

NEW YORK HERALD.

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

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Volume XXIII.....No. 263.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—JENNY BROWN, OR THE BRIDE OF SIBIRO. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GLENNON, OR THE TWO SONS OF THE KING.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Lot, will leave Boston on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at 10 o'clock, at half past two o'clock to go by railroad, and at four o'clock to go by steamboat.

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

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

LONDON.—Samson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill. Ems & Macey, 61 King William street.

PARIS.—J. Laming, Baldwin & Co., 5 Place de la Bourse.

LIVREPOOL.—Lindsay, 10 Exchange street, East.

HAVRE.—J. Laming, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Cornelle.

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 steamship North Briton, which left Liverpool on the 8th instant, arrived below Quebec yesterday, but in consequence of a severe storm the agent of the Associated Press failed in his attempts to board her.

By the arrival of the steamship Black Warrior we have had news from Havana to the 15th instant.

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question whether the witness connection with the duel was criminal within the meaning of the law of Virginia on that subject.

Elsewhere we give a full report of the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Richmond county, held yesterday, to express their views regarding the affairs that have recently transpired at Quarantine.

It will be seen that the action of Governor King in stationing the military at Staten Island, and the contemplated re-erection of hospitals, were strongly reprobated.

At the meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday a communication from the Mayor, with reference to the charges for lightering and stow-away, was presented. The document is given in our report of the proceedings.

Governor King appeared at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, and expressed his views as to the rebuilding of hospitals at Quarantine. It was finally concluded to erect a sufficient number of buildings to answer quarantine purposes. Further action will probably be deferred until the meeting of the Legislature.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a report in favor of repealing the ordinance prohibiting the use of locomotives on the Fourth Avenue Railroad, below Forty-second street, was adopted by a vote of nine to six.

A resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for restoring Fourth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, to the regular grade, and for paving, curbing and guttering said avenue. Also, for building walls on each side of the tunnel, and to have a suitable iron railing placed thereon. A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Railroads, directing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars on their track to Fifty-third street, fare not to exceed five cents, and in case of the Hudson River road failing to comply, the privilege to be conferred on such other company as shall be designated by the Common Council.

The Mayor sent in a communication vetoing a resolution providing for improving the pavement in Broadway. A preamble and resolution in regard to the late legal decision on the proposed market property in favor of R. W. Lowber were offered. They instructed the Corporation Counsel to take measures to open and set aside the judgment, and let the Corporation into a defence, to save the city from the enormous loss it will otherwise sustain. The paper was referred to the Finance Committee. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

News from St. Thomas to the 1st inst. has been received. The island was healthy. The last rates of freights for sugar were 45 cents. Exchange on the United States at 60 days sight, bank drafts, 1 per cent premium; 3 days sight, 1 per cent premium. Private, 60 days sight, 2 per cent discount. Philadelphia and Baltimore four sold at \$7 25 to \$6 50, and Richmond and Georgetown at \$6 25 to \$7 50 per hb.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded yesterday. It was supposed that Wm. Mulligan would be tried for assaulting Capt. Webb, of California, at the Metropolitan Hotel. The defendant, who was unexceptionally dressed, occupied a seat within the bar. On the case being called, the counsel for Mr. Mulligan said that he advised his client to plead guilty, reserving the right to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment. He observed that if ever there was a case where an assault was excusable or justifiable, this was one of them. Judge Russell said that he would pass sentence on Saturday. The trial of James P. Baddenop, charged with manslaughter, was put over till Wednesday, in consequence of the absence of an important witness, who, according to the statement of the prosecuting officer, had suddenly disappeared. Joseph B. Topping pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence. Mary Conway, indicted for the murder of her child by throwing it down a privy, where it was found alive, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to kill, and was also remanded till Saturday. Peter Smith and Alexander Williams (colored youths) pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the penitentiary for six months. Michael Downing and Ludwick Fleke were convicted of robbery in the first degree, having assaulted Stephen Zollinger on the 8th of September, near Forty-third street and Fourth avenue, and abstracted eight dollars from his pocket. They were remanded for sentence. Richard Boden, alias Hanson, was tried for stealing one hundred dollars worth of property from a boarding house in Varick street on the 22d of August. The prisoner and another hired servant, and while in the house their movements were suspicious. A bunch of skeleton keys and a bottle of chloroform were found in their room by the officers. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict. The City Judge has disposed of seventy cases since the commencement of the term.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 700 a 900 bales, closing without change in price. Flour was in better demand, with fair sales to the domestic trade and some purchases for export. The market closed with much firmness, and in some cases of common grades prices were higher. Wheat was firm, and prime to choice lots of Western and Southern were scarce and more firmly held; sales were moderate, at rates given elsewhere. Corn was unchanged, and the sales made were light, including Western mixed at 70c a 75c, white South-east at 85c a 88c, and Pennsylvania white at 90c. Pork was heavy, with some sales of mess at \$17 a \$17 25, and prime at \$15 a \$15 50; 100 lbs. mess were reported sold, deliverable on the 1st of December, at \$18 50. Sugars were quite steady, with sales of about 700 a 800 lbs. and 300 boxes at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet but firm. Freights were quite steady, with moderate engagements.

The English and the Atlantic Cable.—The Characteristic Celebrations.

The comments of the press in England and France, and indeed, throughout the continent of Europe, upon the different manner in which the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph has been received by the people of the several nationalities, afford a curious exhibition of superstitious egotism.

In France, and on the continent generally, the event has been passed over as an affair of little importance to them; and those who foresee the immense results it may produce to Europe do not like to speculate upon the subject. In England the case is different. The press there is more free than on the continent, and the interests that will be stimulated by the cable are far more wide spread. The English journals have, therefore, taken the subject much more freely in hand, and, with few exceptions, they do not at all like the way in which we Americans have celebrated the event. At first they tell us that we had very little to do with the matter; that "the idea was started and worked out" in England, and there "formed into a practical plan and company;" that "by this company the money was almost entirely raised in England," and that, in fact, the whole thing was really the result of "English science, English money, and Englishmen." But seeing that these cool assumptions do not give a logical reason for the keen appreciation on our side and the dull recognition on theirs, of the great results to follow the laying of the cable, they turn around and assert that the event is no such great thing after all. That they "have done and seen done greater things;" that they are not in the youth of existence as a nation, but "have an historical past crowded with great events;" and, finally, that they have been more staid in their rejoicings, because they are "an older and a soberer people."

Now, the whole truth of the matter is, that there were two reasons why the English

were so staid in their rejoicings over the event in question. First, their great national stupidity, which prevented them from recognizing the magnitude of the event. And, secondly, the fact that those organs of public opinion which did foresee what would surely occur, have no love for the coming events. The telegraph belongs to the practical working men of the age. It is a mighty instrument of power in the hands of the Manchester school of political economists and statesmen, and will carry them to ascendancy in England. It is the nervous cord of the cotton bands that unite the practical men of America and England. It has no sympathy or aid for the crowned heads and aristocracy, the glitter and tinsel of Europe. This, the London Times and other organs of class interests have foreseen, and they have grown nervous over the fact. They know well enough that a school to which they do not belong is advancing in England; and that the laying of the Atlantic cable brings America, with her immense and growing weight, into nearer and closer union with that school. The merchants of Liverpool saw this when they run up the Union Jack over the Exchange, and rejoiced in its halls at the success of the cable. The quick-witted Irish saw it when they gave what the Times called "a well merited ovation" to Mr. Bright. But the English generally were too stupid to see it, or to give a well merited ovation to anybody.

The excuse that the English "are an older and a soberer people" is pure fallacy and humbug. It is a common thing for Englishmen to personify their national characteristics in the figure of a stout bullet-headed old fellow, with a big paunch, a red nose, and a long pipe; but a personification never grows older or soberer. It is simply the representation of the mental characteristics of a people. In every nation the great mass of the work that marks its character and progress is performed by the young men, before the hopeful visions of youth have faded and they have lost their earnest faith in glory, politics and speculation. The men of action in every country are very nearly of the same time of life, and the age of the nation has nothing whatever to do with them. Their energies may be repressed and their impulses restrained in action by absurd class legislation and social distinctions, but these make them no wiser nor more staid. Nelson was a post captain at twenty-two, Pitt was England's greatest Minister at twenty-five, Napoleon changed the face of Europe at twenty-eight. Individual quickness of intellect, a ready appreciation of practical advantages, and a power of rapid deduction of effect from cause belong to the mental organization, and have not the slightest connection with the question whether the political constitution of the country has stood a hundred or a thousand years.

The cool assurance with which the English journals claim that everything is done by "English science, English art and English men," is extremely refreshing. We have not space to descend to the minor points in the field of telegraphic discovery and development, and therefore confine our remarks to the major ones. Franklin, an American, was the first to bottle up the lightning. When electricity first began to be used by the savans as a means of communication, the American government was the first to apply public money to the experiment; and no sooner was it demonstrated, than the American people took hold of the telegraph and applied it to all the practical arts of life to an extent that is not yet equalled in any country. When an Atlantic telegraph was talked about, Field, an American, at once went to work to put it into practical operation. The charters and grants from the several States and Provinces were procured by him; and American capital, skill and enterprise perfected the telegraphic communication with Newfoundland. Then he went to England with large subscriptions to the ocean line; and in getting the rest of the money from English capitalists, he had to accept English stupidity with it, and code to them the management.

English stupidity failed to lay the cable, and a year was lost. An American was then made general manager; he got an American mechanic to invent new machines for paying it out, and the English directors insisted upon giving up the enterprise, and selling out at a great sacrifice. Thus Amosdean, Field, Peabody, and Lamson, insisted that the thing could be done and should be done. There was no such word as fail for them. The English stockholders reluctantly consented, and some of them sold out at seventy per cent loss. Not an American share was put in the market. They went to work and laid the cable. Then English stupidity must have the working of it, for it had stipulated for that when it put in its money. The English electricians went to work with the cable and failed. They have to give it up to Americans again, and as soon as the American instruments can be conveyed to Trinity Bay the cable will be set at work, and America and Europe placed in daily communication. Thus the whole thing, in its practical operation, is an American enterprise from beginning to end. And the result will be that it will pour a flood of American ideas into England and all Europe that will give a new life to the men of work, and raise them in the scale of social and political influence far above the gilded butterflies of a worthless and selfish aristocracy.

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN WALL STREET.—A good deal has been said relative to certain applications made by Senator Douglas to the capitalists of Wall street for a loan of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars to carry on the contest in Illinois. The last time the Senator was in New York he opened a negotiation in Wall street for a loan of over \$100,000, the major part of which, we understand, was to meet engagements in the shape of mortgages on landed property and other speculations out West. As to Tammany Hall or any of the politicians here aiding him with five cents, it would be more than they have done for the last fifty years. It is well known that the present managers of Tammany Hall are secretly in favor of Douglas, and are willing to assist him in every possible way—money always excepted.

ANOTHER OPENING FOR MASSA GREELY.—Greely is laboring faithfully to fuse the Americans and republicans of this city upon their candidates for Congress. Good ideas, especially if "Old Whittier" should be given another chance for his mileage and his Congressional books. The republicans treated him shamefully at Syracuse; but if they have secured "a good enough Morgan" till after the election, it does not follow that "Old Whittier" should be entirely neglected. Give the "newspaper editor" another chance to talk with Seward face to face, and to look after Thurlow Weed at Washington. Who seconds the motion?

OUR PORTAL AR: NOMINATIONS WITH SPAIN.—We call the attention of the government to the fact that the postal arrangement concluded some four months ago between England and Spain is about going into operation. The matter, we believe, had been in negotiation some seventeen years, and was finally concluded during the Ministry of Esturiz, a statesman of the English school, and formerly and since Envoy to St. James. It will be worth while to inquire how far the passage of letters to and from this country in the same direction may be affected by it. Certain it is that to this time letters are sent to Spain from this country that, however well covered with ten cent stamps, the postage is required to be paid anew for the distance there from England. The articles of this treaty—twenty-four in number—were drawn up with care and clearness, and are signed the 21st of May last. No better opportunity is likely soon to be offered for putting forward a like measure by us than under the business-like administration of O'Donnell. One not for the bare transmission of letters through England and France only, but to and from Spain and her adjacent islands to her West Indian possessions through the United States. At present our public documents are unknown in that country, as are our newspapers, except as they are read from through the filiations of the periodicals of London and Paris, according as they deem the articles proper or important. The moment is most favorable, we say, and another good may not present itself in years.

TWADDLING POLITICIANS.—The nincompoops of the Tribune recommend the union of all the anti-Comptonites, numbering, as they pretend, forty thousand in this city, to defeat the Tammany ticket. There are probably not more than a score of persons in this city, outside of the Fourier den, who care one button about Kansas, Leconte, or all the niggers that have ever been or ever will be there. The great evil which we have to suffer in public matters in this city comes from these blockheads in politics, these nincompoops in public affairs, who conduct such stupid journals as the Tribune and papers of its class. Here is a city taxed to the extent of ten millions annually, with a majority, or nearly so, of tax-paying voters, and with a government not worth half the amount paid for it, which cannot unite to enforce good government despite the schemes of needy politicians and the baldersdash of journalists about niggers, border ruffians and all such political trash. The spectacle is enough to turn honest men sick.

LAI D ON THE SHELLE.—Forney has failed to be nominated for Sheriff in Philadelphia. Poor Forney! Greeley has not been made a candidate for Governor of New York. Unfortunate Greeley! The Chevalier Webb is still ranting and ranting over the disastrous Congressional republican fusion nomination of the Westchester district. Alas! for the Chevalier Webb. Forney, Webb and Greeley should all make a pilgrimage together to poor old Joshua Giddings in Ohio; for he, too, after a quarter of a century of unrequited services, has been laid upon the shelf.

POLITICAL DOUBLING.—It is difficult to understand the tricks of politicians. We have received a long communication from Washington, showing that the Hon. George Taylor, of Brooklyn, and Cornelius Wendell, of Washington, understand each other perfectly, and that they are both uniting to humbug the press and the people of this neighborhood. An article in the Union on this subject would seem to confirm the information of our Washington correspondent.

SANCHO PANZA ON HIS TRAVELS.—Chevalier Yendon, of the Charleston Courier, who is well known as the Sancho Panza of South Carolina, has been travelling all over the country in search, not of disconsolate damsels, but of flowers of oratory and modern improvements. One of these improvements is a famous invigorating bath at Woollytown. We recommend the Chevalier the generous use of this bath before he ventures upon a fresh tour of travel.

New Filibuster Movement.—The steamship Star of the West sailed from the port yesterday for Aspinwall. Among her passengers were General William Walker and Colonel Bruno Von Natmer. It is understood that the last named gentleman received yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a notice from General Walker to be ready for a start, without carrying his baggage. At half past one o'clock a carriage drove up to the St. John's Hotel, the residence of the former gentleman, and a small party, including the latter, and they quietly departed for the steamship pier. Their departure was known only to a few friends. Mr. Natmer, who is a California man, gave them a last farewell on the steamship pier, and the party, including Colonel Childs and Mr. Fitzgerald, agents for White's Canal Company, also left on the Star of the West yesterday.

Preparatory plan of the new filibuster movement is understood to be somewhat as follows.—General Walker will remain at Aspinwall until the arrival at that place of the steamer Hercules, which will be reported that Walker will not go to Nicaragua by way of San Juan del Sur, nor by Rodelajo, as his disembarkation might possibly be impeded by the American or British vessels in the bay. He is to land at a small port about fifteen miles south of Rodelajo, from which a passable cart road leads to Leon.

According to statements of filibusters here, the small steamers of the Canal Company which sailed a few days since, have taken out some cannon, rifles and ammunition to San Juan del Norte. If there should happen to be no filibusters when they arrive, they will discharge their cargoes and proceed up the river. Should they meet with interruption, however, they will take the route proposed by Col. Anderson up the Colorado River.

Launch of the General Admiral.—This morning at eight o'clock the frigate built by Mr. Webb for the Russian government will be launched from the yard foot of Sixth street, East River. For several days past there has been a continual throng of visitors to see the magnificent specimen of naval architecture. During the day yesterday she was inspected by many of the principal merchant and nautical men of our city, who expressed their admiration of the ship in loud terms. There will probably be many thousands at the launch this morning.

THE OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.—"Lucia" was given last night to a very good house. The principal artists, Mme. Casanova, Stefani and Signor Gasser, sang admirably, and the performance was excellent throughout. "La Sonnambula" will be given on Wednesday and "William Tell" on Friday.

ANOTHER THEATRICAL PROSODY.—We had a visit yesterday from a little girl, not yet four years old, who will soon give a course of theatrical readings in this city. She is a wonderful little creature in her way, and, from what we have seen of her, promises to be very successful. To see a child of her age read in all so something that any parent might feel proud of in their own children, but the case of this child is something to be commended at. She belongs to that class of youthful geniuses whom the world calls prodigies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. NEW YORK, September 20, 1858. I wish to call your attention to a notice which appeared in the Herald of Sept. 19, copied from the Troy Daily Eagle of Sept. 1. I was much surprised to find my name mentioned in it, and I was still more surprised to find that it was inserted at my place of business in Broadway. There is no one left to be named in the notice, and I am sure that I am not the person named. I am sure that I am not the person named. I am sure that I am not the person named.

THE REVOLUTION IN SANTIAGO.—FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT VALDEZ AND HIS OFFICIAL MINISTERS.—A SERIOUS CRISIS.—TRADE SUSPENDED, AND NO CASE. The British brig John Butler, Capt. Park, which left Port au Platte on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The news is important. Gen. Santana marched into Santiago on the 1st of September with 2,000 men and 7,000 horses, and took possession of the fort. Santiago had previously capitulated to the President. Valdez fled to Monte Cristo, there to embark for Turk's Island. The Collector of Customs at Port au Platte, and three men from Santiago, also left for Turk's Island on the 5th of September. When Capt. Park left there was no government, the principal merchants had closed their stores, the paper money was of no value, and no person knew how to sell or buy, or what the next exchange was to be. OUR SANTIAGO CORRESPONDENT'S CORRECTION. SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, AUGUST 21, 1858. Santiago de los Caballeros.—Federal Combination in its Favor.—Flying Towards the United States.—Hopes of Peace, &c. In the confusion of victory, gained without the sacrifice of a single man, I take advantage of a moment to inform you that Santana is now at the head of the republic. All the provinces which have been separated from him by the intrigues and ambition of a few individuals who wanted the capacity to govern where they could do nothing, and the blessings of peace and an honest administration of the laws, here will be sufficient inducement for your intelligent merchants to cultivate more intimate acquaintance with us. We have perfect health.

THE OVEN AT BROWN'S THEATRE.—Miss Greenleaf will make her debut at Brown's this evening at Misson's "Trovatore," with Mme. St. Roch as Anzani, Brignoli as Manrico and Anzani as the Conte di Luna. Such a distribution ought to attract a crowded house.

THE LATEST NEWS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship North Briton. QUEENSBURY, Sept. 20, 12 P. M.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 8th instant, is at anchor some fifteen miles below St. Roch's, and near L'Isle. A heavy storm is prevailing, and it is impossible to obtain her news to-night. The boatman at L'Isle went off to the steamer when she passed that point this afternoon, and states that the news was thrown overboard for them, but sunk before it could be obtained, owing, probably, to the sea containing it not being water tight.

Our Special Washington Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1858.

The Niagara will sail with the captured negroes from Charleston to-morrow for Africa. Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles E. Jousp, son of Major General Jousp, is appointed aid to General Harney, in place of Captain Plesanton, who goes out to the Pacific as Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Postmaster General commences leaving Washington with his family to-day for the North. There seems to be delay in perfecting the contract between the Navy Department and the owners of Cromwell's line of vessels for the Paraguay expedition. The contract was drawn out and accepted by two out of three of the partners, but the third objected to the clause giving the government a right to purchase within a given time. It is thought, however, that the contract will be perfected.

The State Department has not yet received the treaty made with China, and it is believed our Minister, Mr. Reed, has sent it by a special bearer. Information has been received at the State Department that the young English girl taken from the Mormons by the United States Judge in Utah, has been sent, under proper protection, to the States. Nord Napier, or some other British authority, will undoubtedly take charge of her and send her home.

The Postmaster General has under consideration the various and conflicting representations from New York with respect to the Post Office act. He will decide with a view to the convenience of the community in general and of commerce, and not to accommodate speculators or a few interested individuals.

The President is expected here to-morrow. The most interesting case regarding land grants is now under the consideration of the Attorney General, referred by the Secretary of the Interior. Congress granted swamp lands in Arkansas to the State. Subsequently, and before a patent was issued to the State, Congress granted lands for railroad purposes covering a portion of these swamp lands previously granted. The question is, was the title under the first grant perfect, the patent not having been issued and lands not drawn, and can a later act of Congress which did not in terms repeal the former, set aside that act?

News from New Mexico. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20, 1858. A despatch from Independence, dated yesterday, says that the Santa Fe mail with dates to the 30th ult. has arrived there. The latest news from the Territory is that the Indians of the Rio Grande, which time no hostile movement had been made against the Navajo Indians at the earnest solicitation of an influential chief. The officers had given ten days to raise the people to go in search of the murderer of the servant of Major Brooks. Three companies of rifles, under the command of Captains Lindsay and Elliott and Lieutenant Howard, with a company of spies and guides, under Blas Lucero, had been ordered to be in readiness in the event of war with the Indians. Some political excitement existed in regard to the election of representatives to the next Legislature, there being two sets of candidates, both claiming to be the Simon Pure democracy. The United States Marshal at Santa Fe, who was morally certain that it would have ceased its operations had it not been for the intervention of the military force, was arrested and engaged in the burning of the hospital building, which was the property of the United States, and he endeavored to enable him to read and arrest the insurgents. And he further asked that he should understand the rule to require him to proceed to the place where the rebels were, and that he was morally certain that it would have ceased its operations had it not been for the intervention of the military force.

The Maine Election. BANGOR, Sept. 20, 1858. The vote for Congress in the Sixth district is very close. So far as is known Foster, republican, has 856 majority in Hancock, and 220 in Washington counties, while the Democrats claim for Bradbury 1,000 majority in Aroostook, and 44 in Wadsworth, which is probably correct. This allows Foster 42 majority. An error is alleged, however, in the footing of the figures. In favor of Bradbury, so that the official count can only determine the result.

Deaths on Board the Slaver Echo. CHARLESTON, Sept. 20, 1858. Twenty-five of the Africans on board the Echo and two of the crew have died since her arrival.

Yellow Fever at the South. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1858. The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday were 74, and for the week ending on that day, 460.

The yellow fever was declared epidemic on Wednesday last. The Board of Health reports there have been no news of the yellow fever during the past week, and that there are no apprehensions of an epidemic.

Markets. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1858. Cotton—Stiffer prices, and not notably higher; sales to-day 8,000 bales. Sugar, quiet, at 17c. a 17c. New Orleans, 10c. Molasses, 9c. for new. Turkey advanced 1 1/2c. sales at 24c.

Cotton unchanged; sales of the last three days, 1,300 bales. CORN, Sept. 20—3 P. M. Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; sales 10,000 bushels at 81c. Corn in fair demand; sales 18,000 bushels at 64c. Rice, quiet, at 17c. a 17c. New Orleans, 10c. Molasses, 9c. for new. Turkey advanced 1 1/2c. sales at 24c.

Flour unchanged; sales 1,500 bushels at \$4 85 a \$5 for superfine, and \$5 10 a \$5 25 for extra. Whiskey steady at 20c. Provisions—A declining tendency; mess pork, 17c. Bacon, 17c. Lard, 17c. with holders willing sellers. Wheat without change.

Important from St. Domingo. THE REVOLUTION IN SANTIAGO.—FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT VALDEZ AND HIS OFFICIAL MINISTERS.—A SERIOUS CRISIS.—TRADE SUSPENDED, AND NO CASE. The British brig John Butler, Capt. Park, which left Port au Platte on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The news is important. Gen. Santana marched into Santiago on the 1st of September with 2,000 men and 7,000 horses, and took possession of the fort. Santiago had previously capitulated to the President. Valdez fled to Monte Cristo, there to embark for Turk's Island. The Collector of Customs at Port au Platte, and three men from Santiago, also left for Turk's Island on the 5th of September. When Capt. Park left there was no government, the principal merchants had closed their stores, the paper money was of no value, and no person knew how to sell or buy, or what the next exchange was to be.

OUR SANTIAGO CORRESPONDENT'S CORRECTION. SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, AUGUST 21, 1858. Santiago de los Caballeros.—Federal Combination in its Favor.—Flying Towards the United States.—Hopes of Peace, &c. In the confusion of victory, gained without the sacrifice of a single man, I take advantage of a moment to inform you that Santana is now at the head of the republic. All the provinces which have been separated from him by the intrigues and ambition of a few individuals who wanted the capacity to govern where they could do nothing, and the blessings of peace and an honest administration of the laws, here will be sufficient inducement for your intelligent merchants to cultivate more intimate acquaintance with us. We have perfect health.

THE OVEN AT BROWN'S THEATRE.—Miss Greenleaf will make her debut at Brown's this evening at Misson's "Trovatore," with Mme. St. Roch as Anzani, Brignoli as Manrico and Anzani as the Conte di Luna. Such a distribution ought to attract a crowded house.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLAVE WARSHIP.—AN OLD SLAVE SAYS THAT HE HAS SEEN THE SLAVE TRADE VESSEL—SANTA FE SAILS FOR NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR, CAPT. SMITH, WHICH LEFT NEW ORLEANS ON THE 12TH, AND PASSED ON THE 16TH INST., ARRIVED AT THIS PORT EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING.

There is nothing of importance to report from Havana. We learn that certain parties resident at and near Trinidad de Cuba, have recently purchased at Havana large quantities of ammunition, fire arms, &c., &c. From the scenery and peculiar manner in which they conducted their business, suspicion is aroused that they are not friendly to the "powers that be" in Cuba.

The Spanish marine authorities had taken off Colorado reef a Spanish vessel abandoned, supposed to have landed 500 negroes. She was commanded on her late voyage by Eugenio Vinas, celebrated as a fearless and successful slaver.

Business at Havana was dull. Few transactions in sugar, owing to the advanced price of the commodity, and the small quantity of stock on hand, 125,000 boxes, against 300,000 same time last year.

Exchange on London 14 to 15 per cent premium; on New York 2 to 4 per cent premium. The health of Havana was good.

The Case of General Superintendent Tallmadge. MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL TALLMADGE.—EXHIBITION OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT CARPENTER'S STATEMENT AND OTHERS.—POSTPONEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Unusual interest centered in the Police headquarters yesterday. During the whole forenoon the first floor of the building was thronged by parties interested in the trial of General Tallmadge, which was to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour all the members of the Board were present, and their session began—General Nye presiding.

Captain Wood, of the Second precinct, was the first witness. Before his testimony was taken, however, W. C. Noyes, the counsel of General Superintendent Tallmadge, read the following response of his client to the charges made against him:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS: The subscriber answers the charge and applications exhibited against him, a copy of which was served upon him on the 14th of September, instant.

First: In relation to the first specification he saith:—That on the 22d of August, 1858, he was called upon by the Police Board, and four o'clock, he was called upon by