

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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never may be again. The initiatory steps have already been taken in many wards of the city. We have before us now the call and pledge of the taxpayers party in the Twentieth ward, and it is only following the example of two or three other wards which have gone before it in the good work.

New York Politics and Parties.—The Prospect for November. The democracy having finished their momentous labors at Syracuse, the order of battle on all sides for our November election is at length definitely arranged. There are four parties in the field, to wit—the republican, the American, the democratic, and Gerrit Smith parties. Each of these parties is represented by a full State ticket, excepting the Smith party, the ticket of which is limited to Smith as their candidate for Governor upon the most radical ideas of "temperance and freedom." Mr. Smith, however, is not fighting his battle single handed, for that powerful apostle of cold water, Father Delovau, has generously come to the rescue.

The republican party having declined to put Thurlow Weed into "a book seat in the new car," as was required in order to conciliate his enemies of the dark lantern, and having indignantly refused to back down on the nigger question, as was demanded by the Know Nothings, in order to conciliate their brethren in the slave States, who are "waiting for something to turn up," we find the republicans reduced to their own resources upon the State ticket. Thus the result of last fall will most probably be repeated; for the chances are decidedly in favor of the conclusion that once again the opposition, between two stools, will fall to the ground.

The anti-slavery platform of the republicans has been reduced to the mere skeleton of the living, active and terrible giant it was but two short years ago. It is a bloodless, fleshless scarecrow, which may still serve the purpose of frightening a few old grannies, but which can no longer alarm the sensible masses of the people concerning the horrible designs of the "slave democracy" and the "slave power." The admission of Minnesota, and the prospective admission of Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington Territories, all as free States, leave the South and the "slave power" completely at the mercy of the all-powerful North. The nigger agitation, therefore, has exhausted itself, there being scarcely enough left of it to keep the late overwhelming republican organization of the North in a state of decent discipline. Indeed, with the loss of "bleeding Kansas," the party has been "growing small by degrees" in almost every Northern State, and is particularly in a condition of disintegration in the State of New York.

In this view, the resolutions of the republicans at Syracuse, levelled at the administration, in connection with the slavery question, will, we fear, but a scanty crop in November, inasmuch as the people are in the habit of judging an administration more by its results than upon empty abstractions. As for the rump of the American party, it is reduced to the single alternative of showing the republicans the necessity of a coalition upon any terms, and it will doubtless take good care upon the State ticket to make good this conviction.

On the other hand, while the opposition forces are thus divided and adrift upon different sections, factions, and cliques, and principles, and theories, and reforms, and ridiculous crochets and kinks upon niggers, and aliens, and the Pope of Rome, and "temperance and freedom," and what not, the democracy, in the administration of Mr. Buchanan, have a solid platform of principles and measures upon which all factions and fractions of the party may cordially stand together. And here we see, from the gathering strength of the administration in every quarter, that it is the sure reliance of the democratic party; and that while they have no other basis of union and success, they may confidently take the field under the wing of the administration.

The only real issue in this State canvass is upon Mr. Buchanan's administration; and upon its practical results the party supporting it need have no fear of the dismantled, disorganized and divided opposition. In 1856 Judge Parker, charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to his house in Leonard street, was commenced yesterday in the General Sessions, and will be resumed to-day. A report of the evidence is given elsewhere.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads held another meeting yesterday, to hear parties in reference to the discontinuance of the use of steam cars on the Fourth avenue, below Forty second street. The controversy was maintained for several hours on both sides, but the arguments were only those that have been advanced on other occasions. The committee did not announce what final action they intend to take.

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 26th of July. Governor Sir George Grey was to take his departure from Cape Town on that day overland for the Free State. It was said that the Governor had received a despatch from the Foreign Office in relation to the treatment the French mission institutions in Basuto Land had received from the Free State Boers.

The national horse fair at Springfield, Mass. The attendance was very large, and the sport, so far, excellent. An exciting race between the horses Khan Allen and Hiram Drew terminated in the victory of the former.

The American Pomological Society, which has been in session in this city for several days, adjourned last evening to meet in Philadelphia in 1860. The session has been an interesting one, and its proceedings will, it is believed, result in great national good.

been no well authenticated instance in which the disease has spread from one family to another on Staten Island. If it were a contagious disease, not a summer would pass that it would not sweep over New York and its vicinity. It is a disease contracted by breathing the infected air at the point of its origin, or of air brought from the infected port in the hold of a ship. A contagious disease spreads from one person to another, however pure the air or healthy the locality. Quarantine laws at best are great humbugs; but when administered as ours are at present, they are intolerably oppressive.

Our worthy Mayor seems to have a yellow fever phobia, and he had better recommend the closing of the port by sinking vessels at the Narrows à la Sebastopol.

ROYAL VISITERS.—THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER CANADIAN LIEGEMEN.—We publish to-day a number of amusing articles from English journals, in relation to the suggested visit of the "dear little Queen," as the *Albion* calls her, to the wilds of North America. The London *Times* thinks it would be a good idea for her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Canadas to have a sight of her gracious person, and quite agrees with the *Herald* in its estimate of the grand reception which would await her both in the States and in British America. The *Liverpool Mercury* says very truly that a visit to New York "might be as effective in consolidating the peace of the world as a visit to Cherbourg or Berlin." But they all arrive at the conclusion that the journey is surrounded with too many difficulties to be within the bounds of probability. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether the Canadians can succeed in borrowing the Prince of Wales for the opening of their Industrial Exhibition.

And so it seems we are not to have a royal visit. It is a splendid idea knocked in the head by the intervention of a stormy sea. It is too bad. Think of what a grand opening for a celebration the Queen's visit would make in New York! We have had some queens here, though not hereditary ones. Who does not remember the tremendous excitement created by the Queen of the Dance, Fanny Elssler. Men fought for a glance at the tips of her toes, and thought it an honor to assist in dragging her carriage. Then there was another ovation to Jenny Lind, the Queen of Song, who literally walked upon our soil until she returned to Europe full of glory and dollars. Komath, an ex-Governor, and an immense humbug, received the honors of a first class statesman and a conquering hero, when he was only a defeated politician of the smallest calibre. But, suppose we had a real Queen—the representative of an empire upon which the sun never sets—the sovereign of a people that we like the better the oftener we quarrel with them—the idol of our loving cousins and our best customers! Why, the cable carnival would be nothing to the reception which we should give to the British Queen. The stately and solemn official greetings of France and Prussia would sink into insignificance before the enthusiastic welcome offered to England's sovereign by the American people. The shout of congratulation which would extend from the forests of Maine to the capes of Florida, from the shores of Jersey to the Golden Gate, would drown all the artillery of Cherbourg. All the historical recollections of a thousand years, all our international amenities and courtesies, all our parades and displays, all our gas lights and illuminations, all our bonfires and joyous demonstrations, would be concentrated in one grand ovation to the Queen. But it may come yet; and in our day a British sovereign may ride up Broadway. In the meantime, we cannot have the Queen of England, we are to have Piccolomini, the Queen of the Opera, and one of the most fascinating of sovereigns. We must all join together and give her a glorious reception. Without somebody to receive we should relapse into a state of hopeless stupidity; so let it be Piccolomini—the youthful, beautiful and charming Queen of Song. She lately received a grand ovation in Dublin; but the New Yorkers, in such matters, can beat the Irish "all to smash."

THE DEMOCRAT'S SPLIT IN THIS CITY.—The late Dean Richmond and Peter Caggar doing at Syracuse, instead of closing up, have widened the breach between the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions of this city. He will be a master engineer who can bridge the chasm over. It is a deep and awful abyss, which threatens to engulf all the spoils of this county and of this mighty corporation, amounting to thousands and millions of dollars, in the November and December elections. And all this may be lost without affecting the integrity of the State ticket. Let the Sachems of Tammany light up their largest pipe of peace and proceed to smoke it, or all may be lost, except the mere empty honors of a State victory. Desperate men are apt to resort to desperate extremities, and the parties so ignominiously expelled from the tabernacle at Syracuse are in no humor now for children's play. Unless speedily looked after they may possibly fuse with the opposition upon this ticket and that ticket here and there, all over this island, in November and in December. We almost despair of peace. We are almost convinced that the hottest, bitterest and most destructive fight of the factions of the last twenty years is at hand, and that the list of the killed and wounded will be positively shocking to contemplate with the close of the December election.

But now is the time for the taxpayers to enter the arena. With the opposition all at sixes and sevens, and with the democracy divided into two fighting factions, the taxpayers have an opening and an invitation to enter the lists, which they should not decline. Two or three meetings will organize a party and develop a ticket which will take the city from the spoilsman, and save us two or three millions a year of our present and prospective taxation.

THE WAR UPON COLLECTOR SCHELL.—Rumors are as abundant as blackberries of renewed demands, and committees, and protests, and letters, &c., against Collector Schell, and directed to his removal from office. One or two of our members of Congress are doubtless largely figuring in this business, on account of some petty disappointments and personal grudges of their own. But, *est bene?* Granted that the Collector should be a man fully competent for the important official duties of his office, is not Mr. Schell equal to every requisition of this sort? He is, and no man can entertain a doubt of the perfect security of the interests of the treasury with the Custom House under his supervision. And should it be urged that Mr. Schell is not the politician, the shrewd engineer in dispensing the spoils which his office requires, we have only to ask, is there a man living upon

the face of the earth who, with a thousand offices in his gift, could satisfy a thousand officials and ten thousand applicants? That is the difficulty, and it cannot be remedied. Poor Pierce tried it in the case of Bronson, and Mr. Buchanan is not the man to disregard the consequences of a lesson of that sort. Let him stand by his appointments as he has made them, including our Collector, and he will avoid a world of trouble.

AMERICANS CONFINED IN A SPANISH DUNGEON.—We publish in another column a very interesting letter from an American sailor, now confined in the Spanish State prison at Seville. He was second mate of the ship *Waverley*, which arrived at Manila three years ago with a cargo of rebellious coolies on board, in conflict with whom the officers and crew committed great slaughter. The letter of Mr. Weeks is calm and moderate in tone, and has none of the characteristic marks of having come from a bad man. He was condemned to four, and Mr. French (the mate of the ship) to six years imprisonment, and both are now in the chain gang at Seville. Our government should have complete information of the trial at Manila of these officers of an American vessel, and if these men have been unjustly condemned, immediate steps should be taken for their liberation. Because they are "both very poor," and have no rich friends to stir the government," as Mr. Weeks says in his letter, the State Department should be the more ready to take the case up at once. It has been too much the habit of that department to neglect cases of individual oppression abroad, unless the parties have influential friends to besiege the Secretary. As these men are from Mr. Appleton's own State, we commend their case to his early attention.

THE QUARANTINE GROUNDS MORTGAGED.—There is a great deal of talk just now about what is to be done with the Quarantine grounds at Tompkinsville, and Mayor Tiemann, it appears, intends to raise \$300,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the hospitals there. But it so happens that the grounds and hospitals are mortgaged by the Commissioners of Emigration for \$400,000, and in all probability his Honor will have to add that snug little sum to the \$300,000 required for rebuilding yellow fever and small-pox hospitals on Staten Island. Here is the record:—The Commissioners of Emigration to Mutual Life Insurance Company—\$150,000. Recorded 18, m. p. 758. Dated December 1, 1857. Payable, \$50,000 June 1, 1858; \$100,000 December 1, 1858. The same to Shepley Knapp, President of the Mechanical Bank of New York, for \$100,000. Recorded 18, m. p. 758. Dated September 2, 1857. Payable, \$25,000 October 4, 1858; \$25,000 May 1, 1859; \$50,000 November 1, 1859. Secured by \$100,000 overdraft, and in addition \$25,000—\$125,000. The same to Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$150,000. Recorded 18, m. p. 758. Dated December 1, 1857. Payable, \$50,000 June 1, 1858; \$100,000 December 1, 1858. Total, \$300,000.

What is to be done under these circumstances? Are the grounds to be mortgaged over again for the additional \$300,000? And if these mortgages have not been satisfied, either by policy of insurance or otherwise, any buildings erected on the Quarantine grounds will, we think, be liable for any amount of mortgage claims outstanding. It would be well for our sagacious Mayor to think of this.

Our Special Despatch from Washington. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1858. It is said that Mr. Appleton intends to resign the place of Assistant Secretary of State. The cause, as stated, is the inadequacy of the salary and the routine of drudgery of a subordinate office presenting no field of ambition for the future. From the friendship of the President, and from his experience, he will probably obtain a foreign mission, and not unlikely that to Spain. Gov. Denver, of Kansas, who has resigned his commission, to take effect on the 1st of October, will resume his position as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Surgeon Henderson to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, via Delaware, detached; Commander Stearns to the brig *Dolphin*, at Boston, for the Paraguay expedition; Commander Stillwagen, Light-house Inspector for the Fourth district; Lieut. J. Pembroke Jones has been detached from ordnance duty at the Washington Yard, and ordered as Light-house Inspector of the Sixth district; vice Commander Hunter; Lieut. Law to the Naval Academy; Commander H. H. Bell, Light-house Inspector of the Third district; Surgeon James Cornick, Fleet Surgeon of the home squadron, to join the *Rancho* at San Juan del Norte. Commanders Jackson, Marchand, Rigby, Case, Penock and Hunter, have received preparatory orders to command vessels for the Paraguay expedition. Lieut. D. R. Lambert has been ordered to the *Cyane*, vice Lieut. A. McLaughlin.

THE GENERAL MARKET REPORT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1858. Commander Bell has been appointed Light-house Inspector of the Third district, New York, vice McClintock detached. Commander Stillwagen has been appointed Light-house Inspector of the Fourth district, Philadelphia, vice Hoodman, who has been ordered to the command of the brig *Dolphin*, in place of Lieut. Maitt, who is in the case of the reorganized African. Surgeon Kellogg has been ordered to the North Navy Yard, vice Cornick detached, and ordered to the *Rancho* as Fleet Surgeon of the home squadron. Surgeon Henderson has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice Delaney detached. Lieut. Lambert has been ordered to the *Cyane*, in place of McLaughlin, who has been condemned by a medical survey.

Robert A. Finlay, residing at Santa Cruz, has been appointed Consul at that place, and Tapley W. Young, of Virginia, Consul at Stuttgart. The rendezvous of the Paraguay expedition will be at Buenos Ayres, a short distance from the mouth of the Parana river. John Robb has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Pension office.

The President at Wheatland. LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 17, 1858. President Buchanan arrived quietly at Wheatland last evening. He came in a private carriage from Columbia. It is his first visit at home since his election. He has not yet visited the city, and is engaged in his own private affairs.

Duel Between Hon. Sherman Clemens and O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17, 1858. A duel took place to-day, in the neighborhood of this city, between Hon. Sherman Clemens, member of Congress from the Wheeling district, and O. Jennings Wise, Esq., one of the editors of the *Register*. Clemens fought with a sword, and Wise with a pistol. The cause was a charge on Clemens by Wise, in the *Register* of Monday, of having perpetrated an act of gross treachery towards Judge Brooke, under a ground of personal friendship, in stating in a letter to the *Register* that Brookebrough was not a candidate for the Governorship, without authority of Judge B. Mr. Clemens was the challenger.

New Jersey Congressional Nomination. DOVER, N. J., Sept. 16, 1858. The anti-Lecompton democrats of the Fourth Congressional district of New Jersey, comprising Morris, Essex, Passaic, Bergen counties, met in convention at this place to-day, and nominated Hon. Seth R. Hays, the present State Senator from Passaic, for Congress. Resolutions and an address to the people of the district were adopted. They present the Kansas issue in forcible manner, and advocate a revision of the tariff, disclaiming in favor of protection for revenue. The convention comprised some of the strongest democrats in the district.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nomination. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1858. Hon. Wm. L. Dewart has been nominated for election to Congress in the Eleventh district.

The Maine Election. BANGOR, Me., Sept. 17, 1858. Complete returns from the three districts confirm the election of Mr. Fessenden, republican, for Congress over Mr. Johnson, democrat, by a majority of fifty majority. For Governor, as far as heard from, Merrill has 53,214; Smith, 44,297. Merrill's majority will reach about 11,000.

Yale College Appointments. NEW HAVEN, Sept. 17, 1858. The Corporation of Yale College last evening appointed Rev. Noah Porter to be Professor of Didactic Theology, in place of Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, deceased. Mr. Porter has not yet decided to accept, he is at present Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. The Corporation also appointed Rev. Timothy Dwight to be Assistant Professor of Sacred Literature; Professor Gibbs as Lecturer of that department; Mr. Dwight is a grandson of the celebrated President Dwight.

Third Day of the Ohio State Fair. SANDUSKY, Sept. 16, 1858. The attendance was about 25,000. There was a large additional display in the agricultural and mechanical departments. The Juvenile Company of Ontario from Toledo were received by Governor Cass, Company B Light Artillery, from Cleveland, and the Cavalry Military school participated in the proceedings. The awards of commissions were mostly made. The Ladies' Equitation Performances came on to-morrow at