

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—GARD OF SPECTATOR—TRYING IT ON—ANTHONY AND CLARA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway—LA STRIPPERE—CORN TALKER—FANTASIES OF BORDAS.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS—LUCRETIA—OLIVER TWIST.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite Bond Street—SEREN F. ARLEY—MISTERS OF ALL THINGS—TOURNE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway—MAIDEN WIFE—THE REVOLVING HEAD.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Broadway—THE SEA OF ICE, OR A WOMAN'S PRAYER.

NAGLE'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS. 444 Broadway—BEN DOL—CHARCOAL SKETCHES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway—AFTERNOON—YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN—BLOOMER IN LOVE.

WOODS BUILDING. 561 and 563 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—TETS PETER PEPPER CO.

REGENT'S HALL. 478 Broadway—REYNOLD'S MINSTRELS—LIFE AMONG THE ALASKA COYON HINDS.

EMPIRE HALL. 406 Broadway—PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATED BY THE KARE ARCTIC EXPEDITION, &c.

New York, Thursday, November 19, 1857.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition. The United States mail steamship Star of the West, Capt. Gray, will leave the port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The New York Weekly Herald—California Edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The steamship Niagara, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday.

The news is three days later than previous advices, and is of a highly important character.

The buoyancy in the London money market caused by the intelligence of the fall of Delhi, had passed away, leaving monetary and commercial affairs in an exceedingly depressed condition.

The Bank of England had advanced the rate of interest to nine per cent, and at this high figure the demand for money was unusually active.

Consols had fluctuated considerably, and on the 7th were quoted at 82 1/2 a 88 1/2 for money.

The stringency in money matters had led to suggestions for governmental relief, and a deputation from Glasgow had arrived in London to confer with the authorities.

A suspension of exports of specie to India is recommended. Among the failures the houses of Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield; Powles, Brothers & Co., of London; W. Orr & Co., of Liverpool; and Andrew Stewart & Co., of Greenock, are mentioned.

At Liverpool the cotton dealers had been struck with a panic, and prices had declined half a cent per pound on the rates of the 30th ult.

Flour had fallen a shilling, provisions were very dull, and sugar had declined two shillings.

The Niagara brings nearly half a million in specie. Shipments of specie from various points on the Continent to the United States are mentioned.

Mr. Dallas, our Minister at London, recently made a speech at a banquet given to the Duke of Cambridge, in which he alluded in fitting terms to the horrible atrocities committed by the mutinous sepoy in India, and to the punishment that should be dealt out to them.

The United States steamship Niagara sailed from Plymouth on the 5th inst., and is now fully due at this port.

The political news is unimportant. There were reports of another ministerial crisis in Spain, and rumors of a rupture between the French Minister at Constantinople and Reschid Pacha.

A letter has been received from Commander McClinton, of Lady Franklin's Arctic yacht Fox, dated at Cape Starbuck, in lat. 71 deg. He was about to start northward—all well—from Uppervavik.

Advices from Martinique, of the 15th ultimo, state that the French government still want eleven thousand colles for labor purposes in the colony.

Australian gold dust sold at \$30 a \$30 50 per bank, in Singapore, E. I., on 19th of September.

We published on Tuesday last, from the Alta California, a report received by way of Manila of the massacre by the Chinese of all the American and English residents at Ningpo, one of the five open ports lying between Amoy and Shanghai.

This news was said to be contained in a private letter received at Manila from Amoy, but no further details were given.

The American ship Alexander, which brought it to San Francisco, left Manila on the 16th of August. From an official correspondence in the North China Herald of September 10, which is now lying before us, we are inclined to think that this statement had its origin in an outrage committed on the Portuguese residents at Ningpo on the 26th of June previous.

On that day several armed Canton junks entered that port, and in spite of the interference of the native authorities and of the foreign consuls, their crews attacked and pillaged the Portuguese consulate, under the pretext that some Portuguese lorcha had committed acts of piracy. They also captured and put to death in the streets several Portuguese traders who were entirely innocent of any participation in the occurrences thus characterized. M. de Montigny, the Consul of France, in the absence of the Portuguese Consul, lost no time in addressing on his own behalf, and on that of his other foreign colleagues, a spirited remonstrance to the Taotal on these acts of violence, accompanied by a demand that the articles stolen from the consulate should be restored and indemnity made for the other losses incurred.

Once the affair of the Consulate terminated, M. de Montigny adds, he will proceed with the Portuguese agents to assemble the claims of the individuals of all nations who have been victimized by these Chinese pirates; and he insists that the piratical craft seized shall be sold to reimburse all these persons for the property taken from them.

The Taotal replies by a proclamation, in which he states that the Portuguese who were the original authors of the trouble, have been arrested, and will be delivered up for trial to their national tribunals.

He therefore calls upon the inhabitants of Ningpo to assist him in maintaining the peaceable residents and officials of that nation in their rights, and threatens with severe punishment all who molest them.

We publish elsewhere full details of highly interesting news from Mexico to the 4th inst. With successful rebellion in the south and west, her frontiers ravaged by savages, her treasury bankrupt, and her highways thronging with banditti, this unhappy republic seems to be in the final throes of dissolution.

The United States steamship Mississippi arrived at St. Helena, on the 4th ult., from New York and Madeira, on her voyage to China. She was in good trim, with all well on board, and engines working admirably.

Our correspondent states that the health, comfort, moral training and discipline of the crew, young and old, were attended to with vigilance by the commander and officers.

The sub-committee on getting up the catalogue on which to convey the remains of Major General Worth to the monument just erected to his memory, met yesterday at 1 P. M., when several plans of catalogue were presented. The committee adopted the one produced by Henry Wilson, Esq., with the

understanding that it should be changed during its construction in any way the committee should desire.

The telegraph reports a collision of the steamboats Opelousa and Galveston somewhere between Berwick bay and Galveston. Some twenty-five of the passengers of the Opelousa were drowned, among them Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina. A sketch of the career of this distinguished gentleman is given elsewhere.

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A terrible chapter of crime is given in to-day's paper. The murder of Vincent in William street; the homicide of a German grocer in Seventeenth street; the affray between two negroes in West Broadway and the stabbing of one of them beyond all hope of recovery; and the precarious condition of young Hamilton, who was shot in Canal street, form the incidents, and present a fearful picture of life in the metropolis.

The democrats in the various wards made their nominations for aldermen last evening. A list of the names of the candidates selected is given under the appropriate head.

The unemployed workmen assembled in considerable force at the Central Park yesterday, and after listening to several speeches from their leaders quietly dispersed.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, and adopted a report reflecting on the Quarantine Commissioners severely, and agreeing to take charge of the buildings at Seguin's Point from motives of charity. The emigration for the year up to the 15th instant, was 169,571, being an increase of 39,594, as compared with last year.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners will meet this afternoon and will consider, as the special order of business, the claims of the old force to reinstatement, and a list of appointments recommended for the Thirteenth ward. The General and Deputy Superintendents will submit their quarterly reports.

The proceedings in the Court of General Sessions yesterday were unimportant. Peter Reinhart, a respectable looking youth, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State prison for two years.

John Mullen was acquitted of a charge of the same nature, and Charles Cutler, who was indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the minor offence, and Judge Russell sentenced him to six months in the penitentiary.

The final argument of the Parish will case is being proceeded with daily before the Surrogate, the court sitting from 10 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night, except a short recess at 4 P. M. Yesterday the Surrogate was unable from illness to sit after 12 o'clock, so the case was postponed till to-day.

The third counsel is arguing at present, and it will probably be more than a week before the case is closed.

The Board of Education met last evening, when the report upon the changes in the Free Academy was again discussed. We have heretofore given the substance of this document. The report was finally amended so as to leave the salaries of the tutors of the Academy the same in amount as they were previous to the agitation of the subject, and it was then adopted.

Owing to the freshness in the interior the receipts of beef cattle have been very light during the past week. The total number offered for sale was 2,181 head, less by 1,317 than the offerings of the week previous. The short supply caused an active demand, and prices advanced 1c. a 1 1/2c. per pound, the quotations being 9c. a 1 1/2c., according to quality.

The cattle offered for sale, however, were of ordinary quality. There was no change of moment in other descriptions of stock.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, and prices nominal. The news by the Niagara was published at too late a period in the day for its effects on breadstuffs to be developed. Flour opened without change of moment, while the market closed rather easier for State and Western brands, with a fair amount of sales. Wheat was less active and buoyant, while sales were chiefly confined to cargoes of Western, at rates given in another column. Corn was scarce and firmer, with sales of Western mixed at 52 1/2c. a 53c. Pork sold in small lots at \$19 50 for mess, and at \$17 a \$17 25 for prime. Sugars were tolerably active, with sales of about 1,100 hds at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet; sales of 500 bags Rio were made to the trade at 10 1/2c. a 11c., with 100 mats Java at 16 1/2c. a 17c. about 1,900 bags Rio were sold at 9 1/2c. a 11 1/2c., average 9-70c. Freight to Liverpool was easier, and some 40,000 a 50,000 bushels wheat, in bulk and bags, were engaged at 84. a 85 1/2c. a 86c. was taken at 91. a 2c. To London wheat, was taken at 56c. There was nothing new to the Continent.

The Virginia Senatorial Question—Trenchant Letter of Gov. Wise in Defence of the Administration.

When, "in the brave days of old," a Red Cross Knight, adorned with the laurels of the Crusades, stepped into the ring of the tournament, it was with the general conviction that he would make the fur fly. So it is in these degenerate days when Gov. Wise makes a stump speech or issues a democratic manifesto. He strikes the enemy, without or within the camp, at every clip, between the joints of his harness.

Read, for example, the trenchant pronouncement of the Governor, which we publish to-day.

The subject of this bold and pungent letter is the Virginia Senatorial imbroglio between the fire-eating supporters of Senator Hunter, on the one hand, and the conservative democracy, who are with the Governor and the administration, on the other; but, as we have heretofore repeatedly shown, it will be seen that this Senatorial squabble involves the important issues of a Southern factious hostility to Mr. Buchanan's administration and the integrity of the democratic party. In his special treatment of the Senatorial issue Governor Wise is magnanimous, and concedes to Senator Hunter everything that could be reasonably expected. The Governor does not desire a seat in the United States Senate; he is willing to accept the questionable promises of Mr. Hunter respecting the administration, as satisfactory, and gracefully gives him the road. But all this does not amount to a treaty of peace. It is but the proclamation from the stronger party of the terms of a temporary armistice, and terms, withal, of a pretty rigid and exacting character. The suggestion that the State Legislature may possibly postpone the election of Senator "to a time nearer the termination of the six years or the present term" of Mr. Hunter, is in this connection very significant. It simply means that possibly the Legislature may choose to await for some proofs of Senator Hunter's orthodoxy before they consent to his election.

How comes it, by the way, that the poor black republicans have no candidate? Has no man any faith left in republicanism? Are there no prophets left in Israel? Here we see the Know Nothings have their candidate, Mr. Cooley, and the merchants of Wall street have theirs, Daniel F. Tiemann, and the democrats have theirs, Fernando Wood; but where is the republican? Where is Oakley Hall's man?

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The Candidates for Mayor.—The Wall street people have been as successful as the Know Nothings in getting a candidate for the Mayoralty. They have offered the candidature to Daniel F. Tiemann, an ex-Alderman, and a Governor of the Almshouse.

Mr. Tiemann is a type of pious respectable imbecility. He is an exceedingly worthy man, and makes excellent paint at his factory at Manhattanville; but his career as Alderman and Governor of the Almshouse has shown pretty conclusively that he has neither head nor nerve for the discharge of executive functions of importance. He would be a King Log, and the rowdies would have it all their own way under him.

Mr. Cooley is a far better choice; a man of courage, nerve, coolness, and sagacity. The Know Nothings have got ahead of the Wall street people this time, and will come out best in the approaching Congress, before trusting him with the honors of a re-election.

Thus much upon the direct issue between the party of the Governor and the partizans of the Senator. But the incidental questions involved are of larger magnitude. Governor Wise, beginning with the last Presidential election, says that "the contest was whether sectionalism, caused by the foreign influence of Old England and Canada, and operating in

the form of black republicanism upon New York and the New England States, and upon the lake borders of other States, should invade us further South, or our own nationalism or democracy should drive it back further North."

With this statement of the case we cannot agree, for it is sheer nonsense. Old England and Canada had nothing to do with the last Presidential election. The facts in the matter are simply these: The miserable spoils policy of poor Pierce had broken up the democratic party in New York; his treacherous and double-dealing policy in Kansas had revolutionized the whole North, and the general imbecility of his administration had disgusted the whole country.

Thus, upon the eve of the last Presidential campaign the State elections indicated an aggregate opposition majority against the dismantled democracy of upwards of three hundred thousand of the popular vote.

These opposition elements, however, were all adrift until the New York Herald, as a rallying point, brought out Colonel Fremont upon the course. And upon what issue? Not upon an issue from "Old England" or "Canada," of "sectionalism" or "black republicanism," but upon the practical issue of popular sovereignty in Kansas, as contradistinguished from the demoralizing border ruffian policy of poor Pierce.

Upon this issue Fremont would have been elected but for the treachery of the Seward black republican committees in their "side door" management of the Pennsylvania October election. Now what do we see? Mr. Buchanan, we see, has adopted the identical Kansas policy which was the secret of Fremont's popularity, and we see that, accordingly, the heavy Fremont majorities of last fall have been lost to the black republicans. In fact, the black republicans were drawn into the support of Fremont against their will; his election would have crushed them out, and hence they contrived to defeat him. Upon the same Kansas policy that we advocated Fremont's election we now sustain Mr. Buchanan's administration; and "Old England" and "Canada" were about as much concerned in the one as they are in the other.

Passing from this point, we must say that the hearty good will with which Governor Wise "pitches into" the Southern fire-eating disorganizers meets with our cordial concurrence. He treats "the porcupine opposition" of these fire-eaters to the administration as it deserves to be treated by every conservative democrat in the Union. Here the bold and decisive qualities of Gov. Wise shine forth, not like a "sun dog," but like the aurora borealis, abounding in brilliant coruscations. He does not stop to nice matters or chop logic upon quibbles and artful dodges, but he holds all quibblers and dodgers to the doctrine that "he who is not with us is against us;" and let him look well to the consequences. And thus we rejoice in the acquisition to our side of a champion so stalwart and zealous as Gov. Wise. He is with us at last, out and out, in his defence of the noble Kansas doctrine of popular sovereignty, our doctrine in the Fremont campaign, and the doctrine upon which we sustain the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan; and that is enough. He believes that the people of Kansas should have the right allowed them of an honest vote upon their organic law—so do we believe. He thinks it would only revive and embitter the slavery agitation to deprive those people of this sovereign right—so think we, and so think all honest men, not forgetting our honest President and the conservative statesmen who stand around him.

This letter of Gov. Wise will have a good effect. It will stir up the fire-eaters from Richmond to New Orleans, but it will strengthen the arms of the administration party in Virginia, and throughout the States, and in Kansas and in Congress. It covers the ground upon which the administration will stand, and in opposition to which its factious and insidious enemies will fall. Gov. Wise is learning and improving from experience. He no longer whisks about like a meteor, but shines to some purpose, like a lightship through the fog. He has found an anchorage by the side of the administration, and by the side of the New York Herald. Well done, Governor. The country is safe.

The Mormons.—The proclamation of Brigham Young against the United States army reduces the Mormon question to a narrow compass. They are in open rebellion against the government, and should they be able to repulse the small military force now in the midst of their mountain passes, they must know that with the return of spring an army will march against them sufficient to reduce them to submission upon a very short notice, if they remain in Utah. But we adhere to our first impression that the early evacuation of Utah by the Saints is the ultimatum which lies at the bottom of this rebellion. Brigham Young has too much shrewdness to entertain the idea for a moment that he can, by force of arms, maintain his territorial dictatorship against the military resources of the United States. His sole object, in this present war, is doubtless to keep back the government troops from Salt Lake City during the winter; for with the removal of the snows next summer, he will most probably, with his whole community, bag and baggage, wives, concubines and children, be off for the British possessions. His Northern exploring tour of the last summer, we dare say, had reference to this movement. At all events, stay or go, this Mormon rupture brings the Mormon question to a speedy solution.

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The News from Mexico.—The Resuscitation of that Republic Dependent upon a War with Spain.

The news from Mexico which we publish to-day is of a most interesting and important character, and bears out in a remarkable manner the views we have from time to time expressed in regard to the present condition and future destiny of that republic, since the convention for the formation of a constitution that followed the success of the plan of Ayutla.

It will be seen that the disorganization of the country is proceeding with great rapidity; that in the South the rebels have possession of Cuernavaca, while those of the West hold Queretaro, two of the important cities of the republic; that the savages are ravaging the North; that the treasury is bankrupt, the army demoralized, the people hopeless, and the constitutionally constituted government powerless. It may be said that this is not a new state of things for Mexico. This is in some measure true; but the social and political paralysis has never before been so intense and all-pervading as it now is.

In this state of affairs, Congress, which had been but a few weeks in session, has despaired of its ability to remedy the existing disorder, and has adopted the expedient that has several instances as precedents in the history of that republic, and placed absolute or dictatorial power in the hands of President Comonfort. This has not been done unanimously, nor without dissent, as will be seen by our numerous translations and extracts elsewhere, but it is the act of a majority sufficiently large to give him an immense popular support, and above all it is the voluntary will of the country, constitutionally expressed. The state of affairs in which he takes the helm is undoubtedly worse than any that has preceded it, and the condition of the country is one of much greater prostration and exhaustion. But a careful study of the people of Mexico and their past history will give him unmistakable indications of the course he should pursue, and if he adopts it with a firm purpose, and follows it with courage and constancy, he may revive the national spirit, give new life to society and government, and replace Mexico in an honorable position among the nations.

Santa Anna has been looked upon repeatedly, both at home and abroad, in times of great national depression, as the only man who could resuscitate Mexico, and on several occasions has received or usurped the dictatorial power. In all the latter part of his career, during which he has been constantly winning and losing the supreme power, there is one great key to his policy which he has never failed to use. Whenever the nation was exhausted and he was called upon to revive it, resistance to "the barbarians of the North" was his constant theme, and it roused the people to fury against the growing power of the United States. For a time it succeeded in every instance, and Mexico almost seemed herself again. But the *furore* would subside, the great moral power of this Union would resume its gigantic appearance, and Santa Anna lost his sway by the subsidence of the popular tumult and the increase of his own greed.

Here we have the key note for Comonfort, but he must avoid the errors of Santa Anna. He must awaken the national feeling by a cry of war, and bring back to the people the old feeling of the time of Hidalgo and Morelos, Guerrero and Iturbide. A war with Spain will rouse Mexico as she has never been roused for thirty years past. The new generation wait to hear the cry that stirred every heart in the republic when their fathers were in their prime, and *mueran los gachupines* will fill the ranks of his armies, dissolve the rebellious bands, bind the dissonant States, animate the people and resuscitate the nation. Let him not preach a defensive war, but one of aggression, to avenge the national honor so repeatedly outraged of late, and to break the black cloud that is now gathering against his country in the harbor of Havana. Let a new Cortes return to Cuba, in the person of Comonfort, and show to the lion of Castile that from the ashes of Montezuma an avenger has sprung. If he has the courage to undertake such a policy and such a course, men and means will not be wanting; if he has not, he cannot save the republic of Mexico.

Financial Affairs in Europe.

At last, it seems, the English begin to feel the effects of our commercial revolution. By the steamer which arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, we learn that the Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to nine per cent; the highest legal rate ever known in Great Britain. Since Sir Robert Peel's act was passed, in 1844, the bank has once, and only once, in 1847, raised the rate of interest to eight per cent; this was considered the maximum value of money. The pressure of the present year, and above all the demand for money for export to the United States, has compelled the bank to adopt even a higher rate; a rate at which it may be said positively, no commercial business that is now transacted can be profitable.

The news is uniformly gloomy. Consols have declined one per cent since the Ariel left. This decline is of course due to the same cause as the increase in the rate of interest—the reverberation of our troubles on the other side, and the alarm lest the simultaneous drain of specie to India and to the United States should prove too much for the Bank of England. The decline is large. The news of our suspension only knocked consols down an eighth; the news of the fall of Delhi did not quite send them up two per cent. One may judge of the uneasiness which must have prevailed when—in the absence of outward advices from abroad—consols could fall one per cent in three days.

To add to all, cotton has declined, and breadstuffs are dull. Neither of these declines can be permanent; the price of cotton and corn is regulated by causes which rise above the influence of monetary panics; and so long as the human race, or the best part of it, is fed with our wheat and clothed in our cotton, transient declines in prices need inconvenience no one but speculators.

The news cannot but lead to very grave apprehensions for the standing of the London houses whose business lays chiefly with this country. Having little beyond American securities, and promises to pay in the United States to offer the bank and the London capitalists as security for advances, one can hardly hope that all will succeed in weathering the storm which has at length burst upon them. Of course, it is well to hope for the best, until the thing is decided; but the aspect of financial affairs, as revealed by the steamer's news, cannot but be viewed as very gloomy indeed for these houses.

This news will rather upset some of our Wall street speculators, who have been putting stocks up at the rate of three or four per cent a day of late. From the lowest point—which was immediately before the suspension of specie payments

by our banks—to the present time, State and the better class of railway securities have advanced thirty per cent. Even such undebated worthless stocks as Erie, Michigan Southern, and LaCrosse have gone up with the others. For the last three days, the brokers have been wild. The Board has sat till one and half-past one; the list of stocks now occupies so much space that we have thought of charging for it as an advertisement to the bulls; everybody seems crazy about the inflation of prices. All this grows out of the plethora of money in the banks—which institutions, having twenty odd millions of specie, and not knowing what to do with it, are lending right and left, on call, on stocks.

The news from Europe must tend to cool this enthusiasm. With money nine per cent in England, and hard to lend here at four and five, our specie is not likely to have a long lease of existence in this hemisphere. We shall soon ship it back again; and then, after one or two more little panics, we shall, with a curtailed expenditure and a contracted trade, with abundant crops and a growing country, proceed in the walk of prosperity with renewed vigor.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE MORMON WAR.

The Despatches of Colonels Alexander and Johnston.

COLONEL ALEXANDER TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL. HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH, CAMP WINFIELD, U. T., Oct. 9, 1857.

Sir—I have the honor to report that I have assumed command of the troops of the United States, consisting of part of the army for Utah, which are now encamped at this point. These troops are the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, eight companies of the Tenth Infantry, and the batteries of Artillery (six and twelve pounders) commanded by Captains Phelps, Fourth Artillery, and Reno, Ordnance Department, respectively. This camp is situated on Ham's Fork, a tributary of Black's Fork, which is in turn a tributary of Green river, about fifteen miles above the junction of the two forks. Fort Bridger is distant, in a southeast direction, about thirty miles. The Tenth Infantry reached here on the 28th of September—Phelps' battery on the following day. The Fifth Infantry arrived on the 4th of October, and Reno's battery on the same day. On the