

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Eastern demand, with moderate sales. Extra exports of Southern were in some demand for export to tropical ports, and at steady prices.

Mr. Seward and His Rochester Manifesto—Trouble in the Opposition Camp.

W. H. Seward and his Rochester abolition manifesto, from the signs of the times, promise to be scarcely less troublesome to the various factions of the opposition than John Calhoun and his Lecompton constitution have been to the demoralized and disorganized democracy.

There were two or three considerations which operated in bringing Mr. Seward, at Rochester, to the point of "taking a step in advance" of the Philadelphia republican platform of 1856.

Morgan was in danger from the abolition candidate, Gerrit Smith; and the defeat of Morgan would have been a damaging blow to Seward, from which his recovery, as a Presidential aspirant, would have been extremely difficult in the interval to 1860.

The next consideration was a step in advance of the other Presidential candidates of the republican camp—Banks, Chase, Fremont, &c.—and the third consideration was a bold, startling and sharply defined anti-slavery basis of operation, which would suffice to prevent the republican party from being frittered away in a general reorganization of the opposition upon tariffs and financial and commercial issues.

Because in a reconstruction of this sort such men as Crittenden, Bell and Cameron would take the precedence over such as Seward, Chase and Hale upon the important point of availability.

It is manifest, nevertheless, from the general disturbance which this Rochester manifesto has created in the republican camp, that Mr. Seward has taken a step too much, either for his own safety or the safety of his party.

Between the two original Seward republican organs of this city—the Tribune and the Times—a decisive split has been produced in consequence of these bloody instructions from Rochester.

While the philosophers of the Tribune are boldly coming up to the mark, and issuing their edicts of excommunication against all "delinquents, lo, and behold! the "little villain" of the Times deliberately repudiate these Rochester instructions, their author, and the party for which he speaks.

This startling manifestation of rebellion is but one incident among many which might be enumerated tending to show the absolute impossibility of holding the party together upon the abolition programme of "an irrepressible conflict" with slavery, until slavery shall have ceased to exist within the limits of the Union.

In fact, the Northern elections of 1856 and 1858 have completely deceived and betrayed our usually adroit, cautious and cool headed anti-slavery oracle of Auburn.

He has thus been misled to the conclusion that these republican victories, especially of '58, are due to the progressive abolition sympathies of the party.

But the facts are, that the repeal of the Missouri compromise was very extensively considered in the North an aggression of slavery upon soil "consecrated to freedom," and that all the subsequent proceedings upon this subject of the party in power at Washington were held to be as nothing more nor less than the unscrupulous efforts of that party to fasten slavery upon Kansas, against an overwhelming majority of her people.

Upon these issues of Southern aggression and outrages upon Northern territory and Northern and popular rights, the republican party arose; upon these issues it has gained its wonderful successes in our Northern elections from '56 down to the present day.

There is a wonderful difference, however, between a Northern defensive movement against the South, such as this involved in the Kansas agitation, and an "irrepressible conflict" on the part of the North for the suppression of slavery in the slave States.

Thousands of men who have co-operated all the way through with Mr. Seward for "the rescue of Kansas from the slave power," will desert him and his party the moment they shall be required to join in his proposed crusade against slavery in South Carolina.

There are thousands of intelligent anti-slavery men in the republican camp who are content with the solid victory achieved upon the Kansas question, and who are satisfied that, with the addition of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington to the list of free States, the question of slavery in the South may be safely left to work out its own solution.

We are not surprised, therefore, at these developments of distrust, hesitation, remonstrance and open rebellion, here and there, among the republican organs, in consequence of the rash and desperate abolition experiment of Seward at Rochester. The Kansas combustibles which have thus far kept alive the camp fires of the republican party being exhausted, a step in advance is indispensable to the continued existence of the party; but Seward has taken it in the wrong direction.

The Point at Issue in the Mexican Question—What We are Called Upon to Do.

The chief point in the discussion of the Mexican problem, which is now occupying the attention of the whole country, is, what position should the United States assume in regard to the republic of Mexico?

There is but one position that we can assume without bringing about complications in both our foreign and domestic policy, which are neither necessary nor desirable. We must support the independence of Mexico against all foreign aggression and intervention.

Morocco as she now is, or is likely soon to be, by foreign fleets, which, under cover of demanding satisfaction for alleged outrages, will probably endeavor to thrust foreign agents into power there, and thus in reality overthrow her national independence, she may become the instrument of great annoyance to us, and a constant bar to our intercourse with the routes across the Isthmus of this continent.

To us her independence is peculiarly desirable. We do not want to bring her into the Union, for she is by no means prepared for such a consummation. It is not desirable to us to see her broken up into several petty States, in continual war with each other.

And much less do we wish for a continuance of the present intestine strife within her borders, where one of the parties makes virtual war upon us, under the countenance and counsel of an intriguer who, in his own person, represents the Cabinets of France, Spain and Prussia in her capital.

The struggle that is now going on in Mexico is in reality a conflict between the political ideas of the present age and the religious despotism which ruled Europe centuries ago.

The Reformation began its overthrow, and planted the seeds of religious and political liberty. In this country the political idea overwhelmed the tyranny of the church from the moment of our existence as a nation.

The political religionists of 1776 were forced to succumb to the men of intellect, and the Church was made subordinate to the State, while the clergy were excluded from the political arena.

It is only within the last twenty years that, under the pretence of attacking the institution of slavery, a set of religious fanatics have endeavored to introduce among our political elements the rule of religious despotism, under the fallacious title of moral right.

If these clerical politicians could have their own way among us, they would soon force upon this country a contest for our political liberties, similar to that which is now raging in every part of Mexico.

In that republic this contest will not cease until the temporal organization of the Church there is destroyed, and the great hold it has upon the property of the country is broken up.

A zeal for the Church underlies every one of her elements of discord, and stimulates them to action. While it appeals to the religious element in the minds of men, it has no connection whatever with true religion.

It aims only at supremacy for the Church, and recognizes in the priest, who has foresworn all ties of family, all the affections of paternity, all love of country, and all interest in the temporal institutions of society, a superior being, who should dictate to his fellow men the rules of right and wrong.

In this the Church is the great defender of despotism and the enemy of all political as well as religious freedom. It has been the same everywhere, and under all creeds.

The political religionists of Protestantism are every whit as dogmatic and unyielding as are those of Catholicism; and the moral theorists here would rule by power rather than by reason, as is the case in Mexico.

The higher law of Seward is nothing more than the rule of the Church, which he would make superior to our political institutions.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the President will present in his message to Congress a complete view of Mexico as she stands to-day—in her midst a conflict between religious despotism and political liberties, while on her shore hostile fleets are gathering to maintain the clergy, and eventually to overthrow her national independence.

This we should not permit. The true development of that republic, and of the vast riches now hidden in her bosom, lie in the maintenance of her political liberties. It is with these that we are allied by sympathy and by interest, and if the government does not act the people will. Congress should take up the subject in a fearless and enlightened spirit.

It should give expression to the national voice in favor of Mexican independence, and should confer upon the President full power to act, with authority to use both men and money, should his judgment require it. The defence of the principle of political liberty in the countries contiguous to us is a part of our own defence, and we should not wait till they are subjugated before we awaken to a knowledge of the necessity of action in our own behalf.

THE QUARRELS OF POLITICIANS—SICKLES AND TUCKER.

The quarrels of politicians are interminable, like the quarrels of the parsons. So far as we are concerned, we shall endeavor to make the politicians observe some moderation in their personal abuse of each other.

The Hon. Mr. Sickles, in his recent contest for a seat in the next Congress, made several speeches, in which he talked very severely of the character and reputation of Mr. Tucker, the Secretary of State.

His remarks are considered by Mr. Tucker as libellous in the extreme, and as furnishing matter for twenty or thirty libel suits, and as many more indictments by Grand Jurors.

Mr. Haskin, of Westchester, and Mr. Schell, of this city, have a quarrel about some job at Willett's Point. We happened to publish some telegraphic statement from Washington in reference to that subject, and a queer Grand Jury away out in Westchester has indicted us therefor, on some mysterious ground.

We have no desire to have half a dozen indictments found against us out of friendship to Mr. Sickles, or on his account. We are disposed, therefore, to allow Mr. Tucker, the Secretary of State, to defend his own character in his own way against the assaults, libels and sarcasms of Mr. Sickles.

Accordingly, in another portion of this paper, all the political vagabonds of Tammany Hall will find Mr. Tucker's reply to Mr. Sickles, at full length, which they can read and commit to memory better than they have done their catechism.

The respectable portion of the community can skip it over, as political quarrels have very little interest for the Christian, the man of business, or the gentleman.

Thus far in disposing finally of the case of Mr. Sickles and Mr. Tucker. Hereafter they may tear each other to pieces as much as they please, but we shall publish no more replies, speeches or cards in regard to their reputation.

If they choose to continue the fight we have no particular objection. They can either go over to Hoken and have coffee and pistols for two, or they can have a rough and tumble fight in Tammany Hall at the first opportunity, or they can have a set-to, like Morrissey and Heenan, and bludgeon each other's eyes, or they can both run away from each other if they choose; but, whatever course they take, we have done with them.

With regard to the Haskin indictment, we have only to say that that was a very silly business on the part of Mr. Haskin, for no criminal act was ever imputed to him in the columns of the HERALD.

The statement in question was made in a telegraphic despatch from Washington, and was simply that he had made some changes in his own report, over which, as Chairman of the Committee, he had the usual control.

That statement was made on the authority of two or three of the members of that Committee, and the fact will be proved if the case ever brought up. It involved no criminality in any party, and nothing but the malicious advice and the malicious influence of the Tribune, and its big villians of managers, would ever have induced so amiable and good natured a nincompoop as Haskin, or so quiet and inoffensive a body of men as a Westchester jury, to have indicted such a journal as the HERALD on such a pretence.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING COMBINATION AND THEIR EXPLOITS.—Mr. George Taylor, the present representative from the Second Congressional district, in the course of a speech which he made in Brooklyn a few days ago, said that among his most bitter opponents in the recent election was the combination whose great object is to secure the printing of Congress and the plunder it affords.

This combination is made up of some fifteen or twenty politicians from the South and West, who are as ravenous after the spoils as a horde of hungry vultures over a dead body. They were uniting in their efforts in the last election to procure the success of all who are in favor of their scheme of plunder, and to defeat those who are opposed to it.

The public printing amounts to about a million a year, and presents a grand opportunity for official peculation and swindling. But no amount of plunder is too great to satiate the craving appetite of this combination, and no means too unscrupulous for them to use. It remains to be seen whether the next Congress will tolerate this corrupt gang and their designs upon the public money.

Academy of Music.—The "Nozze di Figaro" was repeated last night to a crowded house. There was a marked improvement in the general effect of the opera as contrasted with the first performance. This was to be expected from the limited preparation that could be afforded to it on its first production.

In both choral and instrumental combinations the advantage of repetition was observable, the ensemble being more satisfactory in each. As to Miss Piccolomini, she confirmed the impression made by her in her first appearance in Susannah. Nothing can be more piquant or captivating than the manner in which she dashes off this role. Acting and singing combined, we cannot call to mind an artist who so completely fulfills all the requirements of the part. Forme is superb in Figaro. It is a character exactly suited to the buoyant, demonstrative temperament and broad style of this excellent singer.

Maldenese chion was fresh favor by her second performance of the Countess. She sings not only with taste and feeling, but with a thorough appreciation of the scientific niceties of her text. The Cherubino of Madame Berkel exhibited more confidence, and consequently gave a more satisfactory performance on the first night. Altogether the opera was finely performed, and left nothing to desire on the part of the audience.

The admirers of Miss Piccolomini will be rejoiced to hear that she will have one more opportunity of hearing her previous to her departure for Boston and Philadelphia. Last night was to have been her leave taking, but, owing to the illness of Signor Tamara, the "Figaro" cannot be produced on Friday, and we are to have the "Travlers" instead. What Saturday may afford us only the doctors and Herr Umanz know.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatches.—THE POSITION OF COLLECTOR HERRILL.—HIS FORTY-FIFTH OPINION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—AN REMISS FROM JAPAN COMING TO NEW YORK.—THE LOUISIANA UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP, &c.

There is no foundation in the reports of change in the Cabinet. It is a unit, with no dissensions whatever. Collector Schell, of New York, will not be removed unless there be a general removal.

The President's Message was put into the hands of the printer this morning. The Secretary's reports will be put into the hands of the printer to-morrow. The President has received information from Japan that a full embassy from that country will make its appearance at Washington some time in May or June next. They will be through to Panama in an American steam frigate, and thence proceed to New York. It will be marked by splendid presents to the government from the Japanese Emperor.

Mr. Forsyth is to have an interview with the President this evening respecting Mexican affairs. He says unhesitatingly that there is no cure for the disorders in Mexico, and no course compatible with the dignity and interests of the United States, but an immediate recognition of the constitutional government of Juarez, and by the exercise of a protecting power over that neighboring republic.

There is much speculation on the mission to or object of Major Ben McCollough's journey to Sonora at this particular time. It is said he had not been thinking of going there forty-eight hours before his departure, and that the impulse seemed to have been given by some one else.

By information from Louisiana, from a good source, to parties in Washington, it would appear that Senator Sidel has a difficult road to travel to obtain his re-election to the Senate. It is thought Mr. Sidel will defeat him and obtain his place.

It is stated that the Board of Engineers appointed to examine plans and specifications of engines and boilers for the steam of war building at Gosport, is to be composed of Isherwood, Whipple, Everett and Simons. It is probable the Postmaster General will not locate the New York City Post Office until after the close of the next session of Congress. This will give Congress the opportunity, if it chooses, to increase the appropriation heretofore made, which many persons believe is not sufficient to buy ground and build a house suitable for so large a city. If, however, no such increase of appropriation is made, he will do the best he can with the present appropriation.

Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Tatnall. Ex-Governor Medary, of Ohio, was sworn in to-day as Governor of Kansas. Captain Engle is to be Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in place of Commodore Stewart, resigned. P. H. Peck has been appointed an Examiner in the Patent Office.

THE GENERAL NEWS-PAPER DISPATCH.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1858. The government has received from California full official accounts of the judicial proceedings in the Linnator and Alameda land cases, which have been decided in favor of the United States. The former claim is located in the vicinity of San Francisco, and, with the improvements on it, is supposed to cover forty millions of dollars worth of property; while from the Alameda mines, it is stated that eight millions of dollars worth of gold has been taken in six years. The present Attorney General of the United States, with a view of bringing these long pending cases to a close, employed Mr. Stanton, of Pittsburg, to prosecute them. In the course of the trial it was shown that the signatures of Becerra and other distinguished Mexicans were obtained to apparently genuine titles, but the documents were ante-dated, as it was necessary to consummate the ingeniously contrived deception. Although much skill was shown in making the seals, the deception was successfully established. Eminent jurists consider these the most remarkable cases on record involving title to lands, while the extent of the deception, all things considered, is without precedent.

Through the efforts of the State Department for amelioration of the duty on flour in Brazil, an imperial decree has been issued reducing it thirty per centum below the former tariff. This is considered an important concession, from the fact that there has heretofore been a large balance against the United States on account of the extensive importation of coffee, but it is now supposed that our exports of flour to Brazil will very considerably diminish the drain from this country of specie, which it is represented, has, through an arrangement of trade, been diverted into British channels.

Advices from Costa Rica, from an official source, express an earnest disposition to enter into arrangements for the settlement of the claims of the United States against that republic. Gen. Warren, who made the surveys, has prepared a map, which will soon be printed, of the South Pacific and west of the Missouri country, including the gold regions. The Commissioner of Patents has taken measures to obtain specimens and cuttings of the grapes, figs and olives of the Crimea; also, to procure detailed information in reference to the drying of figs, raisins and Zante currants, and the manufacture of olive oil and wine. The business will be entrusted to a competent agent.

News from New Mexico.—ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1, 1858. The Santa Fe mail of the 8th ult. reached Independence on the 20th. The conductor reports snow a foot deep from the Arkansas River to Walnut Creek. A weather was very cold, and the road in bad condition. A letter from Mr. Crenshaw, one of the contractors on the route between Independence and Stockton, Cal., states that news had reached Santa Fe of a battle between Lead Beater's party of surveyors and the Comanche Indians, and that fears were entertained that the mail from Noshua to Albuquerque was lost. No particulars of the fight are given. No newspaper mail has been received, but private letters say that no news of importance had reached Santa Fe from the Navajo country.

St. Joseph's Gazette learns from a private letter, dated Santa Fe, Oct. 31, that the Navajo Indians had attacked Fort Defiance, but were repulsed with the loss of 90 killed. The number of troops killed was four. This is probably an exaggerated account of the skirmishing in the vicinity of the fort, reported by the mail of Nov. 1. The California mail left Santa Fe for Stockton on Oct. 25, in charge of fourteen men. Fears were entertained that the returning mail party on that route would be hostile to the Navajo, Mohave and Digger Indians were hostile to the whites.

The South Carolina Legislature and the Slave Trade.—COLUMBIA, Dec. 1, 1858. The Legislature is engaged in a tangled contest in regard to the reopening of the slave trade. The supporters and opponents of the supremacy of Congress in the matter are both sanguine as to the result. The contest enters into the election for Senator and Governor.

The South Carolina Senatorship.—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1858. There were two ballots for United States Senator to-day, without a choice. A rally was made on ex-Governor Manning on the last vote, and he received 63; Adams, 47; McQueen, 21; and the balance scattering. Isaac Means (or Means) has been elected Secretary of State.

Pennsylvania Congressional Election.—READING, Pa., Dec. 30, 1858. The majority for General William H. Keim, the opposition candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress, caused by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones, will probably reach 400.

Congressmen En Route to Washington.—ACRESTA, Ga., Dec. 1, 1858. Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, and Mr. Stephens and other Congressmen left here this morning en route to Washington.

News from St. Thomas.—NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1858. Ship Mayflower, arrived here from St. Thomas 19th ult., reports having left in port ship Messenger, from New York for St. Catherine's, dismasted, and brig War Eagle from New York for Pernambuco, leaking.

The Case of the Crew of the Slaver Echo.—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1858. The counsel for the defence to-day filed a petition in the Federal Court for the discharge of the prisoners in the slaver Echo case.

Marine Disasters—Boston Politics.—BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1858. The British bark W. B. Dean, from Glasgow, arrived at this port last evening, bringing the crew of the British bark Agonia, which the Dean had fallen in with at sea, and found in a waterlogged and sinking condition. Dr. G. V. C. Smith was nominated last night as the straight American candidate for Mayor.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1858. The mail steamship Canada sailed from here about ten o'clock this morning, with eight passengers for Halifax and fifty nine for Liverpool. She takes out nearly \$60,000 in specie.

HALIFAX, Dec. 1, 1858. The Cunard steamship Canada, from Boston, will be due at this port at six o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Despatches for Europe filed at 21 Wall street, New York, by four o'clock P. M., should reach here before the Canada's departure for Liverpool.

Murder of a Wife in Boston.—BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1858. John Crowley, an Irishman, brutally murdered his wife, Joanna Crowley, last night, by beating out her brains with the back of an axe, and stabbing her in three places. They have not lived together for some time. Crowley made his escape, but the police are in hot pursuit.

Railroad Accident.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1858. A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Camden and Amboy road, ran off the track at Rancocas bridge this morning, and the six and eight o'clock trains were delayed till noon at that point. The track is now clear, and all trains arrive and depart as usual.

Execution of a Murderer.—NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1858. Martin Wallace, who murdered Barney McBride on the 10th of February last, near his place, was executed to-day at Salem, Washington county, N. Y.

The Schooner Wm. Doane Ashore.—NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 1, 1858. The schooner William Doane, of Philadelphia, with a cargo of flour, is ashore on the west side of Beaver Tail. No particulars are known.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.—SAVANNAH, Dec. 1, 1858. The steamship Augusta, from New York, arrived at the bar at six o'clock last evening. Encountered thick and heavy weather the entire passage. The Star of the South sails for New York at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The screw steamship Huntville, of Greenwell's line, arrived at the bar last evening. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1858. The sales of cotton to-day were 15,000 bales, at 11 1/2c. a 12 1/2c. for middling. Late in the day, India bagging, 12 1/2c., with holders asking 13c. Cotton freights to Baltimore, 7c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1, 1858. The sales of cotton to-day were 3,700 bales, at slightly easier rates for the middling and lower grades. SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1, 1858. Our stock of cotton consisted of 50,000 bales. The receipts during November were 45,000 bales. The sales to-day were 700 bales, the market closing dull at a decline of 3/4c.

SAVANNAH,