

NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, published every Saturday, at the rate of \$1 per annum in advance. THE DAILY HERALD, published every day, at the rate of 50 cents per annum in advance.

Volume XXXI, No. 343. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MILTON'S GARDEN, Broadway—Peter Chapman—Florida and Florida—Medea. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—The Bachelors and the Bachelors—The Bachelors.

New York, Thursday, December 10, 1857.

The News.

Our despatches from Washington contain important intelligence. The President has peremptorily dismissed Robert J. Walker and Frederick P. Stanton from the Governorship and Secretaryship of Kansas.

The Senate yesterday was the focus of a brilliant assemblage of foreign ministers and spectators of every degree to witness the debate on the Kansas question. Senator Douglas led off with his accustomed spirit in opposition to the Kansas Lecompton constitution.

The Treasury Department suspended payment yesterday. Unpaid bills to the amount of half a million dollars were held over. This will doubtless lead to the immediate passage of an act authorizing an issue of Treasury notes.

The name of the successor of Mr. McKean in the District Attorneyship of New York has not yet transpired, but it will probably be sent to the Senate to-day. It is believed that Mr. Butterworth, Superintendent of the Assay Office, stands in a very precarious position.

The finest qualities brought only 5c., and holders were not very firm at that rate.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 100 or 200 bales, in small lots, chiefly to spinners, without quotable change in price, while holders were firm at the previous day's rates.

The Herald in the Revulsion—Still Going Ahead.

The commercial revulsion which has just passed over the country, demolishing trade of all kinds, has been particularly disastrous to the printing and publishing business in all departments.

Comparative Statement of the Herald.

Table with 2 columns: Period, Total Circulation. 1856—Three months, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 29, 185,484. 1857—Three months, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 29, 186,235.

In circulation, also, the HERALD has made a comparative gain. During the past three months we have had an average daily circulation of eighty thousand copies, and on several days this immense issue has run up to ninety thousand copies in one day.

It will be noticed that although our receipts do not show a very great increase over the prosperous quarter of last year, yet that during the terrible financial crisis which has affected all other establishments around us, we have not only kept our business up to the mark, but have a margin of two per cent increase.

Such is the great fact in the history of the NEW YORK HERALD and its progress; and yet, disagreeing with us on our course in political or general affairs, many of our mean spirited contemporaries have constantly predicted the ruin, decay and extinction of the HERALD.

This is the reward of publishing a good newspaper upon sound national principles, without regard to parties or cliques, or committees or politicians, or bulls or bears, or banks or railroads, or any other nefarious combinations or corporations of any kind whatever.

NEW VIEW OF THE POSITION OF THE FILIBUSTERS.—Our advices from Washington tell us that General Walker and Senator Yrisarri, the newly received Minister from Nicaragua, understood each other perfectly before the departure of the filibusters; and that not only has Walker been invited back to Central America with the connivance of the President of Nicaragua, but that he was informed of the tenor of the new treaty between the government at Washington and that of President Martinez.

of which, we now learn, has been expended in this city in procuring the arms and ammunition which were quietly sent off on board a clipper some time ago. It is now stated that about one thousand men will rendezvous on the Colorado river, from where it is not stated.

We shall probably have some news about this matter on Wednesday or Thursday next week, when the Aspinwall steamer arrives, and shall not be at all surprised to learn that Walker has joined his forces with those of President Martinez, and that the two are marching upon San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica.

The Grand Alliance Against the Administration—The Battle Opened in Congress.

With the conclusion of the reading of the President's Message in the Senate on Tuesday last, the Kansas battle against the administration was fairly opened. In the beginning of the late Russian war the Allied fleet hauled up in front of Odessa, and the steamships moving round, as in the circle of a waltz, fired each its broadside into the town, as it came within point blank range.

We have no recollection of a more formidable combination against any President during the last thirty years than this which has so suddenly developed its huge proportions against the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. To the tremendous forces of the Northern opposition camps, as disclosed by the last Presidential election on this Kansas issue, there are now added the democratic contingents which have gone over to the enemy, with Governor Walker and Senator Douglas.

The revolutionary political movements of the last ten years have been full of the most wonderful surprises. The running of Old Hickory's private secretary on the same ticket with Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, the running of Fremont as the Northern candidate against the South, and of Mr. Buchanan as the Southern candidate against the North, are among these remarkable things.

The public mind at this crisis is in the best possible mood for revolutionary excitements and agitations. The demoralizing influences of the late financial and commercial collapse have sapped the foundations of all political organizations; and the shattered rank and file of the democracy, with the remains of the dead whig party, and the dispersed Know Nothings and the missing squadrons of black republicanism are all drifting upon the waves.

The book is opened at a most imposing chapter of the slavery agitation. We are upon the threshold of a new epoch. Years ago our most populous and popular Protestant churches were shivered to pieces upon these shoals and bars of slavery; those social reciprocities as between the North and South, without which the Union is a mockery, were almost annihilated in the campaign of '56.

know not. We know that, Lecompton constitution or no Lecompton constitution, Kansas must be a free State; but we apprehend that in losing it the Southern fire-eaters will take a position which will bring the North upon them in force, and speedily reduce them to the final question of submission or secession.

The Utah Expedition and Brigham Young.

We observe that some little anxiety is expressed in different quarters for the safety of the Utah expedition under the command of Col. Johnston.

We apprehend, however, from a careful examination of the subject, that no fears need be entertained for its safety, whether arising from the Mormons or the severity of the weather. When last heard from, in the beginning of October, the main body of the expedition, numbering over one thousand bayonets and two field batteries—one a six and the other a twelve pounder battery—were encamped on Ham's Fork, 143 miles this side of Salt Lake City.

In addition to the force above alluded to, Col. Johnston, on the 13th of October was in the vicinity of the South Pass, 95 miles in rear of Col. Alexander's command, with some 100 infantry and 125 dragoons, and long ere this he has no doubt joined the army and assumed command of it.

It is to be regretted, now that the Mormons have declared war and thrown down the gauntlet of battle, that our troops did not arrive one month earlier in the season in front of the stronghold of the bellicose Saints; for we believe that our gallant men could have forced the mountain passes, and either captured or destroyed Brigham Young, this Mahomet of the New World, and his fanatical followers.

In considering this speck of rebellion and civil war, it might be interesting to speculate as to the result. That the government will grapple with it with all necessary energy, and in one short and decisive campaign quell it, is quite certain; but that in so doing we shall kill Mormonism, or rather purify it of polygamy—for that appears to be the great objectionable feature—admits of a great doubt.

The sword has never yet convinced a man that his religion was false; and we very much doubt if it will ever convince the Mormon that it is wrong for him to surround himself with a dozen wives, or that Brigham Young is not a true Prophet. We are inclined to believe that a good strong corps of parsons would do more to suppress Mormonism than half a dozen regiments of United States troops; and we would recommend, now that Kansas has stopped bleeding, that Mr. Kallouch, and the other three thousand New England parsons—their occupations being gone—be organized into regiments, and sent to Utah, in order to teach the Mormons the error of their ways.

We may not, however, have to fight the Mormons, after all; for already indications are abroad that the Saints are on the eve of another breach. Orders have been issued to the faithful in England and Wales prohibiting further emigration to the United States, as the Almighty has pointed out another place for them to go. All their missionary establishments in the United States have been broken up, all their settlements on this side of the mountains and in California have been abandoned, and from every point of the compass the Lord's appointed are hurrying to place themselves beneath the banner of his Prophet amidst the valleys of the mountains.

a force which would overcome all opposition, their answer was:—We are aware that such will be the case, but when those troops arrive they will find Utah a desert—every tree house will be burned to the ground, every tree cut down, and every field laid waste. We have three years provision on hand, which we will "cache," and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government.

That Brigham will carry out his threat of making a Moscow of Utah is quite possible, but that he will shut himself up in the mountain canons with over three years supply of provisions, and our troops occupying all the arable land, so that he must starve when his provisions are consumed, we do not believe. A man might very well take care of himself in the mountains; but if he had thirty wives and some thirty or forty small children to look after and provide for, as has the virtuous Heber C. Kimball, the undertaking would be much more difficult.

We trust the Saints will decide upon such a move, and thereby relieve us of the disagreeable duty of exterminating them. In Sonora they would have the opportunity to develop the beauties of their religion, and if it contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction—as we all believe it does—it will crumble to pieces and disappear, and will be numbered with the numerous false religions that have sprung up and had their day, and are now only known in history.

The Proposed Bankrupt Law.

The new Bankrupt law for insolvent banks and railway corporations, which is proposed by the President and Secretary Cobb, is likely to meet with the universal approval of the American people. For many years—indeed, ever since this country became one of the leading commercial nations of the world—the vast inconvenience of our banking system, diversified, irregular, and in many parts actually rotten, has been felt as a serious hindrance to legitimate trade.

It is to prevent the recurrence of an event which, in any point of view, cannot but be regarded as damaging to the credit of our banks, and injurious to the prestige of our legislation, that the administration advise Congress to resume control over the currency so far as to pass an act enabling a citizen to drive an insolvent or suspended bank into compulsory liquidation.

The case of the railroads stands upon a different footing. The railroads are not depositaries of any one's money. Their promises to pay are not a current medium of circulation. To this extent, then, the public requires less protection against them than against the banks. But, on the other hand, the railroads are large borrowers, large manufacturers of paper. They have always, even in the most prosperous times, great blocks of stock, bonds, and acceptances to sell. With one or two exceptions every railroad in the country has a floating debt. Here, then, in the interest of the public and of the borrower, does the occasion for legislative interference appear.

There is, however, another reason why railroads ought to be placed under a rigid surveillance of a peculiar character. In several States of the Union the largest corporation in the State is a railway company. In this State the New York Central Railroad Company is without a rival in respect of means, influence, patronage and power for corruption; in New Jersey, the railroad of Philadelphia has been for years the ruler and head of the State; in Illinois, the Illinois Central may be said to wield influence unparalleled. In a few years the power of these vast corporations will be vastly greater; they will grow with the growth of the country; their means and their ambition will necessarily be constantly on the increase.

Against them the public will have no adequate protection—they may defy judges, courts and Legislatures—unless this act be passed. If it become a law, the railways—if insolvent or fraudulent—will themselves be at the mercy of their creditors and the public; until it is, the prospect of a new power in the shape of railway companies—as a change from kings, aristocracies and hierarchies—will impose over the political horizon. Many will inquire why individuals were not included in the project as well as certain corpo-

rations; there are ample reasons for the omission. But, without entering upon a discussion of the subject, one may express a wish that when the scheme is embodied in a bill and laid before the House, some member may add a clause taxing or abolishing the circulation of bank notes below the value of ten dollars. Such a measure is within the competency of Congress; no one will deny that it would be a boon to the country, and especially to the poor.

UPROAR AMONG THE OFFICEHOLDERS.—The announcement contained in our Washington despatch of yesterday to the effect that Mr. John McKean, late United States District Attorney, had been removed from office, created a terrible trepidation in the Custom House, Post Office, Assay Office, Navy Agency, Surveyor's Office, and other places where the spoilsmen generally congregate.

We incline to the opinion that he has taken the very best means of keeping it up. Mr. John McKean has held the office of United States District Attorney for some time. It is an honorable, dignified and responsible position. Mr. John McKean, however, while holding this position went out of his way to interfere in a recent election; and in the Academy of Music, surrounded by the leaders of the opposition, he pronounced a speech which was characterized by sentiments and language that never should have fallen from the lips of any dignified gentleman, and which was in still worse taste in coming from an officer of the federal government. We have no doubt that this speech, so gross and indecent in words and sentiments, was the chief cause of Mr. McKean's removal, and for such cause the President is fully and entirely justified in every respect. For his tirade at the Academy McKean fully deserved removal, and he has received his deserts.

But this is not all. We have reason to believe that a thorough and searching investigation is now going on with regard to the persons holding positions in the Custom House, Post Office, Navy Agency, Assay Office, Surveyor's Office, and perhaps some other departments of the government. All the officeholders who contributed to the recent defeat of the democracy in this city will be removed, and their places supplied with firmer and truer men. We advise them to pack up, bag and baggage, and prepare for a journey in the wilderness with Chevalier Greeley, Captain General Webb, the "Little Villain," Mademoiselle Biddy Bigelow, and the rest of the opposition forces. We care very little about these movements among the spoilers. So far as the distribution of office is concerned, we are merely lookers on in Vienna. We care no more for Mayor Wood than for Mayor Tiemann. We only desire to see fair play. But we do think that this purging process of the administration is the only means by which the speedy dissolution of the party can be prevented.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Additional from the Utah Expedition.

SUFFERING OF THE TROOPS.—BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PLAN FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8, 1857. A letter to the Republic from the Utah expedition, the main points of which were telegraphed this morning, states that Col. Cook's command was 150 miles west of Fort Laramie on the 3d of November. Thus far the travelling had been pleasant and easy, but now the weather was growing colder, provisions getting scarce, powder giving out, and it is apparent that great hardships are before them still.

Notwithstanding the threats from Salt Lake City the entire army will proceed as rapidly as the elements and the supply of food will permit, to the winter quarters marked out by Colonel Johnston, on Honey Creek, Green River.

It is rumored that Brigham Young's intention is to fight the troops this winter, as it will afford the best chance for an equal conflict, and then, before reinforcements can be sent to the troops in the spring, destroy all the Mormon possessions in Utah and proceed to some other country.

Interesting from Kansas.

The Democrat this evening received letters from Kansas containing two proclamations by Provisional Governor Calhoun, specifying the manner in which the election of the 21st inst., for submitting the constitution, and of the first Monday in January for the election of State officers, will be held; and also giving the names of the county commissioners for each county.

Collision Between the Steamers Ocean Wave and Long Branch.

The steamers Ocean Wave and Long Branch came in collision this afternoon at Sandy Hook. The Wave was bound to New York, and the Long Branch to Ocean Port and Shrewsbury. The Wave put her freight on one side and saved the boat from going down. The Long Branch was the most damaged, and it was with great difficulty that she proceeded on her way.

The concussion was so great that the passengers on both boats were thrown off their feet and many badly bruised. Among the injured is Col. Wm. Jones, of the Highlands; feared to be dangerously so. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the disaster. The operator of the Sandy Hook telegraph station heard the fog bells ringing, and being near the shore almost immediately afterwards heard the crash of the boats as they came together. The passengers threw no blame on the officers of the boats.

Steam Boiler Explosion.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED. LOWELL, Dec. 9, 1857. A steam boiler in the foundry of J. H. Myrick exploded this morning, killing George S. Potter, the engineer, and badly injuring seven persons. The building was badly shattered.

Supposed Loss of the Schooner Radiant.

The schooner Radiant, which left Toledo on the 15th ult., just before the terrific gale, with a cargo of wheat for this port, has not since been heard from, and is supposed to be lost, together with all on board.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1857. No. 4.—Adolphus Durand vs. Samuel Lawrence et al. Argument for the appellee continued.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9, 1857. The receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week of December were \$25,000, against \$23,000 for the corresponding week last year.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1857. The mail as late as due from all points South is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

Conviction for Murder.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9, 1857. John Claggitt, for the murder of Jerome B. White, at the High Street Hotel, six weeks since, was convicted this morning of murder in the second degree.

The Memphis at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8, 1857. The steamship Memphis, from New York, arrived at her dock here at two o'clock this afternoon.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1857. Stocks quiet. Pennsylvania 47 1/2, 54 1/2, 60 1/2, 65 1/2, 70 1/2, 75 1/2, 80 1/2, 85 1/2, 90 1/2, 95 1/2, 100 1/2, 105 1/2, 110 1/2, 115 1/2, 120 1/2, 125 1/2, 130 1/2, 135 1/2, 140 1/2, 145 1/2, 150 1/2, 155 1/2, 160 1/2, 165 1/2, 170 1/2, 175 1/2, 180 1/2, 185 1/2, 190 1/2, 195 1/2, 200 1/2, 205 1/2, 210 1/2, 215 1/2, 220 1/2, 225 1/2, 230 1/2, 235 1/2, 240 1/2, 245 1/2, 250 1/2, 255 1/2, 260 1/2, 265 1/2, 270 1/2, 275 1/2, 280 1/2, 285 1/2, 290 1/2, 295 1/2, 300 1/2, 305 1/2, 310 1/2, 315 1/2, 320 1/2, 325 1/2, 330 1/2, 335 1/2, 340 1/2, 345 1/2, 350 1/2, 355 1/2, 360 1/2, 365 1/2, 370 1/2, 375 1/2, 380 1/2, 385 1/2, 390 1/2, 395 1/2, 400 1/2, 405 1/2, 410 1/2, 415 1/2, 420 1/2, 425 1/2, 430 1/2, 435 1/2, 440 1/2, 445 1/2, 450 1/2, 455 1/2, 460 1/2, 465 1/2, 470 1/2, 475 1/2, 480 1/2, 485 1/2, 490 1/2, 495 1/2, 500 1/2, 505 1/2, 510 1/2, 515 1/2, 520 1/2, 525 1/2, 530 1/2, 535 1/2, 540 1/2, 545 1/2, 550 1/2, 555 1/2, 560 1/2, 565 1/2, 570 1/2, 575 1/2, 580 1/2, 585 1/2, 590 1/2, 595 1/2, 600 1/2, 605 1/2, 610 1/2, 615 1/2, 620 1/2, 625 1/2, 630 1/2, 635 1/2, 640 1/2, 645 1/2, 650 1/2, 655 1/2, 660 1/2, 665 1/2, 670 1/2, 675 1/2, 680 1/2, 685 1/2, 690 1/2, 695 1/2, 700 1/2, 705 1/2, 710 1/2, 715 1/2, 720 1/2, 725 1/2, 730 1/2, 735 1/2, 740 1/2, 745 1/2, 750 1/2, 755 1/2, 760 1/2, 765 1/2, 770 1/2, 775 1/2, 780 1/2, 785 1/2, 790 1/2, 795 1/2, 800 1/2, 805 1/2, 810 1/2, 815 1/2, 820 1/2, 825 1/2, 830 1/2, 835 1/2, 840 1/2, 845 1/2, 850 1/2, 855 1/2, 860 1/2, 865 1/2, 870 1/2, 875 1/2, 880 1/2, 885 1/2, 890 1/2, 895 1/2, 900 1/2, 905 1/2, 910 1/2, 915 1/2, 920 1/2, 925 1/2, 930 1/2, 935 1/2, 940 1/2, 945 1/2, 950 1/2, 955 1/2, 960 1/2, 965 1/2, 970 1/2, 975 1/2, 980 1/2, 985 1/2, 990 1/2, 995 1/2, 1000 1/2.