

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. MADONNA GARDEN, Broadway—FAUST—IL CASTELLO D'ORO.

THEATRE, Broadway—OPPOSITE BOND STREET.

triller's affairs. The contract with the Halem Gas Company for lighting gas was confirmed.

The trial of Frederick Cueva, charged with the murder of Oscar Grandval, at Hoboken, on the 8th of July last, commenced at the Hudson county, N. J. Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning.

A meeting of the German Society took place last night, at St. Matthew's church, Walker street.

The Bank of the State of Missouri, and the Merchants Bank and Southern Bank, at St. Louis, suspended specie payments yesterday.

The Republican and American fusion Convention met last evening, and nominated Messrs. Welsh and Ulman for Register and District Attorney.

There were no sales of cotton reported yesterday, while prices were nominal. The only movement consisted of shipments to Liverpool on owners' account.

The question to which our ablest financial authorities are now devoting their attention is not with reference to our crops, or our dry goods dealers, or our banks; it is whether or no the next mail may not bring us accounts of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England.

The particular purpose for which we publish this ferocious blood and thunder Garrisonian manifesto is indicated in its first paragraph; and in the allusion to the important fact that the Northern Disunion Convention appointed this month to assemble in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The report is in favor of increasing the salary of the Clerk of the Machine Court to \$2,500, and the salaries of his deputies in proportion, was, after considerable debate, adopted.

tion, excepting in South Carolina, as a sectional and party question, remained under the table, covered with o-b-rebs, and left by all parties to the care of General Jackson.

But under the administration of Harrison and Tyler we emerged from our financial and commercial troubles, and were again on the high road of an unbounded material prosperity, when the Texas annexation project was sprung upon the country.

Since that day the slavery question has been the controlling question in our national politics, involving, with every Presidential election, and with almost every general bill in Congress, the inevitable dissolution of the Union.

Now, with the collapse of this stupendous schedule of financial bubbles, the slavery agitation collapses, and will again be kicked under the table, to be resumed "at a more convenient season." The reason is very simple.

As to Walker and his filibusters, he defended them from the charge of having violated the neutrality laws, and held that this government had no right to interfere or to prevent their expatriating themselves.

Similar indications are taking place in the course of the contest now going on in Virginia in reference to the United States Senatorship.

It will be seen that the ultra fanatics of the South—in Virginia as well as in Mississippi—are prepared to carry on a malignant war against the impartial administration of Mr. Buchanan.

The question, then, simply resolves itself into another: How long can the Bank of England continue to pay specie, while she is drained alike for the necessities of France, India and this country?

Of the probable consequences of this revolution on the continent of Europe, we cannot speak as yet, with any degree of certainty. The financial communities of most of the great cities of continental Europe have for the last year or two been so intermixed with the operations of the Credit Mobilier and its branches that they have ceased to be governed by the ordinary rules of trade and finance.

left before the full effects of our disasters had been felt, or at least made known. It was of course well understood in London that all parties connected in trade with this country, and more especially the manufacturers who sell as goods on credit, and the Anglo-American bankers who deal in American securities on the London market, must suffer severely, and must, in many instances, go down within a brief period of time.

Politics in the South—Speech of Jefferson Davis—Contest for the Virginia Senatorship.

We publish to-day a condensed report of a speech recently delivered by Jefferson Davis to his constituents at Mississippi City, in relation to the political questions of the day, and also a letter from one of our Washington correspondents, narrating the course of the contest between Governor Wise and Senator Hunter for the Virginia Senatorship.

Jefferson Davis, in addressing a Mississippi audience, had no need, even if such were his habit, to mince matters or to be very cautious in the expression of his views. In this speech he was as frank and outspoken as could possibly be desired.

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wishes of his constituents and to secure good legislation. Nominations like these are what the people want.

Chevalier Cushing and the Ladies.

The late Attorney General of the United States is a very remarkable person. He is a statesman plausible, though always wrong—a soldier who commanded a brigade in the field and was never under fire—a politician always unreliable and often insincere—always turning up to receive his share of the spoils of victory, and always shrinking the responsibility of defeat.

The knights of old were in the habit of wasting a great deal of valuable time by defending at sword's point the reputation of some particular damsel to whom they inclined. The Chevalier Cushing goes further, and enters the list to do battle for all the ladies.

Now, we do not yield to any man in devotion to the fair sex; but we are bound to say that nearly all of our countrywomen who have money or credit, or could obtain either, have been for several years shamefully extravagant—that they are almost entirely responsible for the excessive imports of articles of luxury, which imports have drained our specie reserve and loaded down our warehouses with articles which are of no earthly use, and that they are even now spending too much money for articles which they do not need.

The total value of the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, was \$314,639,242, of which, for articles of luxury consumed by women, we have spent \$43,624,558. Forty-three millions of dollars! That is equal to the whole product of the gold mines in California for one year, and that would have more than sufficed to have saved us from the crisis.

The travelled American cannot fail to have noticed the marked distinction between the promenade dresses of our women and of those abroad. The French and English women go out to walk in plain, neat, serviceable dresses, while ours drag their heavy silks in the gutters.

More we might allege, for the subject is of the deepest importance; but, statistically, quite enough has been proved. The worst fact of all remains to be stated. As far as the question of fashion goes—a robe shall be cut, or the exact size of a hat, or the measure of circumference to be allowed to a skirt—that is no great matter.

But we will put to the Chevalier Cushing, and those who think with him, the plain proposition that, as the women of America are placed on a pedestal but a little below the angels—as they toll not, (we mean the women who are guilty of extravagances such as we have noted,) neither do they spin—the men have to pay all the bills—whether so much money can be spent for luxuries and be a mere bagatelle in the question of exports and imports.

man who has a fortune in his own right; but once her taper fingers close on another's check-book the grasp of Hercules could not unlock it.

Chevalier Cushing asks, did the women break a dry goods house? Yes. The women in the five times of '64-'65 spent twice as much money as they ought; they were capricious and diffident to please—they demanded new styles—the magnificence of Paris and the manufactures of Lyons and Valenciennes and Brussels were ransacked for the... The importations were doubtless what they should have been. There was nothing to pay for them with. The crisis came. The houses broke, and their counters groaned with stuffs for which there is no market. Nowhere in the world are the women dressed so badly and so expensively as in America.

We trust that both the women of America and their champion will think seriously of these things, for they are the truth; and just now we must drink the cup, however bitter it may be. We do not believe that there is anything radically wrong in our women. We are willing to believe, with the Sage of Newburyport, that any one of them, were they properly instructed, would be as prompt to please by frugality as by luxury, and prompt to make any sacrifice of fashion at the voice of duty and love.

The Upper Ten in Trouble.—The revolution affects to a degree of which no conception can be formed the fortunes and annual incomes of the upper ten. During the present year neither banks, nor railways, nor any other species of joint stock enterprise, will yield anything like their usual dividends.

Financial revolutions in Europe generally precede revolution. There was a monetary revolution on the Continent in 1826 and 1827, which gradually resulted in the French revolution of 1830. The great railway revolution in England, which spread over France and the rest of Europe, brought into train the revolution of 1848 and all its consequences.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Interesting from Washington. MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—TROUBLE ABOUT THE SNAKE ISLANDS.—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Moton returned this morning to Washington, Va. (Special and Gen. Pollock are still absent.)

The government has adopted for the Military Academy near this city the services of the Maryland Penitentiary Company at a cost of six hundred dollars.

The Interior Department has advised stating that a man named Hunter, who was crossing the Plains with a drove of cattle, had upon Snake Island, killing a squaw and child.

Writing read his defence to-day in Naval Court No. 1. The case of Lieut. Nicolas was taken up, and the Court adjourned half past ten to-morrow.

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