

NEW YORK HERALD.

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VOLUME XXIV. No. 230.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NIBLO GARDEN, Broadway—Nicomens—Evolution of the Theatre—Asmodeus.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Merchant of Venice—The Foundling.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Geraldine.
CANTY KEENEY THEATRE, 64 Broadway—House and Home—Nine Points of the Law.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Wild Oats—Wife for an Hour—MAGIC THEATRE.
HARLEM MUSIC MUSEUM, Broadway—Adoramus—Michael Yellie—Evening—Rosina Meadows.
WOODS' MINSTRELS, 66 Broadway—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—BROADWAY DRAMA.
DEWANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 47 Broadway—Burlington, Songs, Dances, &c.—NEW ROSS THEATRE.
PALACE GARDEN AND HALL, Fourteenth street—SOLIERE PARADE.

New York, Friday, September 9, 1859.

The News.

We have three days later news from Europe, brought by the steamship Europa, which arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night. The advices are to the forenoon of the 27th ult., but they contain little of importance in a political point of view.

It is reported that the French and Austrian Commissioners to the Zurich Conference had regulated a settlement of the affairs of Lombardy on a basis satisfactory to Sardinia, and that the affairs of the Duchies are to be treated directly by the Courts of Paris and Vienna. It was expected that the Conference would conclude its labors early in September.

Letters from Vienna express the apprehension that the difficulties of the Italian question will not be settled at Zurich, and give as report that the furious granted the Austrian soldiers returning from Italy had been suspended, and that seven out of the twelve Austrian corps d'armes are to be retained on a war footing.

There is nothing important from France. From Italy we learn that the Council of Ministers at Turin, at which the King of Sardinia presided, had decided that before accepting even provisionally the Provinces which desire to be annexed to Piedmont, it was proper to consult the allied Powers, particularly France.

The news from Great Britain is not much interesting. The American trotting horse Jack Rosseter, Mountain Boy and Dreadnought, were beaten in a race near Liverpool, by an English horse named Dan. Mr. Ten Brock's horse Umpire had won two more races at Stockton, and was the favorite for the next Derby.

At London the money market was easier, and coupons on the 26th were quoted at 95 1/2 a 95 1/4, American securities were weak, without change in prices.

At Liverpool the cotton market, according to the brokers' circular, was dull without change in prices; other authorities, however, report a decline of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a penny. Breadstuffs are reported very dull, while provisions exhibited a decided downward tendency.

Captain James, of the bark J. W. Page, from Monrovia, Liberia, on the 31st of July, has furnished us with a very interesting news report and late papers from the west coast of Africa. Smallpox prevailed extensively in Monrovia, and a large public health meeting had been held in order to devise measures to arrest its progress. The Quail, a new war steamer presented by the English government to the republic, had arrived from Plymouth, and the journals are loud in their protestations of gratitude to Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston, contrasting their liberality with the policy of the United States towards their country very unfavorably to ourselves.

President Benson immediately went on a visit to the chiefs to the leeward in the Quail. Everything was quiet at Cape Palmas. Independence Day was celebrated with great elation, the two military companies in Monrovia turning out in grand style to hear, with other citizens, a fine oration. The English cruisers were taking slave prizes on the coast. A number of vessels from the United States, as will be seen by our shipping report, had arrived at Monrovia, landing many distinguished African travelers, good cargoes, an iron sugar mill, a lot of Bibles, and a number of settlers from our Northern and Southern States. Several native students had distinguished themselves at the late high school examinations.

The bark Henry Trowbridge, Captain Eriebe, at New Haven, brings us advices from Barbadoes dated on the 17th of August. Our correspondent writes:—There has been a slight improvement in cornmeal during the last few days, and some sales have been made from store—500 bbls., at \$1 75; but any large importations would not realize this figure. Flour is in light stock, and very dull of sale. Codfish is in supply, and lotting at \$4 60. Good mackerel would be saleable. Herrings and alewives are plentiful and dull. White pine lumber is abundant and declining. Dealers are still fairly supplied with shingles. The weather continues showery and generally favorable for cultivation. The public health is generally good.

We have Havana advices to the 4th instant. Sugars continued dull. Accounts from Jamaica to the 15th ult. state that reinforcements of troops had been sent for the protection of the northern part of the island from the recurrence of negro riots.

Our correspondent at Georgetown, Demarara, writing on the 16th ult., says:—The growing crops look very fine, owing to the favorable weather with which we have been blessed for the last month or six weeks. Business is quite inactive, owing to the old stock of sugar and molasses being exhausted. A half yearly meeting of the British Guiana Bank was held yesterday, when a dividend of the rate of 2 per cent per annum was declared for the half year ending July 1. The affairs of the bank are in a very flourishing condition. The balance in favor of the bank is \$125,520. The directors have wisely resolved that "in the present unsettled state of Europe, which renders the value of even the best securities liable to constant fluctuation, it will be more beneficial to the substantial interests of the proprietors to strengthen the bank's reserve fund than at this moment to increase the dividend."

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and transacted considerable routine business, none of it, however, of much general interest. A report of the proceedings is given in another column.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and disposed of a large number of routine papers. Mr. Lent presented an ordinance directing that every cesspool hereafter constructed in the city of New York below Thirty-fourth street, from the East to the North, river shall be connected with the sewer

in the street or avenue on which the house or building for which the sink is constructed shall be located, and that every cesspool shall be removed on the 1st of May, 1860, if not previously connected with the sewer. This important paper was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in permitting the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to lay a turnout switch in Canal street for the use of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad companies.

A meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, to devise measures for rescuing that city from rowdiness, was held yesterday. Resolutions were adopted providing for a committee to call on the Mayor and demand the appointment of reliable men as judges at the next election, and the appointment of a special police force to keep the polls clear. They emphatically disavow party, and empower a special committee to nominate, irrespective of party, the most respectable and reliable men for the officers shortly to be elected. During the meeting gangs of rowdies endeavored to stop the proceedings, but they were promptly put down; and at the adjournment a body of desperadoes took possession of the speakers' stand, when the police arrested the ring-leaders and marched them off to prison, amid the cheering of the citizens and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

Mr. Alfred Freeman, proprietor of the International Hotel in this city, committed suicide yesterday in the above mentioned house, by cutting his throat. He had been ill for a week of slow fever and a nervous attack, which doubtless caused aberration of mind, and led to the suicide. Ams Goebecker, of No. 76 Cannon street, had been afflicted with rheumatism in one of her feet, and yesterday took three ounces of laudanum, which put a period to her existence.

An additional panel of petit jurors was summoned yesterday in the General Sessions, but no prisoners were tried in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses. Wm. Thompson, a colored man, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen \$250 worth of cloth from the store of Wm. H. Hurlbut, and was sent to the State prison for two years.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Ingraham rendered a decision in the case of John A. Underwood against the New Haven Railroad Company, in which an application was made to enjoin the company from paying a dividend, recently declared, until it shall have been ascertained who are the genuine stockholders entitled to such dividend. The Judge holds that there is no good reason to restrain the disbursement upon stock now held by persons who owned it prior to 1850 and have not transferred it since that time. The injunction is continued against the other stockholders, and the directors of the company are enjoined from declaring any future dividend till the adjudication of some court shall separate the genuine issues from the fraudulent ones.

The Mozart Hall Democratic Assembly District Convention to select delegates to attend the State Convention at Syracuse was held last evening. A list of the delegates selected may be found in another column.

On Sunday evening last, a young man named Frank Duchamp, of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, was attacked by a gang of villains while on his way home from the house of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Clifton, Staten Island, and severely beaten on the head by a slug shot or bludgeon, besides receiving bruises on his body. He was attended by Dr. Boardman, of Stapleton, Staten Island, and Dr. Mott, of this city. He lingered until Wednesday last, when he died. No clue to the villains who perpetrated the murder has been discovered.

The cotton market was quite steady yesterday, with sales of about 600 a 700 bales, closing on the basis of quotations given in another column. The flour market was somewhat less active, while prices were without change of importance; Southern brands were in fair demand, while prices were without alteration of moment. Wheat was somewhat firmer, especially for good to prime of new Kentucky; new white sold at \$1 40 a \$1 50, red State at \$1 14, and new white Canadian, the first of the season, at \$1 27. Corn was steady, with sales of old mixed from store at 80c, and new ditto, with high mixed, at 82c. A 32c. Rye was firm, with sales at 80c. a 84c. Barley was nominal. A commission house of this city has taken some pains, by correspondence and other means, to obtain information regarding the barley crop, and has arrived at the conclusion, as far as this State is concerned, that the crop will be nearly an average in quantity and very superior in quality. Pork was held with firmness, which checked operations; the sales were moderate, including new mess at \$14 87 1/2 a \$15, and prime at \$10 25. Beef was dull, while lard was steady. Sugars were steady and active; the sales embraced about 1,000 hhd., 10,000 bags Bahia and 2,000 boxes of Havana, at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet, but firmly held, which tended to check sales. There was rather more doing in freight, which were firm, though without change of moment in quotations.

The Republican Party of New York—Their State Ticket and Platform. The State ticket and platform of the republican party of New York, for our local November campaign, are before our readers.

The ticket includes a fair admixture of old line whigs and original Van Buren free soil democrats, and a very liberal allowance of canal men; but the concession of only one candidate to the anxious stragglers of the Know Nothing faction, but who repudiated the Order before he was adopted, falls far short of their expectations. But even this concession was "not on the slate." It was an after-thought, forced upon the Convention by the energetic General Nye, who, it also appears, exercised his peculiar eloquence with decisive effect against a resolution complimentary to Governor Morgan. This is the result of the somewhat independent course of the Governor in regard to the Metropolitan Police. It is to be hoped, however, that he will graciously pocket the affront thus administered, and remember next time that to a man in his position all considerations of the public good must be held secondary to the demands of party.

This apparent concession to the Americans by Thurlow Weed of the republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, will not prove satisfactory to Gen. Scroggs, Mr. Ullman and Master Brooks; but they should, like honest Sancho, bid "God bless the giver, nor look the gift horse in the mouth." It is a wise old maxim, too, that "beggars cannot be choosers." Nor is Judge Davies the only peace offering vouchsafed to the American Brotherhood. They are approached with another significant concession in the omission from the republican platform of any recognition of W. H. Seward and his Rochester manifesto. And this remarkable silence in regard to Seward and his abolition programme becomes still more significant in connection with the resolution which opens wide the door of the republican church, as one "to which any sincere opponent of the federal administration may attach himself on terms of perfect equality," "without regard to former party divisions or differences." It is thus apparent that Thurlow Weed & Company are deliberately planning the sacrifice of Seward, or that they are judiciously holding him in the background until they shall have taken the soundings of our November election.

Upon this point the absolute silence of the Syracuse assemblage, regarding the State representation in the Republican Presidential Convention of 1860, is also worthy of

special notice. It leaves all the elements and agencies of fusion comparatively free to act in behalf of a general opposition coalition, according to the contingencies which may arise from all our Northern fall elections, and from the proceedings of the new Congress which is to meet in December. In contrast to this "masterly inactivity," the despotic course of the democratic Regency at Albany, in view of the Charleston Convention, is suggestive of anything but a corresponding exercise of caution and prudence.

The leading features of this Syracuse republican platform are—first, a highly seasoned rebash of the old story of the "slave power," the "slave oligarchy," &c.; and second, the denunciation of Mr. Buchanan's administration, as "marked throughout by a reckless profligacy of expenditures," "and by an entire, wanton and disgraceful abandonment of the great principles of State rights and individual freedom" which belong to the American people. The glove is thus thrown down to the Albany Regency, and we shall see, before the expiration of another week, whether they and their Tammany retainers are prepared to stand by or abandon the administration upon which they have been fattening for the last two or three years.

Upon this issue and the Charleston Convention difficulty the union or division of the democracy at Syracuse will depend. If the Regency are led off after Mr. Douglas and his delusive dogma of "popular sovereignty," in the face of the opposing policy of the administration, and if we are to have next week a proclamation from the "slate" of Richmond, Caggar, Cassidy & Co. of the New York delegates to Charleston, our November election will go by default, and all efforts for a democratic reunion in 1860 will be reduced to the Van Buren programme of 1848.

The republican party at Syracuse have indicated a plan of operations for November which will require the largest exercise of the spirit of reconciliation among the democracy. The prospects in this direction, we admit, are gloomy enough; but still it is possible that the desperate necessities of the party may reduce the Regency to reason. By next Friday, at all events, our readers will be able to judge whether the republicans are to be put to their utmost strength or allowed to walk over the course.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The news by the Europa confirms the tenor of the advices received by the Arago, and shows that Italy is making progress in the establishment of constitutional order.

The Duchies persist in their determination to banish the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine and to be annexed to Sardinia. The government of this kingdom has declined to receive them until the other Powers, and particularly France, can be consulted. It is worthy of notice, in connection with this fact, that the London Times commends the course of the people of Tuscany and Modena in ejecting their dynasties, and advises them to place themselves under the leadership of Garibaldi, who, it is asserted, will become the Washington of Italy.

No revelations have been made in regard to the proceedings of the Conference at Zurich, except that they are proceeding satisfactorily and will probably attain an amicable arrangement about the 1st of September.

REGENERATION OF BALTIMORE.—Baltimore is experiencing the throes of an effort to rid itself of the rule of the Plug Uglies, Rip-raps, Regulators, and other self-organized bands of scoundrels, which have for several years past held sway in its municipal affairs.

A call, signed by two thousand names of respectable citizens, convened an immense and enthusiastic assemblage of the people last night in Monument square, to organize action for the coming city election. It was attended not only by the law and order men, but the law and order women were also present in large numbers in the balconies and windows of the neighboring houses. An attempt was made by the rascals to break up the meeting, but the excellent police arrangements thwarted their designs, and fifteen of them were arrested and sent to the lock-up. While this operation was going on the people cheered the police lustily, and the ladies waved their other approbation with waving handkerchiefs and other signs of approval.

This spontaneous movement proves the existence of a sentiment of public virtue in the hearts of the people of Baltimore, and is one of the best evidences that popular government is the best and strongest of all governments.

The meeting has called upon the authorities to see that proper judges of election are appointed, and that the polls be protected from the lawless and riotous spirit which has for some time made an election in Baltimore a mockery and a cheat. It is to be hoped that the present movement will suffice to obtain the ends for which the meeting has been called. If it does not, Baltimore must resign itself to become the opprobrium of the whole country until a Vigilance Committee be formed, and the citizen soldiery bring the Plug Uglies and their confederates to a practical acquaintance with the persuasive powers of the bayonet and ball cartridge.

Gov. WISE ON THE DOUGLAS MANIFESTO.—The Harpers have given the liberty to the Richmond Enquirer to publish their copyrighted manifesto of Mr. Douglas, we find in said newspaper said manifesto in full. It is introduced, however, with a sweeping commentary from the official mouthpiece of Gov. Wise, concluding with this all sufficient paragraph, to wit:—

Mr. Douglas' essay can be regarded in no other light than as an incendiary document, calculated to produce nothing less than a repetition of the anarchy and bloodshed which has lately disgraced the soil of our Territories. We publish it only for the purpose of pointing out its errors, and of warning the conservative men of the whole country against the deluge and dangerous phase which said slavery agitation has just assumed.

This is a pretty emphatic repudiation, by the most prominent Southern democratic Presidential candidate, of the ultimatum of the especial champion of the "popular sovereignty" Northern democracy. But, as like causes produce like effects, the idea that "popular sovereignty" will repeat in other Territories the "anarchy and bloodshed" of Kansas, is a logical conclusion. The main point, however, in the issue thus raised by Gov. Wise, is the "irrepressible conflict" between Douglas and the South in reference to the Charleston Convention. If the "Little Giant" of the West is to ride his hobby in 1860, he must ride it exclusively on the north side of Mason & Dixon's line. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and this, in a new shape, is the shadow of Martin Van Buren.

The Canals and the Two Regencies—Bankruptcy of the Empire State.

In another page we publish a controversy between the two organs of the two Albany Regencies, each most successfully showing how the opposite faction has mismanaged the canals, plundered the people, and plunged "State into debt and bankruptcy." "It is a century query as to it stands," and remind "to the old adage, that "when rogues fall out, honest people come by the truth," if they do not always succeed in getting back their own.

The "Grand Canal," measuring 363 miles, and uniting Lake Erie, at Buffalo, with the Hudson at Albany, and by that river communicating with the Atlantic ocean at New York, was regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the age when it was set on foot by De Witt Clinton. It has ever since proved as much a source of plunder to the politicians as a benefit to the State. It has served them constantly for an election issue and for election machinery, and its spoils have filled their empty pockets with "rocks," not only the legitimate spoils, but the speculation and the public frauds connected with the Erie Canal and its branches. The consequence is that the canals have been sadly mismanaged, worse than even the Erie Railroad, and so far from paying even the interest of the cost of their construction, they have added the State with a debt of forty millions, which lies as an incubus upon it, and which must be got rid of either by taxation or the sale of the canals, or by both. As for the plan of borrowing more money to pay the interest, and thus creating compound interest, so far from that disposing of the debt, it would double it in a few years.

The Evening Journal, the organ of the quondam whig (now black republican) Regency, and the Argus, the organ of the democratic Regency, who have both fattened on the plunder and corruption of the canals, now repudiate the policy which entailed so heavy a debt on the people, like a pair of rats running from a falling house or deserting a sinking ship in which they long found excellent fare.

When Clinton started the canals, and was supported by the whigs, the democracy opposed the measure at first; but, finding it popular, afterwards adopted it, and when they got into power carried it out as zealously as if they had been its originators. Then the whigs succeeded to power on the question of the enlargement of the canals, which the democrats resisted in the beginning, but afterwards took very kindly to, and turned to good practical account for themselves. The revenues, however, were insufficient to pay for the enlargement, and the whigs proposed to borrow money, ostensibly for this purpose, the real object, however, not being the improvement of the canals, but to have the handling of vast sums of money, which might be used for elections and other political purposes. The democrats, when out, opposed the borrowing policy, and advocated the doctrine of "pay as you go;" but when they got into power, they adopted the policy of their political antagonists. Between them a debt of some forty millions of dollars has been placed on the back of the people, and though both participated so largely in this plunder, both are very anxious to shirk the responsibility of having incurred the debt.

The Argus-Atlas shows by a table of figures that if the whig borrowing plan had not been adopted the whole liability would have been cleared off by this time, except about \$35,000. The Journal retorts by showing that the democrats outdid the whigs in their advocacy of borrowing, and that they are the real authors of the forty million debt. From the year 1836 to 1858, both inclusive, the net proceeds of the canals, after deducting all expenses, amounted to nearly forty millions, which ought to have paid off the same amount of debt, now due. Instead of that, the forty millions of net earnings of the canals have been squandered, and the debt is left unpaid, and to accumulate by compound interest in eighteen years to one hundred millions, unless the Legislature adopts some speedy means of extinguishing it. In 1836 the old debt had all been paid except \$2,700,000; but new liabilities were incurred, and money was borrowed to pay the interest, the proceeds of the canals falling to pay even the interest, much less the principal of the constantly accumulating debt.

The rapid growth of railroads since the canals were constructed has diminished their business. In the year 1853 the net proceeds were \$2,663,713; in the year 1858 only \$993,325—not quite a million, or less than half the proceeds of 1853.

We observe that some of the papers calculate that this year the receipts will be tremendous. But if we take the third week of the month that has just gone by as a criterion, or if we compare the whole of that part of the present year which has elapsed with the same period during the last twelve years, it will be found that the business is continuing steadily to fall off, and that in the present year it will be lower than it has been yet:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, 2d Week in Aug., Total to Aug. 23. Rows for years 1847-1859.

It will thus be seen that from 1847 there is a falling off of \$1,243,326, and even from 1857, in which the revenue was lowest, there is a decrease of \$274,651. Yet our quadrilateral contemporary says:—"All prospects indicate a large increase in 1859 upon the tonnage of 1858."

Much is expected from the completion of the enlargement, which will cost from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. But where is the money to come from? Much also is expected from the application of steam to canal navigation, which is about to be carried into effect; but it is as yet only an experiment, and may not suit. Even, however, if it should prove completely successful, it is very questionable whether it can bring up the business to the highest point of former years.

It is proposed to sell the canals, and no doubt thereby hangs a tale of one of the most gigantic jobs that was ever consummated in this State. There is one little difficulty in the way, namely, the State constitution, which forbids their sale; but the constitution has also forbidden that any debts on account of the canals, beyond those already created, should ever exceed one million of dollars; yet last year a million and a half of dollars was borrowed on the credit of the Sinking Fund to pay

the interest, which was already pledged by the constitution; and in the present year, it was proposed and carried in the Legislature to continue the same unconstitutional, foolish course, which was vetoed by the Governor. So that none need wonder if a bill should be passed in the next Legislature to sell the canals.

There is only one constitutional way of meeting the debt and the difficulty, and that is by laying on a tax to pay the interest, instead of borrowing money for the purpose, like the rotten, swindling railroad concerns. The constitution sets apart from the revenues of the canals, after paying the expenses, the sum of \$1,700,000 to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the old canal debt (\$12,000,000) which existed in 1846, and it declares that "the principal and interest of said fund shall be sacredly applied to that purpose." Now, last year the whole proceeds only amounted to \$993,325, about half the amount due to the "sacred" fund. How, then, is the interest on the new debt of twelve millions more to be met? By taxation alone—the only method to save the State from the disgrace of repudiation, though not from bankruptcy. The great Empire State of New York is at this moment bankrupt, being either unable or unwilling to pay the interest on her debt. Such is the condition to which the credit of the State has been brought by the rival factions of the Regencies.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS IN COURT AGAIN.—We print in another column an abstract of an opinion delivered by Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of certain stockholders of the New Haven Railroad for an injunction to restrain the directors from paying dividends until it is decided what stock is genuine and what may be the spurious issue of Schuyler. The Judge decides that all the stock issued previous to 1850 may be considered genuine, and that the holders thereof may receive dividends; but upon all the stock issued since that time the directors are enjoined from paying any dividend until some court of competent jurisdiction shall declare what portion of it is genuine and what is not. It is very doubtful whether any authority can be found competent for that difficult task. The Schuyler frauds were not discovered to the public until 1854, so that all the stock issued for four years, according to this decision, will have to be pronounced upon, and the sheep divided from the goats, before the holders of genuine stock can receive a dividend of a dollar upon it.

THE POLITICAL MOVEMENTS OF THE DAY.—The ingenious combinations of the republicans at Syracuse upon candidates and principles for a fusion of all the odds and ends of the opposition elements of this State in November, form a splendid specimen of political mosaic—here a bit of black stone, there a bit of white, and next a bit of blue, and then a bit of green—which will excite the admiration of all political jugglers. But this beautiful job of science, fact and taste, is surpassed by the New Jersey coalition, where the republicans in their fusion movement have completely out-generalled the faction of the American party known from their long legs as the Shanghaes.

The Erie of the American camp, including Governor Newell, having thus been drawn into a "happy accord," the Shanghaes, we apprehend, will have to come down. A protective tariff, strangely overlooked at Syracuse, thus appears to have been the bond of peace at Trenton, in addition to the dropping of the republican platform on the "slave oligarchy" and the "slave power." The tariff is thus likewise made to override the slavery issue in Pennsylvania in the fusion movement there; but when the subject shall come before the National Republican Convention of 1860, between the tariff and the "slave power" there will be a most delicate and difficult piece of work to do, for New Jersey and Pennsylvania cannot be spared.

Thus it will be seen that the present operations of the republican party, here and elsewhere, are limited to local purposes; and that in this State, that State and the other, they are fighting their local battles according to their local necessities. On the other hand, the democracy here, there and everywhere, will bear of nothing and see nothing but the Charleston Convention. Thus, while the Albany Regency are packing a delegation to Charleston, while Douglas is electioneering for himself on the stump in Ohio, the democracy of the South are distracted with their slavery issues for the Charleston Convention. At this rate the democratic cliques and factions will have devoured each other, like the Kilkenny cats, before the opposition enter the field. Such are the consequences of the folly of ambitious democratic leaders and rivals in abandoning the safe anchorage of steady administration, to fight and squabble among themselves a year before the time for the spoils and plunder of the succession.

MR. TOOMBS OF GEORGIA.—This gentleman has recently made a very remarkable speech in Georgia, in which he has abandoned the fire-eaters and gone back again to the most moderate faction of the Southern democracy. He has even gone so far as to throw out a feeler or two in favor of Mr. Douglas. But the explanation, we suspect, is very simple. Douglas will never touch bottom in Georgia, but Mr. Toombs is, perhaps, opposed to the aspirations of Mr. Secretary Cobb as a Georgia candidate for the Charleston nomination.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND HIS POLITICAL MACHINERY.—Few persons have any just comprehension of the expensive and complicated machinery which prominent politicians of the present day invent and work to aid them in their ambitious schemes. In this respect, however, Senator Douglas is ahead of all competitors. He maintains newspapers in Chicago, Washington and Philadelphia, whose principal business is to print all his speeches and sound his praises; and he has been even extending his operations in that line to New York. He keeps a bureau of clerks in Washington to flood the whole country with pamphlet copies of his speeches in the Senate. There are few localities in any State in the Union in which there are not to be found knots of his partisans striving to operate on public sentiment in a manner favorable to his Presidential aspirations.

Not depending on these varied arrangements, what else do we see him doing? We find him making use of a literary magazine, with a reputed large circulation, to get before a portion of the public his views on squatter sovereignty, condensed from his speeches in the Senate chamber and on the stump. He knew that,

heavy as the article was, it would be to the readers of the magazine a relief from Thackeray's trawdle, and would therefore stand a good chance of being read. And now we find him on a political tour in the West, apparently preceded by a business agent who gets up demonstrations for his reception after the manner of travelling circuses and monagies, and has preparations made for his speaking in public. He then avails himself, a la Barnum, of the perfect organization of the Associated Press to have abstracts of his speeches, which are mere rebashes of his magazine article, telegraphed to the press in general, and full reports telegraphed to those journals, who are probably paid for publishing them.

These are costly experiments for a Presidential aspirant to indulge in. But so long as he foots the bills he has a perfect right to gratify his whim.

THE FAT-MELTING NUANCES.—At the last meeting of the Commissioners of Health the City Inspector complained that the fat-melting establishments on Thirty-ninth street, in the neighborhood of the North river, were a nuisance to the parties resident there, and the Board ordered, as a remedy, that the proprietors should erect their chimneys forty feet high. Why not have them removed altogether? Neither piggeries, nor fat-melting houses, nor bone-boiling establishments, should be permitted within the city limits. One is just as bad as another; indeed, the fat-melting concerns are the most abominable nuisance of the three, and neither health nor comfort can exist in the same locality with them. Mr. Delavan has rigorously driven out all the piggeries from the city, and he should be aided by every means to keep them out, and to send these other nuisances after them. High chimnies, it is true, may lessen the annoyance, by keeping the horrible effluvia a little above our noses; but this is not enough; all such establishments should be compelled to carry on their operations outside of the city; and we trust that the Board of Health will enable the City Inspector to abolish them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Treaty with Mexico—The San Juan Island Difficulty, &c. OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1859. Neither the Mexican Minister nor the State Department have any advice of the arrival of Mr. McLane as a treaty. Both, however, confidently anticipate the accomplishment of the terms proposed in the last instructions from General Cass to our Minister, in which case Mr. McLane has leave to come to Washington with the convention.

The North-western difficulty will doubtless become a matter for negotiation between the government of Great Britain and that of the United States, as the treaty settling the boundary has no provision for a settlement in such a case as has arisen. The State Department has had this matter under consideration, and General Harney will receive instructions to act with great caution until the governments have compared views upon the subject.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1859. The government has no official information of the arrival of Mr. McLane in this country on board the Brooklyn.

The Postmaster General has received additional assurances from the parties under the Johnson Pacific Mail contract, that they will be prepared to execute the service. United States vessels will render any protection which may be necessary in connection with the Nicaragua route.

About eleven hundred muskets and rifles have been ordered by the government, at public auction, the former from one dollar to two dollars and a half a piece, and the latter from one to four dollars. The larger part of them were purchased by a New Yorker, together with fifteen heavy cannon.

Little, the swindler, was taken to Philadelphia this afternoon, by a police officer of that city.

The President has recognized Vincente Cabelles as Consul of Spain at Key West, and Francisco Uccella as Vico Consul of Spain at Savannah.

POPULAR MOVEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, September 8, 1859. The town meeting called by the two thousand merchants, mechanics, business and professional men of Baltimore, assembled this afternoon, at four o'clock, in Monument square, to deliberate on and devise the means of rescuing the city from its present condition and restoring the supremacy of law and order. The vast square was densely packed, and all the avenues leading thereto thronged by masses of most orderly, respectable and influential citizens. The meeting organized, on motion of Charles D. Hinks, by calling to the chair William Woodward, of the well known firm of Woodward & Co. A preamble and resolutions were read, setting forth in clear and emphatic language our social and political evils, condemning club rule, and proposing effective measures to ensure a free expression of the sentiments of the public at the ensuing election, by protecting the purity of the ballot box and placing in nomination honest, capable and fearless men, in opposition to the nominees of the political clubs.

The resolutions provide for a committee to call on the Mayor and demand the appointment of reliable men as judges at the next election, and the appointment of a special police force to keep the polls clear. They emphatically disavow party, and empower a special committee to nominate, irrespective of party, the most respectable and reliable men for the officers shortly to be elected.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. George Brown, a distinguished member of the bar, James Hodges, merchant, of the firm of Hodges Brothers, and George M. Gill, Esq.

The speeches were received with shouts of approval. During their progress several efforts to interrupt the speakers by members of rowdy gangs were promptly suppressed.

After the adjournment of the meeting a body of rowdies, calling themselves "Regulators," rushed upon the stand and attempted to harangue; but the police promptly arrested the ring-leaders and carried some fifteen to the lock-up, amid the loud plaudits of the people and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies crowding the windows of the hotels and private residences in the vicinity.

This law and order have been fully vindicated, and a most determined opposition to rowdiness and lawlessness has been established, which already has overawed a majority of the most turbulent disturbers of the peace.

The Mexican Treaty.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8, 1859. The Procuero says that it has authentic information that Mr. McLane has made no treaty with Mexico on account of the American citizen protection clause in it.

News from Jamaica.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7, 1859. Advice from Jamaica of the 16th ultimo states that reinforcements to the troops on the island have been asked for from the home government, for the protection of the northern part of the island against the recurrence of negro riots.

It is said at Jamaica that there is a prospect that the English mail steamship Paramatta, which was recently wrecked off that island, would be eventually saved.

News from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8, 1859. The Brig Chapman has arrived here with Havana dates of the 4th inst. News unimportant. Sugar dull.

Movements of Mr. Douglas.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8, 1859. Mr. Douglas arrived at Dayton at 12 o'clock Monday today, and was escorted to the Phillips House. It was expected that he would make a reception speech, but he was too ill to do so—suffering from a bad cold. He was subsequently taken to the residence of Dr. Edwin March, where he went to bed, and at eight o'clock in the evening