IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Seizure of another American Vessel at Mazatlan—Impoverished Condition of the Country—A new Treaty [illegible] on of the Treasury—United States [illegible] and Loan from the [illegible] result to the British Flag.

(From the Mexican Extraordinary, August 6.)

[illegible] news of the country is interesting and foreboding to foreign residents. We should be sorry to create an unnecessary alarm. But certainly a tighter rein will require to be kept over the dependents and under administrative officers of this government, or a general row with foreign nations must ensue. From Mazatlan we learn that the late acts against the United States Consul have been followed by a seizure of the captain and crew of the schooner Ada, and their precipitate ejectment over the sides of the vessel. The flag of the United States has been torn to pieces, and other acts committed in violence to the orders of the United States Consul, who was in the discharge of the duties of his office. The outrage upon the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Charge is another case that creates fears in the minds of those who wish the good understanding of Mexico with other powers.

We beseech the government of Mexico that no time be lost in manifesting the proper disposition in these two cases. The first has several similar on record in this country, but the latter, fortunately, has not. With a true devotion to the welfare of Mexico, we hope these may be the last of the kind, and that President Comonfort will direct the proper measures in these and previous cases.

The impoverished condition of the national treasury is now conceded by the official organ. The fact has long been a glaring one to those who have had the misfortune to hold orders on the treasury. The fact may be regarded as alarming in the present entangled condition of relations with Spain. But it is not the affair of a good business man to quietly throw himself down and lament an empty exchequer so long as there is a chance to replenish it. Mexico is at present short of ready money. Can she escape this disagreeable position? And, if so, how? How, we ask, is she to raise money? We know it does not favor of the present sentiment of Mexico, but we will answer in the voice of every thinking man in Mexico, "by making a treaty with the United States." The United States is the only country that will lend money to Mexico.

England or English capitalists will not lend, for the reason that the English policy has for a long time been to withdraw the capital already too permanently invested there. Will France lend? No; for the reason that she has no interest in lending money to Mexico. Can money be raised from Spain? We think there is not a negative sufficiently strong in the English language to answer this. Well, then, can Mexico raise money from her own resources, by an enlightened direct and indirect taxation, to defray her current governmental expenses and pay her just debts? In the past it has not been so; at the present it is not so, and we fear that in the future it cannot be so, with the disordered condition of commerce, internally and externally. In this condition of affairs it seems to be certain that money must come from those who will lend, and, *ergo*, the United States must replenish the present empty treasury of Mexico. Mexico must have money, but "at what price?" every loyal Mexican should ask. *We believe we have good authority for saying that the United States government is now about offering a loan to Mexico*, but, on the best authority we say it, without asking anything which will be derogatory to the dignity of Mexico to grant.

The instructions to Mr. Forsyth from his government are now on their way from Vera Cruz to this city. We are informed by telegraph that the agent of one of the unsettled questions between the United States and Mexico has arrived at Vera Cruz, and will in a few days be in this capital. He is accompanied by other parties interested in Mexican affairs, and in a week more we may expect to see the ball commence to roll which shall in its revolutions bring money to the relief of Mexico.

OUTRAGE UPON THE BRITISH FLAG.

Last Sunday, during the absence of Mr. Letsom, her Britannic Majesty's Chargé to Mexico, from his residence at Tacubaya, an attempt was made by some drunken officers or soldiers of the National Guard to tear down the British flag that was floating at the time above the residence. The attempts of these persons were frustrated by the servants of the house, who barred the doors in time. Fortunately for the skins of those who made this disgraceful attempt, no responsible person was in the house at the time.

OUR ACAPULCO CORRESPONDENCE.

ACUPULCO, August 13, 1857.

Tranquility of the Public Mind—Comonfort Getting Firm in the Saddle—The Proposed Mule Route between Acapulco and Mexico—The Guadalupe Railroad—Movements of General Alvarez—The Tehuantepec Route—The Outrages at Mazatlan on American Citizens, &c., &c.

The elections have terminated, and the results are favorable for the government. The utmost quiet and good feeling have been manifested, and with the "peace and gentle violation" throughout the land, excepting at Chilapa, "grim visaged war" will hereafter doubtless hide its head, unless sturdy churchmen delight in broils. The middle, or mild, course that has been pursued by Senor Comonfort, and the temporizing course he has at all times pursued against the most violent of his opponents, has given that quiet to the country which she at present enjoys, and gained a reputation for himself of governing with firmness and discretion.

Arrangements are completed by which mail trains will be put upon the road from this place to Mexico, to run in connection with the steamers. So says the *Extraordinary*, but I will wager a hundred dollars that this enterprise will not be in existence six months after it has commenced. What travel is there between these points to warrant such a project? and how are the projectors to feed, sleep and protect their passengers? It cannot be that they have been over the road.

Senor D. Antonio Soulé, Spanish Consul at Tepic, has temporarily vacated his post, the government agreeing to recognise Senor D. Juan Antonio Aguirre as Vice Consul.

The Guadalupe Railroad, some five or eight miles long, conveyed over the road near 5,000 persons, yielding to the company for that day's work $760. It is astonishing with what eagerness the people of Mexico, young and old, enjoy a railroad ride, even the circular miniature railroad in the Alameda, the Bowling Green of Mexico, not one hundred feet in circumference, propelled by mule power, yields the proprietor daily some two or three hundred dollars, or did previous to the building of the Guadalupe road. What will it be when a road is completed between any two important points?

General Alvarez is still at Chilapa; he has not left his post since he first went there, the correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*, of July 15, notwithstanding. Whether he will be able to subdue the Indians, who have so long been annoying the government, appears to be a question of speculation. There is no change in any way, up to the present time, different from what you have received from this place. If there was we were as likely to know it at this place as in Mexico, from the simple fact that we are much nearer.

General D. Diego Alvarez has resigned his post as Governor of this State (Guerrero), and has appointed Colonel Jose M. P. Hernandez, of the staff of General Alvarez, as his successor. He is at present discharging the duties at Tixtla, the capital.

The Tehuantepec route, I see by a letter of your Washington correspondent, has at last been satisfactorily settled, as far as regards the conflicting claims of Sloo, Garay, Hargous & Co., but it does not state whether the company or the American and Mexican governments are to build the breakwater, which will cost a million or two before safety can ever be secured to vessels running to Ventosa, the embarcadero on the Pacific side. This is an important consideration, and should be thought of by the insurance companies, as well as those who contemplate being stockholders in the line.

Another mail has just arrived from Mexico, with dates to the 7th inst., and as the steamer is just coming in, which will prevent my looking them carefully over, I enclose you them for clipping items such as you may find interesting. The arrest of the American Consul at Mazatlan, the trampling and tearing to pieces of the American flag by the officers and crew of the schooner Ada to jump overboard and other important matters will be found therein.

The New Grand Reservoir.

The adjourned hearing before the Croton Aqueduct Board in regard to the legality of the bids for the construction of the new grand reservoir of the Croton aqueduct, is set down for to-day, it having been adjourned from Monday on account of the absence from town of Mr. D. D. Field, counsel for the Messrs. Cummings, one of the competing parties. Meantime it seems that the contest between Messrs. Cummings, on the one part, and Messrs. Fairchild & Co. on the other, is not the only one pending before the board. At the opening of the bids on the 26th the bid of Messrs. Dinsmore & Wood were found to be the lowest, ($614,298 97, against $632,473 33 of Messrs Fairchild & Co.,) but the bid was marked informal at the time, and it was supposed must be rejected. It appears, however, that the bidders were entitled to amend the informality, though at the time of the opening of the bids nothing was said as to amending. Indeed, the section of the ordinance by which the right to amend is given, seems to have escaped the attention of the board until a subsequent date when it was brought to their notice. The alleged informality in Dinsmore and Wood's bid was that the affidavit at the end was subscribed and sworn to by only one of the parties bidding, (Dinsmore,) Mr Wood not being in New York at the time. We quote below the two sections of the ordinance which contain the law in regard to the matter:—

Sec. 498. It (the estimate or bid) shall be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.

Section 501 (as amended by section four, ordinance of October 25, 1849.) At the time and place appointed for that purpose in the proposals, as prescribed in section 496, the head of the department letting the proposals (the Comptroller being present) shall publicly open and read all estimates which he may have received for the contract mentioned in such proposals, and shall reject all estimates which are not furnished in conformity with sections 497, 498 and 499, and shall thereupon award the contract to the lowest bidder; or if he shall decline, or shall not execute the contract, to the next lowest bidder, and so on until the same shall be executed; but no bid or estimate shall be rejected for any error of form, provided the person or persons making the estimate shall correct the same and make it in conformity with the ordinance within twenty four hours after notice of any such defect.

We understand that Mr. Wood—who is the Hon John M. Wood, M. C., of Portland, Maine, a well known railroad contractor—several days ago reached New York and, without waiting for the notice required by the ordinance, proceeded to put in an amended affidavit in due form. Mr. W. M. Evarts appeared before the Board as counsel for Messrs. Dinsmore and Wood. The hearing on their behalf, which will take place at such time as the Board shall appoint, will add a new phase to this important matter. The character of the work, its great value to the scheme of the Croton works, and the anxiety of the board so to award the contract as to comply exactly with the law, and thus save further litigation and delay in the construction of the reservoir, may postpone a decision for some time, but its final adjudication will doubtless be such as to maintain the Aqueduct Board's high character for sagacity and integrity.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

THE CASE OF JOHN THOMPSON, THE WALL STREET BANK BROKER.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

SEPT. 3.—*Edward S. Dunn and Morse Burtis vs. John Thompson.*—This was a motion to set aside an attachment order. Mr. E. Moro, associated with Mr. O[illegible] for the defendant, read an additional affidavit of Mr. Thompson, in which he says that at the time of the conversation referred to in the affidavit of Morse Burtis, he (Mr. Thompson) was not about to and did not intend to assign, dispose of or secrete his property with intent to defraud his creditors or plaintiffs; that he never has intended so to do, and has not made any assignment or other disposition of his property, or any part of it, with the intent to defraud his creditors. He further says that he did not state, as in the affidavit stated, that he owned no property, or intend so to state, or anything to that effect. He further says that Morse Burtis is also mistaken as to his (Thompson's) ownership of real estate; that he does not own any real estate and has not for several years past; that he was somewhat overrated in the view referred to, but never had any intention to secrete, remove, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any of his property to defraud the plaintiffs or other creditors; and the remark made by him in regard to his disposition to defer creditors who commenced suits was immediately taken back before the plaintiff left.

The affidavit of Mr. Samuel Thompson says that he has read the foregoing affidavit of John Thompson; that he was present at the close of the interview therein referred to, and heard John Thompson say to Burtis, in substance, that if he had said that he should prefer those creditors who did not sue him that he did not mean it, and took it back. Burtis further said, he would come in again before taking further action, or words to that effect.

Mr Moro also read the assignment of John Thompson to Platt Adams; it is a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, giving preference to the holders of certificates of deposit. The assignment (which was drawn by Mr. T. E. Cutting) contains a sufficient description of the property, and is valid.

ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CREDITORS.

The following is the substance of the assignment:—

I, John Thompson, banker, of the city of New York, being largely indebted to numerous persons, and having become unable to meet and pay my debts and obligations, and being very desirous to make a just, equitable and fair distribution of my property and assets among my creditors, in consideration of the premises, and of one dollar to me in hand paid, do hereby grant, bargain and sell, release, assign, and transfer and set over unto Platt Adams, transacting business in this city as publisher, all my property, real and personal, wherever situated, including shares in the capital stock of any company or association, bonds, land warrants, Brechbridge coal in Snow's coal yard in New York, and in Becker's yard in Brooklyn, notes, bills receivable, book accounts, bank notes, current and uncurrent; books of account, vouchers, choses in action, equitable interests, and all other assets and effects of every nature and kind; and I do covenant at the earliest practicable moment to furnish to said Platt Adams an inventory to the best of my ability; but this indenture is intended to convey all the property, whether inventoried or not, and to take effect presently without awaiting the completion of the inventory. Many of the items of property hereby assigned appear on my books and by my papers, to which reference is made, and a list and statement of all the items of my property shall be made and delivered to Platt Adams without delay.

This conveyance is in trust for the following purposes:—Platt Adams shall take possession of all the property hereby assigned, and convert it into money, and in trust to collect the debts due and to fall due to me, and thereupon to execute all necessary conveyances, acquittances, releases and discharges. And with the proceeds of the property Platt Adams shall first pay and discharge the necessary expenses and legal charges in the execution of this assignment; and with the residue proceeds he shall discharge my indebtedness to the holders of certificates of deposit now unredeemed; with the remainder of the proceeds Platt Adams shall pay all the other demands of John Thompson now existing or incurred, whether due or to become due; and in case of an insufficiency to pay such debts in full, then the proceeds to be distributed among all my creditors *pro rata*, share and share alike, according to their respective amounts; and I hereby confer upon Platt Adams all powers necessary and proper to the complete execution of the trusts hereby created, with authority to execute discharges, and to do all other acts in and about the execution of the true purpose hereof which I might have done but for this instrument.

Sealed and signed this 31st day of August, 1857, by both parties.

J. THOMPSON,
PLATT ADAMS.

Accepted by Platt Adams.

The papers were submitted by the plaintiff's counsel.

Mr. F. B. Cutting replied in opposition to the motion for attachment, Mr. Thompson's property having been assigned for the benefit of his creditors.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE OHIO TRUST COMPANY.

SEPT. 3.—*In the Matter of the Ohio Trust Company.*—The motion for the appointment of a receiver in this case, was postponed till next Thursday.

THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—MOTION FOR A RECEIVER.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

SEPT. 3.—*Charles A. Rapello vs. the Mechanics' Banking Association.*—The following affidavit of Mr. Stephens, the cashier of the bank, was read:—

John J. Stephens says that he is the cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association; that the defendants, to the best of his knowledge and belief, have not violated any of the laws of this State, nor any provisions of the articles of their association; and that he verily believes that the defendants are not insolvent, and that they are able to pay the debt, but that depreciation of securities, failures of debtors, breach of trust on the part of the teller, and embarrassments arising from the loss of the credit of the bank, it is not clearly certain that all its debts will be paid in full from its assets and property. He further says that the bank has on deposit with the Comptroller of the State more than sufficient to redeem its circulating notes, and verily believes that it has assets sufficient to pay every depositor, and that the only loss will be on the part of the stockholders. He further says that the annexed statement is the last prepared by him, and shows the condition of the bank on the 31st of August last, and that there has been a slight but not material variation in the same.

The following is the

STATEMENT OF THE CASHIER.

Bills discounted	$754 302 89	
Loans	228 566 00	
Bills receivable	29,049 42	
		$981,862 31
Bonds and mortgages	20,600 00	
Stocks	300 163 72	
Due from banks	40,703 55	
Cash items	118,367 40	
		480,234 97
Specie		17,551 53
Exchanges		58 485 02
Total		$1,578,193 83
Capital stock		632,000 00
Circulation		242,931 00
Due depositors		641 274 11
Due to banks		5,463 84
Total		$1,521,768 65

The following gentlemen were suggested by the counsel for Mr. Rapello, as receivers:—S. Sanxy, R. E. Mount, Jacob Walker, J. J. Merritt, —— Sukely, and J. C. Henderson.

Mr. Lord said he would oppose the appointment of any lawyer as receiver.

The Judge said he would not appoint any person who was a stockholder or director of the Association, as receiver. They would be appointed under the act of 1849, which empowered the Receiver to compel stockholders to contribute to a fund to make good the deficiency, if any, in the assets of the bank.

After some observations in answer to the motion for receivers, the case was adjourned to Friday morning, when the Judge will decide whether receivers shall be appointed; and if so, will name them.

SUSPENSIONS, FAILURES, ASSIGNMENTS.

(From the Independent, Sept. 3.)

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:—

Crawford & Danforth, Concord, N. H., suspended.
Jefferson Knowlton, Manchester, N. H., failed.
Benjamin A. Smith, Boston, Mass., suspended.
Mechanics' Banking Association, New York city, suspended.
Beebe & Co., bankers, New York city, suspended.
Atwood & Co., bankers, New York city, suspended.
J. H. Prentice, hats, New York city, suspended; liabilities large, but a surplus of about $510,000, as it will undoubtedly soon resume.
Adams & Buckingham, flour, New York city, suspended, have large surplus, and will probably soon resume.
Williams, Stevens & Williams, New York city, failed.
Ja. & J. O. Scour, founders, New York city, suspended; liabilities large—offer forty cents secured.
John Thompson, broker, New York city, before reported, has assigned to Platt Adams.
Goldsmith & Gutman, cloths, New York city, suspended; liabilities said about $100,000.
Chambers & Heiser, New York city, failed and assigned.
Henry Antler, clothing, New York city failed.
Louis Wasserman, furs, New York city, failed.
John Allen, New York city, failed.
J. L. Wycoff, Williamsburg, N. Y., failed.
John W. Bates, broker, Troy, N. Y., suspended.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended temporarily.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.
Swartz Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y., assigned.
Wm. Flanagan, Buffalo, N. Y., failed.
John C. Crosby, Buffalo, N. Y., assigned.
Drury & Monell, Delphi, N. Y., failed.
W. & H. Dollman, Salina, N. Y., failed.
W. I. Cayler, Cuylersville, N. Y., suspended; liabilities said about $90,000.
Stephen Childs, New Hartford, N. Y., assigned.
Harvey Pierce, ——, Essex county, N. Y., assigned.
Breese, Kneeland & Co., locomotives, Jersey City, N. J., suspended.
Ralph Lee, Camden, N. J., failed.
First & Gaddis, Hightstown, N. J., failed.
Jacob Silse, "D. G.," Philadelphia, Penn., failed.
Clark & Co., Tremont, Penn., failed.
Pettas & Lehman, fancy goods, Baltimore, Maryland, failed.
S. Wallack, Baltimore, Md., assigned.
Thornton & Ely, Louisville, Ky., assigned.
H. Harmon, Marion, Ohio, assigned.
Robert A. Moffatt, Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned.
Casper Rose, Dayton, Ohio, failed.
Wm. Ward Easton, Chicago, Ill., suspended.
Adams & Herrick, New Bedford, Ill., failed and assigned.
J. B. Smith, Urbana, Ill., sold out.
James I. Lyell, banker, Detroit, Mich., suspended.
Burns & Wheeler, Saginaw City, Mich., failed.
Rethschilds & Bro., Muscatine, Iowa, failed.
S. T. & R. Largley, Gallipolis, Ohio, reported some time since as suspended and assigned, have obtained an extension from all their creditors and resume business with good prospects. Success to them.
[illegible] Whitewater, Iowa, sold out.
W. A. [illegible]
Peter Board, Frankville, Iowa, failed.
[illegible] & Co., Keokuk, Iowa, [illegible] out.
John E. Balfe, Lafayette, Ind., [illegible] out.
Lamberton, Doolittle, W[illegible] assigned.
[illegible] Saw, Wis., assigned.

The Utah Expedition.

OUR OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT KEARNEY, N. T., August 8, 1857.

Arrival of Troops—News from Salt Lake City—What the Mormons intend to do, &c.

The first detachment of the army for Utah reached this post on the morning of the 7th inst. The remaining detachments are only a short distance behind and will all arrive by the 11th.

The men are in as good health and spirits as can be expected, and the march of three hundred miles to this place has been performed with unusual regularity and rapidity.

A party of Californians which passed Salt Lake City on the 1st of July and arrived here yesterday, brings the intelligence that the Mormons, when they learned they were about to receive a visit from a large number of troops, became very much excited, and forthwith instituted a regular system of drills and other warlike preparations. Besides pushing forward their defences around the city with more than ordinary vigor, they are also engaged with a strong force in fortifying Fort Bridger, an old trading post in the mountains, near the head of one of the branches of Green river, about 100 miles this side of the Salt Lake. It is also stated that they intend occupying some of the passes between that point and their city.

There are several of those passes which, as military notions, are said to be almost as defensible as Gibraltar. One of them is a gorge or canon (as it is called) eighteen miles in length, so very tortuous and narrow, with the escarpments on each side so lofty and precipitous, that an army once shut into and threading it might easily be cut to pieces by a comparatively inferior force occupying the adjoining heights.

Should there be no way of turning these defiles the army will be under the necessity of operating at great disadvantage in penetrating them in the face of fixed batteries.

Whether the Mormons will have the temerity to attempt to arrest the march of our troops at Bridger's Fort or any other point, remains to be seen. It is conjectured by the knowing ones that this will depend entirely on the will and pleasure of their spiritual and temporal commander, Brigham Young. This question is frequently discussed here, and the conclusion is, that it is to be regarded as one of those positive and unmitigated cases of *quien sabe* which occurred so often during the Mexican war. One fact, however, may be considered as fixed and certain—that unless the army receives counter orders it will march directly into the basin of the Great Salt Lake or perish in the attempt, and if Brigham Young takes upon himself the fearful responsibility of shedding the blood of any of our men, he will find that he has embarked in a game which will prove no child's play. Our army is small, it is true, but it is composed of officers and men many of whom are veterans of the Mexican war, and are not to be intimidated by the idle threats of a mob. Although the aggregate strength of the army will not exceed fifteen hundred men of all arms, yet I entertain an abiding confidence that they will be able to sustain themselves against the entire Mormon community.

The rumor that reached Salt Lake City was that four thousand troops were to be sent there; but the Mormons did not give credit to this, and expressed the opinion that eight hundred would be the greatest number.

The Pawnee Indians who range in this neighborhood have been so unfortunate recently as to contract the small pox among them, and many will doubtless die from its effects, as they are entirely ignorant of its proper treatment. They, in common with other tribes of Indians, are diminishing rapidly, and a few generations will see the last of their race.

We are to remain here three days to recruit our men and animals, when we shall resume our march for Fort Laramie, from whence you may expect to hear from me again.

The mails to the Salt Lake City have been stopped, and the only communication now is by special government express.

Testimonial to the Spanish Officers by the Passengers of the Illinois.

[From El Diario de la Marina, August 29.]

We are glad to insert the following communication, handed us in the name of the passengers of the Illinois:—

At a meeting, held by the passengers of the United States steamship Illinois, Capt. Boggs, at the Mansion House, Havana, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of manifesting their gratitude to Captain L. D. Juan Topete, commander of the Spanish war steamer Lerza, to Lieut. Don Eduardo Ravera and the officers of that same vessel, jointly with the subalterns and crew, on account of the prompt and officacious aid they lent to said passengers by saving them from the perilous situation they were in on board the said steamer Illinois, having run ashore on the coast of Cuba, and by conducting them to this city, it was unanimously resolved—T. E. McDonough, presiding, and A. F. McDermott being secretary—

That the sum of one thousand dollars be contributed for the purpose of purchasing a token of remembrance to be offered to the said officers in testimony of their gratitude; the said present to be brought either in this city or in New York, under the direction of Gen. Mosquera, M. H. Barriman, Fetherstone, P. Robinson, J. W. Davidson and F. Chorpenning.

It was further resolved, That Messrs. T. E. McDonough, S. H. Parker, E. D. Kennedy, Baxter, C. A. Snow and Ludlow, should request the Consul of the United States in this city to call the attention of the President of the United States to the great service rendered by the said Spanish officers.

T. E. McDONOUGH,
HUGH F. McDERMOTT.

HAVANA, August 28, 1857.

Personal Intelligence.

The New York Yacht Club will entertain at dinner, to day, at the Club House, Hoboken, Mr. Andrew Arcedeckne, Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, and Rear Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club.

Mr. Charles Mathews, the most eminent living comedian on the English stage, arrived here yesterday.

Mr. John E. Owens, the distinguished American comedian, returned from a European tour by the Vanderbilt.

Hon Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, passed through Petersburg, Va., on the 29th ult., on his way home from the White Sulphur Springs, where he had been spending the summer.

Americans registered at the banking office of the American European Express and Exchange Co., Paris, from August 13 to August 21, 1857:—

H de V. Glenworth, P. Schuyler, A. Thompson, E. Townsend, N. S. Lallian and wife, O. L. Carter, L. H. Pirsuier, C. E. Thorne, E. F. Thine, Rev. Dr. F. Vinton, F. R. Allen, J. L. Rogers and wife, W. S. Wood, J. A. Doyle, G. G. Mitchell, H. G. d'Aubin, H. H. Martin, John A. Hall, New York; V. Wagnan, L. Hanan, W. F. Talbott, R. H. Allen and relce, Louisiana; James Eddy, Dr. E. Brown Sequard and wife, Massachusetts; Dr. Dunlure, Dr. M. A. Allen and lady, N. L. Clark, Maine; Rev. C. M. Butler, W. F. Johnson and family, D. G. Ray, Ohio; James Ormond, John Duth, J. G. Anderson, Florida; R. C. Clark and lady, E. V. Dickey, R. A. Rutherford, G. P. Smith, J. A. Dullie, Jr., Pennsylvania; A. R. Mulver, Dr. W. C. Avery, J. W. Gray, Alabama; T. C. Wall and family, W. H. Hillier, North Carolina; Dr. S. L. Ingram, Virginia.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in the steamship Asia—Mr and Mrs Cornell and two children, Sir T. L. Bazine, Sig Lamoneux, Mrs Johnson and niece, Miss Grosschold, Miss Hazel, Mr and Mrs Bell, Mrs Checks and servant, Mr and Mrs Colt, Miss Davenport, Miss E Davenport, Signors Baretti, Materesek Rossini, Lamoneux, H B Davis, D W Harald, Mr Masterson, N Arnold and servant, J S S Bonnemi, G Stevenson, S Navarro, W B Moss, Mr Beyes and lady, Mr Brinton, John Edwards, Dr Alex Cochran, Mr Stewart, D H Holmes and servant, John A Nicholson, D McTavish, lady and infant Mr Davenport, J H Newhall, B W Jones, J Monlson, Jr, J by Rothesham Jr, Chas Watchows and servant, J T Brown, F W Pelgrer, J Zeller, Miss Zeller, Miss Hirch, Master Lehman, D Dunlow, C Zizer, G S Crowley, Signor Vasseschi, S Kaufman, R Rodgers, Mr Carstairs, Mr Yarnall, R Nurent, C Ronold, Mr Charlesworth, D Lewis, J Marshall, Mr and Mrs G Bates, son and two daughters, C Cucchetti and two children, Signors Mayer, Signors Liegis, Madmoiselle Dalton, Madmoiselle Sanborin, Miss E Shew, Miss M Shew, James M Davis, Chas Devany, Signor Marini, Jas Gordon, Chas O'Leary, Julius Hoffman, Mr and Mrs Henderson, Mr and Mrs Arnold, T W Harris, Ernest Arnold, Mr Molhausen, D A Constable, Miss Hazard, Pompeo Arpenti, Miss Martin, Spencer Smith, Thos Colgan, Carl Bauman, J Mawbey. Specie, $9,000.

From Liverpool, in the steamship City of Washington—Mrs B G Dugmore and Miss Stanton, Mr Swedenborg and children, Misses Todd, Bennett, Lucy McCabe, McBeth; Edward Coulton, Esq, Dr McIlvain, Mr Thos Henry and Miss Loan; Messrs Geo Wesley, H Thornbury, N Carroll, Storms and four friends, B Faxon, J R Martin, T Wallace, Rev J B Royts, F J Holden, T Lilly, Thos Harrison, Jos Crowther, Robt Beesner, William Burgeon and David Harris—32 cabin and 155 steerage passengers.

From London and Portsmouth, in the ship American Eagle—Mrs E Coker, Mr Martin and lady, H Flood, N Wood, Miss B Barscomb, Miss M Barnes of England; Miss Martz, J Grant, Mrs A G Merritt, Wm Simms, of New York; H B Staff, of Newark.

From California, via Aspinwall, in steamship Illinois—J Barter, C Schuiter, J H Flint, Mrs Gordon, E N Cook and wife, Geo K Jones, H Rogers, Thos Burgin, Jas Bell, S G White, wife and child, W Heaton, F Robinson, J Richardson and wife, J H Ramirez, D S Murphy, N F Alexander, U S A, A Ellison, Mrs Franklin, Capt E A Turpin, J O Van Bergen, N D Ridout, O Coffey, Mrs Seaffer, J Bloomingdale, wife two children and servant, Mrs Bee, two children and servant, Mrs Waters and child, I Isac Friend and servant, J S Hughes, H L Franks, T W Davidson, Saml J Jones, J D Potts, S Roberts, Mrs Nefor, two children and servant, Wm Clarke, S H Parker, M Jacobson, M S Nefus, Dr A McNaughton, W D Baldmore and wife, Dr F Chorpenning, L Sawyer, wife and child, P Edwards and wife, J G Chandler, U S A, Mrs Dale and three children, H Jacobs, H Needleson and servant, G B Kelly, W A Gilman, A Brown, Mrs Stephens and three children, John A Peck, John A Platt, wife and child, Mrs Klink and child, Mrs Beebe, J Eldridge, T S Seimensen, Rosalie Guard, Mr Merchant and wife, J B Couchof, J E McDonough, Mrs Kerby and daughter, A S Ellis, H H Kimball, Col A Ayres, Mrs Thompson, two children and servant, E H Dyer, M Gulon, A B Dixon, G B Flint, Mrs Fuke, S W Birdsell, E D Kennedy, L De La Ware, W Lysle, W E Harvey, M C Monserrat, B Richmond, J H Wallbridge, J C Hart, H Rice, R W Comstock, J H Collins, Thos William, John Hughes, M Rosebe, M A Kirgleston, H L George, wife and child, James Wilson, S Wilson, L C Wicks, L Bayet, G Crowell, W G Cobella, E S Dilla, wife and child, W E Lover, C Meredith, W F Kenner, E Berg, J Williams, W Wallace, J B Hamilton, W Morrison, wife and child, A W Sampson, J M Walker, Mrs Thompson, O I Hackins, F Walsworth, J C Dike, L Ayres, J Farnsworth, E G Strasahan, J Thomas, J M Jones, W Brumwell, W H Frazier, W C Dunn, H W Hamable, W L Gardiner, H Dressman, C G Mather, H Dillon, Mrs Ewing, A Tomlinson, M Harris, A G McLemore, A J Morrell, J H Wilkins, Wm Newton, L Whittingham, Esq, and wife, J E Armstrong, W C Armstrong, James Gray, M Gawanna, B Gawanna, S Langsburg, O Dardeau, V Garcia, M Rebollero, J M Nesguera, W S Stanon, U S N, S Arrenemann, R Church, L R Bignol, H E Hoiwain, W B Johnson, Esq, S R Henthones, H C Woods, Capt T Sills, Saml McCormick, D Parker, and 366 in forward cabin—Total 492.

From New Orleans, in steamship Oshawha—Miss M P Cleveland, W M Mory, T F Robert on T Le Hives, J Rafel, J E Mortimer, J Pierson, E Adam, E W Miller, Miss M Taylor, Mrs E Marcry, Capt H W Smith, W Boston, Walton and lady, J A Seymour, W S Palmer, M Henderson, W Crawford, Norman Story, J Jackson, A Peale, J Sylson, D F Russell, F Fox, R Cowlings, F Carson.

From Richmond, &c., in the steamship Jamestown—Three Misses Dennis, Miss A E Hyatt, R Whitlock, Miss Whitlock, Miss V Gordon, Miss S Southward, Miss Blair, 3 Misses Hotts, Rev Botts, Miss A Rayner, Mrs F E Ward, J C Page and lady, E A Smith and lady, S Great, lady and child; Miss R Feirdward, Col De Russey, USA; Mrs D. Russey and 2 children, Mrs Maxwell, J W Snodgrass, R B Chenoweth, Capt Jno Burbank, J K Hardwicke.

From Aspinwall, in the steamship Georgia—Mrs S Crockett and child, J S Seguine, Capt A H Wood, Miss A Tinney, Miss J Gordon, G Grener, Mrs J Cecil and 3 children, Wm Fardlet, J G Bill, J Anson, R P Marsh, W Norton, Hy Parker, J P Gordon, Dr A Bell, M Pike, T Tilton, E Kersey and son, S Southgate, Jas Poag, T F Owens, H L Wygand, A Scott, V A Bowle, E M Bodman, W B Baker, A Leslie, J L Coleman, W Roach, M Boyles, A W Montenth, T P Whitmore, Saml Thomas, C Cadwell, A Gaffin, J Lyons, B A Andrew, W F Goodrich—and 17 in steerage.

Mass Meeting in the Fourth Ward—Four Thousand Persons Present—Music—Speeches, and Great Excitement.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of the Fourth ward assembled at the junction of Madison street and new Bowery, yesterday evening, in pursuance to notices posted up through the ward in flaming characters, and which also appeared in the daily papers, calling upon them to assemble in order that they might unite in defence of their municipal rights, and express by their sentiments in opposition to the obnoxious acts passed by the late Legislature.

Before the time arrived at which the meeting was to have assembled a platform had been erected for the convenience of the speakers who were to address the meeting, tar barrels placed at the neighboring corners, a procession bearing tanners and torches displaying the mottoes "Divided we fall," "State rights," and many others; and, headed by Shelton's Band, marched through the various streets of the ward, and soon arrived at the platform, where a very large number of persons were already assembled, which was now increased by this addition to at least 4,000. In the meantime several of the speakers had arrived on the platform, and W. J. Bree, Esq., was moved to the chair, and received with three times three hearty cheers by the multitude. He commenced the proceedings by briefly stating the reasons why the meeting was called, and expressing his confidence in the loyalty and trustworthy sentiments of the Fourth ward democracy. He then called upon the Secretary of the Democratic Association to read the resolutions which were to be offered, as also a letter from Mayor Wood, who was to have attended the meeting, but was prevented by the reasons stated in the following letter:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, Sept. 3, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—I cannot be present to participate in your meeting of to-night, though I feel a deep interest in its proceedings.

That the people of the Fourth ward, so long distinguished for their attachment to correct principles of government, should partake of the common sentiment of hostility to the gross usurpation of our Albany masters, I am not surprised. Their rights have been outraged and it is to be hoped that in the coming struggle for principle they will be found, as ever, true and reliable. If New York is to be deemed incapable of self government, and denied the privilege of selecting its own public servants, it must be degraded indeed, and worthy of nothing better than to be ruled by a prodigate and corrupt black republican dynasty.

But, fellow citizens, after all, we have the remedy in our own hands.

Let us unite heartily in the protection of our own time honored privileges and franchises, making common cause with the opponents of the ruling tyrants and sweep them from power. There will be no rest, no hope for the masses until the usurpation of our Albany masters is made to control the Legislature, the interest improvements and the judiciary of this city and State, shall be swept into ignominious oblivion.

In this effort, rely upon it, I shall be found in the heat of the battle. Very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Messrs. GEORGE W. CASSIDY, &c., 69 Roosevelt street.

After the resolutions, which were expressive of their determination to be united, the true value of unity, the power of the democracy when they became united, and what they are determined to do with that power, were read, Hon. John Kelly was loudly called upon to come forward and address the meeting; and upon his standing up to do so, he was received with the liveliest acclamations.

On order being restored, Hon JOHN KELLY commenced his speech, which was long and eloquent, by thanking the democrats of the Fourth ward for the reception he met with from them. He then spoke to them on the value of the charter of which the citizens of New York have been so lately deprived, the justness of the reasons which led them to complain against the laws enacted by the late Albany Legislature—what these laws are, viz: the Police law, the law for appointing Commissioners to lay out a park for them, and last, though not least, the License law, that will tend to regulate the habits of the people of this great and intelligent metropolis. He said he was told that the democratic party was going to be united, and he only regretted that it was not united long ago, as there is no cause in reality why it should be otherwise, and concluded by saying that when it is united it will demonstrate to the black republicans that it is able to achieve a great victory and preserve the municipal rights of New York in opposition to republican legislators and aristocratic opposition.

Cheer upon cheer burst forth at the conclusion of this speech, and this was followed by a tumult as to who should be the next speaker.

Some called loudly for Colonel Ming, others for Mr. Parkins, and in the midst of the excitement the speaker's chair was occupied by a third party—Counsellor Sheehan. The Counsellor, in an ebullition of feeling, attempted to speak, but was unceremoniously compelled to leave the platform.

The tumult now increased tenfold; the tables at which the reporters wrote were knocked down; the chair on which our reporter sat was broken, and the cries for Col Ming and Mr Parkins redoubled by their respective partizans. Mr. Parkins was at length pressed to the chair, which he ascended, but on his commencing to speak Col. Ming's party cried him down until their own favorite should speak first. The Colonel then stepped up in his place and said that he hoped he would live to see that the democracy of this city show the aristocratic republicans that there are men who are able and willing to defend the peace of our fire rides, the rights of the choice of citizens, and their power to elect their own officers. He also said that they are not fit legislators who would try to exclude what they are pleased to call foreigners, from the rights of citizens, and thus make distinctions between the men of different nations and different climes, a thing so much at variance with the principles of a free people. He concluded by saying that he felt great satisfaction at seeing such a large number of the democracy before him, and witnessing the interest that they manifest on a subject so important, and impressing upon them the importance of combining ton of action and unity in everything.

His address, which was eloquent and appropriate, was received with the most extravagant applause, and he was succeeded by Mr. Parkins, S. D. Dillaye, Esq., and other gentlemen. At intervals between the speeches, the band kept the audience lively with some animating music, while rockets were discharged in the air in rap