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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXI.....No. 253

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—SHAKSPEREAN NIGHT—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—TIGHT ROPE FEATS—THE ELOPEMENT—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MARBLE HEARTS—DANCING—FO-CA-HON-TAS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond street—SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES—A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Afternoon—NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—LIMERICK BOY. Evening—GIRALDA—TIMID LOVER.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES—WEFFO.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—TROVATORE.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, 654 Broadway—MUSICAL, TRIMSCHOEKEN AND ALLEGORICAL MELANGE—JEALOUS HUSBAND.

New York, Thursday, September 11, 1856.

To the Public.

Advertisements must be handed into the publication office before nine o'clock in the evening. Announcements of deaths, or other equally urgent notices, are, of course, excepted.

The News.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 27th ult., arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the Canadian at Quebec. The United States steamer Arctic has arrived at Queenstown.

There is a report from Kansas that Gen. Lane at the head of one hundred and fifty men, attacked Tecumseh on the 4th inst. Judge Lecompte has issued warrants for the arrest of Lane and other free State leaders, and Gen. Smith has instructed his officers to give the necessary assistance for the execution of the writs.

Since the 28th ult. there have been sixteen new cases of yellow fever at the Marine Hospital, of which four were employes, and eight were taken to the island from this city. One new case is reported at Fort Hamilton by the Relief Society.

We publish elsewhere a report of the proceedings of a meeting held yesterday with reference to the removal of Quarantine. We especially commend to the attention of our readers the interesting statement with regard to this important matter, made to the meeting by Mr. Dissosway, of Richmond county.

An injunction was issued by Judge Clerke on Tuesday, restraining the sale of the steamship Northern Light, of the Nicaragua Transit Company, until the 20th inst. Meantime, on the 13th argument will be heard on the question of the appointment of a receiver for the general affairs of the company.

A meeting of old line whigs was held at Constitution Hall last evening. Eighty-eight delegates were appointed to attend the National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 17th inst.

The New York State Homeopathic Medical Society commenced its semi-annual session in this city yesterday. The attendance was very slim, not more than a dozen members being present, and the proceedings were devoid of interest to the general reader.

The Board of Supervisors last evening appropriated $20,000 to the Juvenile Asylum, and then adjourned to Friday next.

The Board of Aldermen last evening concurred with the Councilmen in appropriating $500 for the funeral expenses of the late Alderman Moser. Reports were adopted, in concurrence, to regulate Fifty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh and Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also to pave the Bowery, from Chatham street to Franklin square, with the Belgian pavement.

The Board of Councilmen last evening, after transacting some routine business in Committee of the Whole, adjourned to this evening.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. The emigration so far this year has been 92,050—a decrease of 4,935 compared with the same period last year.

The Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen yesterday decided to report in favor of a stay of proceedings in relation to the construction of a sewer in Vesey street, from Greenwich street to the North river.

The trial of Lewis Browne, a colored man, charged with voluntarily engaging in the African slave trade, commenced in the United States District Court yesterday. We give elsewhere a report of the evidence.

E. D. Beach, of Springfield, and Caleb Stetson, of Braintree, were respectively nominated candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Springfield yesterday.

With a short supply of beef cattle on market yesterday, as compared with the week previous, prices remained unaltered, the range being from 9c. to 11c. per pound, according to quality. Cows and calves were in active demand, at $70 a $80. Veal calves sold readily at 6c. a 7½c. Swine were scarce and in request at high prices. Sheep and lambs sold briskly at previous rates.

The cotton market continued quite firm yesterday, closing with the turn of the market in favor of the seller. The sales embraced about 1,500 bales. The transactions during the three days of the present week have reached from 6,000 a 7,000 bales, a good part of which, it is supposed, was taken on speculation. There was a better inquiry for flour for the eastward, with some demand for export, with fair sales at about the previous day's quotations. Wheat was firmer, with sales of new white from $1 68 a $1 70, and new red do. at $1 50 a $1 53½. Corn was firmer, with sales of sound Western mixed at 67 a $1 68, Southern yellow at 72c., and white do. at 70c. a 75c. Pork sold freely at $19 75 for mess. Sugars were active, with sales of about 3,000 hhds. at prices stated in another column. Coffee was in moderate demand at full prices. Freights were, with moderate engagements of grain for English ports, at steady rates.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS.—The homeopathists make this a fundamental principle in their practice, and not without some show of reason. However this may be in morals and in politics, there is no doubt whatever that like things produce the like. If Mr. Choate's letter to the whigs in Maine is followed by complete reaction there, what may we not expect from the exertions of Mr. Pratt in Maryland and Mr. Hamilton in New York? The fact is, there is no real sympathy among the people for these Saurians. Their day is gone by; they are curious monuments of the past; but they have no place in modern existences. Their sphere of action is gone; the world is altering its condition; it is constantly changing its form, and its elements are ever in a process of renovation. Mr. Choate has by this time learned that such skeletons as he has sought to exhume may be objects of curiosity, but nothing more. Maine is modern, alluvial, fresh, and she repudiates the attempt to put her back beyond the flood. New York will follow in her steps. She does not care about the Saurians, though she may greatly admire the altitude of the Rocky Mountains—the backbone of the continent—and may find in them, their grandeur and their explorers, something to influence her in her geographical and political [illegible]

The Working of the Great Revolution—The Old Party Hacks and Organs on the Maine Election.

The echoes of the late heavy thunder from Maine have so startled and confounded the old party hacks and organs of the country, that their contortions are at once ludicrous and painful to behold. The venerable old ladies of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who support Mr. Fillmore not altogether because he is a Know Nothing, but because he was once a whig, are of the opinion that the popular deluge which has swept over Maine is "not so much of a shower, after all;" and they say that "the great Protestant principle which underlies popular sentiment in all the New England States, was not brought into play in this election in Maine," but that we shall hear of it in November. The exclusive Fillmore scavenger organ is much of the same opinion; for it declares that the result might have been different had there been a Know Nothing ticket in the field. This is about the sum and substance of the comfort which we can extract for Mr. Fillmore from his organs, in reference to this terrible Maine election. It is like a naked bone to a hungry dog; but it is the best they have to give.

Our Buchanan cotemporaries are still more sadly perplexed and puzzled at this sudden and violent change in the weather. The Washington *Union* has heard the rumbling from Maine, but thinks it is too late in the season for thunder, and that it can't be thunder. It says:—

> We received a despatch at a late hour last evening, prepared for the associated press, announcing that the black republicans had made gains over last year's vote in Portland, Bath, Bangor and Augusta—the despatch winding up with the intimation or prediction that Hamlin's majority in the State would be twelve thousand. We attach very little credit to this intimation or prediction—particularly in the face of the fact that the democratic strong holds had not been heard from. Our friends should bear in mind that, by some mysterious dispensation or arrangement in the various State elections that have hitherto been held, the telegraphic agents generally manage to make the first returns unfavorable to the democrats.

"Generally manage to make the first returns unfavorable to the democrats!" Comfortable suggestion! But we presume that ere this "the democratic strongholds" that "had not been heard from" at the White House, have been duly reported as sacrificed to the enemy from too much confidence in such old line whigs as Rufus Choate, George Evans and Caleb Cushing.

The *Journal of Commerce* takes another view of the subject, more closely squared to the actual returns; but still an exceedingly foggy, painful, spasmodic and unsatisfactory apology of innocence. It tells us that—

> The black republicans are in ecstacies on account of the success of their candidates in Maine. They appear to think the election of Fremont is no longer doubtful. But we advise them to wait a little. It is not even certain that Maine will give her electoral vote for him. But if it does, there is no probability that it will affect the general result. In one way, at least, this little flurry will help Buchanan. It will show the South that the real contest is between Buchanan and Fremont, and therefore that the surest way to prevent the election of the latter will be to vote for the former, and not for Fillmore, who is not yet sure of a single State.

Curious coincidence, this; for the badly frightened exclusive Know Nothing organ gets off the same idea, only reversing the respective positions of the principal characters in the tableaux. It says:—

> If Buchanan men South could have their way, Buchanan would get all the Southern vote, and, of course, Fremont all the Northern vote, and so be elected. The Fillmore party steps in between both, and saves the country from this alarming sectionalism. Now, the Buchanan men of the North, especially in New York, must see that to save certain States they must vote the Fillmore ticket.

Here we have a common agreement that there is not sufficient elbow room at the Presidential feast for both Buchanan and Fillmore, and that one should withdraw, or both will be excluded from the table. This is a great point settled in favor of Fremont, and justifies our impression that Fillmore, instead of injuring him, serves him a good purpose in confusing and distracting the movements of the enemy; for even a Jack-o'lantern may sometimes lead a whole army into a bog.

At the beginning of the last session of Congress, the first principle of the democratic platform was declared to be inflexible hostility to Know Nothingism. How remarkable, therefore, it must now appear to the persecuted Irish Catholics, who have rushed into the democratic camp for safety, to find the cause of Mr. Buchanan reduced so low that, in addition to secessionists, filibusters and border ruffians, the Know Nothings are piteously beseeched to come to the rescue, inasmuch as the old line whigs have proved to be nothing but old line humbugs! Why not try the experiment of a deputation of Irish Catholics from Tammany Hall to Buffalo, to wait upon Brigadier General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, and pray that Mr. Fillmore may be dropped, and that Mr. Buchanan be adopted as the Know Nothing candidate?

Such are the ridiculous, yet painful floundering, squirmings and contortions of the Fillmore and Buchanan organs over the crushing results of this Maine election. In their confused apologies and explanations, however, they confess everything. There are not votes enough to spare to give Fillmore even a few blank cartridges without hazarding the defeat of Buchanan; and Fillmore can do nothing while Buchanan blocks the way. We apprehend that it is too late for a bargain, and that could a bargain be made it would defeat itself. With Sir Lucius O'Trigger, we think it "a very pretty quarrel as it stands," and that it were a pity to spoil it.

Fremont, in a general view, occupies the identical position to which we have labored to bring the opposition forces, from the first decisive symptoms of an approaching popular revolution three years ago. Seizing upon the first crude shape of Know Nothingism, into which the debris of the two old parties began to coalesce, we labored industriously to mould this incongruous and motley party into a practical working shape. But they would have the Pope and the Irish Catholics as their most dangerous enemies, and we could not reduce this so called American Order to the common sense policy of a common cause against this infamous administration; and so we dropped them, and cast about us for a new departure. Believing, at length, that we saw in Col. Fremont the proper instrument for the work of general reform demanded by the significant revolutionary movements of the people, we proclaimed him as our candidate against the field, with our platform annexed, of a new administration, and a new order of things at Washington, and for a fight upon the sharply defined, living and practical issues of the day.

We struck the popular vein. From that moment the popular pressure upon our candidate and our platform became so powerful that at the Philadelphia Republican Convention Seward and Sewardism were set aside, and the only direct issue raised against the South was Kansas as a free State against Kansas as a slave State. Upon that issue, while we believed that the proslavery party in Kansas were fighting the battle according to the popular sovereignty of the Nebraska bill, our sympathies were actively with the South; but when convinced, from a mass of sworn evidence before a competent tribunal, that the real Kansas proslavery party of Messrs. Atchison, Stringfellow, Jeff. Davis, Pierce and Buchanan, was the policy, first, of the most outrageous and infamous system of ballot-box stuffing ever practised in a civilized community—San Francisco not excepted; and, secondly, a policy of military coercion and terrorism, fire, sword, confiscation, robbery, scalping, and other crimes too ghastly and diabolical to mention, we could support this horrible mockery of popular sovereignty no longer—not an instant longer; for we cannot be made a party to the obtaining anything upon false pretences.

Thus much upon Kansas in this connection. It does not interfere with the fact that in Fremont and on his platform, and in the general drift of the revolutionary movement of the people which is carrying him on, we have a Presidential candidate and a policy for which we have been laboring for three years past, against this reckless, ruthless, shameless, imbecile, treacherous, truckling and infamous Pierce administration, and its anointed administrator, *de bonis non*, James Buchanan. We have a candidate and a party contesting this election against both the domestic and foreign policy of this wretched and accursed administration; for while Pierce's domestic policy has thrown the peaceful settlers of Kansas into the midst of the terrors of a Jacobin club, his foreign policy, through the agency of Mr. Buchanan and his Ostend manifesto, but for the strong will of Marcy would have embroiled us and our world-wide commerce, before the peace of Paris, in a ruinous war with the combined naval Powers of England, France and Spain. It is for peace, law, order and the decent usuages of civilized society at home, against governmental border ruffianism and its bloody horrors, on the one hand, and for good faith and public respect abroad against that savage, piratical and brazen-faced filibustering foreign policy of the Ostend manifesto, on the other hand, that the masses of the conservative people of the North are now rallying upon Fremont.

These are the causes and this is the solution of the late popular demonstrations in Iowa, Vermont and Maine. Reason, justice, self-respect, patriotism, national pride—all the virtues which make up the honest independent man and good citizen—combine in favor of putting a stop to this piratical and bloody border ruffian Pierce and Forney dynasty. Humanity revolts at the bare idea and shudders at the possibility of the reduction of this government to the tender mercies of a Jacobin club at home, and of a gang of legalized freebooters upon the high seas. These are the considerations which will explain the mysteries of the late Maine election. It is popular wrath, popular dissent, and a popular revolt against the ruffians and their spoilsmen, sneaks and flunkeys that have crept into power; and it will not stop with Maine.

GOV. WISE BADLY SCARED—GREAT REDUCTION IN NIGGERS.—The following letter from Governor Wise has been generously given to the public through Col. Forney's Philadelphia organ:—

> RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6, 1856.
>
> On my return from a short absence I found yours of the 26th ult., asking my opinion on the question:—"Would the election of Fremont to the Presidency bring about a dissolution of the Union?" My answer is, that the very spirit of sectionalism which runs such a mere adventurer as he is, in every sense has engendered so much envy, hatred and malice between various sections and factions of our people, as to create a wish in the minds of many no strong for a dissolution of our blessed Union, that to tell them his election would bring that lamentable event about, would make some of his bitterest opponents vote for his election for the very purpose of effecting that execrable end. This, above everything else, shows the wrong and mischief of nominating such a man by such a party as that called black republicans. His election would bring about the dissolution of the American confederacy of States inevitably. Why? For the reason that if New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were slaveholding States, and Canada were to assail them with half the violence and "all uncharitableness" which black republicans are assailing us with, there would be a public war in thirty days by every patriot's time piece. Whether the present state of peaceful revolution, of warlike brotherhood, of confederated amagonisms, of shake hand enmity, of sectional union, of united enemies, shall continue, depends precisely upon the issue whether black republicanism is strong enough to elect John C. Fremont, with all the demon imps at his heels. You may do what you please with this letter. HENRY A. WISE.

The simple meaning of all this fustian and fanfaronade is that Governor Wise has his eye fixed upon that expected increase in the price of niggers to five thousand dollars a head with the election of Buchanan, and Kansas as a slave State by the forcible expulsion of white labor. What will the Union be worth should the Governor be defeated of this increase in the price of niggers, with the election of Fremont? But what a gassy chap is this model Virginia Governor—a veritable duplicate of Gov. Foote of Mississippi, with this difference: that Gov. Foote has repented of his nigger driving democracy, turned Know Nothing, and gone to California; while Gov. Wise gets worse and worse as a nigger driver, and raves like a lunatic about the price of niggers. But we remember that in 1850, during the discussion of this everlasting nigger question in the Senate at Washington, Governor Foote gave notice one bright Thursday or Friday morning, that if they attempted in the House, on the following Monday, to force through the admission of California as a free State, as they threatened to do, the Southern members of that body would whip out their revolvers and bowie knives, open a bloody revolution, and before sunset the Union would be "busted." He seemed to think, as Governor Wise appears to think, that the Union is as weak as an old beer barrel filled with ginger pop, and that the kick of an "ebo shin" or "gizzard foot" would cause an explosion—phiz! pop! bang! and all is lost!

Now, we find Governor Foote in the free State of California, a Know Nothing candidate for the very Senate which, according to his prophecy, ought to have been extinguished six years ago. So with Governor Wise. He talks like a fool when he says Fremont's election will inevitably result in disunion. Bah, stuff! Governor, it won't do. Messrs. Toombs, Fillmore and Buchanan have tried it; but it was no go. You are sold, Governor. It's an old joke. But don't be alarmed about your niggers. Fremont only proposes to keep them out of Kansas, for fear they may catch cold in those high latitudes. Really and honestly, is it not too cold there for niggers, Governor? What's the use, then, of slaughtering the white settlers to make room there for niggers? That's the question.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—There is much inquiry in relation to the policy of the administration in regard to the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and much mystery with regard to the character of the instructions which have recently gone out to the army and navy in relation to their action in California. We can only guess at the probable intention of this movement, but we should not be surprised if at the bottom there lurked a design to make California a slave State.

The orders sent to the commanders of the United States army and the naval forces in the northern Pacific must conform, of course, to the letter of the constitution and the acts of Congress in relation to insurrections and cases of "domestic violence;" but whether the spirit of them will be observed is another question. From the course taken with regard to Kansas, we may fairly infer that no occasion will be lost to increase the political chances of Jefferson Davis and his associates, and to strengthen the influence of the slaveholding States. Whatever is done constitutionally and fairly cannot be objected to, but the appliances and means used to accomplish the result, judging from the proceedings in Kansas, may not be so regular.

Disguise it as we may, there is no doubt that an attempt will be made, through the peculiar position of the Vigilance Committee, and the threats held out to them, to procure a division of California into two States—the upper portion to remain a free State and the lower to become a slave State. This scheme is not without its difficulties, however, as we may readily perceive. The Vigilance Committee have thus far avowed their objects to be the restoration of the freedom of the ballot box, and the enforcement of the laws against unpunished offenders. If the presence of the army and navy will secure this, their functions would immediately cease. It is very probable that, with the election of a new Legislature, which has already taken place, the Committee have voluntarily ceased their labors, and the army and navy will have nothing to do.

But if the State authorities, in the cessation of the further action of the Committee, proceed against them, and if the courts determine to exercise their authority against those who have temporarily taken the power out of their hands, there may be a chance to carry out the schemes which, by common rumor, is charged upon Jefferson Davis and his associates. Thus, for example, if Judge Terry should endeavor to bring within reach of the bench the parties who arrested him—if the United States courts should proceed against those who took possession of the United States arms, and those by whose direction it was done, the Committee would be in an unpleasant predicament. Further difficulties would arise, and the United States forces might be used. In this state of affairs a compromise might be suggested as the best method of obviating the new difficulties. An agreement to divide the State in the manner we have suggested would, no doubt, be satisfactory to the projectors of the scheme, and in this way the South would gain a new State to their number, and two Senators in Congress be secured.

But can this be done? Will not the new Legislature pass laws at once granting a general amnesty? Will not the Committee of Vigilance be in the ascendancy in that body? And if the United States troops act at all under the direction of the administration, will not the President be compelled, according to usage, to precede that action by a proclamation which will promise an amnesty to all who submit to its requirements? It is highly probable, under existing circumstances, that the whole plan will be foiled, and that for the present California will remain "one and indivisible."

The mystery must, therefore, remain unsolved until we hear first, the nature of the instructions which have been sent out, and next, the position which the people of California will take when the scheme is placed before them for their consideration.

ELECTIONEERING ON A SMALL SCALE.—There never were such samples of small electioneering in any previous political contest as we now find almost every other day in the campaign carried on by the two parties in opposition to Fremont. The great question involved in the contest for the Presidency is as to the policy of the government; but it seems that a certain portion of the press and politicians conceive that a man's religion, what church he was married in, who baptised his children, what sort of a mother he had, how he wears his hair, what his notes can be shaved for, and various other little matters of dress, opinion and behaviour, are far more important than the great questions of national policy and national measures.

The blockheads who write the trash in the *Commercial Advertiser* and daily *Express* are great on these small points; and it seems that the same system is travelling West, North and South. A gentleman received yesterday a letter from Allegheny county, in this State, from which the following is an extract:—

> WELLSVILLE, Allegheny Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1856.
>
> You are of course bored with letters. I will not trouble you to read a long one. J. K. Hale, of Hornellsville, State Senator, Steuben district, spoke in this village last evening, and stated distinctly, upon his positive knowledge, that Colonel Fremont is a Romanist. He stated, furthermore, that he was in the Colonel's house about three weeks since, that he had a personal interview with him, and that the Colonel did not at all conceal the fact that he was a communicant in the Papal church. He furthermore stated that he saw hanging in Colonel Fremont's parlor a full sized likeness of his Holiness the Pope of Rome; that the books, pictures, &c., were but a general reflex of Papacy. Now I have no doubt but all this is false. What do you say? ***

This Mr. J. K. Hale, of Hornellsville, must be fit for either the lunatic asylum or the penitentiary, when he makes such assertions in connection with Col. Fremont's name. We have made inquiries into the facts of this case, and we find that the statement is a tissue of fabrications from beginning to end. There is not a word of truth in the assertions of this Hale. The only paintings in Col. Fremont's house are a portrait of old Tom Benton, another of General Jackson, and one of Mrs. Fremont herself. The painter has given Benton one of his most magnificent scowls, and he certainly would make a capital Pope—equal to Pope Gregory the 16th—and far superior to the nincompoop who now presides in the Vatican. If this story were worth noticing we would pronounce it an atrocious fabrication—yet not more false and atrocious than the story put forth by the *Commercial Advertiser* as to a conversation had with Colonel Fremont by a man of the name of Cook, all of which yarn is utterly false, from beginning to end.

Apropos of all this, we find the following in a late Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*. We give it, not because it is necessary to prove Fremont a Protestant, but for the reason that while writing on the subject this official document is received from the South:—

> As the discussion of Mr. Fremont's religious profession is a matter of debate, and I have been questioned by individuals, both of the South and North, whether the records of St. Phillip's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city contained any information on this point, I hereby state, that upon examination of its register I do not find any record of his baptism; but I found the following fact, recorded, I believe, in the handwriting of the late Bishop Gadsden, the late rector of the said church:—
>
> On the 27th of June, 1827, of St. Phillip's congregation, was confirmed at St. Paul's church, by the Right Reverend Nathaniel Bowen, Charles Fremont, a non communicant.
>
> Whether Mr. Fremont ever became a communicant in the said Episcopal Church I am unable to say, but it will be remembered that twenty-nine years have elapsed since the period of his confirmation. With the political views of Mr. Fremont I do not coincide, and with Mr. Nelson I am unacquainted; but if the above fact is of any political value as truth, you may publish the same without detriment, and in justice to all parties concerned.
>
> J. BARNWELL CAMPBELL,
> Rector of St. Phillip's Prot. Episcopal Church, Charleston, S. C.

The miserable slanders of the opposition press only indicate the fright of the Fillmore and Buchanan parties. And well they may be frightened. The whole of the Northern and Western free States are going for Fremont, and will cause an overwhelming rout of the democratic parties. Two-fourths of the members of the Catholic and Protestant churches, with Archbishop Hughes and Pope Beecher at their head, are going in the same direction. It will be one of the greatest revolutions that has ever taken place in this country, and no mistake.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Additional from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1856.

The following is the latest intelligence brought by the steamship City of Baltimore, which arrived at this port, from Liverpool the 27th ult., this evening:—

The steamship Cambria was to sail on Saturday, Aug. 30, in place of the Arabia. The latter would be despatched on the following Thursday, as an extra steamer.

The schooner Elizabeth Randle, from Charleston for Liverpool, ran ashore on Great Burbo, and had to be abandoned. Her crew was saved.

The steamer Arctic had arrived at Queenstown. She had been engaged in sounding for the submarine telegraph, and found all right.

M. Boulenieffe, the Russian Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th of August.

The Russians have not evacuated the roads leading to Bayazida.

Kars was completely evacuated on the 4th of August. The fortifications were left untouched.

The evacuation of Reni and Ismel had began.

The papers say that the fortifications at Tulliche were blown up by the Russians.

The Sultan of Turkey had re-established the navigation of the Euphrates from Bagdad to Bassora.

In Spain the Cabinet was availing itself of the resources of the law of desamortisation, secularising the ecclesiastical property formerly held in mortmain. The law was being rigorously put in execution. The Junta of Desamortisation holds two meetings every week, and disposes of a large amount of property.

LONDON, Aug 26—Evening.

The improved weather caused a slight rally in consols, which had not been very firm and the business rather inanimate. The closing prices were 95½ a 95¾ for money, and 95¾ a 95⅞ for account.

The steamship Indian arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on Wednesday morning, the 25th inst.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say:—A continuance of showery weather has made the grain trade steady. At Tuesday's market there was a good attendance, and good wheat was taken at Friday's sales with avidity, while inferior was unsaleable. Flour in good demand at full rates, and in some cases an advance of 6d. established. Corn—A speculative inquiry at quotations already published. Beef unchanged. Pork steady, with but little doing.

Messrs. Maxwell & Co.'s circular says:—Corn continues to attract attention, as the reappearance of the potato disease receives daily confirmation.

The *Times* city article of Tuesday evening, 26th ult., says:—

The Funds opened dull, at yesterday's quotations, but subsequently advanced an eighth, influenced by the improvement in the weather. Money in good supply, at four and a half per cent, without any pressure on the discount market. At the Paris Bourse on Tuesday the Three Per Cents were at 70f. 40c. for money, and 70f. 50c. for account.

Non-Arrival of the Halifax Steamer.

HALIFAX, Sept. 10—Noon.

The Cunard steamer now due at this port from Liverpool has not been signalled up to the present hour. Weather clear.

Important from Kansas.

ATTACK ON TECUMSEH—WARRANTS OUT FOR THE ARREST OF THE FREE STATE MEN, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9, 1856.

Our dates from Kansas are to the 5th inst.

The *Republican* says that 150 of General Lane's men attacked Tecumseh on the 4th, but that the particulars had not transpired.

Judge Lecompte had issued an order to the Marshal of the Territory to arrest General Lane and other agitators, and General Smith had instructed Colonel Cook, commanding fourteen companies at Fort Riley, to give the necessary assistance for the execution of the writs.

Governor Geary arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, meeting Governor Shannon while on his way down the river.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10, 1856.

In 314 towns Hamlin leads Wells 22,844, and leads Wells and Patten together 17,644. The vote is as follows:—Hamlin, 59,755; Wells, 36,911; Patten, 5,200.

Postal Treaty Between the United States and Canada.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1856.

The articles (additional to those of March, 1851), between the Post Office Departments of the United States and that of Canada, providing for the exchange of registered letters between the two countries, will go into operation on the 1st of October next.

The first article provides:—Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any Post Office in the United States or its Territories, and addressed to Canada, or posted in Canada and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing on the application of the person posting the same: provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: and provided, also, that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post Office Departments of the United States or Canada, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

The fee is to accrue to the United States Post Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Canada, and to the Canada Post Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Canada to the United States.

Immense Fremont Mass Meeting at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10, 1856.

The Fremont mass meeting here to-day was immense. Delegations came from all quarters. A great procession, with music and banners, marched through the streets, and the houses were decorated with flags and mottoes. The streets were thronged with people, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. J. Prescott Hall presided. The meeting was much the largest ever held in this city. Henry Wilson, Judge Tyler, H. B. Stanton, Governor Cleveland, James F. Simmons, Thos. Davis, Chauncey Schaffer, Thomas A. Jenckes and Charles Hart were among the speakers. There was speaking from several stands. Letters were received from Messrs. Charles Sumner, George W. Curtis, John Whipple, George R. Russell, Dr. Wayland and others. When the procession entered the Park the whole company, with the band, joined in the rallying song to the air of the 'Marseillaise.' The procession was very long. Delegations came from every quarter of the State, and from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The factories and workshops generally stopped working.

Massachusetts Buchanan State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10, 1856.

The Buchanan State Convention met here to day. The attendance was about 1,600, and an unusually large number of the leading and talented men of the party were present. Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, made the opening speech. Azahel Phelps, Jr., of Springfield, was chosen President, by 502 out of 912 votes. Giles F. Whitney, of Winchendon, was his principal opponent.

E. D. Beach, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. He accepted in a speech in which he referred in eloquent terms to the perils which seemed to environ this nation, and referred with expressions of censure to those dry and worthless limbs of the party which the first breeze had swept away from us. He said wherever the democracy of Massachusetts go he would go with them, and the flag of his country should be his winding sheet if they fell.

Caleb Stetson, of Braintree, declined a renomination for Lieutenant Governor, and Charles Thompson, of Charlestown, was proposed for the nomination, but it was given to Albert Currier, of Newburyport.

The State ticket was then completed as follows:—For Secretary of State, Jonathan E. Field, of Stockbridge; Attorney General, Ezra Wilkinson, of Dedham; Auditor of Accounts, Giles H. Whitney, of Winchendon; Treasurer, Stedman Butwick, of Concord.

A ballot for two Presidential electors at large resulted as follows:—

Whole number of voters	964
Necessary to a choice	483
N. J. Lord, of Salem	504
Whiting Griswold, of Greenfield	471
Henry W. Bishop, of Lenox	554
Abraham H. Howland, of New Bedford	457
Isaac Davis, of Worcester	50
Mr. Lord was the [illegible]	[illegible]

For the second a discussion arose as to the merits of Messrs. Griswold and Bishop.

ISAAC H. WRIGHT, of Boston, objected to Mr. Griswold, saying that it was he that elected Hon. Charles Sumner to the United States Senate.

B. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, defended the coalition, and said by the living Jehovah he would have voted for Mr. Sumner, had he had a vote to give in the Legislature at the time.

Mr. Wright was denounced on every hand for introducing this firebrand.

Mr. Griswold was finally accepted as second Senatorial elector.

The district electors are to be elected by District Conventions.

The resolutions are brief, and in substance are as follows:—Accept and endorse the Cincinnati platform and candidates; re affirm the squatter sovereignty doctrine, compliment the democrats and denounce the republicans in Congress, and declare for the Union.

Col. Isaac H. Wright, of Boston, made the principal speech of the day. The proceedings generally were harmonious.

Exhibition of the Mechanics' Charitable Association.

BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1856.

The eighth exhibition of the Mechanics' Charitable Association opened to-day in Faneuil and Quincy Halls, which are connected by a bridge. The array of machinery, implements of trade, and industrial and artistical productions is fully equal, if not superior, to the displays of former years.

Republican Mass Meeting in Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept 10, 1856.

It is estimated that there were 36,000 persons present at the republican meeting in this city to day. Speeches were made by Gov. Chase, Senator Wade, John Sherman, Esq., and Mr. Howard, of Michigan.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 10, 1856.

The procession and democratic mass meeting in this city, to-day, was large and imposing. Speeches were delivered from two stands, in English and German, by Charles Shaler, Esq., Gov. Todd, of Ohio, Mr. Brown, of Maryland, Mr. Dietz, of New York, Hon. Jno. C. Breckinridge, Col. S. W. Black and others.

The Fillmore County Convention met here to-day and nominated a full ticket. Dr. Wm. Wright was nominated for Congress from the Twenty first district, and Alexander Wadlaw from the Twenty-second. Strong Fillmore resolutions were passed.

Anniversary of Perry's Victory.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 10, 1856.

The anniversary of Perry's victory was celebrated here by a military parade. The Protestant Association also had a large procession.

Sailing of the Niagara for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1856.

The steamship Niagara sailed at noon to-day, with 62 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax. She took out about half a million in specie.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10, 1856.

There have been three deaths from yellow fever in this city within the last 24 hours. The deaths for the week ending Saturday numbered sixteen.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sept 9, 1856.

The steamship Alabama, from New York, has arrived here.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1856.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 83; Reading Railroad, 43; Long Island Railroad, 13; Morris Canal, 14; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾.

THE COTTON CROP.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10, 1856.

The Charleston *Courier* Price Current makes the crop of uplands 3,480,000 bales, and long cotton, 444,500 bales, and the crop of rice for the United States 171,000 tierces.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9, 1856.

Cotton unchanged in price; demand fair. Sales to-day 1,200 bales. Freights easier. Other articles unchanged.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10—1 P.M.

Flour quiet; sales 600 bbls. at $6 50 a $6 62 for Ohio and Michigan. Wheat unchanged; sales 7,000 bushels at $1 30 for red Michigan, and $1 46 for white Canadian. Corn firmer; sales 21,000 bushels at 52½c. a 53c. Canal freights firm—15c for corn and 19c. for wheat to New York.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10—6 P. M.

Flour a shade firmer; sales of 1,500 bbls., at $6 25 for common Wisconsin and Illinois; $6 50 for choice Michigan; $6 62 a $6 75 for extra do. and Ohio and Canada. Wheat firm; sales of 20,000 bushels, at $1 14 for Illinois spring; $1 30 for red Michigan, and $1 45 a $1 46 for white Ohio and Canadian. Corn firmer; sales of 40,000 bushels, at 52c. a 53c. Whiskey, 31c. Canal freights, 15½c. for corn, and 19c. for wheat to New York. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, 3,675 bbls. flour, 79,711 bushels wheat, 148,640 bushels corn, 22,902 bushels oats. Canal exports same time—33,562 bushels wheat, 70,605 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats.

OSWEGO, Sept. 10—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Sales, 300 bbls. extra Oswego, at $6 87 a $7. Wheat firm and in good demand. Sales, 34,000 bushels, at $1 50 for White Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, $1 28 for Milwaukie spring, and $1 52 a $1 53 for prime white Canadian. Corn quiet. Barley steady. Sales 3,500 bushels, at $1 23. Canal freights a shade firmer. Flour, 38c., and corn and wheat, 12c. to New York. Lake imports to-day—1,231 bbls. flour, 100,695 bushels wheat.

ALBANY, Sept. 10—6 P. M.

Wheat—Sales 5,500 bushels, at $1 65 for Genesee and white Western, and $1 34 for Illinois spring. Oats, 45c. a 45½c. for Ohio and State corn, and 65c. for Western mixed. Sales, 20,000 bushels barley, at $1 25 a $1 28 for two rowed, and $1 31 for four rowed. Sales, 18,000 bushels.

Burton's New Theatre.

Our old friend Burton seems to be as much at home in his fine new Broadway house as he was formerly in his snug little theatre in Chambers street. We were afraid that the grandeur of his present associations might have marred somewhat the joviality of his humor, just as fine clothes spoil the natural graces of a country belle, but we are pleased to find that his equanimity of temperament is equal to any change of fortunes. This is no doubt in some degree owing to the fact, that his audiences have followed him up town, and that he finds himself surrounded by the old familiar faces that were wont to support him