

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE No. 23, CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

Volume XXXI. No. 249

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOURTH ST. - DRAMATIC FUND.

WELLS' GARDEN, Broadway - MR. BENDON'S NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery - LIZIE IN NEW YORK.

OLIVE BRIDGE, 530 Broadway - EUROPEAN THEATRE.

New York, Monday, August 18, 1856.

The News.

By the arrival of the Baltic at this port we have three days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is not of much interest. The resistance to the Queen's army in Spain seems for the present to be at an end, General Dulce having entered that city on the 1st instant with his troops. It is said that the movement of French troops to the Spanish frontiers, which had commenced in large numbers, had been countermanded for the present. The O'Donnell Ministry do not intend to convolve either the existing constitution or the ordinary Cortes, from the apprehension that it will lead to difficulties—in other words, having secured its position by the sword it means to retain it by the same means. There is a talk of its granting a constitution, which, in its concessions to popular liberty, is to throw all previous constitutions into the shade; but no one is inclined to place faith in mere assurances. The object is to delude the Spanish people with false hopes until the revolutionary party have time to strengthen themselves. Marshal Pelissier arrived at Madrid on the 1st from the Crimea. He was received with great ceremony by the authorities, and an aide-de-camp of the Emperor conveyed to him the flattering information that he had been elevated to a Dukedom. The rush of visitors to Moscow to witness the coronation of the Czar was greater than ever before known on any similar occasion.

Our report of the proceedings of Congress yesterday morning closed at two o'clock. Both houses continued in session until after daylight, when they adjourned to nine o'clock this morning. During the night the Senate passed the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, with the proviso directing notice to be given of the termination of the contract granting additional compensation to the Collins line. An effort was made to strike out the proviso, but without success. In the House of Representatives the Conference Committee on the Army bill reported that they were unable to agree. A motion that the House recede from its proviso that the army shall not be used by the President to enforce the laws of Kansas, was disagreed to by a majority of five. Several general appropriation bills are still pending on disagreeing amendments.

Our special correspondent in Washington furnishes our readers with an account of the doings of Saturday night's session of Congress, with all the rumors prevalent in that city of what will be done this morning. The greatest decorum and order prevailed during the session of Saturday, which lasted until after four o'clock. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive bill, it is said, will be passed this morning, the Senate receding from their amendment providing for the Legislature of Kansas, and the House receding from the one prohibiting the use of the public money to execute the present Territorial law. The Army bill, it was thought, will be defeated by the republicans. An effort will be made to-day to extend the session for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, to give claimants a chance to pass their bills. The House bill appropriating \$150,000 for a steam revenue cutter at this port, it is said, will pass the Senate to-day. The appropriation of \$500,000 for a Post office in New York was adopted.

A confidential writing from Vera Cruz, on the 4th instant, informs us that another movement had been made at Tampico against the government of Comonfort. The movement commenced with about five hundred men, who were instigated and supported by the clergy, and Vidaurri, it was said, would be at the head of the insurrection. The movement, it was supposed, would be easily suppressed, as it was opposed by the mass of the people. It will be seen by a statement elsewhere, under the head of "Yellow Fever," that out of the eleven infected vessels anchored at Gravesend by eight have been removed to the vicinity of the Southwest Spit, as directed by a recent resolution of the Commissioners of Health. The continuance of these vessels for so long a time at their former anchorage is stated to have caused the breaking out of yellow fever in the various towns lining the shore opposite Gravesend bay. On Saturday night one of the vessels anchored at Quarantine dragged her anchor, and has not been heard from since. There are at present but twelve cases of yellow fever under treatment at the Quarantine Hospital.

By letters from Havana, dated 16th instant, we learn that the health of the city was rather improving, but in the bay the fever still continued violent. The decree creating General Concha Marquis of the Havana and Viscount of Cuba, had been made public. The news of the insurrection in Spain had caused much excitement, and so anxious was Gen. Concha for the earliest news that he had dispatched his swiftest steamer to await at Charleston the arrival of the steamer from Europe.

We publish elsewhere a communication from the Castleton Board of Health, intended to be laid before the Commissioners of Emigration, in answer to the recent letter of Dr. Thompson to the same body. The entire action of the Castleton Board of Health since its late organization is reviewed, and its course in reference to the Quarantine authorities and the creation of the barricade sought to be vindicated.

We have a few further particulars this morning of the late storm in the South. The loss of life is now set down at two hundred and fifty, including men, women and children. At least one hundred and ninety dead bodies have been found. From all parts of the country accounts continued to come in of the dreadful damage that has been done. By our despatch from Mobile we learn that there was great excitement in that city on Saturday last, in consequence of the sale of abolition works by a bookelling firm doing business there. A Vigilance Committee was formed, and the offending parties warned to leave the city in five days. The excitement continued to increase, for fear of more desperate measures they fled the city in a secret manner.

The cotton market on Saturday exhibited more strength, without quotable change in prices. The sales embraced about 1,200 bales, part for export. The receipts of flour were very light, and prices for common to good and extra State brands were firmer. The market for prime new white Southern and Western wheat was firmer, and sales reached to \$7 per bushel. Red was steady, at \$1.55 a \$1.66. White old and common lots were dull and irregular. Corn sold freely, but closed at earlier rates; sound mid. brought 61c. a 62c. Pork was heavy, with sales at \$19.50 a \$19.62. Lard was firm, with sales in hogs, at 13c., and afterwards bid higher. Segars were quiet, while prices were unchanged. The sales comprised 200 a 300 bbls. Cuba, and 100 do. New Orleans, at prices given elsewhere. The chief transaction in coffee consisted of a sale of a cargo of "Yaba," of 2,000 bags, at 10c., four months. Freight was steady, with moderate engagements of grain to Liverpool, at 45c. a 75c. in bulk and bags.

Highly Important Political Information from the South.

The late leading articles of this journal levelled against the democratic secessionists of the South, are, we have reason to believe, creating a profound sensation throughout the Southern States. Within a few days past we have received a number of private letters from Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, to the effect that there are many independent men in the South holding aloof from politics, because they cannot support the intense niggerism and filibusterism of the Cincinnati democracy, nor the rickety, broke-backed Know Nothingism of Mr. Fillmore. But these independent Southern thinking men have discovered from the plain statements of facts by the New York Herald, in reference to the Fremont movement, that it may be safely joined by Southern constitutional conservatives, as well as by Northern men of all parties, seeking a wholesome reform in the government, and in the reconstruction of the parties and politics of the country.

With these new views, suggested from the independent course of this journal, we are not surprised to learn from the private letters referred to, that it only requires the appointment of a Fremont electoral ticket in every Southern State to develop the existence of a body of constitutional Southern men in favor of Fremont, from Virginia to Texas, that will paralyze the secession democracy, and put an end to their senseless clamor. Our Southern correspondents, from whom we derive these assurances, admit the full force of all that we have urged or intimated of the despotic terrorism of the secessionists, which now prevails throughout the South. They admit that south of Mason and Dixon's line there is just now neither liberty of speech, liberty of the press, nor liberty of action; but that, on the contrary, a servile press panders to a censorship more despotic than that of France or Russia; and that politicians of all parties are compelled to prostrate themselves and glorify a system of espionage more ignominious and offensive than that of Austria or Italy. In the midst of such an anomalous state of things in a republican country like ours, and among an intelligent people like those of the South, it is perfectly natural that there should exist a strong amount of antipathy, hostility and scorn, quiet for the present, from suggestions of prudence, but none the less ready to seize the first opportunity to crush the illegal, ignoble and despicable, but organized terrorism, which lords it over them all.

What, then, is to hinder the sensible Union men of the South, driven to the limit of forbearance against this organized terrorism, under which they are subjected to the passive obedience of serfs—what is to hinder them from joining this great independent, constitutional movement for Fremont? He is a Southern man by birth, instincts, education and associations—he is the representative of the rights of the States and the obligations on all sides to the constitution and the Union. He is neither the candidate of abolition disunionists, nor Southern secessionists, but is bitterly opposed by both these disorganizing sectional factions. He is pledged against any disturbance of slavery in the District of Columbia, of the Fugitive Slave law, of the Inter-State slave trade, and anything else affecting the constitutional and lawful rights of the South; and his history, his training, and his antecedents are the guarantees of his fidelity. These are the securities of the perfect safety of Fremont as the candidate, not only of the great political reform party of the North, but of the conservatives of the South—slaveholders, who have everything at hazard under the domineering secessionists, and non-slaveholders, whose only safety is in a firm adhesion to the Union, Buchanan or no Buchanan, and Kansas or no Kansas.

The only point of assault against Fremont by Mr. Toombs, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Buchanan and their fellow secession politicians, is in the position of Fremont on behalf of the admission of Kansas as a free State. Against him, on this solitary issue, the whole South is arrayed, and its doors are bolted and barred, with armed sentinels at the windows, requiring every passenger to give the pass-word, or run the hazard of his life. All this is managed by a contemptible minority of the South, consisting of reckless demagogues and mercenary spoliemen—Mr. Toombs being a model representative of the one class, and the Richmond Enquirer and Charleston Mercury fair samples of the other. These two journals are but the more conspicuous and noisier leaders of a gang of paltry spoliemen, whose eyes are fixed upon the President's patronage and the public plunder; and Mr. Toombs is but the more prominent organ of a horde of small beer politicians, who would ruin or ruin the country. Of these miserable rickety Mr. Fillmore has become a willing tool; and Mr. Buchanan, whose life has been the career of a timid timewaiter, has suddenly become bold enough to stoop as low as Fillmore.

It is against these secession demagogues, spoliemen and scoundrels, who have placed the South in a position false to itself and false before the country and the world, that the good sense of the Southern conservatives, of all parties, is revolting. Tremulous old fogies, here and there, are surrendering at discretion, and apologizing for their degradation, with their eyes fixed upon the ground; but being assured that the spirit of free thought and independence still lives in the South, and that it is ready to rise and vindicate itself, we say let it rise, for there is no danger to be feared. That little Southern cabal of secession politicians and mercenary have only to be boldly met to be quietly defeated. We are told that it is as much as a man's life is worth to speak in terms even of common respect of Fremont in any Southern State—that the Fremont party cannot and dare not attempt the experiment of an electoral ticket in the South. But we say that this is nothing more than a raw head and bloody bone, a scarecrow, made of rags and straw. At all events, from the information in our possession, our Southern secession Committees of Safety will soon have the opportunity afforded them of a practical enforcement of their threats. The experiment of a Fremont electoral ticket has been tried in Kentucky without bloodshed or ruffianly resistance, and it is thought that the movement may be as safely extended to every other Southern State. Let the Kentucky experiment be tried in Virginia or South Carolina, for example, and we shall soon see that all this horrible terrorism of our secession masters is "fall of sound and fury, signifying nothing;" and that Fremont has a host of friends, even where the secession conspirators are thought to be supreme.

The people of the North are beginning to be governed by sensible ideas. The programme of the abolitionists and the programme of Edward have both been set aside, and our black republican rascals have been whipped by public opinion and the independent press into re-

stable principles and respectable behavior. They have dropped "the higher law," and have become earnest advocates of the constitution and the laws of the land, excepting only the Kansas laws of the border ruffians, and the South Carolina Senatorial law of the bludgeon. What we now want is the reduction of the noisy Southern secessionists to something of a corresponding standard of respectability. We believe that at best there is a decided majority of the people of the South opposed to the perpetuation of this Pierce dynasty, and the mischievous influences of its kitchen spoilsmen and filibusters; we are assured that there are many independent thinking men all over the South who are disgusted with the numery of the Know Nothings and the flummery of the secessionists; we are also assured that to try the question of freedom of opinion in the South upon constitutional rights, the Kentucky experiment of a Fremont electoral ticket is shortly to be followed up in every other Southern State, and, there being no constitutional or lawful objection against it, we say go on with this movement.

If, indeed, the South is under the van of a league of mysterious inquisitors, or despotic Committees of Safety, like that of the French Reign of Terror, let us know it. Our opinion is that there is no danger of proving the existence of any such enormity even in South Carolina. Give us a Fremont electoral ticket in every Southern State, and we defy the secession disorganizers to attempt in any case to put it down by violence, as they threaten to do. They will soon have the opportunity, if we are not mistaken, of reducing their threats to practice. It will be worth all other issues of this campaign to have this single issue tried and settled. Let us know whether the Southern States are governed by constitutions and laws, or by little squads of border ruffians, and we shall know the destiny of Kansas at once, and the destiny of Southern institutions, for good or for evil.

We believe they are safe—that the honest masses of the Southern people are sensible, liberal, conservative men. We speak to them in behalf of the projected Fremont movement. The New York Herald speaks their opinions—they approve our course, and we shall always stand by them and their rights. We can afford to speak freely and fearlessly. This journal is independent of parties, of spoliemen, of cabinets, and of government plunder. Our annual income, from the support of our liberal subscribers and advertisers, of all classes and all parties, is larger than the pitiful salaries of the President, his Cabinet and his European diplomatic corps all put together. We could buy them all off on the same terms, and still have something left for the church and the poor. How perfectly absurd, then, to hear our beggarly democratic spoliemen prating of the New York Herald being bought up for this or that candidate or party, at any price. Fremont refused a million, cash down, for his Mariposas tract. A dozen Mariposas would not buy the New York Herald. It is not for sale. It gives us all the position, honors, public influence, employment, profits and emoluments that we desire, and in the cause of the independent masses of our people, North and South, and their rights, it is our highest ambition to maintain this paper worthy of their continued confidence and support.

In this view we support the Fremont movement—in this view we urge his friends to give him an electoral ticket in every Southern State, for we are assured he would prove his metal there to the astonishment of Know Nothings and secessionists; and prove, what is of still higher importance, that border ruffianism does not reign supreme in Virginia or the Carolinas, in Mississippi or Georgia, as it does at Washington and in Kansas. Let the experiment be tried, and let Old Virginia lead off. There we have a friend at court in Governor Wise, who will see to the preservation of law and order. Let Virginia lead the way.

The News from Europe—Triumph of Spanish Reaction and French Policy—its Influence on the Relations of England and the United States.

By the arrival of the Baltic yesterday we have the news of the capitulation of Saragossa. With the fall of this city the resistance to the Queen's authority may be considered to be at an end. The reactionary party and French policy have had a temporary triumph—but only a temporary one. The feeble elements of the Spanish character will soon throw everything into confusion again. Leaving the political problem in Spain to find its own solution, we will pass on to the consideration of the influence which it is likely to exercise on our own affairs.

Our readers must have noticed the marked change which lately taken place in the tone of the London Times, and indeed of the English press generally, in regard to this country. Veering suddenly round from its former offensive course it has started off on quite a new tack, and is now crowding all rail to recover the leeway it has made with us. At no former period that we can remember has the press of Great Britain manifested so strong a desire to emulate the good will and friendship of the American people. And it is not merely in the expression of its sentiments but in its acts that this disposition has been indicated. The Times has, for instance, recently sent here as its representative a gentleman named Fillmore, who was formerly its correspondent in Berlin, and who is an intelligent and accomplished writer. After spending a short time in this city, he has gone on to Washington, from whence he is now corresponding with his paper. But in order to draw still closer its relations with this country, and to give the people of Great Britain the fullest and most accurate information as to its affairs, it has been determined that Mr. Delane, the chief editor of the Times, shall pay us a flying visit. If not already on his way, that gentleman may be expected here in the course of a few weeks, and will then be able to judge from his own observation of what he has hitherto been obliged to take second hand from his subordinates. But it is not merely the press which sends its delegations of olive branch bearers to our shores. Amongst the arrivals by the Baltic we recollect of the Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice President of the Board of Trade, one of the most talented and prominent members of the lower house of Parliament, and up to the last six months one of the principal writers for the Times. Considering the high official position which he holds, this visit of Mr. Lowe may be regarded as one of high State policy.

The tone of the Times, taken in connection with that of some of the leading members of the government, indicates that there is some powerful revolution of sentiment at work in the Palmerston Cabinet on the subject of its foreign policy, but more especially in regard to the position which the present administration occupies towards the United States. The remarkable speech

recently made by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons on the Monroe doctrine, and the modified tone of Lord Palmerston on the Crampton affair, may be taken as additional evidences of this change of feeling on the part of English statesmen.

All these indications and facts receive an explanation in the statements which we receive from time to time from our private correspondents in England. They inform us that there have been serious discussions, not only in the British Cabinet, but among the British governing classes generally, relative to the expediency of the alliance with France, or rather the policy of continuing it in such a way as to embarrass the relations of Great Britain with the United States. This new feeling on the part of English politicians may possibly arise from the serious issues presented to their view by the inclination recently evinced by Louis Napoleon to carry out the traditional policy of his family in Spain. This policy has always been a knotty point with the English people, who have expended their best blood, incurred a crushing amount of debt, and resorted to the most ingenious and painstaking diplomatic efforts to defeat it.

As a result of this fact, the struggles of the Spanish people to establish a constitutional system analogous to their own find amongst the masses in England a natural sympathy, which compels their government, notwithstanding its present Napoleonic partialities, to adhere to the principles which have guided their predecessors. The remarks which fell from Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons on this subject shows that he is very much dissatisfied with the policy of the French Emperor in regard to Spain as thus far developed, and the tone of the English press generally manifests the same feeling.

The sum and substance of all this is that the British government is beginning to perceive that if they mean to protect their commercial interests and to preserve a longer lease of the high position which Great Britain has attained amongst the leading European Powers, they will have to cultivate an alliance, moral, political and commercial, with the United States in preference to every other nation. There is no doubt that from the new direction which is gradually being given to the foreign policy of England that vast changes will take place in the political and commercial relations of the world within the next twenty years. The commercial interests of England constitute in themselves a tremendous political power, which in the progress of its natural development compels it to seek a union with this country. The more popular and republican character which the English press is assuming leads it as naturally to concur in this union, and in these facts we find the causes of the change which we have noticed in the sentiments of the English aristocracy towards the American people.

Another important view to be taken of the position of the United States in relation to other countries is this. It is admitted that as regards England we possess a controlling power of immense magnitude. A war that would cut off from her the usual supply of our staple productions would inflict upon her such an amount of injury and suffering that she would prefer almost any alternative to it. The concessions made in the settlement of our recent differences prove to what an extent she will be prepared to go sooner than drive matters to a rupture with us. Towards France we occupy an analogous position, though perhaps not to so great an extent. There is no doubt, however, that if a war were to break out between the United States and France, the interruption of commercial relations would, in six months, lead to a revolution in that country involving, in all probability, either a change of dynasty or a total alteration in the form of government.

If, therefore, Louis Napoleon should decide on carrying out the policy of his uncle in Spain, it is certain that it will create a feeling of coolness towards him in England, and place him in a position of isolation which will leave him at the mercy either of a republican movement or of the hostility secretly cherished towards him by his fellow despots. In the event of Buchanan's being elected to the Presidency, and of his being induced by the red hot filibusters amongst his partisans to give effect to the projects against Cuba, professed in the Ostend manifesto, there will as certainly be a collision between the United States and Spain to which we cannot see how France can avoid being made a party. From this dispute England will keep aloof, as it is her interest to do, and the result will be a revolution and change of dynasty in France—another proof in addition to the many already furnished by history, that Spain is destined to be the tomb of French ambition.

The American people will never willingly make war on France. Their political traditions, their sympathies and their gratitude for former services forbid it; but this country has no sympathy with transient governments, and in a conjunction of circumstances like that which we have just pointed out, they would impose no check upon the action of their Executive in pushing schemes which must have the effect of revolutionizing the present order of things in France. Whilst these events and contingencies are looming in the future, England shows that she fully appreciates their importance by gradually withdrawing herself from a connection with the Continental governments, and taking steps to form, not a political, but a commercial and sympathetic alliance with the United States, which will preserve intact her vast and rapidly increasing interests, and reduce her mistress of the political situation in Europe.

CONGRESS—CLOSING SCENES OF THE SESSION.—We published yesterday a full account of the closing scenes of the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress down to two o'clock Sunday morning, at which point our report left both houses still in session. We give this morning the remainder of the proceedings of Sunday's sitting, and expect to give in our afternoon edition the good news of the final adjournment.

The history of this past session is a history of squabbling factions, intriguing demagogues, condemned spoliemen, swaggering border ruffians, wasteful prodigality, shameful corruption and brutal outrages. Let us be grateful that with such a Congress at one end of Pennsylvania avenue, and with such an administration as that of Mr. Pierce at the other end, we are still at peace with the world, and have still some money left in the treasury.

It is also a matter of consolation to know that both houses closed up the eventful labors of the last nine months with a pretty good opinion of themselves, whatever may be the verdict of the country. We know this from the bill passed increasing the pay of each member to a regular salary of \$6,000 per Congress, equal to three thousand each session, with a retrospective pro-

vision for an extra allowance to the members for their services for this Congress, amounting to the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In this they have acted upon the practical maxim, that there is no use in doing a good thing if we cannot ourselves share in the cash profits. The pay to a member of Congress, however, of three thousand a year, is little enough—five thousand would be public economy; for with a salary of five thousand dollars a year to each member, we have no doubt that many of the leakages through which hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars of the public funds escape, would be stopped, because the plea of necessity, which has thus far been some excuse for engaging in the pickings and stealings, would no longer be available.

The Cincinnati platform on internal improvements has been kicked out of doors by the democracy of both houses upon various river and harbor bills, which have been passed over the head of the President and his remarkable fidelity to democratic principles in these remarkable cases. On the other hand, his Excellency has cheerfully approved all the grand railroad land-jobbing schemes submitted to him, whereby many millions of the public resources have been squandered upon speculators, spoliemen and monopolists, to the prejudice of the masses of the people. Democracy is a curious article in these latter days, straining at a gnat, or swallowing a camel, as the case may require.

The total appropriations for this session of Congress are estimated, by one of our special correspondents, to cover a sum of over sixty-three millions of dollars. Including the public lands squandered upon railroad jobbers, deficiencies which will yet have to be made up, and other items, we presume that the treasury, for the current year, will suffer to the full extent of a hundred and fifty millions. Pretty good for a New Hampshire President, with a Congress republican in one branch, and democratic in the other.

All the regular appropriation bills appear to have been squeezed through without much difficulty, excepting the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill and the Army bill, which were encumbered with the Kansas anti-Lecompte, anti-Stringfellow, anti-border ruffian amendments of the House. For the latest information upon them, see our reporter's report, and our editorial summary.

The Collins steamers have secured their annual appropriation, with a notice for ending the contract, which will cut off their line from government assistance after the expiration of two years.

The most extraordinary feature of the closing scenes of this expiring session, was the comparatively good discipline which prevailed through Saturday night and Sunday morning. Our special reporter informs us that "better order was preserved than ever before known on a similar occasion. All sober." This last short pity sentence, "all sober," staggers our credulity. Our authority is reliable, but the news is almost too good for belief. Generally in the winding up of Congress, the committee rooms of each house are turned by the lobby into free bar rooms, and the members on the floor who are strictly sober are in a powerless minority. It is, therefore, exceedingly refreshing to learn that on this occasion "all were sober." Can it be that the Main Liquor law, after having been tried and botched by various State Legislatures, has been adopted by Congress in the shape of a practical experiment?—or have the supplies of brandy run short in Washington?—or have they taken to lager beer?

After the adjournment to-day, we shall gather up the fragments, and prepare for the hot work of the campaign with the distribution of our Congressional stumbers and spouters among the body of the people.

Police Intelligence.

GAMBLING QUARREL AND SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING OCCURRENCE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a quarrel and stabbing affray, over a card table, took place at the larger saloon of Charles Palmer, No. 31 Chryslie street, between two Germans named Peter Reiser and Henry Steickler, in which the latter received a deep cut in the back with a large knife, alleged to have been used by the former. The parties, it appeared, lived at No. 28 Chryslie street, and were intimately acquainted. On Saturday night they entered Palmer's saloon, and in company with other persons commenced playing cards for drinks. The game was continued until about one o'clock on Sunday morning, when Reiser got up from the table somewhat tipsy in his liquor, and commenced to quarrel with Steickler about the payment of the drinks. From words the men came to blows, and Reiser, it is alleged, snatched up a large meat knife and plunged it into the back of Steickler. Steickler did not survive the wound, and bleeding most profusely from the back and side, he was immediately conveyed to his residence, where medical attendance was procured. The doctors, thinking that the injured man could not survive, notified Coroner Gamble of the fact, when that official proceeded to the bedside of Steickler and took the ante-mortem examination of the wound, as follows:— Henry Steickler, being duly sworn, deposes and swears to the fact that on Saturday night, at one o'clock, he went over to Palmer's saloon, at 31 Chryslie street, and after the game was over, he and Reiser commenced playing cards for drinks. Reiser, the prisoner, took five glasses of beer; he became very angry and throwing the cards down upon the table, said, "I want to see you once, and after that I will not see you again." He then snatched up a large meat knife and plunged it into the back of Steickler, and he was immediately conveyed to his residence, where medical attendance was procured. The doctors, thinking that the injured man could not survive, notified Coroner Gamble of the fact, when that official proceeded to the bedside of Steickler and took the ante-mortem examination of the wound, as follows:—

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PROBABLE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—THE EVIL EFFECTS OF FETTERING.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a serious if not fatal stabbing affray occurred in the grocery store 92 Vaux street, between two colored men, named George Wilson and George Logel, in which the former received a deep gash in the abdomen with a cheese knife, alleged to have been in the hands of the latter. It appears that the parties were in a little more than one another, and on the morning in question they commenced drinking with cheese knives in their hands. Logel was in the store when Wilson entered with a knife in his hand, and commenced quarreling with him. Wilson, at the former's words, suddenly caught up a large cheese knife, and in turn commenced throwing at Wilson in a joking manner. The wine was drunken very much at the time, on account of the shutters being closed by the proprietor, and while the men were thus engaged in enacting with the knives Wilson accidentally stepped and received the blade of Logel's knife in his abdomen. The wound produced was a frightful one. The intestines protruded several inches, and were so enlarded that the injured man was unable to stand. The doctor, who attended him, thought he was dying by accident, when he replied in the affirmative, and intimated that Logel was not to blame for the unlucky blow. The latter, however, was not content with the mere infliction of the blow, and expressed great sorrow at what had occurred. Wilson was taken to the New York Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. The prisoner was brought before Justice Bayson, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed to await the result of the medical treatment.

THE REPTILIAN CASE IN GREENWICH.

THE REPTILIAN CASE IN GREENWICH.—The case of the reptilian case in Greenwich, which was brought before Justice Bayson, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed to await the result of the medical treatment. The case was brought before Justice Bayson, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed to await the result of the medical treatment. The case was brought before Justice Bayson, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed to await the result of the medical treatment.

Political Gossip.

The first session of the thirty-fourth Congress will close to-day. The second session will commence on the first Monday in December. The present sitting has lasted two hundred and fifty-six days, which gives to each member an aggregate per diem more than two thousand dollars.

Mr. Fillmore declared in a letter, dated October 16, 1856, that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, ought to be received and respectfully considered; that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, so long as slavery existed therein; that he was in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possessed to abolish the internal slave trade between the States; and that he was in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In the full belief of these doctrines, he was elected to the Vice Presidency, and while still entertaining a firm conviction that these great principles were right, he took the Presidential chair after the demise of General Taylor, and presided over the destinies of the nation. The first thing upon his mind was to receive and respectfully consider the petitions on the subject of slavery, and he accordingly considered them; and he accordingly considered them; and he accordingly considered them.

There seems to be a common understanding, says the Columbia South Carolina, that the coming election is to be the great sectional issue between the North and the South. We trust the South will be united and in coalition, if the North is successful, to take immediate action for a separate confederacy. This is a fair admission that Mr. Buchanan is as much a sectional candidate as Mr. Fremont. If the Southern candidate is successful, the North will quiet itself down to the result; but if the North should succeed, the above extract from the South Carolina indicates the course the demagogues of the South will wish to pursue.

Returns from seventy-seven counties in Missouri took up on the vote for Governor as follows: Polk, anti-Union, 23,847; Kew, Know Nothing, 31,141; Benton, 10,490.

The result of the recent State elections has changed a great many votes in New York, N. J., says the Mercury, and the same may be said of every place in the Union, where the news has reached. There are a great many men who like Mr. Fillmore personally, and who would vote for him if he stood any chance of being elected, but who intend to vote for Mr. Buchanan at any rate. This class of men are becoming convinced, from a variety of causes, that Mr. Fillmore will not receive the support anticipated, and consequently they are now looking towards Mr. Fremont as their second choice. Before the November contest they will be actively engaged in the support of the people's candidate.

Col. Samuel A. Curtis, who has just been elected, on the Fremont ticket, to Congress in the Kentucky district, was commended to the 2d Ohio Regiment in the Mexican war. He was formerly a democrat, but could not stand Fremont and the bigger driving democracy.

The New York Know Nothing organ gives a glowing account of a great Fillmore meeting at Greenway, Conn., which never occurred. No meeting of the kind was held, and the names of many that were published as participants are distinguished advocates of Fremont and freedom.

Hon. James C. Allen and Wm. B. Archer will again make the race for Congress in the Seventh district, Ill., Illinois, which the United States House of Representatives has declared vacant. Governor Mattison carried to Allen's election by one majority, 8,250 to 8,200—but the House elected him and declared the seat vacant. The representation from Illinois is now four democrats, one Know Nothing, and Archer is elected, which is most likely, the State will cast her vote for Fremont, should the election go to the House.

Hon. Luther M. Kennett, the defeated Know-Nothing candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd districts, is nominated to the members elect of the Legislature, as a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate.

The Lewiston, Pa., Gazette, like many other Fillmore papers, has concluded to give up its first love, Fillmore, for the cause, and support Fremont as a Dayton. It says, "If Pennsylvania can be kept out of the hands of the spoliemen by her bumble bee, it shall not be wanting. Mr. Fillmore was our first choice, but it is evident that we now carry Pennsylvania, and such being the case, we shall play no 'brandy' game in the coming contest."

The delegates to the late Whig Convention of Maryland have been called upon to assemble again on the 31st of September, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Whig Convention, in which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 17th of September.

Hon. N. G. Fowler, member of Congress from the Seventh district of Georgia, in answer to the complaint of some of his constituents that they do not receive a due proportion of Know Nothing campaign documents, writes as follows:—

If our friends in Georgia would reflect for one moment upon the fact that the democratic party have a National Democratic Committee composed of men from every State in the Union, backed by herds of governments officers, with thousands of dollars at their disposal, they would not be astonished that they are "bigger with democratic documents" than I have done the best I could; I have my own little stock of pamphlets, myself and my agent spend what little fortune we have in keeping pace with the National Democratic Committee. We have a Fillmore and a Lincoln Committee here, composed of the best and the ablest gentlemen of the district. But we are without funds, only as we contribute to it. If the election is to go as the quantity of success is shall preponderate, we shall be beaten at least in quantity.

It is stated by the Boston Courier that the telegraphic despatch purporting to come from James Buchanan to the New York Democratic State Convention, pronouncing the union of the hard and soft shell divisions of the party there "the grandest event of modern times," was sent by Mr. Forney, and that Mr. Buchanan knew nothing about it until he saw it in print. The Cincinnati candidate should have said, when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, "I am no longer James Buchanan, I am John W. Forney."

In 1820 Quincy Adams received one electoral vote in New Hampshire, while the balance were cast for Monroe; and in 1828 F. O. J. Smith cast one vote from Massachusetts for Gen. Jackson, while the balance were cast for Adams. Also, in 1825, the electoral vote of New York was divided among four candidates; that of Maryland among three, and of Delaware, Louisiana, and Illinois, between two candidates.

The Times and Courier, a paper hitherto independent, and taking no ground on the Presidential question, is out this week for John C. Fremont.

The boys from New York who did the filling up of the Old Line Whig Convention at Albany, let themselves out slightly. One of the chaps was locked up for insulting a female in the street, and three of the delegates who were ribbons in the buttonholes of their coats, caused quite a disturbance at the Delaware House, threatening to tear the house down if liquor was not furnished them.

The New York Criminal Zeitung, a German paper, having a circulation of 10,000 more than any other in the United States, and heretofore independent in politics, has just come out for Fremont and Dayton.

Hon. James C. Churchill, who was an elector for the Portland district, in Maine, in 1828, and cast the only vote for Andrew Jackson in the New England college, and who was also a Jackson elector in 1829, is now one of the firmest and most active friends of Fremont to be found in the State.

Five of the white United States Senators now in Congress, viz. Messrs. Benjamin of Louisiana, John of Tennessee, Geyer of Missouri, and Pratt and Pearce of Maryland, have already, in the most public manner, avowed their intention to support the democratic Presidential candidate. The old line whig movement for Mr. Fillmore is a weak invention.

The Portland, Me., Advertiser says:— A green man in the car, observing two boys among the boys who passed by one of the "monster" cars, in the Portland Boarding house meeting, had his curiosity excited and gratified thus:—

Q.—Are you a voter?
A.—No, sir, I am not old enough.
Q.—Is this other boy old enough?
A.—No, sir.
Q.—Can you have free tickets—how is this?
A.—Why, they were sent to his father and uncle; but as they were going to vote for Fremont, they gave them to me to take a ride in the city!