

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. Volume XXXIII. No. 273. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA LA TRAVIATA.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Editor for Europe. The Cunard mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Miller, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city to-morrow afternoon, at half past two o'clock to go by railroad, and at four o'clock to go by steamboat.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The United States mail steamship Moses Taylor, Captain John McGowan, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The News.

No signs of the steamship Nova Scotia were apparent at River du Loupe last evening. The weather was thick and rainy. Elsewhere we give some very interesting correspondence from Great Salt Lake City, down to the 4th ult. Governor Cumming had returned to the city after a pleasure excursion of a couple of days to Cottonwood Canyon, with some of the elite of Mormondom. Gen. Grant, and a man named Williams, were tried and convicted of a breach of the peace. They were both found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of court.

Our files from Havana contain some additional facts connected with the late revolution in St. Domingo and the flight of ex-President Valverde, which we publish to-day. General Santana was nominally at the head of affairs, pending a new presidential election.

Our advices from Venezuela are dated at Lagayra on the 7th of September. General Monagas and J. Gutierrez left that port on the 31st of August, in compliance with the decree of exile pronounced against them by General Castro and the convention entered into by the Venezuelan government with the Ministers of England and France.

Our Bogota correspondent, writing on the 15th of August, furnishes some interesting news from New Granada. General Mosquera had exhibited the surveys of the railroad which it is proposed to run from the port of Buenaventura to the city of Cali, in the Cauca Valley. This route has been surveyed and mapped out by Captain J. D. Williamson, aided by a scientific corps from New York, and the elegance of the published designs has added much to the credit of our countrymen all over the State.

The steamer Cass-Yrizarri, Capt. Slocum, belonging to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, arrived at Key West after a rough passage, on the 18th ultimo, all safe, as announced in the Herald yesterday. The Cass-Yrizarri took a supply of coal and sailed for San Juan del Norte on the 23d, to take her place on Lake Nicaragua as part of the line of the new Transit route.

Hobbs, and also Mr. Locke, the government board officer. The evidence principally tended to show how the Quarantine establishment had been managed, and the laxity evinced by the officials in admitting parties to the grounds without permits or passes.

The Reverend Francis Burns, African Bishop elect of Liberia, delivered a sermon yesterday morning in the Twenty-seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, to a large audience. A report is given elsewhere.

In another column will be found a report of the dedication of the Mortuary Chapel of our Lady of the Rosary. The proceedings were very interesting, and a large number of influential Catholic citizens were in attendance.

The Local Preacher's Association of the Methodist Episcopal church of New York and Brooklyn, held its fourth anniversary meeting in the Allen Street church yesterday. Delegates were present from different sections of the country. A large congregation was in attendance, which was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Harmer, of Baltimore, and others.

A very interesting meeting was held in the Jane street church last evening to bid farewell to the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, who sailed this morning for China, as a missionary. See report in another column.

Mr. Theodore Durkin, a member of Shelton's Brass Band, of this city, was accidentally killed at Troy, yesterday, by his horse and wagon being precipitated down a steep declivity in the upper part of that city.

The ceremony of formally consecrating the corner stone for the new lighthouse on Minot's ledge took place on Saturday last, at Cohasset. As the weather was too rough to admit of proceeding to the ledge the Masonic exercises took place on shore, the Grand Master officiating. Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, Hon. Edward Everett and others, made speeches appropriate to the occasion.

The Illinois Contest.—Mr. Douglas, the Southern Fire-Eaters and the Presidential Succession. There is something very extraordinary and very significant in the sympathy which now prevails so extensively among the Southern fire-eaters in behalf of Mr. Senator Douglas at this important crisis to himself and the Illinois democracy.

The Paraguay Expedition.—We give to-day, in another column, a concise history of our difficulties with Paraguay, and of the expedition which has been prepared and will be sent out under command of Commodore Shubrick, to protect the interests of our citizens and the honor of the country. The expedition is composed of eight sailing vessels and eight light draft steamers, equipped and armed in the most thorough manner, and we have not the slightest doubt that they will give a good account of themselves, if President Lopez should not see the folly of his conduct before they show their teeth.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.—IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.—The effects of the financial revision of last year, so far at least as they are indicated by commercial failures in this city, seem to be yielding to the improved condition of trade which has been apparent for some time past. The first crash of the revision came on the 24th of August, 1857, with the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company; and from that date to the 1st of October following, the commercial failures in this city amounted to one hundred and twenty-six. For the same period this year the failures number only twelve, and from the 1st of April to the present date only fifty-two, and many of these are doubtless houses which have been dragging along since the crisis of last fall. The scarcity of failures this year, however, cannot be attributed so much to an improved trade as to the fact that most of the large houses in the city which were destined to break—all which had expanded too much—have smashed up long ago, and it was only the small fry that remained to be finished off this year.

Mr. Buchanan is not, and will not be, a candidate for the succession; and, starting from this point, the support of his administration becomes a secondary question, and the control of the Charleston Convention becomes the paramount issue with all the aspirants of the party for power and plunder. In this view, as the Southern fire-eaters, without removal, east overboard Douglas and Pierce in 1856, and brought forward Mr. Buchanan, because he alone was their available man, so we apprehend their present sympathy for Douglas has reference to a Northern footing in 1860, without which the Charleston nomination must fall to the ground. The democracy, it is presumed, have the Southern States, with one or two exceptions, secure against all contingencies; but, with the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan from the field, Pennsylvania will almost certainly be reconquered by the opposition, and in this contingency the South cannot afford to lose the vote of Illinois and the Douglas faction of the other Western and Northern States.

Herein we apprehend, lies the secret of this new-born sympathy of the Southern ultras for Douglas and his cause in Illinois. The issue between him and the administration they regard as a trifling affair, and the administration itself as but a temporary institution which must be tolerated, but which it is not necessary to recognize as the law of the party when expediency may point in another direction. Granted that Mr. Douglas will be defeated in Illinois, the result of the election will doubtless show that the restoration of the State to the democracy will depend upon his full restoration to the party camp. Let this be done, and from the present manifestations of Southern leaders and organs, we may conclude that Mr. Douglas will be restored into line as a prominent, if not the most conspicuous, democratic candidate for the succession. These views, we apprehend, cover the calculations of the Southern Douglas fire-eaters in reference to 1860. Those ultras have discovered at length that their disunion and secession hobbies will no longer serve their purpose—that without a Northern balance of power they can no more elect a President in 1860 than they could have done it in 1856. And thus, finding the key to all the ramifications of this sympathy for Douglas, open and disguised, North and South, we can only await for more definite developments from the general results of our October and November Northern elections. Meantime, as Mr. Buchanan is not and will not be a candidate for a second term, and as he has no special favorite upon whose shoulders he desires to place the mantle of his administration, he can have no other object in view than a satisfactory account of his stewardship. To this end, from the factions and demoralization of his party, he may find it necessary at the next session of Congress, as at the last, to depend for the success of his most important measures upon the patriotic men of the opposition camps. Thus, too, with or without a working party majority in Congress, his administration will be successful in the end, that the democratic candidate of 1860 will be compelled to run and can only be elected upon the merits of this administration. From the increased democratic vote in the late elections, this conviction is rapidly gaining ground; from the resolutions of the Douglas managers at Syracuse it is too strong to be resisted; and thus the necessities of the party before the end of another year may prove that this new Douglas movement in the South and in the North was commenced too soon, and that the democracy for 1860 must be reorganized under a different arrangement.

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THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—We give to-day, in another column, a concise history of our difficulties with Paraguay, and of the expedition which has been prepared and will be sent out under command of Commodore Shubrick, to protect the interests of our citizens and the honor of the country. The expedition is composed of eight sailing vessels and eight light draft steamers, equipped and armed in the most thorough manner, and we have not the slightest doubt that they will give a good account of themselves, if President Lopez should not see the folly of his conduct before they show their teeth.

A peace commission will accompany the expedition, in order to give the Dictator of Paraguay an opportunity to do what is right before his forts are knocked to pieces, should he be so inclined. Judge Bowler, of Missouri, has been selected for this purpose, and if we may judge his probable course in Paraguay by the harsh style of diplomacy he adopted in New Granada, there will be very little palavering in the Parana river. He will be instructed to demand an apology for firing upon the Water Witch, indemnity for American claimants, and the ratification of the treaty negotiated by Lopez, and which he refused to ratify because he objected to the title of "the United States of America." Another point will be made in these demands, which is a new and remarkable one, but which will no doubt be widely followed hereafter by all nations. An view of the peculiar and despotic system of government in Paraguay, our government will insist that American citizens in that country shall be placed in all respects upon an equal footing with Paraguayans in the United States. This stipulation is a worthy clause in the high American policy which the administration of Mr. Buchanan has elaborated, and it will, no doubt, become one of the standing clauses in all future treaty negotiations between nations. The expedition is now in an advanced state, and will be on its way by the middle of the present month.

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The Rebuilding of the Quarantine Hospitals.

This morning, it is understood, the Commissioners of Emigration are to commence the foundation of their new hospitals on the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island. Though they call their new buildings "shanties," it is evident that they are to be buildings of the most permanent and durable character—built of brick, with double walls and roofed with slate. The Commissioners of Emigration are bent on fulfilling Mayor Tiemann's threat that, though he disapproved of the Quarantine on Staten Island, yet still, to punish the Staten Islanders for their lawlessness, he intended to rebuild permanent buildings so as "to make the Islanders squeal."

There are two or three considerations which, at this crisis, deserve some general thought. In the first place, as to money. True, money is a very minor matter, when health, life, law, and common decency are at stake; but still, in this fearfully overtaxed community, and in view of the large sums which Governor King is squandering in his military occupation of Staten Island—all of which will come out of the State Treasury—the question of money deserves a passing glance. The Emigration Commissioners propose to defray the cost of their new hospitals out of the fund appropriated by act of the Legislature for the removal of the hospitals from Staten Island. That which the Legislature voted for a specific purpose, these officials propose to apply to the very opposite. Can this be legal? Can Messrs. Hall, Bowne and Benson, the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, patiently tolerate so manifest a misapplication of the fund placed in their hands?

Next, as to the rebuilding of the hospitals at all. Mayor Tiemann and the Emigration Commissioners pretend that they are only going to put up "shanties," and that some buildings of some kind are absolutely necessary to accommodate patients now, and during the fall and winter. Both of these assertions are untrue. The so-called "shanties" it is proposed to build in the most permanent and durable manner, of brick, with double walls, six inches apart, well filled in, and solidly roofed with slate. Who can believe that such buildings are only intended for a few months service? But no shanties of any kind are needed. There are at present but six patients in the hospital; and these might legally and properly be sent, this very day, to Ward's Island and the Seaman's Retreat. Winter is close at hand, and everybody knows that during that season, no quarantine hospitals are needed. All the patients who arrive here from sea between this and June next might safely, legally, and fairly be sent to Ward's Island. There would indeed be no danger or inconvenience in hiring a house anywhere for their reception. We are then driven to the conclusion, first, that no temporary hospitals are required; and next, that the Emigration Commissioners, knowing this, do not intend to erect any, but, on the contrary, purpose to mispend the State moneys in rebuilding permanent hospitals on the site of the last.

Even the shameful municipal records of New York fail to contain a parallel to the wild obstinacy and folly which inspire this act. Every authority, high and low, has pronounced against the retention of the Quarantine hospitals on Staten Island. The Legislature has twice formally passed acts for their removal. Governor King has earnestly recommended it in his messages. Dr. Thomson, the Health Officer, has declared on oath that the hospitals ought to be removed. Dr. Bissell, Dr. Walser, and every other Quarantine official have sworn that the present site is not a fit nor a safe one. Mayor Tiemann has repeatedly pronounced himself in favor of the removal. The evidence of the officials and citizens who have been examined before Judge Metcalf, and the uniform experience of the past ten years, show that the existence of quarantine hospitals on Staten Island is full of danger for that suburb of the city, for Brooklyn and for New York itself. Yet, in the face of this overwhelming mass of obstacles—in the teeth of a crushing accumulation of warnings from the Legislature, from the Governor, from the Mayors, from the Quarantine officials themselves, from every one who has given a thought to the subject—the Commissioners of Emigration now propose to rebuild permanent structures on the old site.

That so mad a course of proceeding will probably lead to results of a most lamentable character there can hardly be any room for doubt; and if the worst happen, it is quite clear where the responsibility will lie. Meanwhile, it will be well for the general government to remove its property and officials out of the sphere of contention. The United States have acquired from New Jersey the right of erecting warehouses on Sandy Hook. They should avail themselves of this right without delay. The goods and warehouses should at once be removed from their present site. The Commissioners of Emigration should not be suffered to involve the general government in their feud; nor should the property in the public warehouses be exposed to the accidents which the spiteful policy of the Mayor and the Commissioners seems designed to provoke.

TAX COLLECTING AT A DEAD LOCK.—The collection of taxes for this year is at a dead lock, and the taxpayers, who are anxious to acquit themselves of their legal obligations to the city treasury, find themselves unable to do so when they make application to the tax receivers. This unusual state of affairs is due to the Commissioners of Record, it appears, who have laid an injunction on the Board of Supervisors, restraining them from delivering the tax books into the hands of the Receiver of Taxes. The Commission of Record, like all other departments of the municipal government, has a pretty lavish expenditure attached to it, which the Board of Supervisors have undertaken to cut down; and hence the injunction. The Legislature granted the Commissioners of Record the large sum of \$300,000 out of the tax levy for their expenses this year, which the Supervisors thought was too much by \$250,000; so they reduced the amount to \$50,000—whereupon the Commissioners got out an injunction, as above stated. What is to be done in this contingency? How is the misgovernment of the city to be conducted without funds? The money must be raised by loan, we suppose, unless this injunction be speedily removed by process of law. Meantime the taxpayers must submit to a temporary inconvenience. Further than this, however, they cannot suffer: for of course they cannot be held responsible for not paying what the proper authorities will not receive. This little episode is another beautiful example of the efficiency of our city government.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION FOR OFFICE.—Dismissal from the Custom House seems to be just now a trump card in the hands of candidates for official position in this city. Several of these ex-officers have been recently gratified through other posts. That is something of a cy-

solatory life for those who dread the descent of Mr. Schell's gullitine on their necks. "There's a silver lining to every cloud."

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Our annual State fair will be held at Syracuse this week, and promises to be well attended. People have begun to appreciate these gatherings, and our agriculturists particularly seem to realize fully the benefits which they derive from seeing the best specimens of the produce and stock of the farms. They acquire an immense fund of information from this commingling and competition, and are stimulated more and more to study the arts of husbandry and cattle raising. We have borrowed the idea from England, where agricultural fairs have been a long time in vogue, and where they have had great influence in improving the breed of cattle, introducing better modes of husbandry, and giving to the farming and laboring classes more refined notions of cleanliness in their persons, their dwellings and their farm yards. But though the plan of holding agricultural fairs is not of very ancient adaptation here, it is by no means backward in its development. On the contrary, it has entered largely into our social policy and forms quite a feature in rural life. We have extended it up to national fairs, and down to county fairs, so that from the poorest of our small New England farmers to the wealthiest of our Southern planters, all have a place at which their various products can be represented and at which they can acquire information as to the most approved plans of cultivation, the best breeds of cattle and horses, and the newest inventions in agricultural implements.

In New England, particularly, does this taste for agricultural fairs prevail; and to such an extent are their advantages appreciated by the people, that the naturally sterile lands of Massachusetts are got up to a point of productiveness little, if at all, inferior to the lands of the most favored State in the Union. Their public men are not above this popular sentiment in honor of agricultural demonstrations; but, being for the most part farmers themselves, they are identified with them, and add not a little to the attractiveness and advantages of the fairs, by the addresses which they are called upon from time to time to deliver at these gatherings of the people.

The movement is daily gaining force, and is spreading throughout the whole extent of the United States—East and West, North and South. County and State fairs are held in the harvest months, and farmers, with their wives and daughters, flock to them from all localities, and leave them more or less enlightened on subjects of their every day life. We have already had several national fairs in Springfield, Philadelphia and Louisville. The next will be on the 25th instant, in Richmond, Canada, too, is not behind hand in this movement, but has her agricultural and industrial exhibitions. In more views than the improvement in husbandry are these annual gatherings of our people important. They serve to cement the bonds of union and fellowship among our citizens, and we trust they may be ever encouraged and appreciated as they now are.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE.—Whether travel to Europe has received a stimulus from the laying of the cable or from the greater number of steamships now running, or both causes combined, certain it is that for a long time past the vessels of the different lines sailing from this and other ports have been taking a large increase in the number of cabin passengers over that of any previous season.

The Vanderbilt, which left New York on Saturday last for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, carried out the unprecedented number of 429—the largest ever taken by a steamship across the Atlantic. A glance at the record of outgoing steamships for the past month shows that two thousand six hundred and twenty-one cabin passengers left the ports of New York and Boston for Europe, which were distributed as follows:—

CENTRAL LINE.—From New York—Arabic, sailed Sept. 11, took 170 passengers; Africa, sailed Sept. 15, took 150 passengers; Asia, sailed Sept. 19, took 150 passengers; Boreo, sailed Sept. 22, took 150 passengers. From Boston—Canada, sailed Sept. 22, took 150 passengers; Cuba, sailed Sept. 25, took 150 passengers; Havre, sailed Sept. 28, took 150 passengers. VANDEBILT LINE.—From New York—Vanderbilt, sailed Oct. 2, 429 passengers. LEVERMORE AND NEW YORK STEAM LINE.—City of Baltimore, sailed Sept. 9, took 216 passengers; Vigo, sailed Sept. 26, took 258 passengers. VANDERBILT LINE.—From New York—Vanderbilt, sailed Sept. 4, took 150 passengers; North Star, sailed Sept. 11, took 114 passengers. GLANVILLE LINE.—From New York—Glanville, sailed Sept. 8, took 143 passengers. HARMON LINE.—From New York—Harmon, sailed Sept. 1, took 229 passengers; Borussia, sailed Sept. 15, took 165 passengers; Bremen and New York Line—Hudson, sailed Sept. 11, took 164 passengers. GALWAY LINE.—From New York—Galway, sailed Sept. 18, took 186 passengers.

Making a total of sixteen steamships and 2,621 passengers in one month. This is certainly an immense increase on any previous month since the establishment of steam navigation on the Atlantic, and shows how closely the two continents have been drawn together by the advance of science and the improvements in ocean navigation.

"SHALL MASSACHUSETTS BE FREE?"—This pertinent question is put in Brother Garrison's Liberator last week. As there may be some curiosity about the exact way in which the Puritan Commonwealth is to be liberated according to Garrison, here it is:—

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to enact that no person who has been held as a slave shall be delivered up by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes "service or labor" to such claimant, by the laws of one of the slave States of the Union.

That's a magnificent out and out. We fear that Massachusetts never will be free from bigotry, fanaticism, meanness and treason while Garrison & Co. remain within her borders; and as they do not recognize the binding authority of the Federal government, why don't they cut their sticks at once? If they would take one island in the Pacific, the Free Lovers another and the Mormons another, and keep out of the track of our new lines of steamships (which we are going to start), they might carry out all their queer ideas in peace, and we should be relieved of a nuisance. They might have an Abolition Mormon, Free Love Joint Stock Emigration Company. We recommend the matter to the serious consideration of the Wall street philosophers.

THE UTICA FREE LOVE CONVENTION DENOUNCED FOR ITS ATRO-CIDITIES.—Parker Pillsbury, one of the most conspicuous members of the Free Love Convention recently held at Utica, writes to the Boston Liberator, in condemnation of the Convention, which he says would suffer in comparison with the previous one at Rutland, in point of taste, talent and moral tone. He complains that the cause of the slaves met with little favor; that some of the speeches treated it with disrespect; that even the

Spirit, who spoke through a trance medium, misrepresented the sentiments of the abolitionists present—himself and Stephen S. Foster; that a spiritualist from Missouri (Mrs. Brit), apologized for slaveholders, and—worse than all—that a colored man declared that though slavery might be an evil, radical anti-slavery was a much greater evil.

On the whole, therefore, Brother Pillsbury was not pleased with this Utica Free Love Convention, and comes to Brother Garrison for consolation. When abolitionism is taunted and ridiculed in such a gathering of eccentrics, we are afraid there is little hope for it anywhere. The few abolitionists that are left in New England will have to mount another hobby. There is no future for them.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—PROSPERITY OF THE OPERA AND THEATRES.—If the condition of public amusements can be taken as an index of the times, we must be in the infatigable era again. During the past month all the theatres have been crowded, and at one period we had three Operas in full swing. On Saturday, which is not a regular opera night, both Burton's and the Academy matinees were full, and the prospects for the present week are even better than that. All the theatres will be open—the veteran Wallack taking the field on Tuesday—and there will be two Operas, Italian and English. We have never before had such an array of dramatic and musical artists as will entertain us during the next six weeks, and the extensive offices of the managers show that they expect a busy campaign. Everybody is busy with new plays or new artists, or tremendous combinations "entirely regardless of expense," and quite in contrast with last year, when all the theatres were under short sail, and the poor knights of the sock and buskin starving on short pay, or none at all. The present week will be a lively one in amusement matters; but our grand excitement, exceeding anything since Jenny Lind's day, will be reserved for the arrival of the Piccolomini, who may be expected on Saturday or Sunday next, and whose debut under the auspices of Ullman, will probably eventuate on to-day, fortnight. So the Broadway dealers can prepare their Piccolomini hats and things. She's coming.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotia. RIVER DU LOUPE, C. E., Oct. 3, 1858. Up to seven o'clock this evening there were no signs of the steamship Nova Scotia, nor fully due, with Liverpool dates of the 22d ult. The weather is very dark and rainy, and there is very little probability of her arrival before to-morrow morning.

Deaths in Washington. WASHINGTON, October 3, 1858. Mr. Samuel Samuels, of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently obtained a patent for certain new and useful improvements in the laying of submarine telegraph cables. What he claims is, passing the cable from the ship or vessel through the bottom thereof, at or near the point by him specified. He also claims the employment, to conduct the cable to the bottom of the vessel, and to exclude the water from the opening in the bottom where the cable leaves it, of a tube, the whole or the lower part of which has a downward inclination toward the stern of the vessel, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Owen G. Warren, of New York, has also received a patent for a similar purpose. His plan for laying the cable is to wind it on a reel immersed in the water, nearly to the surface, and tow it across the ocean. To this end he would make the cable only so much more than the specific gravity of the water as would be requisite to sink it with the necessary rapidity.

Minot's Ledge Lighthouse. BOSTON, Oct. 3, 1858. Yesterday, in response to an announcement from Lieut. Alexander, United States Engineer, that the foundation of the new lighthouse on Minot's ledge was ready for the corner stone, the city government, officers of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons and numerous invited guests proceeded to Cohasset for the purpose of formally consecrating the event with Masonic ceremonies, &c. The weather was too rough to allow of a visit to the ledge, and the exercises, which were of an interesting character, took place on shore. Lieut. Alexander received the party with a brief statement concerning the work as far as it had progressed. Mayor Lincoln then made some remarks, which were followed by the usual Masonic exercises on such occasions. Hon. Jos. T. Hoar, Grand Master, officiating. Addresses followed by Hon. Edward Everett, Lewis B. Conner and others. The party did not return till a late hour on Saturday evening.

Fatal Accident at Troy. TROY, Oct. 3, 1858. Theodore Durkin, of this city, formerly of Shelton's Band, of New York city, was accidentally killed at about one o'clock this morning while riding with a friend in a wagon near Eighth street, in an attempt to turn around the horse and wagon were precipitated down a precipitous flight on to the Troy and Boston Railroad track, killing the horse and driver.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah. SAVANNAH, Oct. 2, 1858. There were six interments to-day, of which three were from yellow fever.

Markets. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2, 1858. Cotton unchanged: sales to-day, 2,500 bales. CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1858. Flour quiet and unaltered at \$4 75 for superfine and \$4 85 for extra. Wheat—A market attempting to turn around, but without success. Whiskey steady at 10c. Provisions unchanged.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1858. Flour quiet. Wheat dull at 72c. Corn declined 1c; sales at 57c. Oats dull. Shipments to Buffalo—1,100 bushels; 21,000 bushels wheat. Shipments to Oswego—24,000 bushels wheat. Receipts—2,500 bushels corn, 50,000 bushels wheat, 25,000 bushels corn.

REFFALO, Oct. 2—6 P. M. Moderate business in flour; no changes to note in quotations: sales 1,400 bushels, at \$2 12 1/2 for choice Wisconsin; \$5 25 a \$5 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canada; \$5 75 for double extra. Wheat in moderate demand; market heavy and lower; sales 17,000 bushels Michigan wheat, at \$1 20; 2,500 bushels red winter, and 2,300 bushels ordinary white Kentucky, at \$1 28; 5,000 bushels red Ohio, at \$1 18—market closing dull and heavy. Corn—A market attempting to turn around, but without success. Receipts—1,500 bushels corn, 50,000 bushels wheat, 25,000 bushels corn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—6 P. M. Flour unchanged, demand moderate. Wheat quiet; sales 2,000 bushels white Canadian at \$1 22. Corn dull; held above the views of buyers; sales 1,500 bushels steady at 60c. Oats, 77c and barley quiet. Provisions steady at 25c on flour, 8c on wheat, 7 1/2c on corn to New York. Lard 10c—20,000 bushels wheat. Cash exports—18,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn.

ALBANY, Oct. 2—6 P. M. The only figure worthy of notice in our market continues to be the barley trade: large sales were made of it to-day, privately, to fill orders. The extent of the sales did not transpire, but was supposed to be 2,500 bushels. Barley is reported at advanced rates. We quote four rowed State at \$1 10 to \$1 15; 10,000 bushels Idaho State, to arrive, sold at \$1 15. Canadian was sold at \$1 20 to arrive on the spot. The market closed buoyant and with a tendency still upward. Shipments by tow: 3,500 bushels corn, 18,000 bushels barley.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.—THE YELLOW FEVER.—The Health Officer made an examination of the watchman on board the schooner Mary Dana, lying in Atlantic Dock basin, yesterday, who had been reported sick. The evidence proved it to be a case of yellow fever. The vessel was thereupon ordered back to quarantine. She had been in the lower bay, and was supposed to have been there for some time. It is supposed that the vessel had been there for some time, and that the infection had not been removed, notwithstanding the fumigation.

A woman named Cummings is reported to have died of yellow fever on Saturday. She resided at the foot of Amity street. The Health Officer reports one death by yellow fever last week, in his list of mortality.

DR. BRYANT'S LECTURES.—Dr. Bryant is delivering his course of lectures on geology at the Athenaeum with great success. A crowded audience attended to his third lecture on Saturday evening, the subject being the "Metamorphic Rocks." That portion of his address which treated of the gold mines of California, and was supposed to have attracted the most interest, and the exhibition of the splendid paintings representing that region of country was the signal for loud applause. The lecture was continued, and was so interesting that the gold fever was rampant, and stated that it was his opinion that the supply of the precious metal in California was exhausted.