

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS. PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BURLINGTON GARDEN, Broadway—GIBSON OPERA—MARTHA. BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite 30th St. THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—THE END OF A HOLIDAY.

The News.

The steamship Asia, which left Liverpool on the 18th of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning. There is very little additional news from Spain. It was thought that Narvaez would not prove absolutist enough for the Court, and that he would be only used for a while as a reactionary agent more bold than O'Donnell, and then to be dismissed.

Private advices had been received in Liverpool from Melbourne, Australia, on the 25th of July, conveyed to Point de Galle by the Formosa. The letters convey little news, and report commercial affairs generally as without any material alteration.

Under the telegraphic head we give a table showing an estimate of the result of the election in this State on Tuesday next. It has recently been made up at Albany for private circulation by the leaders of the democratic party, and is based upon the most reliable information in the possession of those adept political managers. The following are the figures:

Table with 4 columns: Candidate, Total vote, and other statistics. Includes entries for Fillmore, Fremont, Buchanan, and Liberty.

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The mechanics and workmen of New York friendly to the election of Fremont rallied in full force at the Academy of Music last night. We publish a report of their proceedings elsewhere.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which has been in session at New York, N. Y., for several days past, closed their business yesterday and adjourned. A report of the closing proceedings may be found elsewhere in our columns.

The Annual Association of Columbia College held their annual meeting last night at Hope Chapel. A new constitution was adopted. James W. Gerard, Esq., delivered a classical oration on oratory, and John Venable Henry, Esq., the annual poem. For report of proceedings see another column.

Our correspondent at Philadelphia states that the Board of Trade of that city has in contemplation the presentation of a memorial to government for a change in the location of the government offices, as follows:—The Exchange to be the Post Office, the present Custom House (old United States Bank) to be the Exchange, and the Pennsylvania Bank (now purchased by the government for a Post Office) to be the Custom House. It is said that the proposed change meets with unanimous favor from the mercantile portion of the community.

for Southern yellow. Pork sold at \$19 87 1/2 a \$21 for mess. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 1,300 hbls Cuba muscovado, and about 500 a 600 boxes at prices given in another column. The cargo of Rio coffee per Sunny South, from Rio, of about 3,000 bags, was sold at p. t., and 800 do. at 10 1/2 c. 11 1/2 c. Freight is in fair request, without change of moment in rates. For monthly statement of the stocks of coffee, sugars and tobacco we refer to another part of the paper.

Probable Election of Buchanan—Re-orientation of Col. Fremont for 1860.

From all the existing aspects and prospects of this momentous Presidential contest, we feel free to say that there appears to be scarcely the shadow of a chance for any other result than the election of James Buchanan.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey, we conclude, have been sacrificed by the trading and selfish politicians and spoliemen of the opposition forces. In New Jersey the Fillmore leaders have openly confessed their weakness and their treachery, by refusing a conjunction, which, if they were as strong as they profess to be, would give to Fillmore, beyond a doubt, the electoral vote of the State.

Assuming, in this view, the election of Mr. Buchanan as the inevitable result, let us lift a little the curtain of the future. The inauguration of an administration pledged to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Pierce, will certainly be a most interesting and critical event—interesting, from the peculiar circumstances, issues and developments of the campaign; and critical, from the clashing and discordant materials which make up the ruling cliques and coteries of the demoralized democracy.

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tution. And why? Because the stronger his vote, though defeated, the stronger will be the nucleus for the great Fremont party of 1860. In all our long political experience of forty years, we have never known a Presidential candidate—taken fresh from the ranks of the people—who, under such disadvantages from the divisions of the country into various parties and factions, has made such a splendid run as this young hero, Fremont. We have never known a Presidential candidate, representing the independent thoughts and wishes of the people, to illustrate with greater prudence, dignity and manliness the wisdom of his nomination. His manly forbearance and self-possession under all the provocations and infamous personal outrages of this contest, prove to us that such a candidate is not to be picked up at every cross road, nor yet to be found in every party convention.

For our part, so well satisfied are we with Fremont, after all the severe tests through which he has so triumphantly passed, that if defeated on Tuesday, he becomes on Wednesday our candidate for 1860 against the field. Since the days of Old Hickory we have been groping about, here and there, for a good piece of timber for the Presidency; but in all our experiments we have met with but indifferent success. We think, however, that in Fremont we have the man required for a complete and wholesome reconstruction of the government upon the broad platform of the constitution and the Union. The very fact that, standing upon his own bottom, his popularity in his first trial, runs far ahead of that of Old Hickory, affords a world of evidence in his favor.

We trust, therefore, that if defeated on Tuesday next, his friends will at once proclaim him their candidate for 1860. By this simple process the business of trading demagogues and huckstering conventions will be superseded, and the basis of a party will be established which will not only be sufficient in 1860 to sweep the country, North and South, but competent to secure the next Congress of 1858. At all events, if defeated on Tuesday, John C. Fremont, from Wednesday next, becomes our candidate for 1860!

EN-JUDGE WHITING STILL IN THE FIELD.—EN-Judge Whiting is a certain individual who has lately been called down from his high position on the bench by a highly respectable organ-grinder of the name of Erlan, to take the position of a candidate for the Mayoralty without votes. He went to the Academy of Music the other night, and there made a speech two hours long, and full of abuse, vituperation and coarse personalities—not to say libels—against all his competitors and most of the editors. Some of the journals having replied, the ex-Judge now turns around and threatens to sue them all for libel.

In his philippic at the Academy, the ex-Judge alluded to us in the same style of which he was so fond when he was District Attorney, and in our columns of yesterday we made a temperate reply, which seems to have injured Little Bitter's fine feelings very materially; whereupon he addresses us as follows:—

No. 472 BROADWAY. } NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1856. } JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., Editor of the New York Herald. Sir—For the first time in my life I had myself charged with a corrupt official conduct. This is in the columns of your paper of this morning. I heartily wish I could retract what I have said, and I am sure you will do so if I can only get you to retract what you have said. I am sure you will do so if I can only get you to retract what you have said. I am sure you will do so if I can only get you to retract what you have said.

Now, in reply to this note we have to say that we never have charged ex-Judge Whiting with official corruption as he states it. What we meant, and we still say, is, that for many years he has been a prominent leader of a political party, or of several political parties, the end and purpose of all of which have been to give us and entail upon us the corrupt administration of the city government, which has swelled our debt to twenty millions, and our taxes to seven millions. He has occupied the position of a leading politician, either in one party or the other, for many years, but never to our knowledge, till now, has he set his face against the plans and practices of all parties, which seem to have but one end, and that to deprive the city of anything like a useful and economical government.

For saying this, ex-Judge Whiting threatens us with a libel suit. Now, we have always considered him as something of an original, but in this matter he seems merely desirous of imitating the small potato revenge of United States District Attorney John McKean in persecuting one of his "own blood," a regular born Irishman. Well, be it so. But the most amusing feature in the whole affair is to see the ex-Judge in the same letter threatening us with a libel suit on one hand and asking us on the other how much we will charge to publish a speech in which he libels us, *en masse*, without stint or reservation. Judge Whiting, send us your speech. We will publish it at our own cost. If it is an elaboration of what you said at the Academy or only a repetition of some of your small speeches about the courts, never mind, send it along. We verily believe that its publication will do more to defeat you and elect your antagonist than all the twaddle, false grammar and misquotations in the language of United States District Attorney McKean.

One thing is remarkable among the leading friends of James Buchanan in this city. Here we find James E. Whiting, John McKean, John L. Dillon, James S. Libby, all struggling in this or that form of revolt in the ranks of the democratic party. It really seems that these gentlemen were doing their best to ensure the defeat of the democratic Presidential candidate in this State. Well, if that is their purpose they are welcome to pursue this policy.

THE BRITISH WAR IN PERSIA.—We are without news by the arrival of the Asia from the expedition that has been sent up the Persian Gulf by the government of the East India Company—an expedition about as large as the way, as that with which General Scott was sent to conquer Mexico. The object of this expedition was ostensibly to punish the Persians for having disturbed Dost Mahomed in the possession of Herat, which city the English guaranteed to him some years since. That is the motive that is publicly assigned for the expedition. And though it appears a matter of some doubt whether the Persians have really held in faith with Dost Mahomed, or laid hands on Herat, there are persons in England, it seems, who consider that the government would have failed in an important duty had the expedition been any longer postponed.

Some time since, for instance, all the fisheries on that sea fell into their hands. It appeared a small matter—a few sturgeon, more or less; but the fisheries imply the maritime supremacy; and now the Russians can carry troops from Astrachan into the province of Khiva, four hundred miles or more, in two days. Four or five years ago Persia became more or less subject to Russia—a second edition of Turkey, in fact. The only military province of the empire, Azerbaijan, is on the confines of Georgia, and more Russian than Persian; the Czar's agents have supported all the poor of the province for years; and, partly through their exertions, the Persian tongue is now entirely disused there. The late British envoy, Colonel Shell, certifies that the opinion among all the Russians whom he met was that Russia had been too lenient when the last treaty was made, and that she ought to have stripped the Shah bare to his capital. He adds that the Russians do not conceal their intention of repairing their error at their first convenient opportunity.

If the Russians added the empire of Persia to their large dominions of Asia, enlisted the Koords and the Toorkomans in their service, and offered them with Russians, the northwestern possessions of the East India Company would not be worth a year's purchase, and Peshawar would soon need to be deserted. Hence the expedition—in anticipation of events. If the property of the sick man is to be divided, the English at all events want their share—that share the coast line of the Persian Gulf.

We have heard, we know not on what authority, that the chief of this new filibustering expedition is named Walker. Wonder if he is a relation of William Walker of Nicaragua!

THE MONEY TROUBLE IN FRANCE continues to affect the stability of the financial world, and to alarm all who have dealings with the French. According to the news brought by the Asia, the drain of gold continued, with unabated steadiness; the Bank of England was defending herself by new precautionary measures, refusing to advance on government securities other than exchequer bills; the Bank of France was still hesitating between further restriction and suspension, the prevailing opinion being that she would be compelled to suspend.

As we had occasion to demonstrate a few days since, there is a point at which no option would be left to the Bank of France. There are circumstances under which she could only choose between suspending and breaking—contraction being out of the question. But that point and those circumstances had not been reached when our latest advices left Paris. Therefore, for the present, the prospect of suspension depends directly on the prospect of panic; which, if any faith may be placed in the trade circulars, was less on the last day before the sailing of the Asia than it had been for some days previously. At the same time, it must be noted that the policy pursued by the Emperor is admirably calculated to produce a panic. He is enforcing absurd old police regulations forbidding the export, the sweating, the "regrattage" of silver; which naturally can have no other effect than merely to frighten people. He has forbidden the admission of the English journals into France, as though the truth could be shut out by Custom House regulations. These measures, combined with the rumors which are afloat in the neighborhood of the Bourse, may create a panic in spite of the "better feeling" which the circulars announce.

One point is worthy of note—the connection of the house of Rothschilds with this revulsion. Two mails ago we had a rumor that the Emperor had applied to them for aid; last mail we heard that they had contracted to deliver thirty millions of gold to the Bank of France; now we are told that the sum is not known, but that they are helping the bank. The fact is that the Rothschilds, who, for the past three or four years of the revived Napoleon régime, gave the Empire the cold shoulder, and kept themselves aloof from its ventures and its dangers, have lately been caught in the web which Louis Napoleon spread for them, and are now his financial supporters. No one would believe such a story if the old Rothschilds were still alive; but it is well known that the usual depreciation of blood consequent upon constant intermarriages and generations of intellectual supremacy have been felt among the Rothschilds, and that the present chiefs of that stupendous house are by no means fitted mentally for the responsibility that devolves upon them. This explains, to some extent, the fact that they are the bankers of the Empire, and the rumor which is now gaining ground in well informed circles, that they have allowed themselves to be deeply involved in the financial operations which are now so disastrously culminating. To what extent they may be participants in the suffering, of course no one can tell; but one can readily believe that they have such an interest in the restoration of ease to the market as will account for the stories of their contracting to deliver gold. It would not be inconsistent with what we know of the Emperor if he sacrificed them at this crisis to save himself; and, secure of his power so long as the army remains faithful, if he broke all the speculators, great and small together, and rid himself of the embarrassment of carrying the heavy ones along.

WASHINGTON HOTELS.—It is a terrible mistake, in several points of view, to be a member of Congress. The individual so honored generally spends about all he is worth in getting votes, and his course as a legislator is generally shaped so as to endeavor to get back the capital invested. If he has a strong constitution, mentally and physically, he may survive a full term, and return unharmed to his constituents; but as a general thing he is so used up as to be unpleasant to his neighbors, and is sent back to the Capitol as a measure of pure self-defense.

In a social point of view the sojourner at the federal metropolis is greatly to be pitied. Life, when Congress is in session, is for too many of the members, officials and hangers on, a continual succession of debaucheries, and the affairs of the nation are too often settled in the low grog shops in Pennsylvania avenue, instead of the halls of legislation. The resident population of Washington is made up of people who look upon strangers and members as legitimate prey to be seized, cut up, cleaned out and then sent about their business. So utterly vile are the hotels that a system of "messing," not unlike that of officers of the army and navy, has been introduced by some of the few sensible people to be found in Washington.

Buying the happy lot of those of our fellow-citizens who have never been obliged to go to Washington, we will state for their benefit that the hotel business has been monopolized by some ten or a dozen individuals, none of them fit to keep a country tavern. The principal hotels—three or four in number—are on Pennsylvania avenue, and it would be difficult to indicate the best or the worst. The traveller who fondly expects to

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find a decent hotel in Washington reckons without his host; but his host sends him such a reckoning that he finds there is one department of the establishment which is not neglected. The hotels are all old and dirty—the attendance is miserable, the servants being generally green Irishmen, who never before saw a clean napkin or a silver fork; the table is uniformly miserable; the rooms small, unclean and without proper ventilation, and the *per diem* charge is twenty per cent higher than that of the first rate New York hotels; while to compare any house in Washington with the Everett, St. Nicholas or Metropolitan would be to draw a parallel between a pigsty and a palace.

If the present proprietors of the hotels in Washington paid the slightest attention to the comfort of their guests, or if the employers endeavored to make the best of their miserable facilities, they would at least deserve the credit of good intentions; but no, the stranger is taken in, bled, and turned out without one word of courtesy. If he complains of inattention, he is met with that cool indifference which is characteristic of vulgar snobs who are in a position to insult their superiors. *En passant*, we may remark that the above hint will apply to some of the hotels out of Washington; but at the capital it is the rule—elsewhere, it is the exception.

The hotels at Washington are sufficiently lucrative to leave their proprietors without the slightest excuse for their meanness. Within our recollection several persons have retired on handsome fortunes acquired by keeping hotels at Washington; and we believe that if a few enterprising men would build a fine house there and keep it in first class New York style, they would receive a handsome return for the capital invested and the thanks of thousands of huddled and overcharged individuals, who have frequently impelled their immortal souls by cursing the Washington hotels. We are confident, however, that if the receding angel had ever dined at one of these caravansaries, he would not only have blotted out the oath, but have been sorely tempted to endorse it with another.

HON. KENNETH RAYNER'S LETTER.—HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.—In the late admirable letter of Kenneth Rayner, (the leading Fillmore man of North Carolina,) he hits the nail upon the head in two blows which drive it home. First, he shows that all this democratic fire-eating Southern lull and cry of disunion in the event of Fremont's election, is all gammon, moonshine and rubbish—that the people of the South are still loyal at heart to that great doctrine of obedience to the will of the people, as it may be expressed by a majority of the Union. His second proposition is that there will be no peace upon the slavery question until this nigger driving democratic party is demolished and put out of the way; and this we believe to be as true as that God is just. There will be no peace with the election of Buchanan. The war will go on till the nigger democracy and its disunion leaders are put down, and to this extent, with Mr. Rayner, we are in for the war.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important Democratic Estimates.—The State Canvassed.—The Election Decided. ATLANTY, Oct. 31, 1856.

The readers of the HERALD will find below a document which is the latest from the Buchanan managers. It was made up for private and secret circulation, and by no means intended for the public eye. A very few days since a secret meeting of several leading democrats was held in the city of Albany, at which ex-Lieutenant Governor Church, Dean Richmond, chairman of the State Committee, Peter Cogan, secretary, the editors of the *Atlas* and *Argus*, and several others from various parts of the State, were present. The meeting was intended to collect the canvass of the whole State, and such other information as was accessible, and, in their measure, reliable, and then calculate the prospects in each county, and compile a table of votes for circulation in the respective counties.

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Hon. Thomas Corwin Votes for Fremont. CINCINNATI, Oct. 31, 1856. Hon. Thomas Corwin, having been invited to address a republican meeting in this city, writes an answer, in which he says—

You are not mistaken in supposing that I prefer the election of Col. Fremont to that of Mr. Buchanan. This has been my position from the first, and will continue to be. I do not still prefer Mr. Fillmore to either, but I do not believe that I have any other choice. I believe that the rights and interest both of the North and South, and those as are prescribed by the constitution, I still believe that his election would do more than any event so possible to quiet the universal and perhaps dangerous excitement which is kindling. The late election in Ohio, however, has shown that the electoral ticket for Mr. Fillmore cannot be voted with any hope of success in this State, and I feel bound by every obligation of duty to choose between the two remaining candidates. Although I cannot assent to all the doctrines of the republican party of Ohio, yet I feel certain that the great interest in this republic may be more safely confided to the party who opposed the reelection of the Missouri compromise, and who have been and are still anxious to put an end to all the unhappy consequences flowing from that ill-considered measure, than to such an advocate of the adoption of that policy. I have always adhered to—where two candidates have been presented, neither of whom were my first choice, I have deemed it my duty to select and vote for the least objectionable. Were I in Kentucky, where the contest is between Fillmore and Buchanan, I should vote for Mr. Fillmore, but in Ohio, where the choice is limited between Mr. Buchanan and Colonel Fremont, I shall vote for the latter.

Governor Wise's Recent Visit to Raleigh. RALEIGH, Oct. 31, 1856. Governor Wise has written a long letter in reply to the inquiry of the Raleigh Register as to the purpose of his recent visit to Raleigh? He considers the inquiry to be "rude and impertinent," declares he went to Raleigh on his "own motion," and throws himself upon his "constitutional right" to go there when he pleased. The residue of his letter is devoted to the discussion of the slavery question.

Interesting from Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1856. The new Minister from Guatemala, A. J. Yrizarri, is here, stopping at Willard's. He is transacting and negotiating important business with our government, which has remained unsettled for some time. Our government is a good deal exercised at the present critical position of Mexico; and if England and Spain pass in their interference, our government may be compelled to take some action. The Mexican Minister also, understand, manifests considerable uneasiness at the unsettled condition of things by last arrival. It has been ascertained from several of the gentlemen below named that the contracts for the supply of Indian goods, were awarded to day as follows:—To Messrs. Cronin, Harthall & Sears, of New York, for Mackinac blankets, cloth and dry goods, to Messrs. Brain, Broth & Seaver, of New York, for hardware and agricultural implements; to Henry E. Semas, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for northwest guns. The whole contract is one of the largest ever made by the Indian Department.

The number of land warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, and which have been applied for, exceeds by 742,000 acres. The total number of applications amount to 280,200, and the warrants issued 178,313, a surplus of 101,887 acres are necessary. The amount subject to draft in the Treasury upwards of \$23,000,000; of which there is at New York \$11,750,000; at Philadelphia \$3,000,000, at San Francisco \$2,750,000; at Boston \$4,000,000; and at Charlotte, North Carolina \$1,750,000. Secretary Dobbin has resumed his duties at the Navy Department. His health has been much improved by a trip to North Carolina. All the Cabinet efforts are now in Washington. The unusually large number of resignations of army officers in this conference, as alleged, of the reduction of their salary, for their support. The War Department is constantly receiving them.

Movements of Hon. Chas. Sumner. BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1856. The Hon. Charles Sumner is expected to arrive in this city next Monday. He will have a public reception. Professor Huntington is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Gen. John S. Tyler will act as Chief Marshal. Mr. Sumner will be met at Bowdoin, and accompany to the City. At the conclusion of the reception ceremonies, will attend a grand banquet, given in honor of him at the Music Hall.

The Late Disasters on Lake Michigan. BUFFALO, Oct. 31, 1856. The propeller M. B. Spaulding, with a full cargo of lumber, was destroyed by fire at her dock this morning. She was an old vessel, and was valued at \$8,000. She belonged to the American Transportation Company, and was uninsured. Her cargo is said to be mostly insured in New York. A Milwaukee paper, received here this morning, states that the bodies of thirteen of those who were on board the ill-fated Toledo had been recovered up to Wednesday. None of them were recognized except that of a second mate. The body of a lady was found, with strange marks upon her representing her to be M. Boughton.

Merchandise to the value of \$5,000 has been recovered. Two bodies were washed ashore near Milwaukee. One of the bodies is supposed to be that of Kate T. Harlan, the same appears on a list of names found in her pocket. The other body was in a state of nudity, badly mangled and almost unrecognizable. It was that of a female apparently about forty years of age. The total loss by the burning of the Spaulding, cargo vessel, is estimated at \$10,000.

First Snow of the Season. ALBANY, Oct. 31, 1856. We have had a slight snowfall, with a full cargo of lumber, was destroyed by fire at her dock this morning. She was an old vessel, and was valued at \$8,000. She belonged to the American Transportation Company, and was uninsured. Her cargo is said to be mostly insured in New York. A Milwaukee paper, received here this morning, states that the bodies of thirteen of those who were on board the ill-fated Toledo had been recovered up to Wednesday. None of them were recognized except that of a second mate. The body of a lady was found, with strange marks upon her representing her to be M. Boughton.

The storm still continues here with increased violence, clouds of snow striking the city. At 10 o'clock it was blowing hard, and it is now four or five degrees below zero. The storm still continues here with increased violence, clouds of snow striking the city. At 10 o'clock it was blowing hard, and it is now four or five degrees below zero. The storm still continues here with increased violence, clouds of snow striking the city. At 10 o'clock it was blowing hard, and it is now four or five degrees below zero.

The storm has been very severe all day, and the snow is entangled for the safety of vessels. The schooner John P. Hale, with a cargo of wheat, from Chicago since the 1st inst., will be met at Bowdoin, and accompany to the City. At the conclusion of the reception ceremonies, will attend a grand banquet, given in honor of him at the Music Hall.

Loss of the Steamer Lady Franklin. BUFFALO, Oct. 31, 1856. The steamer Lady Franklin on the upper Messias straggled and sank on the 23d inst., at Warren's last New York harbor, with her full cargo. The passengers were aboard at the time. It is supposed six were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The Ship Mearns Got Off. BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1856. The ship Mearns, which went ashore in the lower of the Bearcats, by being the last of the season, has just got off uninsured. She will reload her cargo and sail for Liverpool.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad. BUFFALO, Oct. 31, 1856. An excursion train passed over the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad yesterday morning. Passenger will commence running to Morrow.

Grain Shipments. CINCINNATI, Oct. 31, 1856. The amount of wheat now stored from Lake Michigan for this port, is about 400,000 bushels.