Fillmore and Donelson's Letters Accepting the Nominations of the Whig Convention.

MR. FILLMORE'S LETTER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1856.

HON. EDWARD BATES—SIR: Your letter of the 19th ult. came to hand day before yesterday, informing me that at a general Convention of the whigs of the United States, held at Baltimore on the 17th and 18th of the past month, I was honored by that Convention by being chosen, with one voice, as their candidate for the Presidency

Whilst some of my old whig friends, whom I have always highly respected, and whose patriotism I am unwilling to doubt, are opposed to my election, and are engaged, some on the one side and some on the other, of political parties which are sowing the seeds of alienation and distrust between different sections of our common country, and waging a sectional warfare tending to weaken, if not destroy the Union of these States, it is a source of inexpressible gratification to me to receive the unanimous nomination of the great representative body of the national whigs of the United States, no less distinguished for their intelligence than for their patriotism, and I cheerfully accept it, with the profoundest emotions of gratitude and pride.

Although I am the known candidate of another party, yet I can see nothing dishonorable in receiving the support of all Union loving men, by whatever political denomination they may be known; but I confess that I receive this flattering testimonial of the continued confidence in my personal integrity and patriotism of my old whig friends, with much more than ordinary satisfaction; and I trust that it should do nothing to disappoint the hopes or dishonor the preference of those who have so generously bestowed their confidence.

With renewed expressions of my high respect for yourself personally and my veneration for the intelligent and patriotic body over which you presided, I am, sir, your friend and fellow citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. DONELSON'S LETTER.

CEDAR GROVE, Sept. 30, 1856.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive to day your note of the 25th, with that of the 19th inst., informing me of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention at Baltimore, by which my name, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, in association with that of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, received the unanimous vote of the delegates composing the Convention. Such a testimonial of public confidence, offered by distinguished and leading members of a party upon which I had no other claim than that of fidelity to principles which ought to be common to all parties, is received with feelings, for the expression of which, I can find no adequate language. I can only say to you, sir, in reply, that it has been my effort through life to follow the great lights to which we are indebted for our happy form of government, and that there is no sacrifice which I am not willing to make in order to maintain it in its purity. The evil of the day is sectionalism, and the country can find no repose until this dangerous spirit is rebuked by the voice of the people, animated as they were in the days of Washington by a holy love for the Union and a determination to withhold their confidence from those who do not regard its preservation as the paramount object of their lives. If the South claim the elevation of a man to the Presidency because he is favorable to Southern interests, and the North one because he is favorable to Northern interests, there is an end of our federal system. This was not the sentiment of parties in the days of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. It is our purpose as patriots, by whatever name we may be called, whether Union loving whigs, Americans or democrats, to eradicate this sentiment from our national councils, and restore that which will give us a President for the whole people, and a government that will respect alike the equal rights of all the sections of our land, without regard to latitude or diversified pursuit. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

Hon. EDWARD BATES, President of the late Whig Convention at Baltimore.

Deplorable State of Affairs in Kansas.

[From the Connersville (Indiana) Times, Sept. 18.]

MR. EDITOR.—We have just been driven from Kansas by the pro slavery border ruffians, and we wish to let the public know how people are treated in this model republic, under the shadow of our glorious free constitution. I have seen murder, robbery, outrage and insult enough to satiate the fiendish spirit of a blood thirsty Robespierre. Mr. Myers, myself and our little adopted daughter, Lilla, moved to Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, in June last, for the purpose of making a permanent home, as soon as the land sales came on this fall. Mr. Myers was always a democrat, but never talked politics much, and more especially never since our arrival at Leavenworth. We took our living at the Philips' boarding house, and occupied a room on the second floor in the front of the house. For three weeks after our arrival every thing appeared to be quiet, and we saw or heard no disturbance. Soon after that a stranger was killed and scalped a few miles from town. This was the first ruffian outrage. The border ruffians now held frequent meetings in town, and resolved to drive out or exterminate every free State man from the Territory, beginning at Leavenworth. On the first Monday and second day of September, was the regular time for the election of town corporation officers. On the morning of the election, about 9 o'clock, the Phillips House was surrounded by from sixty to sixty five border ruffians, all well armed. They did not commence firing upon the house for perhaps half an hour, during which time the house and inmates were loaded with curses and imprecations, such as none of the human race but Missouri border ruffians know how to belch forth. The assailants began the firing. It has been said that the firing began from the house, but this I know to be a base falsehood. I was engaged in giving a sick lady (Mrs. Bailey) her breakfast when the house was surrounded. The firing of rifles and muskets continued until not less than fifty shots were fired. One of the Messrs. Phillips was instantly killed being literally riddled with bullets, and the other dangerously wounded. I heard the balls rattling and falling like hail in the hall, as the firing was mainly through the hall window. I went to the head of the stairway and looked down, and saw three muskets with bayonets fixed, one aimed directly up the stairway. I looked out of one of the windows, and saw a fiend in human shape shaking a revolver in his hand and saying, "I have cooled the blood of a damned abolitionist." The ruffians now came into the room, cursing and damning me and ordering me to leave; but I had received not to leave my sick friend, Mrs. Bailey, until she could go to a place of safety. I called to Mr. Haller, one of our boarders, and told him to bring my revolver; he came with it and said, "take mine also, Mrs. Myers, for I am a prisoner." I prepared my revolver for firing, and laid it beneath Mrs. Bailey's pillow. She asked me what I would do with it. I told her I would defend myself if attacked by one ruffian alone. After remaining in our room for one hour and a half, with feelings which I cannot describe but which may well be appreciated by all wives, mothers and sisters, Mr. Bailey was permitted to come; and, assisted by the ruffians, carried Mrs. Bailey, bed and all, to a house on the other side of the street. I now went down stairs with my Lilla, who was almost in spasms, walked on the bloody, slippery floor and over the feet of the dead Phillips. After leaving the house my distress of mind was greatly relieved to find that Mr. Myers was neither killed or taken prisoner. We begged permission to return to our room and get our trunks, which had been broken open. The ruffians found nothing of much value to them in the trunks. They however took my revolver from me at the time Mrs. Bailey was carried from the room. We left there bedding and bed-clothes to the value of about $200, which is probably destroyed or concealed. The dead body of Mr. Phillips lay on the floor in his own blood and gore nearly all day, and no man or woman was allowed to touch him. Situated as we now found ourselves, we directly decided to leave the Territory if we could be permitted to do so. We took our trunks down to the wharf and there sat upon them until we went on board the boat. While sitting there the captain of a ferry boat came near us and waived his bowie knife nearly over our heads, cursing and swearing and offering a reward of $250 to any one who would show him a damned abolitionist, for he would kill and scalp him, and nail the scalp on his boat for a sign. Early next morning the boat left, and we came direct to Connersville.

Now, gent'e reader, I have detailed to you horrible things, but they are, nevertheless true, for "all of which I saw, and a part of which I was." All the border ruffians are Buchanan men, and I am now convinced that it is the Buchanan party who are for enslaving Kansas, and beneceforth my voice shall be for free speech, free Kansas, and Fremont.

I am sorry to hear that the truth of my narrative has been denied by some border ruffians in this county, but I speak what I know and testify to what I have seen. The people of this county have known my father's (the late Gabriel Ginn, Esq.) family for more than thirty years. They know the instructions of my youth; they know my manner of life since, and to those who impeach my veracity I can but say in the language of the complacent Cowper:

"No moral, sensible and well bred man
Will insult me; and no other can."

AMERICA MYERS.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 15, 1856.

Our Illinois Correspondence.

PEORIA, Illinois, Oct. 10, 1856.

The Presidential Contest in Illinois—Fremont's Prospects.

We are all alive here for Fremont, and if the feeling round me is any criterion of what his success in our State will be, he will carry it triumphantly. In the township in which I reside (Morton) we have about 170 voters. At the last Presidential election Scott had a majority of three. In the present one we shall have at least a majority of 130, as there are only 14 Buchanan votes all told, and they are dropping off every day. This I can vouch for as a fact. Abe Lincoln is doing a world of service in the cause. The strongest democrats of 1852 are the warmest supporters Fremont has.

Theatrical, Musical, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Lortzing's romantic opera entitled "Undine," is to be repeated by the German company to night. It is considered the best piece they have given.

BURTON'S.—Mr. S. L. Davenport is to perform the character of "Hamlet," in Shakspeare's tragedy of that name, on the occasion of his benefit to night. The "Whites and the Browns" follows.

WALLACK'S.—Three excellent pieces, all strongly cast, are tendered for this evening. They comprise "The Prima Donna," "Popping the Question," and "The Phantom."

CHANFRAU'S MUSEUM THEATRE.—The stirring drama styled the "Shoemaker of Tewkesbury," the comical affair of "101," and the exciting drama of the "American Farmers," are the plays to night.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Tom Thumb and "Bachelor's Torments" are among the day attractions. In the evening we are to have a new version of "Dred," with Tom Thumb as Tom Tit.

BROADWAY VARIETIES.—The military comic drama of the "Invincibles" and the laughable piece entitled the "Irish Broommaker," continue the great features at this house.

CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The programme for to night contains a variety of highly amusing songs and dances and the wonderfully successful monkey piece called "Wenie."

THE BUCKLEY'S seem to be constantly improving their new whimsically styled "All Moonshine," for the audiors every night find in it fresh sources of merriment.

BUTLER AND MARTIN, with their world-renowned troupe of Congo Minstrels and the celebrated John Diamond, afford an agreeable entertainment at Empire Hall.

Mr. J. E. Dowes, the electrician, to give a dramatic and practical exhibition commencing Chickering Hall, this evening. He will be assisted by the popil, Miss Thompson.

Our Belize Correspondence.

BELIZE, Hon., Sept. 15, 1856.

The late Incendiary Fires—Trial and Conviction of the Perpetrator of the Crime—Hard Swearing of the Witnesses for the Defence—Wholesale Indictments for Perjury—History of a Criminal Life.

My last, per bark Cadet, informed you of the several attempts to burn down this town, and the excitement among our inhabitants thereon. I also informed you that a man named George Robert Armbrister had been arrested on suspicion, and that he would very probably escape for want of sufficient evidence to convict him. I was mistaken—although there was no direct positive testimony against him—and in the face of the most foul, unblushing perjury of some ten witnesses for the defence, he was tried, convicted, and on Saturday night, the 6th inst., at about the same moment of the night on which the fire was put to the building which burnt down near half of the town and destroyed near a million of property, he was sentenced to be hung by the neck until dead, which sentence was carried into effect on the morning of he 13th, on the spot near where the torch was applied.

As this man was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and as he continued to assert his innocence during the trial, and continued to do so until executed, it may not be out of place to say something about the testimony produced by the Crown and also that of he prisoner. For several days after the first fire, on the 7th of July, letters containing threats against some of the principal merchants, our public officers, the court house, government house and other public buildings, written in a disguised hand, were at night, thrown by some unknown hand, in the stores or buildings threatened to be destroyed. From Armbrister's bad character, and from the style of the language, words and expressions used in these letters, he was suspected, and closely watched. A reward of $5,000 was offered to any person who would give information which would lead to a conviction of the person who set or caused the fire to be set. And also a reward of $500 for information which would show the author of the letters. This brought forward a man who had been employed to throw one of the letters in the yard of the police magistrate; this man also proved that Armbrister had threatened to make beggars of several merchants and traders who were burnt out by this fire; he also swore that he, in passing along through that street, between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the fire, heard Armbrister and two others, since arrested, in the house next to the one set on fire. This was corroborated by several others, who had also heard him make threats against several persons living in this district; besides which, it was proved that he was at the fire at an early period soon after it broke out; that he was in no way assisting to put out the fire or to help to save property.

This was all the Crown could or did prove, except that the house that was set on fire was new, unoccupied, and that there was no fire in it or about it, and that all the shavings had been removed that day when the carpenters knocked off work at night. Then came the defence which was, that the fire was an accident, and an act on the part of the prisoner. To prove the first, several witnesses were called, all of them prostitutes of infamous character, who lived behind the house set on fire. They all swore that there had been three Spaniards in the yard of the house when the fire was first discovered; that these Spaniards went there early in the evening, and remained there until eleven that night; that they had a candle burning (in a bottle for a candlestick); that they were drinking and quarrelling during all that time.

As these things were all utterly false, all of these witnesses were, on application of the Attorney General, at once arrested, and are to be tried for perjury. Next came the alibi—this was fully proven, as follows:—Two persons swore they saw the prisoner go home at 6 o'clock that night, and that he did not go out again until long after the fire broke out. Another witness spent the evening with him, and left him, with his clothes off, at half past nine. Another had been to see her man, who lived in the house of the prisoner. She, although not in the room, or on the same floor, swore he was in the house until eleven o'clock, when she went home; and next came his mistress, who swore that he was with her all the evening, reading to her the history of England; that he went to bed with her at ten o'clock, and was in bed when awoke after the alarm of fire. All of these witnesses were kept apart, and had no means of hearing the others testify. The result was, that each in some way contradicted the other, and ten of them are to be tried for, and will be convicted of perjury, as the Crown, in rebuttal, entirely disproved every part of their evidence; and, what is still more strange than all, each of the prisoner's witnesses strengthened and corroborated the witnesses for the crown. Add to this an admission made by the prisoner, who defended himself, and you have a very short synopsis of the evidence on both sides. As the trial lasted nine days, and the jury were locked up nine nights you will perceive I have been only able to give you a faint outline of it. But still be it to say, that the jury, after a short absence of about four hours, found him guilty, and that in the face of the Attorney General's and the Chief Justice's charges to them to throw aside all the evidence which the prisoner had objected to, and to give to his favor any doubt which they might entertain of his guilt.

The prisoner had several times before been in very tight places, but always managed to escape by his cunning, and expected to do so in this; but he being in prison was unable to drill his witnesses as well as he would have done had he been out of jail. His instructions to them as to what they must swear to were interpreted; and, by trying to prove too much and too strong a case with ignorant witnesses, he dished the whole, and threw away his own life by his foolhardiness in placing witnesses in the box whose cross examination destroyed his case, and made up what was wanting by the Crown.

Armbrister was a colored man, a man of a good education, and considerable talent, waivery cunning—thought and said he was too clever to be caught—and had managed to slip through the meshes of the law heretofore with impunity. No respectable person in the community was his friend—he was avoided and shunned by all; and he in turn despised and set all at defiance. At the place of execution he was firm and unmoved, and met death apparently unconcerned. The gallows was placed on the public market wharf, where the packet office was kept, near the bridge. The bridge, the public square on both sides of the river, the large iron market house and the whole neighbourhood was filled with spectators. A few minutes past seven o'clock the prisoner, escorted by the police serjeant and the whole police force, came from the jail. On his right was the Provost Marshal General, on his left the venerable, gray headed chaplain of the jail and in his rear a file of the 2d West India regiment, followed by a Jack Ketch disguised. On his way he had to pass by the spot where the fire was kindled, and through the midst of the ruins. This he did without the least appearance of concern.

On arriving at the gallows he gazed slowly around, his eye resting a moment on each of the principal persons present. He was dressed in white pants, white vest, white coatee, boots and black hat. He ascended the steps with haste and firmness, bowed his head for the rope, kneeled down while the chaplain prayed, rose when the prayer was over, had the cap tied over his head, stepped on the trap, and in a few moments the drop fell, and he was sent into the presence of Him who seeth and knoweth all hearts.

This ended the career of a young man of some talent, who, had he been honest, virtuous and upright, might have been an ornament to society—might have been wealthy, respected, and happy—might have lived to a good old age, and died surrounded by kind, sympathizing friends.

The Reported Meeting of the Governors of the Southern States in Raleigh, N. C.

[From the Norfolk American, Oct. 11.]

We have heard something more than an imitation, that the Wise and prudent Governor of Virginia, is to meet certain other Governors, and a few other individuals "like unto himself," at Raleigh, on the 16th instant, then and there to fix upon some plan for effecting the immediate withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union, and the establishment of a Southern confederacy in its stead.

Are we, then, thus near to that result to which all wise men have looked forward with horror? Are these few mad men—these political lunatics—about to apply the incendiary torch to the most glorious fabric which human wisdom ever conceived?

If so, by what authority do they act? Who authorised them to commit us to an issue so momentous? Are the people willing to sanction any act of madness, which would result only in disunion among ourselves, while it would unite the North as one man against us? Something is clearly in the wind. If it is mere "leather and pretella," we have had enough of such ridiculous exhibitions; while, if it has any meaning, it is time the matter was looked into by one and all.

The rumors gather a more startling significance from the words of certain crazy South Carolina fanatics, who assembled in Abbyville on Friday week. Among others, Senator Butler said, "that in case of Fremont's election, every Governor in the South should call his Legislature together," and that he would advise his Legislature to go at the tap of the drum." Preston S. Brooks—infinitely worse—declared, "I have told you we should dissolve the Union. It must be done! The dead carcase must be cut from the living body, they cannot exist together. * * Mr. Fillmore is a gentleman, and made a good President, but we don't want to throw back the tide of disunion." Again, in urging on his disunion schemes, Brooks says:—"Elect Buchanan, and we gain a truce, not a peace." "If we were to settle the slavery question and the tariff question, their devilish nature would suggest another plea for agitation." * * * "We should meet the enemy half way, take the start, and hit the first blow. If Fremont is elected, I am in favour of the people of the South, whether in concert or not, seizing the treasury and the archives of government."

We have made extracts from Brooks' crazy fanfaronade for the purpose of comment. It will be seen that in his most sapient opinion, the Union must be dissolved. He tells us that the election of Buchanan would be a truce and not a peace. He objects to Fillmore, though "he is a gentleman, and made us a good President," "because he don't want the tide of disunion rolled back." Here lies the important difference between Brooks and a majority of the South. We want Fillmore elected, for the precise reason that Brooks wants him defeated, namely: because his election would roll back the tide of disunion. Observe, reader, too, the force of the acknowledgment here made; that while the election of Buchanan would only give us a truce, and not a peace, that of Fillmore would roll back the tide of disunion. This last, however, is aside, for our object in giving the extracts, is to show the evident effort which is making in more places than one, to bring on forcible and immediate disunion. This, it seems, these venerable children propose to bring about, "whether the South acts in concert in this matter or not."

United States Commissioner's Court

Before George W. Morton, Esq.

THE PANCHITA SLAVE CASE.

Oct. 15.—The case of the United States vs. Capt. Naylor was continued to-day, but the Commissioner dismissed the complaint for the criminal offence; he, however, held the defendant to bail, in a civil suit, in the amount of $2,000, which was entered into, and the captain was discharged.

Proceedings of the Faculty of the University of North Carolina in Relation to Professor Hedrick.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, Oct. 6, 1856.

The Faculty met at 12 o'clock M., under a summons from the President. Present—Hon. David L. Swain, President. Professors—E. Mitchell, J. Phillips, M Fetter, F. M. Hubbard, J. T. Wheat, A. M. Shipp, C. Phillips, B. S. Hedrick, A. G. Brown. Instructor—H. Herisse. Tutors—S. Pool, J. B. Lucas, R. H. Battle and W. H. Wetmore.

The President stated to the Faculty that he felt himself called upon to direct their attention to the publication of Professor Hedrick, in the North Carolina *Standard* of Saturday. Very few remarks, he said, will suffice in relation to the present subject. In an institution sustained like this, by all denominations and parties nothing should be permitted to be done calculated to disturb the harmonious intercourse of those who support and those who direct and govern it; and this is well known to have been our policy and practice during a long series of years. Mr. Hedrick's testimony that, "as a student and Professor," he has known "no institution, North or South, from which partisan politics and sectarian religion are so carefully excluded," will be received with perfect credence by our graduates, and by all familiar with the state of things among us.

To secure an end so essential to the reputation, prosperity and usefulness of the University, cautious forbearance has been practised by the Faculty and enjoined upon the students in relation to these subjects. The sermons delivered on the Sabbath, in the college chapel, have been confined to an exhibition of the leading doctrines of Christianity, with respect to which no difference of opinion exists among us, and no student, during the last twenty years, has been permitted to discuss upon the public stage any question of party politics. This course, upon the part of all, has been regarded as not merely necessary to internal harmony and quiet—in unison with kind feeling and good taste—but as due to numbers of persons of different tenets and opinions, who honor us by their attendance upon our public exercises and have a right to respectful consideration.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, seconded by Professor Fetter, the President's communication was referred to a committee, consisting of Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Phillips and Professor Hubbard, who reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the course pursued by Professor Hedrick, as set forth in his publication in the North Carolina *Standard*, of the 4th inst., is not warranted by our usages, and that the political opinions expressed are not those entertained by any other member of this body.

Resolved, That while we feel bound to declare our sentiments freely upon this occasion, we entertain none other than feelings of personal respect and kindness for the subject of them, and sincerely regret the indiscretion into which he seems, in this instance, to have fallen.

After a brief discussion the resolutions were adopted by the following vote:—Ayes—Messrs Mitchell, Phillips, Fetter, Hubbard, Wheat, Shipp, C. Phillips, Brown, Pool, Lucas, Battle and Wetmore. Nays—Mr. Herrisse, who said that he voted in the negative "simply on the ground that the Faculty is neither charged with black republicanism nor likely to be suspected of it."

On motion of Dr. Wheat, seconded by Professor Shipp, the Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing proceedings of the Faculty to the trustees of the university.

Additional from Mexico.

Senor De la Rosa, recently Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, is dead. Senor Antonio de la Fuente, who was Minister of Justice in the time of President Arista, has been appointed to fill the vacant place.

[From El Diario de la Marina, Oct. 2.]

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 9, 1856.

The two Mexican newspapers, *El Universal* and *El Independiente*, the most advanced organs of the democracy, and defenders of the principles of the great liberal party, have been suppressed by order of the supreme government.

The *Interes General*, of Puebla, Sept. 15, gives the following news:—Captain D. Pedro Lopez, aid-de-camp of General Traconis, has been accused by the officers who have been made prisoners of being implicated in the conspiracy which was in progress, and of being the person designated to assassinate his Excellency. Sr. Traconis distinguished Lopez with an unlimited confidence. The facts of such gravity that Lopez was this night placed in rigorous confinement.

The newspapers of the capital contain the news that eight eight hundred men and three field pieces have, under the command of Col. Don Guadalupe Garcia, left for Mier, to prevent the invasion of the troops under Gov. Vidaurri.

From Vera Cruz, under date of Sept. 10, we learn that on the 4th inst. the Congress admitted to be discussed the project of Sr. Arizcorreta, referring to the re-establishment of the constitution of 1824, with some reforms. This important resolution was carried by 54 votes to 51.

El Universal publishes the following despatch, referring to the defeat of Martin Zayas at Villagran:—"Antonio Fernandez de Izaguerre, commander of a squadron of horse, writes, under date of Aug. 27, the following:—

To-day, at four o'clock, the squadron under my command gave battle to the corps of Nuevo Leon, headed by the rebel, Martin Zayas. Two hours fighting were sufficient for the valiant militia of Tamaulipas to put the enemy to a shameful flight notwithstanding their occupying the most advantageous points. We have to lament, with the exception of the valiant officer, D. Francisco Calleja, who has been seriously wounded. The enemy left in our hands several prisoners and wounded, besides a number of rifles and horses. Lastly, I have to state to your Excellency that both officers and soldiers who belong to this section illustrated Tamaulipas by a glorious day—fighting the enemy as the dignity and justice of the cause we are defending required.

CIRIANO GUERRERO.

AUGUST 28, 1856.

A despatch dated City of Mexico, Sept 15, communicates the following news:—Last night at eleven, a reunion of men was discovered in the convent of San Francisco, where, in company with some friars, they made an attempt to surprise the battalion Independencia, who were stationed there. This was, continues the correspondent, which had been announced for several days, and which, without leading chiefs, had no chance of success. Amongst the conspirators there were five ex-officers, one of them a former adjutant of Sr. Haro, named Haridon. Three friars, two ex-ministries and six or seven other persons, together with the officer then upon duty, and who was in connivance with the conspirators, have been taken prisoners, and are at present at the Diputacion in safe keeping. In addition to these, from forty to fifty of the people, who have the reputation of being highwaymen, were held hold of and will be included in the process the government is about to institute. This afternoon the convent of San Augustin, and, in the morning, that of Santo Domingo, were searched, but I do not know with what success. The revolutionists are unfortunate, for everywhere their machinations are discovered. It seems to be a fact that the Bishop Munguia was apprehended in Guanajuato, and that Doblado left Morelia with 400 men.

From Vera Cruz, under date of Sept. 22, we learn that the troops of the State took possession of Tantoyuca, and thus tranquility has been re established in the department of Tampico de Vera Cruz. The resistance of the pronunciados has been very obstinate, and it was necessary to beat them vigorously in order to make them surrender. To morrow we shall publish the particulars of this happy event.

From Nuevo Leon we learn that, according to the notices received at the general commander's office, D. Santiago Vidaurri was on the point of marching against Victoria. Zayas, after his defeat, continued his stay at Linares, but was preparing for another invasion of Tamaulipas.

ANOTHER THREATENED REVOLT PREVENTED.

[From the Mexican Extraordinary, Sept. 17.]

Last Sunday evening a conspiracy against the government was discovered in the church of San Francisco. Several San Franciscan friars, with other persons holding position in different orders of the church, and several disaffected persons and officers who had taken part in the revolution at Haro y Tamariz, at Puebla, were discovered to be at work in the monastery of San Francisco, making preparations to pronounce in favor of religion and the *fueros*. People favorable to this movement were collected in the Calles San Juan de Letran and San Francisco, to raise the shout and take up arms at the moment indicated by the leaders, who were in the monastery arranging their plans, and awaiting the proper hour of night. Fortunately for the peace of the city, the police were not asleep, and their suspicions were aroused by the unusual movements of the people in the streets. This suspicion soon found its way to Governor Iler and the President. The latter, we learn, came at once to the scene of action, accompanied only by a servant. The Governor, who is alive and equal to any extremity, soon had at his command a sufficient police force to enter the church and cause an examination.

In the apartments or cells of the building were found arms for five hundred men, and a great number of suspicious individuals, persons who are known to be opposed to the government, and suspected of working constantly to create a reaction. The prompt steps of the Governor threw the conspirators into disorder, and they and their munitions were soon seized and secured. The following morning the vicinity of San Francisco was crowded with spectators, who awoke to the frightful apprehensions of a revolution. As the day wore on the feeling subsided, and a great number of the leaders were conducted to prison. Several of the friars are now in circumscribed quarters, three in the Diputacion and four in the Acorcada. Thus ends another attempt of the church to create a revolution and fill the streets with the blood of innocent citizens. When will it learn that we are in the middle of the nineteenth century? Verily is President Comonfort the man for the times, and Don Juan Haz a most vigilant executive officer.

POSTSCRIPT.

The delay in the issue of our paper (Thursday, Sept. 8), enables us to give our readers the intelligence that last night the work was begun. Laborers, to a large number, were employed for the whole night in tearing down the rear part of the building of the convent of San Francisco, for the purpose of opening the street running in the rear of the Diligencias through to San Juan de Letran. Various rumors are in circulation, but we have confidence to believe that the wisdom which has saved the ship of State for the past week is equal to the necessities of the crisis. We are living in stirring times in Mexico, and who knows what a day may bring forth!

IMPORTANT FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

We have received the Matamoros *Liberted* to the 12th of September, and an extra of the same paper published after the edition of the 13th had been printed.

From those papers we learn that the troops of Nuevo Leon that adhered to Gen. Vidaurri had been defeated at Batabasula, in an attempt to invade the State of San Luis de Potosi.

The bands under command of Col. Martin Zayas, a partizan of Vidaurri, have also been defeated at Villagrave, and another division of Vidaurri's troops, amounting to 600 men, had been repulsed at Pustiagudo, by Don Juan Zuazua, in an attack upon the town of Mier.

The *Fuero Liberted* adds:—

The select troops with which Don Santiago Vidaurri wished to open the campaign, have been destroyed by the defenders of the Supreme government. The ex-General-in-Chief of the army of the North will surely not triumph in Tamaulipas, for the people of the State defend it with bravery, in defence of liberty and reform, which the supreme executive of the republic wishes to establish in conformity with the plan of Ayutla. The people of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila will not continue to spill their blood to carry out the caprices of one whose only aim is absolute dominion on the frontier. That we hope, from their good sense and convictions, that peace and order are the first necessity of the country.

We receive these accounts with some doubt from their partisan character; but the affair at Pustiagudo seems truthful. The details of the capitulation are published. The troops of Nuevo Leon were to retire with their arms on condition of not serving against the government; the prisoners were to be liberated, the dead buried, and the wounded attended by the surgeons of the Tamaulipas troops.

Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth Street—Sale of Pews.

The Church of the Incarnation was built some six years ago, as a chapel of ease to Grace church, under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Taylor. The idea was that this chapel should be the resort of poor folks, but the site was badly chosen for the purpose designed, and the pews were let, from the first, at a nominal rent to the rich in this world's goods. The congregation paid rent till lately, but during the past summer they declared their independence of mother church, bought out their individual concern for $10,000, set it going on its own hook, and last night met for the purpose of selling the pews.

The building itself is very chaste, particularly the interior; it will seat about six hundred persons comfortably. The Rev. Henry E. Montgomery is the rector.

The proceedings last evening were under the generalship of Mr. Henry H Leeds. Some sixty persons, evidently of the highest grade of society, were present at the hour of half-past seven, at which time the auctioneer entered the communion with an unctious air, and commenced the evening's services. Whether it was that the cold had starved out any enthusiasm, or that all present were absorbed in the contemplation of present political affairs, proceedings were very dull, and the sale was got over with in a few minutes. We are at a loss to account for the estimated value of each pew; those most valuable cost $400, being situated in different parts of the church, but all, more or less far from the doors, in order, no doubt, to give the weal by lady occupants the fullest opportunity for displaying their dresses whilst promenading the central aisle. There must be some test of respectability in regard to these pews, for it is obvious that a family worshipping in a $400 apartment cannot very well associate with another doing the same thing in a $250 concern.

Mr. Leeds stated that the price of the pews was exceedingly moderate for up town churches, which fact he endeavored to impress on the minds of his hearers from time to time. The result is as follows, the premiums being paid for first choice and so on:—

No of Pew.	Cost.	Prem.	Purchaser.
66	$450	$30	... H. Air.
71	400	30	... Valentine.
19	350	25	... Clarkson.
73	400	25	... Cargill.
31	350	25	... J. B. Vanderberg.
41	350	25	... Barnes.
17	350	20	... Miller.
3	275	20	... Tracy.
36	400	20	... Hendrickson.
32	375	10	... W. Huestis.
12	250	10	... Edwards.
51	125	5	... J. C. Montgomery.
94	300	par	... S. W. Roosevelt.
22	350	"	... Holmes.
18	250	"	... Herndon.
14	400	"	... Greer.
70	400	"	... W. E. Scott.
37	400	"	... F. M. Ray.
10	300	"	... W. H. Parsons.

No pews are to be rented until $16,000 are made up by the sale, and all further application for them must be made to G. F. Nesbitt, the Treasurer, at No. 169 Pearl street.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	Date.	For.
Ericsson	Liverpool	Oct. 1	New York
Belgique	Antwerp	Oct. 3	New York
Germania	Southampton	Oct. 8	New York
Atlantic	Liverpool	Oct. 15	New York
Edinburgh	Glasgow	Oct. 15	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Africa	New York	Oct. 15	Liverpool
Arago	New York	Oct. 17	Havre
Ericsson	New York	Oct. 21	Liverpool
Alps	Southampton	Oct. 23	Havre
Niagara	Boston	Oct. 23	Liverpool

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Cahawba	New York	Oct. 13	Havana & N Orleans
Black Warrior	New York	Oct. 25	Havana & N Orleans

STEAMERS TO AND FROM HAVANA.

CAHAWBA—From New York 12th, arrive at Havana 17th and New Orleans 19th. From New Orleans 27th, Havana 29th, due at New York 2d.

BLACK WARRIOR—From New York 27th, arrive at Havana 1st and New Orleans 3d. From New Orleans 12th, Havana 14th, due at New York 18th.

Leave New York at 10 AM and New Orleans at 8 AM.

QUAKER CITY—From New York 7th of each month, arriving at Havana 12th, and Mobile 14th. From Mobile 22d, Havana 24th, due at New York 28th.

THE OVERLAND MAILS TO INDIA AND CHINA.

The following may be of value to those having correspondence in the East:—

The mail leaves Southampton on the 4th and 20th of each month, and

Arrives at Gibraltar about the 9th and 23th of same month.
Arrives at Malta about the 14th and 30th of same month.
Arrives at Alexandria about the 18th of same and 4th of following month.
Leaves Suez about the 20th or 21st of same and 5th or 6th of following month.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 11	MOON SETS	morn 7 1
SUN SETS	5 23	HIGH WATER	morn 10 11

Port of New York, October 15, 1856.

CLEARED.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah—S L Mitchill.
Steamship Southerner, Murray, Charleston—Spofford & Tileston.
Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c—Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Fidelia, Marsh, Liverpool—C H Marshall.
Ship Joseph Jones, Plower, Liverpool—Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Ship Devonshire, Moore, London—E E Morgan & Wiley.
Ship Louis Napoleon (Hamb.), Herling, Hamburg—W F Schmidt & Co.
Ship Tiendereon, Boyle, Mobile—Harbeck & Co.
Ship Fairfield, Railaway, Charleston—Geo Bunker.
Bark Prince of Peace, Pierce, Cienfuegos—Eagle & Hazard.
Brig Judge Blatchford, Hindley, Matanzas—Schaus & Oliver.
Brig Little Mills, Putnam, Norfolk—Nesmith & Sons.
Schr Frank, Watts, Ciudad Bolivar—E Beck & Kuehardt.
Schr Merlin (Br), Cook, Cumberland, NS—P I Nevins & Co.
Schr Jones Smith, Spates, Savannah—McTrendy, Mott & Co.
Schr Fairchild, Bulkley, Charleston—Scranton & Tallman.
Schr M I Davis, Burgess, Elizabethtown, Del—Wilkinson.
Schr Jane (Br), Snelgrove, Norfolk—G B Burrall.
Schr Louisa Chase, Boston—S W Lewis & Co.
Schr Isabella Franklin, Boston—Dayton & Sprague.
Schr Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New Haven—Master.
Schr H J Ward, Robbins, Charleston—Master.
Sloop Sweet, Cobb, Fall River—Master.

ARRIVED.

Ship Rainier, Alley, Havre, Sept 12, with mdse and 383 passengers, to Wm Whitlock. One instant died on the passage. Oct 1, lat 42 30, lon 30 15 passed ship James H Keeler, of New York, steering WNW.

Ship Great Western Furber, Liverpool, Sept 20, with mdse and 251 passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Oct 5, at meridian, lat 42 40, lon 58 53, passed a screw steamship bound Eastward, 12 miles to the West of Nantucket Shoals, passed steamship Baltic, hence for Liverpool.

Ship America, Barstow, Liverpool, Sept 10, with mdse and 252 steerage passengers, to D & A Kingsland & Sutton. No date, lat 42 20, lon 64, exchanged signals with Bremen bark Union, bound E.

Ship Wabenaki, Tot, Shields, Aug 6, with mdse and passengers, to Austin & Hurlbut. Oct 6, at noon, lat 41 41, lon 65 02, saw a large steamer, supposed the Washington, steering E; Experienced light winds and calms for the last 20 days.

Ship Kansas (of Richmond, Me), Green, Shields, 67 days, with coal, to Brooks Gas Co; vessel to Olney.

Ship Adam (of Portland), Avery, Bremen, Sept 6, with mdse, to Sutton & Roger. Sept 22, lat 50 30, lon 27 30, spoke Br brig Lydia & Jane, from St Johns for Belfast, 1; Oct — lat 44 42, lon 33 45, spoke schr J P Merriam, of Marblehead, from to the Banks, had 150 British; 24th, off Georges, exchanged signals with ship Northern Eagle (saw her take a pilot, bound W, and bark Mary Bewer, do.

Bark St Jean (Fr), Morvo, Havre, Sept 10, with mdse and 100 passengers, to Lane & West.

Bark Caroline (Brem), Sticker, Bremen, 60 days in ballast and 120 passengers, to E Pavenstedt & Schumacker. Experienced light winds and calms from the Banks. Had a pilot on board 6 days.

Bark Lochis (Brem), Henke, Bremen, Sept 6, in ballast and 218 passengers, to Burchard & Buck. Sept 28, lat 48, lon 37 24, spoke Brem