National.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1855.

The despatches by the Cass's underwent examination at the State Department till a late hour on Sunday night, and to-day were officially considered. The Cabinet meeting an hour earlier than usual. It is understood the representations of our government regarding the alleged violation of the neutrality laws by Mr. Crampton, have not been met in that straight forward manner our government had a right to expect. Mr. Buchanan says the professions of friendship by the British Cabinet are more profuse than heretofore, and express the opinion that something might turn up to relieve the British government from its dilemma.

Presidential Politics.

WISCONSIN FOR BUCHANAN—GOES FOR BUCHANAN—PENNSYLVANIA VERY STRONG FOR BUCHANAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1855.

I am informed from a reliable source that Governor Wise, of Virginia, has written a letter here withdrawing his claims to the democratic Presidential nomination in favor of James Buchanan, and that information has been received from Governor Cobb, of Georgia, also strongly in favor of Buchanan. Of the delegates to our democratic State convention, Buchanan has 110, Dallas 30. You may expect, accordingly, a full Buchanan delegation to Cincinnati, and resolutions in his behalf from this State convention, which will have a powerful influence in other States. The movement of Wise in his favor is considered here as making Buchanan the democratic nominee; but nothing is certain with that two-third democratic rule to get over. Perhaps an effort will be made to repeat it this time in advance, of a nomination. It is talked about.

News from California and Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24, 1855.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, on the 19th instant, arrived here to-day, with California dates to the 6th instant. The mining news is of an encouraging nature. The Indians in Oregon were continuing their depredations on an extensive scale.

An additional force of 200 men had left San Francisco to join Col. Walker, who still retained quiet possession of Granada and the Transit route. He was daily receiving reinforcements.

On the 12th instant, Mr. Wheeler, the United States Minister at Nicaragua, formally recognized Walker's government.

General Corral had been found guilty of treason and shot, and Espinoza had been banished.

Col. Kinney remained at Greytown, but fifty of his followers had joined the Walker party.

United States Senator from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24, 1855.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico, from Galveston, we learn that the Hon. Thomas J. Rusk has been unanimously re-elected by the Legislature of Texas, United States Senator from that State.

Perilous Position of Three Men.

HOUSTON, Mass., Nov. 26, 1855.

As three Irishmen, named David Gleason, John Barry, and Timothy Crowley, employed in the erection of the New Glasgow Mills, at South Hadley Falls, were returning to the place this evening, from work, in a row boat, when near the dam an oak log gave way, and they were instantly precipitated over the dam, a distance of about twenty feet, near a rock, to which they clung. All efforts to rescue them failed until about nine o'clock, when, after being in the water for four hours, they were taken off by a boat manned by seven men. None were seriously injured. Their escape is providential.

Atrocious Murder in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26, 1855.

Last night a party of five young men entered the Washington Hotel, corner of East and Canals streets, and drank some liquor, which they refused to pay for. The proprietor's brother, Eugene Broder, attempted to help the barkeeper put the party out, when one of them, named John Tarring, drew a pistol and shot Eugene, killing him instantly. Another of the gang, named Charles Robinson, attempted to murder the proprietor by firing two balls at him, which fortunately lodged in the floor. All the parties have been arrested and committed.

The Central Bank of East Greenwich, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 26, 1855.

The bills of the Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich, are now received at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, as heretofore.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 87 1/2; Reading 45 1/2; Long Island RR. 12 1/2; Morris Canal 12 1/2; Pennsylvania RR. 42 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24, 1855.

Our cotton market is firm, but quiet. Sales to-day only 2,500 bales. Cotton sales at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24, 1855.

The receipt of the Canada's advices here had a favorable effect on the cotton market, and prices are stiffer. The sales to-day add up 1,500 bales, or a 9c advance for middling. The receipts of the week are in hand 127,000 bales. Coffee—the sales of the week amount to 17,000 bags. The stock on hand is 31,500 bags. Prime sales at 13 1/2c. The price of corn, under the effects of the Canada's news advanced. Sales at 90c. Flour is dull at 82c.

BRISBANE, Nov. 25—6.30 P. M.

Four buyers. Sales 1,400 bales, at \$8 25 a \$8 50 for common to good Michigan; \$8 15 a \$9 for extra; good and good (Ohio and Indiana), and \$9 27 for extra. Wheat—Sales 6,180 bushels Chicago spring and Milwaukee at \$1 85. Corn—Sales 14,200 bushels at 58c, including some at 56c. Oats—Sales 12,000 bushels at 40c. Rye steady—Sales 7,000 bushels, at \$1 04. Whiskey, 37c.

Our Venezuela Correspondence.

LAURENZA, Nov. 3, 1855.

Sustenance of the Cholera—State of the Markets—The Republic Transient.

The cholera has partially subsided at all the ports and in the interior of the republic, after having committed terrible ravages.

Business is beginning to assume its wonted activity, and would be brisk at present but that the supplies of the new crop of coffee came to the market very sparingly, owing to the death and sorrow occasioned by the epidemic. Small lots of new coffee sell at 12c., and old, 11 1/2c. Hides are also very scarce, and command 15c. a 18c. per lb. on board. Cotton, 12c. a 15c. per lb., with the largest yield ever known to have been produced in this country, and the highest increase ever had, from an adaptation of climate and soil, coupled with capital and enterprise. Cocoa, \$12 a \$20 for Caracas. Paste, \$12 a \$20 per ton. Liqueurs, \$10 a \$14 per ton.

The political aspect of affairs looks placid and clear, and all parties say "Yes!" to the powers that be.

Marine Affairs.

An evening paper of yesterday contained the following paragraph:—

STEAMSHIP UNION.—The steamship Union, hence for Havre had not arrived when the Quarantine List Liv. of Col. had then been ten minutes at sea. A letter from Havre to Genl. C. Scott, of this city, says:—No apprehension is felt as yet for her safety, but the impression prevails that she has broken down." It is hardly possible now that she will be able to sail on her return trip on her regular day.

The extract from a letter in the above paragraph which states that an "impression prevails that she has broken down," is nearly correct; but the statement that she had been ten minutes at sea is without foundation. It will be recollected that she returned on the 26th ult. with her shaft broken, and is now at pier 54, East river, repairing. The St. Louis took her place and sailed on the 26th ult.

The steamship Nashville, Captain Berry, arrived yesterday from Charleston, bringing as papers in advance of the mail.

Board of County Canvassers.

TWELFTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers resumed their session yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. Fourteen Supervisors were present. A small lobby was in attendance, and among them three ladies.

Supervisor Wm. Tucker was called to the chair, whereupon the President, SEYMOUR BANKS, of the Fifteenth ward, proceeded to read the returns of his ward. In the First district the votes for Cowles and Whiting, for Justices of the Supreme Court, were transposed upon the returns, and the same was ordered back to the Inspectors for correction.

In the Third district, upon the Supervisor's return, 111 votes were given for Peabody for Justice of the Supreme Court, and 102 for the other candidate. The returns of the County Clerk, in the Fifth district, the returns did not give a single vote alike for the candidates for Street Commissioners. The return with the returns of the Third district, were referred to the Inspectors for revision.

Supervisor Youmans, of the Ninth ward, submitted the returns of the Second district of that ward as corrected by the Inspectors. The errors were shown to have been the result of unintentional mistakes. The corresponding corrections were approved by the Board. At 1 o'clock the Board adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

Niblo's Garden—The Ballet.

This popular house, with its spacious salons, always a gem, is peculiarly the home of the ballet; and, therefore, it was no wonder that a jammed house assisted at the debut of the new company which MM. Antoine, Francois and Jerome Eavel have lately imported from Paris. Young New York always comes out strong for what Mr. Tibbs calls "leg pieces," and the number of antonizing long-skirted coats and remarkable trousers at the Garden last night was fearful. The Ballet, as M. Paul Delahante are very rightly known to the public here, and the point to which the *loggers* were directed, last night, was the *trio* of Mlle. Robert, who made her premiere in America. The piece in which she made her appearance, "Katey, the Vivandiere," is exactly like all other ballets—no plot worth mentioning—plenty of absurdities—lots of pretty dances, and any quantity of sparkling music—nearly spoiled last night by the inefficiency of the orchestra.