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

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VOLUME XXXIII. No. 207

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

HERTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite REX AND NASSAU STS. GRAND SACRED CONCERT—ORATORIO OF ST. MARY.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—WILLIAM TELL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE PRINCE.—THE WIDOW.

ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—GLENOROUGH OR THE NORTH SEA.

HERTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway.—ITALIAN OPERA.—ORATORIO MATTEI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 621 Broadway.—THE ROAD TO RUIN.—JESSIE BROWN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—AFRICO-AMERICAN EVENING.—THEATRICALS OF ART, OR AMPLIFIED WORLD.—SPECTACLES, &c.

WOODS MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—THE OLD CURE.

METHUEN'S HALL, 472 Broadway.—BRUNNEN'S MINSTRELS.—SINGING AND DANCES.—RICHARD THE THIRD.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN CHARACTERISTICS, SONGS, &c.—A MOSTLY NAUGHTY.

PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—AMERICAN—MAGIC CANTATA.—EVENING—CONCERT—LANTERN FEES.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB, Abinile street.—LECTURE ON GYMNASTY BY DR. ROYNTON.

New York, Sunday, September 26, 1858.

The News.

We have some brief additional particulars relative to the burning steamer passed on the 15th inst. by the ship Rosebath. They come from Halifax, at which port the bark Arabian the vessel spoken by the Rosebath on the same day saw the burning steamer, arrived on Friday last. From the description of the wreck given by the captain of the Arabian, it is supposed that the unfortunate vessel was the steamer Austria, which left Hamburg on the 1st and Southampton on the 4th inst., bound for New York.

Mr. De Sauty, the electrician of the Atlantic telegraph, yesterday sent word to the directors of the company that he will henceforth transmit to them a daily report of the proceedings at Trinity Bay in regard to the condition of the cable. He adds: "We are not working to-day (Saturday), but receiving occasionally from Valentia some weak reversals of the current, which, when received, are unintelligible."

The case of Townsend, the reputed captain of the slave brig Putnam, was resumed yesterday at Boston, before a United States Commissioner. The commander and other officers of the Dolphin, the vessel which captured the slave, were examined. Lieut. Bradford, the officer who boarded the Putnam, could not identify Townsend as her captain, it being dark at the time he went on board. Townsend claims to have been simply a passenger. The question of jurisdiction, however, is the main one involved in the examination, the prisoner claiming that he should have been tried at Key West instead of Boston.

General Scott has so far recovered from the effects of his recent fall that he is able to move about and transact his ordinary official and private business. Reports from Cozens' Hotel, West Point, where he is stopping, state that he suffered intense pain from the bruises he received, but his constitution is yet so good that he recovered in a surprisingly short time, considering his advanced age and the severity of the accident to a man of his large frame. The old General has evidently stamina enough left to be President one term at least before he dies. He is expected in town on Monday next.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions having finished their business, were discharged yesterday, and a large number of prisoners were sentenced by Judge Russell, it being the last day of the term. Wm. Mulligan, who pleaded guilty to assaulting Capt. Webb at the Metropolitan Hotel, was fined \$250. A full report of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

There were 441 deaths in the city last week, as we learn from the report of the City Inspector, showing a decrease of 77 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. The following table shows the number of deaths during the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:—

Table with columns: Disease, Week ending Sept. 18, 1858, and Week ending Sept. 25, 1858. Rows include Bronchitis, Consumption, Convulsions (infantile), Cholera infantum, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Hooping cough, Inflammation of the bowels, Inflammation of the lungs, Inflammation of the stomach, Measles (infantile), Scarlet fever, Typhoid fever, and Total.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week in 1856 and 1857, were as follows:—

Commissioners of Emigration in relation to the immediate reconstruction of the Hospital buildings at Quarantine.

The Coroner's investigation of the Stephens case was continued yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Miss Sophia and Miss Fanny Bell testified as to the circumstances attending the illness and death of Mrs. Stephens. A full report of the evidence is given elsewhere.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,000 bales. The market closed firm on the basis of about 13 1/2c. per pound for middling uplands. Flour was firmly held and better prices demanded; but transactions were some less active, while sales were made at full prices. Wheat was more active and prices firmer, especially for good winter red. The sales included red Southern at \$1 35 a \$1 26; white do. \$1 50; and Kentucky white at \$1 59 a \$1 55, and white Michigan, in store, at \$1 35. Corn continued firm and in good demand, including purchases for export. Western mixed ranged from 71c. a 76c., and some two years' old sold at 75c.; Southern and Jersey yellow were at 86c. a 88c., and white Southern at 86c. a 88c. Pork continued heavy, while sales of mutton were made at \$16 85 a \$16 90, chiefly at the latter figure; new mutton at \$16 87 a \$17, and prime was at \$14 90 a \$14 95. Other provisions were steady. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 500 a 600 hogs. Cuba. Coffee was firm and active. The sales embraced about 4,500 bags Rio, 1,200 do Bahia, and some other parcels, including Java and St. Domingo, all at full prices. Freight was steady, while engagements continued to be moderate.

Proofs that the Cable is not Broken.

The various conflicting reports which have been published in regard to the condition of the Atlantic telegraph are certainly not calculated to allay the fears of the public about its condition; but we still adhere to the belief, after a calm consideration of all the circumstances, that if the cable is not altogether perfect, the defect which the electricians are of the opinion is within three or four miles of Valentia station—can be easily remedied. In fact it is our opinion that amid all the confusion among electricians and directors, the only part of the whole affair that is right is the cable itself.

Let us look into the particulars so far as they have been made known to us since the 1st of September. On that day Mr. Field received a message through the line from England, which he read during the celebration at the Crystal Palace. That fact satisfactorily establishes another—that the cable was not only perfect but was in working order at that time. The next important circumstance which bears upon the matter and which comes up in the regular order of time is contained in the official despatch of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. This despatch is dated Valentia Bay, September 4, and says that there had been "no intelligible signals" received from Newfoundland since the 3d inst.; that is, from the day previous. Dr. Whitehouse, who was formerly electrician of the company, states in a letter to the London Times, dated the 6th inst., that "there is little real cause for anxiety," and that the fault was apparently no more than a repetition of what had before occurred, from continued exposure of the light and fragile deep sea cable to the action of the tides and currents near the shore. A defect from such exposure and from the consequent abrasion of the cable on the rocks was, he informs us in the same communication, detected and remedied by him before, and also that the difficulty arose from the want, at this point, of the heavy shore cable, the weight and great strength of which would protect it from the injury to which the much lighter deep sea line was liable.

The next statement which we have had was that published in the HERALD of Friday morning last, and which was dated from Trinity Bay the day before. In this the public were informed that "the Atlantic cable is again in complete working order," that "good electrical currents have been passing through the cable for the last three days;" and finally "that the signals received at Valentia are as perfect as ever." On Friday night, however, another despatch, of a somewhat different character, was received, and published in yesterday's HERALD. It was from Mr. De Sauty, who has, up to this time, preserved the most reprehensible silence on the subject, and exhibited a feeling of indifference towards the claims of the American public deserving of the severest censure. Mr. De Sauty says:—We have received nothing intelligible from Valentia since the 1st of September, excepting feeling a few signals yesterday (the 23d inst.). I cannot send anything to Valentia," he adds, and then concludes thus: "There has been very little variation in the electrical manifestations." Again, last evening, two more despatches came from Mr. De Sauty, showing clearly that whatever difficulty there is on the line must be a very slight one at Valentia.

Now if all these statements, official and unofficial, mean anything at all, they are very decidedly in favor of the belief that the cable, with the exception of some slight defect—as already stated—near the terminus at Valentia Bay, is perfect; and that after this defect shall have been removed, it will be in working order. That the continuity is not broken is evident from the fact that even "a few signals" have been sent through the conductor, which could not be the case if the insulation were destroyed. We strongly suspect that those electricians who have charge of the line at both ends are ignorant of the more important part of the work with which they have been entrusted, and that when the whole difficulty shall be explained we will find it was owing, not to the cable, but to those whose miserable bungling and incompetency have so long interrupted the communication between the two worlds. So long, however, as signals—weak or strong—continue to be received we shall have faith in the cable. As it is we see no reason for apprehension, and at present have no doubt that as soon as Mr. Hughes puts his instruments on the line he will work it successfully.

The Overland Route to San Francisco.

We publish this morning an unusually interesting letter from our special correspondent, who accompanies the expedition which left St. Louis on the 16th inst., with the first overland mail to San Francisco. In this he gives a history of the contract and the preparations for its fulfillment, a description of the competing routes, and the arguments presented in favor of each, with a large amount of other information necessary to a perfect understanding of the whole subject.

The expedition is one of the most important which has been organized for many years past, and if successful will lead to the opening up of direct communication with our possessions on the Pacific coast. The establishment of a telegraph line and a railroad must eventually follow, and when these are once constructed and in operation, it will not be many years before villages and towns are built along the route, and the whole line of communication is settled with a thriving and industrious population.

The Modern Gladiator—What Shall we do With Him?

The superior civilization of the nineteenth century is a favorite subject with journalists of the ornate school and post-prandial orators, full of dinner and distempored draughts. It is pleasant for us to be told that we are wiser in our day and generation than our fathers, even if we do not altogether believe it. We are like notorious liars, who, by constant repetition of a word come finally to have a thorough and abiding faith in it. In culture and learning we exceed the golden days of Greece; in martial prowess and national glory we rival the Roman empire when her eagles soared to their highest flight; in the fine arts and the exact sciences, we have reached a pitch of excellence heretofore considered as far beyond the limits of the finite mind as the Atlantic cable is superior to the mail coach of the last century. We regard ourselves with the complacent self esteem of a boy in his first trousers, or a Fifth Avenue belle in a new autumn bonnet. We are, in our own opinion, but a little lower than the angels. It is a great pity that these chateaux en Espagne which we are at so much trouble to erect, should sometimes fade away like the dews before the morning sun; that we should be rudely awakened to the fact that we are only emerging from a state of semi-barbarism, and constantly falling back into the brutalities which we are fond of believing are confined to the savage. Thus we have lately united in a shout of exultation over a great scientific triumph in the laying of the Atlantic cable, while at the same time we are supposed to be deeply interested in a prize fight. A very large number of our fellow citizens—many of them persons of wealth and respectability—are concerned pecuniarily and otherwise in an event which will take place during the coming month. The event is no less than a fight between John Morrissey and one Heenan, who rejoices in the affectionate sobriquet of the "Benicia Boy."

It appears that the mutual friends of these parties having a difference of opinion as to which of them could pummel the other the hardest and the longest, a meeting has been arranged, when the matter will be settled by a resort to the argumentum ad hominem. The successful bruiser will have the satisfaction of wearing the laurels of a conquering hero, and will pocket the sum of five thousand dollars.

The forthcoming fight is a prominent topic of the day, and no little attention has been given to it by the journals. Called from the civil service of his country to the gladiatorial arena, the Benicia hero has been enjoying rural felicity and those rugged sports which invigorate the sources of health, harden the muscles, quicken the resources of the physical man, brighten the eye and sharpen the faculties for defence and attack. His antagonist has deprived the metropolis of his agreeable society during several weeks, and has followed a course of treatment similar to that of the adolescent youth from the Golden Gate. They rise with the lark; they walk, run and jump—their diet is severely regular and highly nutritious—their in-goings and out-goings are dictated by a course of hygiene which is eminently calculated to bring them into the field in the highest physical condition which the human frame can reach. More than that, an eminent English bruiser has been imported expressly for the purpose of superintending the training of the boy. This British trainer is a scion of the prolific Jones family. He allows himself to be knocked about by the boy without the slightest hesitation. In fact, the harder Heenan hits Jones the better Jones is pleased. Should Heenan conquer Morrissey, Jones will feel all the exultation of a victorious general. Ambition is common to all great captains.

In gods 'tis glory; and when men aspire, 'Tis but a spark 't'ouch of heavenly fire. Why should not Jones aspire? In the Olympian days of Greece, Jones would have had a laurel crown, while an Aristides would have received his passports; under Caligula he might have been elevated to the Roman Consulate, or have led a rebellion of the gladiators. Here we may make him an Alderman or send him to Congress. To the Morrisseys, the Joneses and the Heenans republics are not ungrateful.

Just now these worthies are at the height of their popularity, and to keep up the excitement and improve the betting they will be duly exhibited some evening next week at Mozart Hall before all the critics and connoisseurs of the ring. The real rulers of the city—the terror of peaceable voters, the anathema of the polls, the pretorian guards of all the pot house politicians, the knights of the frog shop, the pharo table, the slung shot, the bowie knife and the revolver; the outcasts of society, the outlaws from decency, the thieves, scoundrels, bullies and swindlers who delight in insulting weak women and beating unoffending men—all will come together in a mass convention, affording in its ensemble a most charming picture of the refinement and the progress of the age. And as a pendant to this fascinating daguerreotype, we see that in the staid city of New Haven a man lies in his grave, beaten to death according to the rules of the prize ring, undoubtedly the latest London edition. Who shall dare to say that the meeting between Morrissey and Heenan will not result in the same way as that between Lily and McCoy, or Mercer and Houston?

But even this picture has a bright side: There is nothing totally bad, and the elaborate training of these men may direct attention to the beneficial effects of severe exercise in promoting a sound mind in a sound body. The splendid condition to which they have been brought shows that it is not our climate, as has been charged, but our habits, which make our youth so miserably unhealthy, and brings on premature decay of the mental and physical powers. "Not existence," says the Latin poet, "but health is life." We have horse shows, where the animal is treated and trained with more care than we give to our children; grand trials of strength and speed, which are patronized by Governors and judges and great orators and magnates of the land; where the occupant of Cotton Mather's pulpit holds the watch to time the couriers, and where the good, the wise, the fair, the simple and the gentle meet on common ground. Now, why is not the improvement of the breed of men of as much consequence as elevation of the physical condition of the horse? Why should we not have a great show of men with a reproduction of the Isthmian games, and let the strongest and finest build carry off the prizes? Premiums might be awarded in the same way that they are given to horses, and there would be all the excitement of a prize fight without its brutality. An estimable clerical gentleman attempted some time since to reform the stage; but, judging by the fruits, his labors have been eminently blessed. However, such philanthropists should not faint by the wayside.

If the actors and actresses are incorrigible, why not try the gladiators? If the law is not competent to prevent bullies from hammering each other to death, why not bring religion to bear upon them? Why not intermix some pecuniary considerations with the teachings of the Gospel, and thus produce a certain effect? We have spent millions of money for the enlightenment of the barbarians abroad; why not try the effect of a few thousands for the reformation of the savages at home? As a pecuniary speculation, a show of great men under clerical patronage would pay splendidly. The ladies would feel far more interest in it than in a horse or a feebly show. And when in this day of refinement, civilization and progress, telegraphic cables, steam fire engines and watch spring petticoats, we find preparations for prize fights made openly and in defiance of the law—when there are people with a sufficient amount of impudence to apply for the Academy of Music as an arena for the exhibition which is to take place at Mozart Hall—may we not hope for a return of the dear old days when the patrician ladies of Rome enjoyed the agonies of the dying gladiators or gazed with complacent smiles upon the deflower of a tiger with a cold Christian for the principal course? At any rate, may we not have our show of great men as well as of fat cattle or fast horses? It is a splendid idea, and we give it gratis. Remember the Ciceroonian maxim: "In nothing do men more nearly approach the gods than in giving health to men," and let us have our show of great men.

ERRATIC CONVENTIONS.—The convention mania seems upon the increase. When some half-witted philosopher, male or female, gets worked up to the convention point, there appears a "call" in some of the free love or spiritual organs—such as the Times and Tribune—directing all the other philosophers whose heads are screwed on the wrong way, to appear at some respectable rural village, and spend a couple of days in eating, drinking and talking nonsense. We have been especially favored in this way lately; and during the last few weeks there were in this State no less than three great conventions—Harmonical or Spiritualist, Free Love, and Sabbatarian.

We have already published the first two days' proceedings of the Free Love Convention at Utica, and to-day complete the record by the publication of the third and last day's proceedings. The report is exceedingly interesting, inasmuch as the closing sessions of the free lovers were attended with much excitement. A colored philosopher, rejoicing in the name of Randolph, and boasting the blood of the Randolph of Roanoke, opened fire upon the abolitionists, the infidels and the free lovers. This attack was followed by a similar movement on the part of a Brooklynite, who had been paying much attention to the whole proceedings; and even voices from the spirit world were heard in condemnation of the disgusting doctrines propounded by male and female libertines. The reformers, therefore, actually retired from the field defeated and desponded—the spiritualists to hold an exclusive convention of their own sect in Chautauque county, and the physiologists to put in practice their abominable theories.

Close upon the Free Love Convention at Utica followed a Sabbatarian Convention at Syracuse. If this latter assembly were to be taken as a fair representative of the prevalence of Sabbatarian doctrines throughout the State, there need be little fear entertained of the aping back of the community into those illiberal and utterly ridiculous ideas in regard to the mode of observing the Sabbath which distinguished the puritans of Great Britain and New England. There were but some fifty or sixty persons present, and most of those were clerymen from the vicinity. The object proposed to the Convention was simply to procure the passage of a law closing the locks on the Erie and lateral canals on Sunday—thereby playing into the hands and advancing the interests of the shareholders of the Central and Erie Railroads, to which much of the freight of the canals would, as a consequence of such a law, be diverted. To give the Sabbatarians equally fair play with the free lovers, we give also a report of the proceedings of their Convention, so that both exhibitions of ill directed philanthropy may be studied side by side. Between the two there is an excellent supply of Sunday reading, and food for meditation for the whole week.

THE BURNING STEAMSHIP.—Our despatches from Halifax announce the arrival there of the bark Arabian, which vessel fell in with the burning steamer at sea. The details of the wreck, as given in another column, leave no doubt that it is the screw steamer Austria, Capt. Heylmann, which left Hamburg on the 1st and Southampton on the 4th instant for our port, with sixty-eight cabin and four hundred and twenty steerage passengers. A list of the cabin passengers is published elsewhere. We learn that the consignees are in some doubt about the number of steerage passengers, as one of their letters from Hamburg states the number at only two hundred and twenty.

The Austria had eight life boats, which could not contain anything like the number of passengers she had on board; but as the Arabian reports that she had the appearance of having been burning for only about forty-eight hours, and after sailing round her and making a close examination of the wreck, no signs of life were discovered, or boats, bodies, spars or remnants of rafts, there is every reason to hope that everybody on board had been taken off the wreck. If such had not been the case there would have been some evidences about the wreck, for we have had abundant instances of the support of life at sea for much longer periods than forty-eight hours. Every vestige of five hundred or six hundred people struggling for life, with boats, spars and materials to build rafts, could not otherwise have disappeared in two days, nor even in a week. The spar or remnant of a raft seen by the ship America, being some five hundred miles to the westward of the scene of the wreck, was too far distant to have had any connection with the burning Austria. The brig seen by the Arabian some four miles to the leeward may have the passengers on board, or they may have been taken off by some other vessel, perhaps some eastward bound steamship, in whose direct track the wreck of the Austria was found.

THE TAXPAYERS' PARTY AND ITS OPPONENTS.—Some of the political journals, getting frightened at the prospect of an independent taxpayers' party, are opposing the idea with might and main, as might be expected. The name of the party seems to be the basis of opposition with some of them, on the ground that every one who is not a pauper is a taxpayer. A very shallow and silly argument. What we mean by a "taxpayers' party" is an organization composed of

men who pay direct taxes on property. These are the men who furnish the money for the maintenance of the municipal government, and who are the direct sufferers by the dishonest system which now prevails. They are the men also, it must be remembered, who trouble themselves least about elections, and it is mainly to their apathy that we owe the scandalous condition of things now existing. This class numbers thirty thousand, and it is not too much to say that many thousands more in this city who do not pay taxes directly, though they feel the abuses under which they suffer indirectly, would join them in any movement for a radical reform. The property owners generally are men of intelligence and practical business habits, and it is amongst such that the leaders of a movement of this kind are best to be found. Therefore it is eminently proper that they should combine in self-defence, and take the initiative.

There may not be time between this and the election to prepare a ticket, and in this case perhaps the best plan to adopt would be to select good men from all the other tickets, of which there will be three at least, if not four; but no man should be selected whose name does not stand on the tax list as a contributor to the support of the city government. In such a candidate we will have some assurance of responsibility—some guarantee that he has an interest in an honest and economical distribution of the public moneys.

THE CASE OF WM. MULLIGAN.—The case of Wm. Mulligan, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for assault and battery on Capt. Webb, at the Metropolitan Hotel, was finally disposed of yesterday by Judge Russell, who, notwithstanding affidavits justifying great leniency, imposed a fine of \$250. This case has created considerable interest in consequence of the position of the complainant, and the defendant, Mr. Mulligan, being a public officer in California when the celebrated Vigilance Committee was established, of which Captain Webb was a leader, whose treatment of Mr. Mulligan, it would seem from the affidavits, was brutal and inhuman.

The case of Mr. Mulligan furnishes a good illustration of the efforts to which certain city journals are compelled to resort in order, if possible, to prejudice our efficient and able City Judge in the eyes of the community, who the records of the court abundantly show to be the most laborious, prompt and impartial presiding officer ever elevated to the criminal bench of this city. The journals alluded to have so misrepresented the proceedings of the General Sessions from time to time as to give the impression that Judge Russell was influenced by motives other than those which guide a faithful administrator of the law in disposing of the cases presented for his adjudication.

It has been insidiously intimated that outside influences would be brought to bear upon his Honor in the passage of sentence on Mr. Mulligan; but his decision is a sufficient refutation of that slanderous implication, for, taking all the extenuating circumstances of the case into account, he would have been perfectly justified in suspending judgment.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch. OFFICERS APPOINTED TO THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING LAND WARRANTS, &c. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1858. With regard to the Paraguay expedition, in addition to the despatch in yesterday's HERALD announcing the appointment of officers, it is announced that Commander J. Page is captain of the fleet; Commander P. Drayton, adj. W. H. Murchison, fleet surgeon; James M. Gordon, fleet surgeon; Lieutenant C. A. R. Jones, ordnance officer. Commander Samuel Swartwout has been ordered to relieve Commander A. T. Taylor in the command of the New York rendezvous on the 26th of October. Commander W. Bradford has been appointed Light House Inspector of the Third district, vice Bell, detached at his own request. Lieut. Bondmut, ordered to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and Lieutenant Sinclair ordered to ordnance duty at the same place. The following, who passed examination as third assistant engineers, have been warranted for service: Winfield J. Thompson, Edward B. Latch, George D. Lining, Edward I. Glack, Charles E. Devalin, Robert A. Copeland and Wm. H. Drexler. The Government has under consideration an interesting question on the construction of the Bounty Land act of June 3, 1857. This act makes warrants personal estate, and directs, in case of the death of the claimant prior to the issue of the warrant, it shall vest in his widow, if there be one, and if not in his heirs or legatees. The construction given to this law by the Land Office is, that it is not controlled by former acts directing the mode of succession, but repeats such acts so far as is inconsistent therewith. This would seem to be the proper construction. It is understood a different view has been expressed by the Pension Office. A circular will shortly be issued, however, determining the question, and to indicate the course of the Interior Department.

Interesting from Mexico. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1858. San Luis dated September 5, received at New Orleans, represent that a battle was soon expected to take place between the forces of Vidaurri and Miramon. The latter has about 6,000 men, and the army of the North counts upon 6,000, which, united to 1,000 more under Gonzalez, from Chihuahua, will force Miramon to accept battle between San Luis and the capital. Upon this battle depends the fate of Mexico. New Orleans will show light. The Governor of Zacatecas was in the course of a week to send \$50,000 for the army of Vidaurri, and with that sum it would commence his march. Pedestrian Feet. LOCKPORT, Sept. 25, 1858. Mr. C. A. Weston completed his great feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours at eight o'clock this morning. The Yellow Fever in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24, 1858. The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 76. The North American Outward Bound. MONROVIA, Sept. 25, 1858. The steamer North American sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at ten o'clock this morning. She took on one hundred and fifty-one passengers. Markets. COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24, 1858. Cotton active; sales to-day 4,000 bales; low middling, 11 1/2c. a 11 3/4c.; middling, 12c. a 12 1/2c.; good middling, 12 1/2c. a 12 3/4c.; sales of the week, 20,000 bales; receipts 28,500 bales; stock at this port, 71,200 bales. Some holders refuse to sell for less than 65c. Freight—Cotton to Havre, 11c. Sugar dull at 7 1/2c. for fair. Molasses—New quoted at 96c. Sales unimportant. Flour dull at \$5 25 for the superfine. Corn dull at 66c. Provisions declining and quotations nominal. Lard declined. Rio coffee, 10 1/2c. a 11c.; sales of the week, 5,000 bags; stock at this port, 24,000 bags, against 117,000 last year. BACON. NEW YORK, Sept. 25, 1858. Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales white at \$1 40 a \$1 45, and red at \$1 25 a \$1 30. Corn dull; sales at 90c. for white, and 90c. a 92c. for yellow. Provisions dull and quiet. Lard, 11 1/2c. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1858. Flour firm. Wheat—Little offered. Corn dull at 90c. a 94c. Whiskey firm. Demand for flour this morning good, and market 5c. a 10c. better; sales 2,100 bales, at \$5 for superfine Wisconsin and Illinois, \$5 12 a \$5 25 for good to choice superior Michigan, Ohio and Canadian; \$5 37 1/2 a \$5 42 1/2 for good to choice extra do., \$5 47 1/2 a \$5 52 for double extra. Wheat in fair demand, and market 1c. a 2c. better; sales 20,000 bushels at \$1 92 for Milwaukee No. 2; \$1 04 for extra No. 2; \$1 15 for No. 1; \$1 18 for white Indiana and Toledo; \$1 32 for choice white Illinois. Corn in good demand, and market steady; sales 50,000 bushels at 62c. for common; 60c. for some; some holders refuse to sell for less than 65c. Barley steady at 70c. a 72c. Bye—Sales at 60c. Oats selling at 45c. a 47c. Whiskey nominal at 22c. Canal freight lower. Receipts in the last twenty-four hours—19,608 lbs. Flour, 45,053 bushels wheat, 59,237 bushels corn. Shipments by canal—644 tons flour, 19,446 bushels wheat, 39,071 bushels corn.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE VERY LATEST FROM TRINITY BAY.

DESPATCHES FROM MR. DE SAUTY.

Electrical Currents Continue to be Received, &c. &c. &c. The following despatches were received yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, by the parties to whom they are addressed:—

MR. DE SAUTY TO THE DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sept. 25, 1858.

PETER COOPER, C. W. FIELD, W. G. HUNT AND E. M. ARCHBOLD, New York:—

I have not the least wish to withhold particulars as to the working of the cable, and until I have communicated with headquarters and ascertained the directions of the Manager of the Company, I will send a daily report of proceedings. We were not working to-day, but receiving occasionally from Valentia some weak reversals of the current, which when received are unintelligible.

C. V. DE SAUTY.

MR. DE SAUTY TO MR. FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sept. 25, 1858.

C. W. FIELD, New York:—

Your message received. The day before yesterday commenced receiving current from Valentia, and was in hopes that I should be at work again soon after. So I informed Mr. Mackay. Then the current failed. This will explain the discrepancy between his and my messages.

C. V. DE SAUTY.

The Case of the Captured Slaver.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1858.

The case of Townsend, the alleged captain of the slave brig Echo, was called up again to-day before Commissioner Loring, and the following witnesses were examined:—Lieutenant Matiff, Commander; Lieutenant J. E. Bradford, Lieutenant Charles C. Carpenter; Dr. J. M. Brown, Surgeon; Leonard G. Gunnell, Captain's Clerk; Edward G. Williams, Second Lieutenant, and Alexander F. Crossman, Sailing Master—all of the Dolphin. The testimony was mainly a description of the capture of the Echo on the coast of Cuba, which has already been published. Lieut. Bradford, who first boarded the alleged slaver, could not identify Townsend as the captain, it being dark at the time. The morning after he claimed to be simply a passenger, which character he has since continued to assume. The further hearing was then postponed until Tuesday. The question of jurisdiction is the main one involved in the present examination.

Massachusetts Congressional Nomination.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1858.

The republicans in the Tenth Congressional district, in convention at Boston, yesterday nominated, on the fifteenth ballot, Chas. Ingersoll, on the first ballot by Charles, the present incumbent, had fifty-two votes and Delano three. Mr. Delano accepted the nomination. He is a lawyer, thirty-seven years of age, and for several years past has occupied the office of Treasurer of Hampshire county.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nomination.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 25, 1858.

The democrats of the Twelfth district nominated, after a severe struggle, John McInnis for Congress.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. W. M. Barringer, whose successful exertions, while Minister to Spain, in behalf of the American and Cuban prisoners of the Lopez expedition will be long remembered, is now at the Everett House.

The friends of the late Gen. Quitman will be glad to learn that Mrs. Quitman and family are now at the Everett House, and will remain several days. We are glad to learn that the movement which was started here some months since, to erect a monument to Gen. Quitman, similar to the one erected to Gen. Worth, has been most favorably received, and will no doubt be carried out. Gen. Quitman was a native of Blaine, and his deeds have redounded to the honor of his country and native State.

G. P. T. James and family have arrived in the city, and are stopping at the Union Place Hotel. They will sail for Europe in the Persia on Wednesday next.

Gerrit Smith will speak to the people of New York Wednesday evening, October 6, and of Brooklyn Thursday evening, October 7.

The Prince Imperial of France has left Paris for Barritz. Count Walewski has left for the same place.

We are informed of the arrival at Possimus of the King and Queen of Prussia.

The Prince Regent of Sweden has returned from his excursion to the northern provinces. His Royal Highness immediately dissolved the Provisional government.

The Queen of England has arrived at Edinburgh from Paris.

The King of the Belgians spent four days at Geneva, and left to go by Neuchâtel, Zurich and Ragatz to Villa-Giulia, on the Lake of Como.

The Prince of Orange entered on his majority on Saturday, 4th inst. His coronation was completed on the 18th inst. The event was celebrated as a national fête.

A despatch announces the arrival of the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, and the Grand Duchess, his wife, at Khaba, in Siberia.

The Emperor Alexander left Moscow on the 22d ult. to visit Nijni Novgorod, where the celebrated fair is being held, and he was to return on the 26th, the anniversary of his coronation. The Empress was to be joined by the Emperor, and on the 25th inst. their Majesties were to set out for Poland.

The Marshal Duke of Malakoff has returned to London from France.