NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXII.....No. 300

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—FAUST—IL BURIC CHI-CHI—FARIBOLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—ROBERT AND BERTRAM—LA CIGALE—SOMAS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BLACK EYED SUSAN—GREEN BUSHES—UNDINE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway—Opposite 3ond street—CUT MANDRING—THE CHRISTENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—PAST AND PRESENT—DIVORCE—HUSBANDS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—BY FOR DIANA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—AQUARIA GYMNASTIC FEATS—CHARACTERISTIC SONGS, CURIOSITIES, &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, DANCING, BURLESQUES—MARRIED AND BURIED.

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway—NEGRO MELODIES—BURLESQUE—THE MOUNTEBANKS.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE, 585 Broadway—VARIETY OF NEGRO BURLESQUES, SONGS, &c.—KING OF CLUBS.

EMPIRE HALL, 606 Broadway—PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATIVE OF DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION, &c.

New York, Saturday, October 31, 1857.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE

The mail steamer North Star, Capt Lefebvre, will leave this port to-day for Southampton and Bremen.

The European mails will close in this city at half past ten o'clock in the morning.

The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LONDON.... Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate hill.
Am. European Express Co., 51 King William st.
PARIS.....Am. European Express Co., 8 Place de la Bourse
LIVERPOOL..Am. European Express Co., 9 Chapel street
R. Swift, 10 Exchange street, East.
HAVRE.....Am. European Express Co., 21 Rue Cornetille.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Washington telegraphs that Governor Walker, of Kansas, in rejecting the election returns of Oxford, in that Territory, violated instructions given him by the administration, and that consequently both the Governor and Secretary Stanton will be removed unless they resign.

The Postmaster General has offered the Corporation of New York two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a lot in the Park for a Post Office site. The ground required is two hundred and fifty feet on Chambers street by one hundred feet in depth. If the proposition is accepted the work will no doubt be commenced without delay, thus affording employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers. If it is rejected the matter will be postponed for a year or two.

The Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday, and resolved to employ as many laborers upon the projected improvement as can work efficiently, as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming. The measure now before the Common Council authorizing the issue of a quarter of a million Central Park stock, will probably be finally acted on at the next meeting of the Boards on Monday. We learn from Washington that the Secretary of the Navy has made arrangements whereby the mechanics attached to the various Navy Yards will be kept fully employed throughout the winter.

A report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday on the motion for a writ of habeas corpus to show cause why Catherine Woodman is restrained of her liberty at an asylum for the insane at Flushing, Long Island, is published in another part of to-day's paper. The case is one growing out of certain difficulties of a domestic nature that occurred during last summer at a hotel in this city. The circumstances our readers will no doubt readily call to mind.

A desperate and bloody fight happened in the City Hall yesterday between Thomas Connace, foreman of Hose Company No. 16, and Thaddeus Donovan and several of his friends. It appears that all the parties are politicians of the democratic school, and that much bad feeling has been engendered between them in consequence of some financial transactions connected with electioneering expenditures. The fight was a brutal affair throughout, and Connace was so severely beaten and stamped upon that it became necessary to carry him to the hospital. At last accounts he was in a very critical condition, and hardly expected to live through the night. No complaint has been made against the assaulting party, and no arrests have been made.

The trial of De Cueva for the murder of Oscar de Granval, at Hoboken, on the 8th of July last, continued yesterday before the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer. Miss Sallie Tompkins was examined at great length for the defence. She testified that Cueva was sitting on the piazza with her when De Granval came out; that he left her, saying he would speak with Oscar; that he stepped up to De Granval while the latter was speaking to the Misses Charles, and said, "Oscar, what you say me this evening?" that De Granval seized him around the waist; that after the struggle they both fell, and the pistol exploded as they touched the ground; she saw the flash and heard the report; that when Cueva came into the house and learned that a man was shot he felt for his pistol. Ann and Mary Tompkins were examined at some length, and corroborated their sister in several particulars. Mr. Leyton testified that when Cueva was brought to jail he had a wound on his leg; Mr. Delos Culvert was examined with relation to the facilities for observing the affray. Dr. Schanbert and Dr. Varick were examined as to the appearance of the wound on the deceased, and the probable effect of pistol balls on the human skull fired under various conditions. Mr. Ehlers and Mr. J. G. Roland were examined to show the probability of accidental explosion of pistols by dropping, and they related several cases where pistols exploded from being dropped when the hammer was down. It is probable that the case will not be summed up until Monday.

Our correspondent at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, writing on the 8th inst., states that "the pressure in the American money market has caused a decline in all kinds of produce here. Our government, too, is in a fix, and some of the initiated are not silent in announcing it insolvent. There is no impediment in internal improvements, nor curtailment in the salaries of officials. The country is perfectly quiet. The new coffee crop never promised so well, and the yield of the present season will exceed anything on record. Washed coffee is scarce, at 15c. per lb. of this currency, and unwashed, 12½c. a 13c.; cotton, 14c. per lb.; cocoa, $30 per fanego of 110 lbs., and inferior classes $26; indigo, 108c; hides, 24c. a 26c.; deer skins, $9 50 a $9 75 per dozen; goat skins, $5 a $5 10; fustic, $20 for 2,240 lbs., and some as low as $16; lignumvitæ, $12 a $13 per ton; and brown sugar, 6c. a 6½c. per lb."

The Police Commissioners, at their session yesterday, had under consideration the steam car nuisance of the Harlem and New Haven Railroad. A large deputation of citizens were present to protest against its continuance. Mayor Wood said if he had the power it would not exist half an hour. The matter was referred to a committee. After some further business, the Board adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

The American and Republican Senatorial Conventions for the Fourth district met last night in joint body, and unanimously nominated Dr. Samuel Hall, of the Eighth ward, as a candidate for Senator in place of Charles C. Nott, declined, and in opposition to John C. Mather, the democratic nominee. A committe from each body was appointed to wait upon him and tender him the nomination, and it is understood that he accepts. Thomas McKnight (formerly Alderman of the Third ward) has also received and accepted the unanimous nomination of both the above parties for member of the Assembly for the First Assembly district, composed of the First, Second, Third, and a small part of the Fourth wards.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last night to finish up the routine business necessary for the proper organization of the party in the respective wards. There was but a thin attendance of members, most of the active men of the democracy having enough to do in their several districts in preparing for next Tuesday's work. The business of the Committee last night was mainly in reference to printing tickets and organizing the ward committees, and nothing of public interest transpired.

The steam frigate Saranac, which sailed recently for the Pacific, encountered a severe gale, during which she sustained such damage to her machinery as to compel her to put into Norfolk for repairs.

There was no new feature regarding the cotton market yesterday to notice. Some 200 bales were shipped to Liverpool on owners' account. We cannot expect any increase of activity until some addition is made to the present limited stock. Flour displayed increased activity, with a good demand from the home trade and for export. The market closed at an advance of 5c. a 10c. per bbl., and in some cases as as high as 15c. was realized. The advance was largest on common and medium extra grades of State and Western brands. Wheat was again active and firm. White and red Southern were sold at full prices, while receipts and stocks of Western were light, and closed at an advance of 2c. a 3c. per bushel. The heavy freshet at Albany and on the line of the canal had interfered with the speedy forwarding of grain and flour; hence, stimulated by a good foreign and domestic demand, prices improved. Corn was scarce, and the sales of sound Western mixed of moment were reported. Holders demanded 75c., while some unsound sold at 70c. and Southern yellow at 77c. Pork was dull, with sales of mess at $20, cash on the day, and $20 25 the usual way, while some holders demanded $20 50. Sugars were more active, and the sales embraced about 1,500 hhds. Cuba muscovado and small lots Porto Rico, 200 do molado and 600 boxes brown Havana at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet and steady. Freights were in fair request, and with moderate engagements rates were quite steady.

The President's Veto Power—Necessity for Its Extension.

The immense amount of logrolling and corruption that is practised at the close of each session of Congress has at length made itself felt to such an extent as to suggest the necessity of retrenchment and economy on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is now apparent that if all the various new works of internal improvement for which appropriations have been made, in the shape of building Custom Houses where no revenues are ever collected, and establishing Navy Yards at points inaccessible to a moderate sized schooner, were to be actually put in operation, the treasury would very soon be depleted; and therefore it was intimated some days since, though not with perfect correctness, that Mr. Cobb had come to the conclusion not to permit any new works to be undertaken unless he is satisfied of their real utility or absolute necessity. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, has no discretion in reference to fortifications, Navy Yards, or such works as come under the control of the Secretaries of War or of the Navy; and where contracts are absolutely made their conditions must be complied with by the goverment. But Mr. Cobb will, probably, in his annual report, call attention to the extravagancies of Congress, and may possibly effect an improvement in that quarter.

The necessity for this movement of his suggests the need of a standing remedy against the logrolling system of legislation under which many millions of dollars are annually abstracted from the treasury. The most natural and effectual remedy for the evil is the extension of the President's veto power. The clause of the constitution conferring the veto power on the President would seem to limit its exercise to a bill as an entirety. That is, he must either approve a bill as a whole, or disapprove of it as a whole. He cannot endorse a bill as "approved, with the exception of such and such sections," leaving Congress to overrule or not, as the case may be, his veto to the disapproved sections. Such, at least, is the interpretion practically given to the veto clause of the constitution; and the consequence is that many a corrupt and profligate piece of legislation is tolerated when connected with another measure to which no objection lies, because the President cannot veto the bad without also vetoing the good.

At the time of the passage of the constitution, and, indeed, until within a recent period, the literal construction of the clause conferring the veto power answered the purpose designed. A bill used to be confined to a single specific object. No matter of general legislation was allowed in an appropriation bill, nor were appropriations permitted to be made for works not authorized by an existing law. Therefore there was no difficulty about approving or disapproving a measure. But of late years, since logrolling and corruption have come in vogue in Congress, the habit has grown up of dovetailing a lot of entirely distinct measures into the one bill, of introducing general legislation into the appropriation bills, and of making appropriations for works not authorized by any existing law. Thus, for instance, it was attempted last Congress to hitch on the great swindling Pacific Railroad bill to a bill making some small donations of land for railroad purposes to another State; and if that bill had ever been finally passed, the President would have had either to veto the original measure, to which there was no objection whatever, or else to let the grand Pacific monstrosity escape. Then, again, the army appropriation bill came within an ace of being lost, through the factious black republican majority in the House insisting on inserting in it a proviso to the effect that no part of the army should be employed in enforcing the laws in Kansas. Several other general appropriation bills were also endangered by the attempts to engraft upon them provisions declaring the Territorial laws of Kansas null and void. And finally, the several appropriation bills last session were laden down to the amount, probably, of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, with items for the expenditure of which there was no law and no necessity.

Now, as the veto power is at present interpreted, there is no way of guarding against unwise, corrupt or fraudulent legislation. The President must approve the bill, no matter how infamous some of its distinct provisions may be, or he must veto it, no matter how absolutely necessary others may be. Thus, with the appropriation bills containing the provisions with reference to Kansas, he would have had either to allow these provisions to become law or permit the wheels of government to be stopped for want of appropriations. And, in fact, we have seen the country put to the expense of an extra session of Congress in 1856, through this very difficulty, and because the right of the President to strike an improper proviso out of the army act was not recognised or practised.

Now, the only fair, effectual and legitimate way to guard against these abuses of legislation, is to give a liberal and natural interpretation to the words of the constitution. That instrument confers on the President the power of vetoing bills which he does not approve. The obvious meaning of this is, that he shall have power to veto all distinct measures of legislation which he does not approve; and that when two, or ten, or twenty or a hundred such independent and distinct measures are comprised within one huge omnibus bill, he shall have the right of vetoing such of them as he disapproves, and of giving effect to the bill as regards all the rest. There can be no sound practical objection to that. It is the fair and legitimate way of restraining profligate legislation. Both houses, on the return of such a bill, can vote separately on the disapproved portions, and overrule the veto in regard to such as there may be the constitutional majority in favor of.

No one can fail to see the necessity for such an interpretation of the veto clause as we advocate. If the Attorney General be of opinion that this desirable construction cannot be put upon the veto clause in the constitution, a law should be immediately passed to explain or amend it in that sense. That done, and with such a man as Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential chair, the corrupt machinations of the Matteesons, Sewards and Wards will become comparatively harmless.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES—A POLICY THAT ACTS BOTH WAYS.—It appears by the Persia's mails that the Colonial Office in England has issued a circular to the Governors of the British colonies, calling on them to look to the defence of their provinces, and "not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike preparation which it is desirable should be everywhere maintained." The Barnacles at the head of the Colonial Department seem, like their kinsmen in the Circumlocution Office, to have a sort of dual theory as to the nature of their official responsibilities. When no danger threatens the important interests confided to their care, they oppress them by the weight of their protection and worry them by the incessant vigilance of a petty surveillance, extending to the most minute details of official routine. The colonies at such times are treated like infants, whom an over-anxious and tender parent dreads to see walk alone. It would, of course, be ungenerous to insinuate that the patriotic officials belonging to the one or two noble families who have managed to make a patrimony of the Colonial Office for the last quarter of a century, have any direct interest in maintaining the system of checks and hindrances by which the colonial policy of Great Britain has been traditionally hampered. We only refer to that system as being somewhat out of character with the circular just issued. England seems, in fact, at the present moment, to be disposed to treat her colonies pretty much as a step-mother would be disposed to treat the incumbrances palmed upon her by a hasty and indiscreet choice. When her own immediate troubles press upon her she gives them a kick and a shove, and roughly tells them to go and provide for themselves.

This is no new principle of action with Great Britain in respect to her colonies. There was a time when she even pushed it to the extent of risking one of the triple gems that decorate her crown. When, in 1782, her coasts were threatened with invasion, she left the Irish, whom she had always treated as a conquered race, and who had but little reason to feel any consideration for her embarrassments, to provide means for their own protection. Had the volunteers of '82 been actuated by less generosity and a more uncompromising spirit of patriotism, they would have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of extorting by force of arms the rights that nearly half a century afterwards were so reluctantly conceded. In our own time we have witnessed similar instances of tender solicitude on the part of Great Britain towards her colonies. During the Russian war, Canada—that favorite subject of governmental experiment with the English Colonial Office, and which had been tortured into rebellion by too much protection—was left to take care of itself, the British troops being required to defend Turkish interests on the shores of the Black Sea. It is to be hoped that the more general adoption of the plan of letting the colonies help themselves in critical times, as announced by this circular, will be followed up by its natural corollary—a determination on the part of Great Britain to give full developement to the principle of self-government in all her dependencies. Unless she does this, she may rest assured that the latter will not rest satisfied with being made the scapegoats of so capricious and inconsistent a policy as she has hitherto pursued.

THE FUSIONS AND CONFUSION OF PARTIES.—The fact that the late great American party of New York is in the market, and selling off to the highest bidder, throws the results of our November election into a delightful state of confusion. In this city a treaty of amalgamation between the Know Nothings and republicans has been concluded, the ratification of which may involve some very interesting developements of the strength of the united democracy and the weakness of an attempted mixing of oil and water. In the interior, also, similar movements for a Know Nothing and republican combination have been started here and there; but upon the whole, as far as the Legislature is concerned, the rank and file of the Know Nothing party throughout the State are adrift, and the bulk of them will most probably, in the rural districts, co-operate with the democracy to secure a new order of things at Albany. It is this view of the subject, no doubt, which has frightened Greeley into his late conviction that the State may be lost. And let the democracy imitate the energy of their party in Ohio, and they make good the fears of Massa Greeley.

NIGGERS ALSO COMING DOWN.—The price of niggers, it seems, is already seriously affected, as well as everything else, by the universal pressure of this searching financial revolution. The Lancaster (S. C.) *Ledger*, upon this point, gives us the following direct testimony:—

The negroes advertised in our paper for sale on the 20th inst., by John M. Crockett, administrator, were sold agreeably to notice, and at prices somewhat below what that species of property has lately been bringing. Likely boys, under age, ranged from $825 to $900. A few weeks ago, it is thought, they would have averaged perhaps $1,000. A likely young woman, with two children, brought $1,325.

Here is a decline of ten per cent in the cash value of niggers—a fact which strikingly exhibits the universally increased value of real money from the sudden discovery of the universal deficiency in the article of hard cash, as compared with our stocks, bonds, scrips, bank notes and other paper inflations. Thus, under a great financial reaction, the law of reduction of all sorts of property to the actual money standard of the country, is inexorable, levelling as certainly the cash value of the niggers of a cotton plantation as the cash value of Western town lots.

THE ISSUES OF NEXT TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STATE ELECTION.—The *Tribune* issues a flaming nigger manifesto—niggers from the beginning to the end, and nothing but niggers—calling upon the "freemen of New York" to prepare for the State election. The issues thus presented are:—"The slave power," "bleeding Kansas," "the pretended Constitutional Convention intent on bringing her into the Union as a slave State," "the Dred Scott decision," Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Connecticut silly men, "John Mitchell" and "the African slave trade," the Lemmon slave case and the Brooks assault upon Senator Sumner.

Upon these nigger specifications the "freemen of New York" are implored to elect their State officers, legislative members, &c., next Tuesday, when, in point of fact, the "freemen of New York" in this election will have no more to do with the affairs of Kansas, Dred Scott, the Sumner assault, John Mitchell, or the African slave trade, than with the question of the annexation of Cuba, or the proposed filibustering return of General Walker to Nicaragua.

The real issues for our New York Tuesday's election are not Kansas, for that business is substantially settled; nor Dred Scott, for he is disposed of, nor the Sumner assault, nor the Lemmon case, nor the African slave trade, but the practical issues of municipal liberty, or legislative aggressions upon local and popular rights; retrenchment and reform in our State expenditures, or the continuance of the spoils and plunder corruptions of the Seward stock and lobby jobbers at Albany. Nor is it the decision of Judge Taney, but the decision of Judge Denio, that the "free men of New York" will have to deal with on Tuesday; nor is it the Kansas pro-slavery Convention, for that has been reduced to a mere farce, under the operation of "popular sovereignty" in Kansas, but the black republican New York Legislature of last winter; and the great question is, shall it be renewed or superseded?

This is the paramount question for Tuesday—a repetition of the late black republican lobby jobbing, stockjobbing, railroad jobbing, and speculating spoils and plunder Legislature, or a new Assembly and a new Senate at Albany of different materials. Let the "freemen of New York" remember this, "and be early at the polls on Tuesday."

MORMON MANIFESTOES—THE EXPEDITION TO UTAH.—We published in Wednesday's HERALD, from the *Deseret News*, reports of speeches made in Great Salt Lake City by Brigham Young, Heber Kimball and Elder John Taylor. The latter had but recently arrived there from New York. The speeches were in reference to the action of the general government in the matter of Utah, and to the military expedition now on its way there; and if these speeches were to be taken as a fair indication of the sentiments of the Mormons, open rebellion on their part might be expected. Kimball, who is the greatest booby and greatest fanatic among the heads of the church, told his hearers that if they consented to see Brigham Young superseded as Governor, they were all sure to go to hell—that they were the people of Deseret, and that it was for them to say whether they would have Brigham Young as their Governor, or the poor miserable devil (alluding to Col. Cumming) that the army was bringing there—that he (Kimball) was Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of Deseret, and intended to continue in those positions—and he counselled even the women to arm themselves with dicks, pistols, or other instruments of war. Brigham Young's speech was much more moderate in tone, and did not extend beyond generalities as to the God of heaven fighting their battles for them and bringing them off victorious. The troops, he said, did not know the Mormon character; if they did they would not come to fight them. This remark was probably meant to prepare the way for his backing down from the rebellious attitude at first assumed, and counselling obedience. Nevertheless, a despatch from Washington represents Capt. Van Vliet, just returned from Utah, as reporting that Brigham really intends to make war upon the army, and, if necessary, to burn and destroy everything in the Territory.

We adhere, however, to our conviction that the Saints will not show fight. Col. Cumming will be peaceably installed and recognized as Governor, and the United States Judges will enter quietly on the administration of the laws. These Mormons have been too long permitted to have their own way in Utah; and now, as they would say themselves, they have waxed fat and kick. But let them indulge in as much braggadocio as they choose in their tabernacles, they will not dare to offer any open resistance to the regularly constituted authorities of the United States. So far as petty annoyances and indignities go, the Governor and Judges may possibly be for a time subjected to them. But after some time they will come to be respected, and most of the Mormons who are now subjected to the worst sort of religious and political despotism, will avail themselves of the opportunity of breaking loose from the church. In this way we expect to see the Mormon imposture eventually broken up, and that disgrace to our government removed forever.

THE MILK MOVEMENT—VERIFICATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—We see that meetings have been recently held by the milk dealers of this city in reference to an increase of freight prices on some of the railroads; and resolutions have been adopted fixing the retail price of that commodity at seven cents per quart. We think that a supplementary resolution might with great advantage have been adopted to the effect that from and after the second of November, when the new price is to go into effect, all quart measures shall hold a quart. If such a resolution were passed and were observed, consumers would have the article, notwithstanding the nominal rise, fully twenty-five per cent cheaper than they now have, for, unfortunately, all the quart measures now in use in that business do not hold on the average three-fourths of that quantity.

Some short time since a similar movement was also made by the milk dealers. The Harlem Railroad Company increased its rates of freight one cent per gallon; and as a measure of self-protection the milk dealers put up the price a cent per quart, quadruple the increase of freight. No matter where the milk came from, even though it were from the up town distilleries, the price was raised because the Harlem road raised its charges for freight. Now the Erie Railroad makes a move in the same direction, and, with the same logical propriety, all the milk sold in the city must be paid for at an additional increase of a cent per quart. We do not know whether the prime cost of the article does not vary as that of all other commodities does; but if it does, the consumers never hear of a fall in that market. The dealers have all the advantage of it.

Nevertheless, if good milk were supplied, and the quart measures used in the retail business were made to hold a quart, the community would not grumble at the price. Ordinances cannot perhaps be so framed as to apply to the quality of any article sold, unless it be altogether unfit for human consumption. But ordinances could easily be framed to prevent and punish frauds in weights and measures. The English system in that respect might be followed with great advantage. There is an inspector of weights and measures in each locality, whose duty it is to inspect at short intervals the weights and measures used by dealers, to ascertain that they come up to the regular standard, and to place a stamp upon them as a certificate of their genuineness. And then there are severe penalties inflicted for falsifying these weights and measures after they are stamped, or for using any that are unstamped. In this way the poor are protected from dishonest dealers so far, at least, as quantity is concerned.

If we had a State Legislature or a Common Council that would frame and have enforced such laws for the protection of the poor, there would be a very considerable saving in all households. As it is, there is no sort of protection or guarantee against fraud. In the article of coal alone it is estimated that the annual saving to the consumers in this city which would be effected by a salutary law ensuring full weight would be half a million of dollars. This is the time for inaugurating such wholesome measures. It is hard in such times as these to see the poor cheated on all hands. As we cannot hope for all dealers to agree to be honest, it is the duty of governments to enforce honesty as much as possible. We should like very much to see that duty performed in this city.

PROSPECTS OF SUPPRESSING THE INDIAN MUTINY.—The last news from India shows that, after all, the English may yet hold their own till aid arrives. One more fortnight spent in inactivity by the mutineers, one more fortnight of endurance on the part of the brave garrisons of Agra and Lucknow, and the worst will be passed. By the end of September, British troops will be arriving at Calcutta in numbers sufficient to stem the tide, to save every place that is menaced, to take Delhi, when they get there, and to commence the war on a fair and equal prospect of success. Throughout the month, the arrivals will continue; until, by 10th October, some 85,000 British troops will stand on the soil of Bengal. The season will at that time be favorable for military operations, and not necessarily injurious to the English soldier. The commander-in-chief, Sir Colin Campbell, is understood to be a man of military skill and nerve equal to the task. In fine, by that time, the mutineers will have worn out the flush of enthusiasm which has hitherto sustained them, and will have nothing to rely on for the tussle with their enfuriated enemy but their natural ability and intrinsic force. What those amount to, the past history of India is there to show.

It is not to be doubted but the prospect of a suppression of the mutiny which for the past three months has concentrated all eyes on the peninsula of Hindostan would be received with satisfaction here. Such unanimity as the press and the people have displayed in their sympathies for England on this occasion has seldom been witnessed before. Not a single respectable voice has been raised to condemn England. Even the faults of the Indian government have been charitably veiled over, while the infernal atrocities of the Sepoys have been published throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is understood that some of the ablest officers of our army, and those least likely to be suspected of undue partiality for Great Britain, have offered their services to Lord Napier as candidates for duty in the British ranks; and as to the raw material for armies, it is well known that the British Minister might have raised a brigade of forty or fifty thousand men on the seaboard alone, had his instructions justified him in doing so. This sympathy for England arises of course mainly from a general conviction that her cause in India is really the cause of civilization against barbarism, and commerce against stagnation.

Our people generally would be well pleased to hear that the English had regained their former ascendency in Bengal, and punished the brutal Sepoys according to their deserts. Such sympathy as this may be considered reliable.

SHORT CREDITS.—The revulsion is producing an excellent effect; it is causing a general rebellion against the system of long credits. The hardware dealers in this city have condemned it; the Boston merchants have denounced it; it has long been considered very objectionable here; and in some other parts of the country we notice a glimmer of the truth that a part of the present disasters are due to its effects.

This is precisely the case. Were the business of the country conducted on a cash or short credit basis, the revulsion would not have been nearly as disastrous as it has been, and the process of liquidation would have been far speedier and easier. The dry goods merchants especially have been severe sufferers by the custom of extending enormous credits to their country customers; the difference between them and the grocers in this respect is enough to account for the difference between the two trades in present standing.

It would be far better for the city merchant, the country trader, and the community at large, if business were conducted as nearly as possible on a cash and short credit basis. Three months' paper ought to suffice for grocers and dry goods dealers; if it did, the country would be far sounder than it is, and we should not hear of revulsions every ten years.

THE DISUNION FANATICS AT CLEVELAND.—It seems that the order postponing the promised grand Northern Abolition Disunion Convention at Cleveland was issued too late to prevent a small gathering of the more zealous of the abolition fanatics at the appointed time and place. Accordingly these infatuated creatures, of both sexes and of all colors have had their convention, in spite of the financial disorders of the day; and if their efforts in this instance should fail to break up the Union, they will, no doubt, continue these traitorous assemblages, until the ringleaders are brought within reach of some criminal court or some lunatic asylum. Their course is, inevitably, to the one or the other of these humane institutions.

GOV. PACKER'S INAUGURATION.—The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Herald* states that arrangements are now in progress for a grand military and firemen's parade there on the occasion of Gov. Packer's inauguration. Several fire companies from Philadelphia have signified their intention of being present. A military company and a band from Williamsport will escort the Governor elect to the capital, and an effort will be made to secure the attendance of a large number of volunteer companies from other places.

LOOKING AHEAD.—Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, who has just been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Tennessee, to succeed Hon. John Bell, will not take his seat until the December session in 1859. His term will not expire until the 4th of March, 1861—nearly eight years hence.

THE LATEST NEWS.

News from Washington.

THE NEW STEAM SLOOPS—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFER FOR A POST OFFICE SITE IN THE PARK—PROCEEDINGS IN THE NAVAL COURTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1857.

The Secretary of the Navy determined to-day to have the fifth and last of the new sloops of war constructed in the Boston yard.

The Postmaster General has addressed another letter to the city authorities of New York, offering two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for two hundred and fifty feet of the Park, on Chambers street, running back one hundred feet. If the proposition be accepted there will be two hundred men at work on the spot in less than six weeks. If it be rejected, the whole subject will be passed over for a year or two, as there is no urgent necessity for a new Post Office at this time.

Before Naval Court No. 1 to-day, in the case of ex Lieut. Noland, Capt. Pope was examined in the applicant's behalf, and documentary testimony was read and submitted on the same side. Before Court No. 2, in the case of Commander Ringgold, Commodore Farry was to day examined on the government's behalf and cross examined by Commander R. He had founded his opinion in part of Ringgold's insanity on the incoherency of a number of communications Commander R. had written him, certificate copies of which had been sent to the Department. Here witness was handed the office files and requested to point out the incoherent letters referred to, but was unable to designate any. This cross examination consumed the day. Commander Rodgers is the next government witness to be examined. Before Court No. 3 to-day, in the case of Capt. Ritchie, the following gentlemen were examined in his behalf:—Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, Frank Tiernan and Harry Connelly.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DEFIANCE.

PROBABLE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR WALKER AND SECRETARY STANTON—APPLICATION FOR TROOPS FOR BALTIMORE—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION—SMALL CHANGE AT THE POST OFFICES—THE NEW SLOOPS-OF-WAR—WORK FOR MECHANICS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1857.

Previous to the election in Kansas Gov. Walker received specific instructions from the administration relative to his duty on that subject, and which precluded him from purging the poll, as he recently did in rejecting the returns from Oxford district. Acting without authority from Washington, and clearly violating the instructions sent to him, his conduct is emphatically condemned. There is reason to believe that both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton will be removed unless they shall choose to resign.

Application was made to-day for the employment of the United States troops on Wednesday next, to aid, if necessary, the State authorities of Maryland in preserving the peace at the election in Baltimore. Definite action was not taken, though it is highly probable that the request will be refused.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley is expected to arrive in Washington about the 15th of November, and it is believed that his instructions will be such as to lead to the adjustment of the Central American question in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States government.

Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the government of the United States has ample power, and is by the highest treaty stipulations bound to redress the wrongs of the Kansas Nation of Indians, and to protect them against unlawful intruders upon their reserved lands.

The amount in the treasury subject to draft, is $9,892,000; the receipts of the week ending Monday last, were $441,000.

In reply to a Postmaster, who complained of being overwhelmed with small change, First Assistant Postmaster General King says a postmaster is not compelled to receive cents in payment either of postage or stamps, nor from any person at one time more than thirty cents in three cent coin.

The Postmaster General has appointed six route agents to accompany the mails between Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio, with a view to insure their prompt transmission.

The Navy Department has designated three of the five screw propeller sloops of war respectively to the navy yards at Gosport (Va.), Philadelphia and Pensacola. One of the engines is to be constructed at the Washington Navy Yard. The plans and drawings of these vessels are in process of preparation, and, together with the sloop to be built by Mr. Westervelt, will be commenced with the least necessary delay. It is not yet determined where the remaining sloop shall be built; but this question will probably be decided during the present week. The operations at the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy Yards will be ample; and a large amount of work thrown into the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The discharge of workmen at the Gosport yard was merely temporary. The intention of the Secretary of the Navy is to keep the mechanics at those yards fully employed during the winter—a policy which cannot fail to be rightly appreciated.

The Attempt to Suppress Rowdyism in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, 1857.

The Governor's proclamation and the correspondence between him and the Mayor still create much excitement. The military officers are enrolling men for various companies, but the work progresses slowly. The Governor is still in the city.

The Governor was waited upon to-day by a number of prominent citizens, who urged him to withdraw his proclamation, but he gave no definite answer. A town meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon. The Mayor has issued a notice requesting the citizens not to attend the meeting, fearing it may tend to inflame the present excited state of the public mind.

A number of the militia officers have called upon the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey their orders, and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanding.

Democratic politicians are enrolling, to offer their services to the Governor as armed citizens under military commanders.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation on Monday morning detailing his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and the protection of voters.

The city is full of rumors with regard to the arrival of arms from Washington, but they are believed to be entirely unfounded.

The armory of a German company was entered last night by a party of men, who took all the arms and carried them to the Central Police station, laying them down on the floor. They were promptly returned again by the Marshal.

The military are to report to the Governor at noon to-morrow.

The general impression is that he will withdraw his proclamation.

The Boston Forgery Case.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1857.

The examination of Edmund E. Price, on the charge of forgery against him, took place in the Police Court to-day. Georgs E. Corvee—one of the parties implicated—testified for the State that he (Corvee) had signed money orders with the names of "President" and "Cashier," which had been given to Price to pass. He testified, also, to have forged $60,000 worth of bills on the Hide and Leather Bank, and subsequently destroyed them; also, that Portland a $500 bill on the Blackstone Bank, $50 on Abington Bank, and bills on another bank—all forgeries were passed at the counter of the Canal Bank. He likewise testified to forging $500 on the Langdon Bank, Dover, N. H.; $1,500 on the Woonsocket Falls Bank, Cumberland, R. I. Corvee stated that he was to receive seventy cents on the dollar for executing the signatures. He also testified to seeing in the possession of Price between $500 and $600 in forged bills on the Abington Bank, and Blackstone Bank; also bills on the Lancaster Bank, Winnisiocket Falls Bank, Suffolk Bank, Brighton Market Bank, Langdon Bank, Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Market Street Bank, Providence and some others. Some were signed, others not. Those issued were forgeries. Jos. Stanton also testified for the State that Price gave him a package of bills purporting to have been obtained from the New England Bank Note Company, which he gave to Corvee, who afterwards returned them to Stanton, with the signatures forged, but Stanton again handed them back to Corvee. Price was bound over for trial in the sum of $10,000, and Stanton was held in $1,500, and Corvee $500, as witnesses.

Return of the Frigate Saranac, &c.

NORFOLK, Oct. 30, 1857.

The United States steam frigate Saranac, bound to the Pacific, encountered a severe gale, sustained damage to her machinery, and put in here for repairs.

The United States sloop of war Cyane is reported at Hampton Roads.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1857.

The democracy of this city held a meeting at Faneuil Hall this evening, and, notwithstanding that similar meetings were held in East Boston and Chelsea, assembled in large numbers and filled the Hall. William C. Williams, Esq., presided, assisted by R. Montgomery Field,