

NEW YORK HERALD.

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

TERMS, daily in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Postage stamps not received at same rate as cash. THE DAILY HERALD, one copy per copy, 25 per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, one copy per copy, \$2 per annum. THE MONTHLY HERALD, one copy per copy, \$5 per annum. THE QUARTERLY HERALD, one copy per copy, \$10 per annum. THE ANNUAL HERALD, one copy per copy, \$20 per annum. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, containing reports, notices, &c., will be received at the office of the Editor, and will be published in the next issue. THE HERALD is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. THE HERALD is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. THE HERALD is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Volume XXIV.....No. 933

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA—TODAY.
NILES' GARDEN, Broadway—EVOLUTIONS ON THE TROTTING ROSE—HALLS OF MADRID—TODAY.
HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CHAMBER OF FREEDOM—GREEN MONSTER—TODAY.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—GERALDINE.
LAURA KENT'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway—WORLD AND STAGE.
NEW HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BOY MARTYRS OF NEW YORK—HOLDEN AXE—SILVER KNIFE.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—AFTERNOON—FLYING DUTCHMAN, EVENING—FLYING DUTCHMAN—CO.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 441 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DARON AND PYTHIAS.
BERNARD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic Hall, 572 Broadway—BULLDOG SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DARON AND PYTHIAS.
PALACE GARDEN AND HALL, Fourteenth street—VOGAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

New York, Monday, September 12, 1859.

The News.

By the arrival of the steamer Ocean Queen off Cape Race on Saturday morning about five o'clock, we have news from Europe to the 1st instant, four days later than the advices brought by the Europa. Our despatch states that the intelligence presents no features of unusual interest. Nothing of importance had transpired respecting the deliberations of the Zurich Conference. The American ship Ben Bolt, from Havana bound for Falmouth, was wrecked at Brendoz on the 25th ult. The Russian loan of £12,000,000 sterling had all been subscribed for in London, and exchange on St. Petersburg had declined three per cent. The Bavarian government was in the market for a loan at 94 per cent. Consols were steady, and closed on the 31st at 93 1/2. Cotton was firm, with an upward tendency in prices, while breadstuffs continued very dull and provisions weak.

Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, arrived in Washington yesterday from Mobile. The accounts recently published with reference to the treaty recently negotiated with the constitutional government of Mexico are confirmed. The points of this treaty have already been given in the HERALD, but they are reproduced in the despatch of our Washington correspondent, published in another column. Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 25th of July report the markets dull and no freight offering.

Private advices from Buenos Ayres, brought by the O. J. Hayes, communicated to us, states that the steamer General Pintos, one of the best of the Buenos Ayres war vessels, had deserted and gone over to the side of General Urquiza, her marines having mutinied and shot the captain. As the General Pintos was one of the best of the Buenos Ayres war vessels, and as many may be influenced in their actions according to the chances of success of one or the other of the contending parties, we think it well to publish the statement, which, we believe, Captain Shivers, of the Hayes, confirms.

We have news from Japan dated on the 5th of June. The Emperor had ordered that the cities of Jeddo, Nagasaki, Simoda and Hakodadi should be united by telegraph, and a line was being built from Jeddo to his summer residence. All the vessels in the imperial fleet were to be turned into steam propellers, and one of them, the Nippon, had already left on a voyage of discovery, manned by a native crew and native engineers. An American having discovered a copper mine, was permitted to work it on promising to divide the proceeds with the government.

Additional advices from Bermuda are to the 3d inst., but there was no local news. There is a decided mania for committing suicides just now prevailing. J. H. Kearney poisoned himself yesterday at French's Hotel. Henry F. Wood put an end to his life by taking laudanum yesterday at No. 152 East Twenty-fourth street. Edward Casenbrock, keeper of a dancehouse at No. 81 James street, committed suicide early yesterday morning by shooting himself with a heavily loaded pistol. Particulars of these tragedies will be found in another column.

The lecture on the history and philosophy of Sunday laws, announced to have been delivered last evening by the Rev. S. L. Hatch, was deferred in consequence of some prior arrangement with the authorities of the church where it was to take place, and a Welsh congregation worshipping there. A number of persons who went up to participate in the discussion after the lecture had to return. It is probable that Mr. Hatch will lecture on Sunday next.

Rev. Charles E. Harris, pastor of the Carlton avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, preached a vigorous sermon last evening to the young men and women of his congregation on "The Moral Influence of the Opera," in which that amusement was unsparingly denounced. The Reverend gentleman objected to the Opera because: first, much of the music of the Opera is vicious; second, it is an amusement without an improvement; third, the associations of the Opera house are generally bad and fearfully contaminating. The church was densely crowded, a large share of the audience being ladies.

The auroral phenomena which illuminated the skies in this latitude a few weeks since, seem to have extended over a very wide area. They were seen from Montreal to New Orleans, and from St. Louis to Cuba and Bermuda. We give elsewhere varied and interesting descriptions of them from different points of the earth's surface.

The dwelling house of Herman Dahl, adjoining No. 277 East Twenty-first street, caught fire on Saturday night, causing the death of a man named Patrick Gallagher and injuring a boy of Mr. Dahl's so severely that he was not expected to survive. The particulars are given in another column.

The cotton market displayed increased activity on Saturday, and the sales embraced about 2,000 bales, closing on the basis of about 11 1/2c for middling uplands, though some brokers reported small sales at 11c. The four market was less buoyant and active, and some grades of State and Western exhibited more firmness, though without change of moment in quotations. Southern flour was in active request, while prices were unchanged. Wheat was in fair request, though quotations were somewhat irregular. Prime to choice new red Kentucky sold at \$1 29, white do. do. at \$1 49, and a 1/2 c; new white Michigan at \$1 49, and another colored Southern at \$1 25, and Milwaukee new club and Chicago spring do. at 3 c. Corn was firm, with sales of new Western mixed at 85c, 83c; the latter in late California barley sold at 65c for old. Rye was dull, at 82c, 83c. Pork was in good demand and firmer, with sales of new mess at \$15 05 a \$15, (closing at the latter figure); clear mes at \$17, and \$10 25 a \$10 27 1/2 for prime. Sugars were sold to a fair extent, without change of moment in prices. The transactions footed up about 1,000 hds. Cuba muscovado, and 50 do. molasses, and 800 boxes, part at 1 c. and part at 8 1/2c. Coffee was firm.

and in good demand; the sales aggregated about 4,782 bags of Rio, ranging from 11c. a 11 1/2c. a 11 3/4c. Freight was steady, while engagements were light; cotton to Liverpool was at 3-16d a 7-32d, and 1,900 bbls. rosin were engaged at 2s.

The Conspiracy against Wise—The Democratic Convention of New York.

The Democratic Convention of this State, to nominate candidates for the ensuing fall election, will take place on Wednesday next, the 14th inst. The eyes of the South are turned towards it, and the eyes of the whole country, to see whether the vile conspiracy concocted by the Albany Regency against a distinguished democrat of Virginia, to cheat him out of the nomination for the Presidency at Charleston, will be endorsed by the representatives of the New York democracy at Syracuse. As the day approaches for holding that Convention, therefore, it assumes greater and greater importance. The Convention, independent of that aspect of it, is highly important, for on the manner in which its proceedings are conducted the success or failure of the fall elections in a great measure depends, and on those elections hangs the Presidential election to a far greater extent than is realized at present. But what gives its peculiar and special importance to this Convention is the pendency of the question, whether the representatives of the New York democracy at Syracuse assembled will uphold or repudiate the treachery of the organ of the Albany Regency against the Governor of a sovereign State, to oust him from his fair and legitimate chances of the nomination, and whether politicians in this State will take advantage of it to further their own designs on the succession, and thus disgrace the Empire State in the eyes of the South, and cause its disfranchisement at the National Convention.

Whether by fair means or foul the Confidence man of the Albany Regency obtained possession of a private letter of Henry A. Wise, whether of malice prepense he was entrapped into writing the letter, and whether Bernard Donnelly was a tool in the hands of the Regency, or whether of his own mere motion he wrote the letter to which Mr. Wise's communication was a reply, we will not undertake to determine. But however this may be, the letter was written in unsuspecting confidence to Donnelly, and was handed by him in the same confidence (as far as we know) to the editor of the *Allas-Argus*, on the express condition that it was not to be made public or used dishonorably. In fact, the Confidence man of the Regency persuaded Donnelly that he was a fast friend of Wise, and thus obtained possession of his letter. No sooner did the Regency get hold of the prize than they issued copies of it, which they circulated around, but took good care to suppress the letter of Donnelly which called it forth. They put these copies in such train that they knew they would find their way into the New York papers. Use has been made of this violation of private confidence, and this trampling under foot of every principle of honor, to damage Wise in this State and to build up the interests of his rivals. Will these men consent to reap the profits of the dishonorable act, and thus identify themselves with the foul conspiracy?

Horatio Seymour, a candidate for the Presidency; Daniel S. Dickinson, a candidate for the Presidency; Dean Richmond, and Erastus Corning, have all subscribed their money to the *Allas-Argus* concern, and are its real owners. By the act of its editor, and by the course of the paper, these gentlemen are compromised. They are men of station and character, and their names give a fictitious importance to the *Allas-Argus* which otherwise it would not possess. By their silence or acquiescence they endorse the base treachery of their miserable agent; still more do they identify themselves with it if they will consent to reap the fruits of the rascality at which they connive.

The object of the Regency in this conspiracy was to create a prejudice against Wise, and under its influence to pack the Syracuse Convention, and thence to pack the delegation to the Charleston Convention—to prevent the selection of delegates by districts so as to prevent the people having any voice in the matter, to hurry up the appointment of delegates at once, without giving the democracy any time for deliberation or action, and thus to secure their own creatures to do their dirty work at Charleston. Such is the infamous plot that has been hatched at the *Allas-Argus* office.

Now, we ask, will Daniel S. Dickinson suffer himself to be identified with it? Will he disavow the *Allas-Argus* and its editor, or will he silently profit by the treachery practised against a distinguished democrat of a Southern State in order to get him out of his way? Will Horatio Seymour, who is so anxious for the nomination for the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency, render himself obnoxious to the South by lying under the imputation of being mixed up with the Confidence man or his organ in this shameful trick? Will the other two gentlemen, who have something to lose, lend their names and influence to the consummation of a policy proceeding from so base an origin? Will the Convention at Syracuse suffer itself to be identified with the conspiracy by adopting the policy which it was concocted to promote? A few days will tell whether the democracy of New York will follow the leading of an Albany mooncalf, or what is called in Cassidy's vernacular an *onaham*, to the imminent risk of having the delegation from the Empire State ignominiously turned out of the Charleston Convention, and to the almost inevitable certainty of defeat in the Presidential election of 1860. The black republicans are now looking to Syracuse with intense solicitude, and loud and long will be their jubulations if the democracy commit the fatal step of following the betrayers of confidence by appointing delegates to the National Convention at Charleston.

OUR DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The New York democracy will meet in State Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday (day after to-morrow), and we may expect a terrible time among them. The masses of the party, town and country, are desirous of a hearty reunion for the overthrow of W. H. Seward and the republican party in November, upon the broad issue of his "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South. But the Albany Regency—Richmond, Caggar, Confidence Cassidy & Co.—are evidently resolved to play into Seward's hands by distracting and dividing the democracy upon the question of the New York delegates to the Charleston Convention. Let every delegate to Syracuse who wishes to avoid this trouble be early on the ground.

Increasing Importance of the Daily Press—Cosmopolitan Character of the Herald.

At no previous season did the fall trade open so early as the present. Business of all kinds in this city seems to have received a premature, though not an unhealthy stimulus; and as a concomitant, as well as an indication of the immense increase of trade, the advertising business of the HERALD has grown to be such that the ordinary space allotted to our daily issue cannot compass it. We shall, therefore, be compelled during this week to publish triple sheets two or three days, in order to furnish our readers with the news of the day in the full and comprehensive form which we find necessary for the wants of the public, and at the same time to meet the demands of our advertisers. At this season the advertisements of dry goods and opening fall fashions alone occupy from four to five columns daily. In all probability we shall in future have to continue the issue of triple sheets two or three times a week regularly during the active business seasons; and this innovation may be but precursory to a daily issue of the same dimensions. And as time goes on, and the vast commercial resources of this metropolis develop themselves, it will perhaps become necessary to increase the triple to a quadruple sheet. There can be no better illustration of the growth and importance of the press than this fact; and yet it is only within the brief period of a few years that the press of this city has assumed the prominent position it now occupies, or has become an indispensable agent in the commercial and general progress of the country. Twenty years ago the New York papers commanded little or no influence. Now, the eight pages of the HERALD fall so far short of the space required for the news and advertisements it is compelled to publish, that, as we have said, its size will before long have to be greatly increased, if not doubled. Already we have been obliged, after the manner of the London *Times*, to add a supplement occasionally to our regular double sheet, and from the appearance of things now it seems likely that we shall eventually have to issue a supplement to our triple sheet also.

Not only is the HERALD employed as an advertising medium in this city, but its columns have now become the agents of advertising all kinds of business in other cities in the United States and Canada. The theatres of Philadelphia, Boston and Montreal, advertise in the HERALD. The Cunard steamers starting from Boston are also advertised; the sailing days of the Philadelphia and Liverpool steamships are regularly announced in our business columns; and so with almost every enterprise throughout the entire continent. In short, the HERALD has grown to be essential as a universal advertising agent since the ramification of railroads has spread throughout the country, which carry it to the most distant parts, besides furnishing ideas and news to our provincial cotemporaries in all quarters. And, incidentally, as one instance of the fruits of advertising in its columns, we may mention the fact that, during the last week two, sums of money were lost in this city by individuals who could ill afford to lose them, and were advertised in our columns, and before noon of the same day they were returned to the owners. In each case the parties who returned the money stated that they did so in consequence of the advertisement in the HERALD, and in each case, likewise, the losers called on us to thank us for our agency in the restoration of their property. Almost every day we have applications at this office concerning large devised estates for which heirs are wanted, advertisements concerning them having appeared in our columns. Of course we know nothing of the facts; but the advertisements are their own mouthpieces, and in many instances of which we are cognizant individuals have become the recipients of large fortunes through the means of such advertisements.

These are substantial facts in our career, and hence the necessity of a healthy expansion in our size. The HERALD is no longer a mere metropolitan organ, the value and influence whereof is limited by the boundaries and interests of New York, but has grown to be a cosmopolitan organ, whose opinions influence and control interests existing far beyond the limits, not alone of the State, but of the republic itself; and our columns have thus become necessary as an advertising medium to all classes in the community.

Such has been the progress of the American metropolitan newspaper within a period short of a quarter of a century. It has helped to build up commerce, and commerce has in turn contributed to build up the newspaper, until the interests of each have become closely identified. But how shall we measure the value of an independent press in its influence upon the national policy, the national dignity, and the universal welfare of the nation?

TROTTLING HORSES IN A NEW ROLE.—The owners of the two celebrated trotting horses, Flora Temple and Princess, are generally understood to be making quite a nice thing out of the exhibitions which they are giving this season. The untidied imagine that these matches are real contests of speed, and they make their bets on the respective horses, unaware that the matches, under the circumstances, cannot be any other than mere friendly exhibitions, and no test of the relative speed of the horses. The thing is profitable to the proprietors of the courses, as the reputation of the animals attracts large attendances of sporting men; and it is profitable also to the proprietors of the horses, who, besides having shares probably in the receipts, are able to make up their betting books in a way to realize largely on each match.

In fact, so profitable is this enterprise, that the managers have been induced to repeat their exhibitions in various places. Flora Temple and Princess are at present performing a star engagement in the provinces, and we have no doubt that very handsome profits are realized therefrom. The plan is a simple rehearsal of that adopted here, namely, to advertise trotting matches between the rival quadrupeds, and so induce people to go to the course and make their bets, giving the managers, who may have everything nicely arranged, the opportunity of putting money in their purse if they choose to do so. Such conduct is enough to bring horse racing into odium in this country, and it is therefore right that the system should be exposed. If the managers of Flora Temple and Princess choose to give exhibitions of their horses, let that be distinctly stated in the bills. The trots on Long Island were something to boast of,

but the trots at Boston, Saratoga and elsewhere, ought not to be counted in anywhere.

The Rising Servile War in Jamaica—Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict" there and in Venezuela.

Recent advices from Jamaica state that the government there had been obliged to ask for more troops from England for the protection of the northern part of the island against the recurrence of the negro riots.

We have some time since called attention to the spirit of insubordination to the law that has established itself among the black population of several of the counties of Jamaica, and have pointed out the progress which that island is making towards revolution and anarchy. Events are bearing out the views we have formerly expressed. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" is going on there as well as here, and is producing its natural result on the less numerous race. In the Northern States of this Union it has trodden down and driven out the blacks; in Jamaica it is treading down and driving out the whites. Among the blacks have not been able to make any resistance; in Jamaica the whites may attempt to resist, and, as we now see, have asked for assistance from the home government. This may be sent; but the conflict in Jamaica has precisely the same character, and must have the same results, that marked the identical "irrepressible conflict" in Haiti at the close of the last century.

The doctrines that Exeter Hall and Wm. H. Seward have so sedulously inculcated for years are taught continuously by the black preachers in Jamaica, and they are fast rousing the negroes there into open rebellion. Some time ago we gave accounts of the resistance to the local magistrates in the county of Westmoreland; two weeks since we published the news of the bloody riots on the anniversary of emancipation; and now comes the intelligence that the government asks for more troops. A part if not all the British forces now in Jamaica are black regiments with white officers. These, when the conflict comes in earnest, will unite with the rest of the blacks, for their military education, small as it is, will entitle those who are now privates to rank as captains, colonels and generals, among their more ignorant fellows. In such a war as is preparing in Jamaica the white British troops may have the advantage of skill, arms and equipment; but they will encounter on the other side a greater ability of endurance under the burning sun and in the pathless wilds of the tropics, and climate will add its fevers to the continuous struggles of the rebellious blacks. The result will be, that if Jamaica is worth preserving by England she will have to retain it by carrying out the "irrepressible conflict" of Exeter Hall to the annihilation of three hundred thousand blacks on the island.

Precisely the same struggle has sprung up in Venezuela. Monagas obtained power there, and held it for eleven years, by pampering the blacks and using them to keep the whites down. These tired of his tyranny at last, and drove him out; but the direful ambition of his successor, Castro, induced the latter to follow the Monagas policy, and the result is that today the negroes are roaming through that republic in every direction, burning the villages, laying the fields waste, and menacing the towns where the whites still hold sway. Thus Seward's "irrepressible conflict" is presenting its Southern phase in blood and devastation in Venezuela and Jamaica, while he and his followers are laboring to introduce it into our Southern States. It little matters to the demagogue—Monagas, Seward, Souleque, or the negro corporal in the British black regiments—what fate attends a disordered and dismembered community, so long as they attain rank and rule. In the bloody scenes of Venezuela now, and the fiery cloud that hangs over the near future of Jamaica, may be seen the results of the black republican "irrepressible conflict." Its import is the destruction of one or the other of the races.

THE PUBLIC MEETING AGAINST SABBATARIAN DESPOTISM.—To-morrow is the day fixed for the public meeting against the yoke of Sunday despotism placed on the necks of a free people by Puritanical laws, which have no foundation in the doctrines or precepts of the Christian religion, nor in the common law of England, from which we have borrowed our principles of law, nor in the constitution of the United States, which is decidedly hostile to any such trammels on the human mind, nor in the constitution of the State of New York, which is still more explicit against any meddling with religious institutions.

Not only is no particular sect prohibited from being even recognized as a State religion, but Christianity itself, in its broadest significance, is not recognized; and the religion of the Mormons, or of the Jews, or of the Mahomedans, or of John Chinaman (notwithstanding the intolerant roidism of California, which overthrew his idols by brute violence), is as much the religion of the United States, in any legal or constitutional sense, as the religion of Jesus Christ. The only difference is that the majority of the people are Christians, but of very different sects of the same religion; and the constitution has wisely provided that no religion nor any form of Christianity itself should prevail over the others in the eye of the law.

The Sabbatarians are no new sect. They existed in the time of the author of Christianity, who may be fairly presumed to know his own religion best, but yet was denounced by the Pharisees and hypocrites of his time as a violator of the Sabbath himself, and as teaching other men to violate it—as "a wine bibber and a glutton, a friend of publicans and sinners." He saw that the religion of these men consisted in forms and shadows, while they neglected the substance. Therefore did he denounce them in these memorable words:—

"Woe unto ye who whited sepulchres, for outwardly ye look beautiful, but within ye are full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness." How immutable is truth, and how little do the characters of men change in the progress of ages. One would think that Christ had in his mind's eye the Sabbatarians of New York when he uttered the denunciation we have quoted. The same Sabbatarian hypocrisy exists now as then, and the greatest zealots for Sunday laws, and for coercing the minds and bodies of men in matters of religion, are those who do most lying and cheating and all manner of wickedness on the other six days of the week, thinking that by first going to church and then staying at home on Sunday and wearing a long deuce face, and at the same time doing all in their power to prevent other men from enjoying that rational recreation which Nature prompts mankind to take, they can thus con-

found with God for all their villany, and turn up the whites of their eyes to Heaven with holy horror at "the thousands of Sabbath-breaking, unevangelized souls," around them.

We trust the attendance at the meeting, to be held to-morrow at the Volks Garden, in the Bowery, will be worthy of the cause of civil and religious liberty involved in the question, and that the modern Pharisees will receive such a rebuke as their spiritual pride and insolent dictation merit at the hands of all liberal-minded citizens who understand and appreciate the genius of our free institutions.

The Presidential Movements of the Day—Strong Symptoms of a Scrub Race.

The flaming letter which we publish in these columns from Gen. Ogilvie Byron Young, of Missouri, to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, may be regarded as one of those terrible meteors which are sent streaming athwart the physical or political convulsion. And the late and present movements of Mr. Douglas, as a Presidential aspirant, justify the conclusion that he has deliberately made up his mind, in the event of his rejection by the Charleston Convention, to follow the advice of General Ogilvie Byron Young, "never to bow to the magnificent humbug, or acknowledge the authority of any such tribunal to disappoint his destiny."

There can be no other rational construction of the present position of Mr. Douglas and the extensive system of electioneering appliances which he has put into operation. Either he or his platform must be adopted at Charleston, or he will take the field as an independent candidate. We may, therefore, consider him now as acting in anticipation of the action of the Convention; for it must be as manifest to him as to every other intelligent man, that neither Mr. Douglas nor his hobby can be adopted by the Convention. He is thus substantially already in the field for the Presidency as an independent democratic candidate, as much so as Fernando Wood is an independent democratic candidate for Mayor of New York against the anticipated adverse action of Tammany Hall.

We have thus one inevitable democratic stump candidate for 1860; and Governor Wise, of Virginia, may probably be another. He has made his Southern pro-slavery dogma as emphatically a *sine qua non* with the Charleston Convention as Douglas has made his Northern anti-slavery humbug. But as the premeditated independent movement of Mr. Douglas will be quite sufficient to demolish the Charleston ticket, it is hardly necessary to enter at present into any conjectures in reference to Governor Wise. Assuming that in 1860 Mr. Douglas and his devoted Northern partisans will re-enact the Van Buren rebellion of 1848, we may rest our democratic calculations upon the conclusion that the result will be the same—the defeat of the party.

The result, however, may be widely different in regard to the opposition. General Taylor was elected in 1848 by a cordial fusion of the opposition, North and South, excepting the extreme Northern anti-slavery elements, which were carried off by Van Buren. But in 1852 this powerful national opposition party which elected Taylor was destroyed from its affiliations with the anti-slavery heresies of W. H. Seward. In 1854, on the other hand, the Northern democracy were broken to pieces from the disastrous pro-slavery Presidential movement of Pierce and Douglas with that Kansas-Nebraska bill. And thus, while the remains of the old whig party South have been reduced to the doubtful occupation of one or two States, we find in the North a great overshadowing anti-slavery party built up from the broken fragments of the old whig and democratic organizations.

But in this "one idea" of hostility to the "slave power" we have the secret of the weakness of the republican party as a national organization. It is a sectional party, but so widely separated from the opposition elements of the South that it will be compelled to cut them off in 1860. Our late Republican State Convention at Syracuse, in its resolutions, has given us a foretaste of the general drift of the party. It will make no concessions of any utility to the opposition South; and thus we may surely count upon at least two opposition tickets for the next Presidency.

From these divisions of sections and parties, democratic and opposition—the Douglas movement in the North, and the conservative opposition ticket in the South, and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania—we should say that the election must inevitably be thrown into the House of Representatives. And what, then? Why, then, as neither the anti-slavery republicans nor the pro-slavery democracy will be able to command a majority of the States in the House, there will have to be a compromise upon the third candidate for President, or the election will fall in the House, in which event the republicans will have to accept as President the candidate elected as Vice President by the Senate, who will unquestionably be the regular democratic nominee.

In anticipation of this state of things, let the conservative opposition men of the North and South prepare to take up General Houston as their candidate, and they can certainly carry him into the House and elect him, there if they do not secure his election directly from the people. The grand immediate, but still grander prospective results of such a triumph to the party indicated and to the country, are surely worth an effort to win this prize. The field, too, is open and the coast clear.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.—The regular fall and winter season for metropolitan gayeties may be said to have fairly commenced after this evening, when the Academy of Music opens its doors for a preliminary operatic campaign. In addition to the Opera, we have eight or ten theatres, regular and irregular, in full blast, besides the colored Native American opera, *cafes chantants*, larger bier gardens, concert rooms, shows, picture galleries, and a thousand and one places of public resort. By next Monday all the theatres, including the new Metropolitan, will be in working order for the winter; and as the managerial competition will be unusually lively, the playing public will not have to complain of a lack of novelty, such as this. The number and variety of the public amusements of this great metropolis attracts thousands of pleasure seekers to our gates, fills up the hotels, helps trade, and gives to the *boulevards* of Broadway that peculiarly unique, animated and picturesque appearance which it wears these fine afternoons, and which will be heightened during the six or eight weeks to come. During that time the

city will be crowded with the wealth, intellect, beauty and fashion of the country from all points of the compass. Let the managers and the shopkeepers and hotel men keep a sharp lookout. The best horse will win the purse.

The Schaghticoke Railway Massacre—Manslaughter Goes Unpunished.

The terrible railway slaughter at the Schaghticoke bridge, on the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, on the 2d of August last, is not likely to be soon forgotten, although it seems, according to articles in the Troy papers which we transfer to our columns to-day, that the parties responsible for it are to escape punishment. By the criminal negligence and recklessness of the company, in running trains over a bridge known to be rotten and dilapidated, eight persons lost their lives, and twenty or thirty more were cut, bruised and mutilated. A coroner's inquest was held over the body of one of the victims. We all know how inquests now-a-days are managed so as to screen guilty parties as much as possible; but even this jury brought in a verdict highly censuring those in charge of the road, and denouncing the bridge as being in a rotten and unsafe condition.

But that was not going far enough in the interest of public justice. It was no satisfaction to those who were injured, or to the relatives of those who were killed, that the guilty parties should be censured by a coroner's jury. The severest punishment which the law provides would be far too light for their crime; but, such as it was, it should at least be inflicted. How? By the Grand Jury of the county finding an indictment against the president, directors and superintendent, and by their being prosecuted to conviction before a petty jury. The statute makes their offence manslaughter in the fourth degree, punishable by imprisonment for two years, or a fine of a thousand dollars, in the discretion of the Judge; and certainly no one would say that a two years' incarceration in Sing Sing would be too severe a penalty for those soulless members of a railroad corporation who sport recklessly with life and limb.

Among the passengers who escaped from the scene of slaughter, and who was fortunate in getting off with pretty severe cuts and bruises, was a lawyer of this city, named Wm. J. A. Fuller. This gentleman was determined to leave no stone unturned in an effort to bring these railroad officials to justice, and to have the road itself indicted as a nuisance. He attended in Troy last week, appeared and testified before the Grand Jury, and on his return to this city employed counsel to give his attention to the matters preliminary to the finding of an indictment. The District Attorney consented to have Mr. Fuller associated with himself as counsel for the prosecution. We understand, however, that no indictment has been found by the Grand Jury, and that, so far as that body concerned, the authors of the Schaghticoke massacre are at liberty to go on and slaughter ruthlessly the travellers who trust themselves to their tender mercies. It is also said that Mr. Fuller has not been able to have a process in a suit for civil damages served on Mr. Wm. White, the Superintendent of the road, although two personal friends of the complainant, residing in Albany, were entrusted with the service of the writ, and although the defendant is daily in that city. Finally, it is gravely asserted that the political conspirators of the New York Central Railroad have had their finger in this pie, and have lent their powerful aid in thwarting the fair administration of the law in this matter.

But we understand that Mr. Fuller is a man who is not to be easily foiled in a thing that he has resolved on. He is determined that the authors of the Schaghticoke massacre shall be brought to justice, and he will persist in his efforts to that end. If one Grand Jury is weak or ignorant, there may possibly be found another Grand Jury with enough of public spirit in its members to induce them to do their duty. And so, perhaps, in course of time justice may be meted out to these railroad assassins. We understand, too, that it is in contemplation to have urged upon the next State Legislature the passage of a law raising similar offences to the grade of manslaughter in the first degree, of which the penalty shall be imprisonment for life; and also of a law giving to judgments recovered for personal damages priority over all other mortgages and liens. Such laws are eminently necessary and proper if the community is to enjoy any degree of safety in railroad travelling. We never expect to see a railroad president or director sent to Sing Sing for life, or for a term of years; but it is at least to be hoped that those who recover judgments in civil actions against insolvent railroad corporations, for injuries to the person, shall have priority for their claims above all others. The laws in these respects require to be altered; but, above all, such laws as we have require to be administered fairly and impartially.

THE DESTINATION OF THE GREAT EASTERN STILL UNDECIDED.—LEVER'S CHANCES.—The letter of our London correspondent, published to-day, in a measure explains the hesitation and delay on the part of the Great Eastern Company to come to a final settlement regarding the destination of the monster steamship. It appears that the company is composed of no less than three thousand shareholders, the directors, however, having the entire management of the vessel; and it appears further that one of the directors is the party who had charge of the blasting of the rocks in the Liverpool channel, and is therefore naturally interested in the success of that port; while another director is the representative in Parliament of the seaport town of Weymouth; and thus between the conflicting interests of both a difficulty seems to have arisen about the starting point.

Mr. Lever has, meantime, offered the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds cash for the privilege of sailing her from Galway, besides agreeing to coal and victual her to America and back, and to put up a thousand new berths in her—for, strange as it may seem, she is only provided with berths for five hundred passengers, though she is capable of carrying four thousand. Should Mr. Lever obtain her it will cost him fully two hundred thousand dollars to run her this one voyage, which will leave a net profit to the three thousand shareholders, at the very first start, of at least one hundred thousand, and it is not probable that they will surrender that sum, to further the interests of Liverpool, Weymouth, or any other port, the commercial success of the ship being far more important to them. In this state of affairs the company are be-