AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional from Costa Rica and Nicaragua—The Revolution and Expulsion of President Mora—Transit and Treaty Negotiations at Managua—Political, Financial and Executive Movements in Chile, &c.

We publish this morning an interesting letter from our correspondent on board the United States ship Cyane, at Realejo, which contains some additional facts relative to the late revolution in Costa Rica and the expulsion of President Mora, with the latest reports from Managua, Nicaragua, concerning the Transit route and American treaty legislation carried on in that city.

In Transit route progress M. Belly was still a little ahead. These with other letters should have been submitted to our readers at latest in the HERALD of yesterday (Thursday) morning, but for the fact that the whole of the South Pacific and Panama mails brought by the North Star were kept on board that vessel from early Wednesday morning until yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, a space of thirty-six hours, before they were taken to the Post Office, a very serious loss to the newspaper press here, and the commercial community both in New York and Eastward.

Our Realejo Naval Correspondence.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE, MERRIMAC CITY, Harbor of Realejo, August 31, 1859.

The United States Ship St. Marys Leaves Port for Guaymas—A Perilous Ride on the Transit Road—Desolation of the Works of Man and Beauties of Nature—The Revolution in Costa Rica, and Arrival of President Mora at Merrimac City—The Protests to Captain Lockwood, U. S. N.—The Central Americans Incapable of Self-Government—Return of the Costa Rican Clergy—The Jerez Contract for the Transit not Acknowledged by the Government—Belly Ahead—Sir Gore Ouseley Negotiating a Mosquito Treaty—Dread of Filibusters in Nicaragua—A Revolution Inevitable in that Republic, &c.

The St. Marys, Commander Porter, left this place on the 20th inst. for Guyamas. Her officers and crew enjoy excellent health.

On the 6th inst., while at San Juan del Sur, Lieut. A. J. McCartney and myself rode out as far as a place called the "Half-Way-House," on the Transit route, between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. Everything spoke of desolation, except the scenery, which was more than beautiful. Flowers were blooming in the crevices of gray old rocks, birds were singing upon every bough, and the forests seemed alive with melody for miles and miles. Many of the bridges on the road have been burned and torn down, while others are still in a fine state of preservation.

A revolution took place on the 14th inst. in Costa Rica. President Mora and Cabinet, having been summarily ejected from the seats of honor, were brought down to Punta Arenas and placed on board of the steamer which arrived here on the 21st. I send herewith a literal translation of his protest [already published in the HERALD], sent by him to Commander Samuel Lockwood, of this ship.

General Canas came in the steamer, and went up to Leon.

President Mora went to Guatemala, he returns to-morrow and proceeds to Panama, on his way to the United States to seek aid and sympathy from our government in this his hour of need.

The people of these Central American States are incapable of self-government—revolutions are of daily occurrence. A short time ago Santine was ejected from the Presidential chair of Salvador. He is now at this place trying to get assistance from Nicaragua.

General Canas, Secretary of War, accompanies President Mora to the United States.

The priests driven from Costa Rica, with the Bishop, have all gathered at this place to take the steamer for Costa Rica, having been recalled by the existing government.

Our treaty with Nicaragua passed the Congress without a dissenting voice, but the transit contract negotiated by General Jerez was not acknowledged by the government, and M. Belly still holds the contract for the old transit road! It is very doubtful, however, if he ever complies with the stipulations.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley is in Managua negotiating the British Mosquito treaty.

The news has reached here that five thousand filibusters are on their way to Nicaragua from the United States, and all the priests have turned recruiting officers, going about the country looking up soldiers to meet them. That is the report; but from appearances things are ripening for a revolution. Martinez and General Jerez have played quits, and both in Leon and Chenendago the name of the latter is noised about as successor to President Martinez; and I would not be surprised to hear of an outbreak at any moment. The thing is inevitable, and sooner or later must come; then, and not until then, will our government be able to do anything with Nicaragua.

Interesting from Chile.

OUR VALPARAISO CORRESPONDENCE.

VALPARAISO, August 15, 1859.

Quiet in Politics, and Trade Improved—Exile of Conspirators by Commutation of the Death Sentence—Sorry Prospects for a Great South American Union—North Americans Outraged—Hopes of an English Squadron in Port—National Enlightenment—A Paper Currency and Bank of Issue—Diplomatic Appointments to France and the United States—The Charge to Washington—Claim of Mr. Albert Suess on Chile—Case of the Brig Townsend Jones—Murder of Horatio Gates Jones and Demand of his Family, &c., &c.

During the past fortnight little has occurred in Chile o interest to your readers. The political atmosphere is more serene than it has been at any time during the past eight months, and with the return of public confidence the business of Valparaiso has almost resumed its normal condition of prosperity.

The government has commuted the pain of death, to which several of the conspirators of February 28 were condemned, to that of banishment, and Rivadeneria, Fierro, Riobo and others, have already left the shores of Chile under heavy bonds not to return. Sad indeed as it is to contemplate the political condition of a republic torn by conflicting factions, whose partisans with sword and fire endeavor to subvert the existing government, in order to replace it by another whose superiority is very questionable, it is a gleam of hope amid the darkness to know that the fiat of justice has been tempered with mercy, and that the milder counsels of humanity have prevailed in the high places.

There is hope for Chile in the future; but she can never attain the proud position to which her patriots would elevate her until this tendency to call in the sword and the bayonet to settle party differences and to compass party ends be thoroughly rooted out from her people, and, casting aside manfully the prejudices against their brethren of the North, so insidiously sown by unfaithful journalists, seek advice and instruction from those who would cheerfully aid them in the work of progress—to beat the sword into a ploughshare and the spear into a pruning hook. This is unpalatable language I know to the fraternity of the quill, who talk learnedly about the unity of the Latin race, and the formation of a great South American Union—of the spirit of aggrandisement and conquest instilled into the mind of every North American with his first view of the map of the Southern hemisphere—of the necessity, as a Santiago paper had it the other day, of "sending an envoy to Washington to tame the citizens of the United States;" but, while Chile is still sobbing like a corrected child after her recent civil convulsion—while the squadron of Peru blockades the ports of Ecuador—while the cabinets of Santiago and La Paz are indicting belligerent notes about the confines of a desert, useless to either—while Buenos Ayres and the Argentine republic are marching their armies to the field in mortal combat, and Venezuela is in a state of *quasi* anarchy—the time is ill chosen for the establishment of a South American United States, and such unmerited insult as that just quoted to a nation that has ever sustained and sympathized with Chile cordially and fraternally is in bad taste, and leads to most invidious comparisons.

The press of Chile is exasperated because, in view of the repeated and too frequent outrages upon American interests—in view of the positive refusal to atone, or even apologize for such—in view of the utter unprotectedness of our people and our property in Chile—the government of the United States has seen fit to send hither four or five of the vessels of our navy in order to give tone and dignity to such demands as our Minister may deem fit to make upon this republic in satisfaction of such outrages.

It is not very probable that in the critical condition of England, who stands tottering above the abyss of European war, liable at any moment to find herself irretrievably plunged into the imbroglio, she will detach a fleet of seventy-fours to meddle with questions here, as expected, in which she has no concern; and I rather think that in this instance "the wish was father to the thought" in the mind of the writer of the paragraph quoted in my last letter. I do not question the fact that sundry English vessels of war have been ordered here, one, the Alert, having already arrived; but as England has likewise certain unsatisfied and disputed claims of similar character to our own on file in her Legation and before the Department of Foreign Affairs, the visit of these forces will probably have a very different object from the one suggested, and I am satisfied that no nation will view with more gratification than England the equitable adjustment of our claims upon Chile.

In the *Mercury* of the 4th instant we read the following curious views of a republican Senator upon national enlightenment:—

SENATE, SESSION OF AUGUST 3.—The various items of the Appropriation bill were discussed. In that relative to the Normal Agricultural School, it was proposed to raise to sixty the number of pupils to be admitted at the public expense into the establishment. Mr. Cerda made sundry remarks upon the system of instruction at the institution, whereby the pupils, children of laborers would become gentlemen, striving to become stewards, and not laborers, as they ought to be for ever. Mr. Benavente opposed the projected augmentation, as it would increase the amount of the Appropriation bill at a time when the government was striving to economise as much as possible, in order to recuperate the million and much more of dollars spent in the pacification of the country.

And, apropos of dollars—untaught by the experience of older nations, unwarned by the fearful whirlwind of ruin that but yesterday swept over the marts of the United States, Chile is about to plunge into all the ruinous vicissitudes of an inflated currency, and the canvass bag of doubloons or the buckskin sack of condors, is soon to give way to the bank book and the silken rags of the speculator. Already has one bank of issue been chartered, others are projected, and the steady, metallic based currency of the republic will ere long find its way abroad in remittances or to the hoard of the miser. It requires no prophet to predict the result. One half-century of experience has taught us the dearly learned lesson that a hard currency is the only safe and reliable basis for commercial operations; but the moralist saith "We never learn by the experience of others: we must ourselves have felt the burning in order to shun the fire."

Seven millions were recently borrowed from England by Chile, ostensibly for public improvements. Of this three millions have already been expended in endeavoring to quell the factious spirit of revolt still smouldering in the ashes of many a desolated hearthstone; the public works are at a standstill, and the balance will go to swell the coffers of the new money mills for a while, as the metallic basis from which to start. Some of those who have recently graduated with the highest figures in Wall street, might perhaps find excellent practice in this new and virgin field, where as little is known of kiting as of the height of Jacob's ladder.

In the papers of this morning we read the following:—

MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF CHILE TO FRANCE.—We positively know that the lawyer and author of the projected penal code, M. Manuel Carvalf, will be named Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile in France, and that as such will pass to Belgium, to sustain the rights of this republic in the question in regard to the vessel Franklin, submitted to the arbitration of his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF CHILE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The nomination of a Charge d'Affaires of Chile near the government of North America is also decided upon. The choice has fallen upon the Secretary of the Chilean Legation in France, Mr. John Bello; doubtless with the object of arranging, if possible, the late claims made by that government upon Chile.

Mr. Manuel Carvallo is well known to Washington circles as an able diplomatist and accomplished gentleman, and will doubtless creditably represent his government near that of his Imperial Majesty; but if he expects to operate upon the upright and intelligent monarch of Belgium in the case of the Franklin, he will be very much mistaken. The evidence in that case (one of some twenty-five years' standing), proving incontrovertibly the justice of the claim, and the various arguments which have been from time to time adduced in its favor or against it have been submitted by mutual consent to King Leopold, and no ministerial experience from either side will now be permitted.

Mr. John Bello, the new appointee to Washington, is a man of some literary ability, but of no great experience in diplomatic affairs, and if he were a very Metternich could not shield the government of this republic from the just penalty of its own wilful recklessness.

And while upon the subject of claims, I cannot refrain from noticing the wicked and soulless misrepresentations published in New York, in a letter from a Panama correspondent, referring to the claims recently presented by the United States Legation to the government of Chile.

The correspondent says that Gov. Bigler has made a demand in the case of Albert Suess for $1,000, as the price of a watch. I have obtained the facts from Mr. Suess himself, and they are briefly as follows:—On the 28th of February he was surrounded in the street by soldiers wearing the uniform of the Third battalion of infantry, who, with bayonets at his breast, robbed him of a watch which cost him $120 in New York, and of some hundred dollars in gold and silver. Mr. Suess was an utter stranger in Valparaiso, being a resident of Mendoza, in the Argentine republic, a twenty days' journey hence, where he was in prosperous business. Unable to return, as the robbery left him penniless, he applied again and again to the local authorities for relief, but was driven away unsatisfied, and finally laid his case before the Consul. Meanwhile, his business in Mendoza was ruined by his compulsory absence; his creditors seized his little property there, and having lost reputation, business, and all that he had in the world, dependent upon the charity of a friend for a roof to shelter him, he laid his damages at the modest sum of one thousand dollars, in the expectation whereof he has already waited five months in a state of destitution.

The veracious correspondent also says that Gov. Bigler has demanded $200,000 for the discharge and detention of the brig Townsend Jones. This is another falsehood. The amount claimed by Captain Janvrin falls far short of that amount, and includes the value of the vessel, worth some seven or eight thousand dollars, and of the cargo, for which he had refused an offer of a hundred and thirty thousand dollars shortly before the seizure, as well as demurrage of vessel and her company, expenses, &c.

The article referred to winds up by declaring that $80,000 had been demanded by the Legation for some poor sailor, a participant, who was killed in a revolution—alluding to a claim of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars, made for the cold blooded murder and mutilation, in the presence of his family, of Horatio Gates Jones, a highly respectable gentleman, who was not a poor sailor—who was not a participant, and who was killed in his own parlor, in the midst of his family of little ones. He left a widow and seven helpless children unprovided for; and but a few weeks since, an eighth was added to the sorrowing group. Nine widowed and orphaned ones, dependant upon the pity of the stranger; and yet there are those who would snatch even the bread of charity from their famished lips in their anxiety to uphold in all things a reckless and despotic government.

VALPARAISO, August 15, 1859.

British Mail Communication from Panama—Detention of the United States Mails, and Necessity of an American Steamship Line—Reported Seizure of the Sloop Dorado at Caldera—How the English Act in Naval Matters on the Coast—Financial Screw of England on the Government.

The British mail steamer Lima, which arrived here on the 7th inst., brought two mails from the United States, the steamer which left New York July 5 having arrived at Aspinwall in time to connect with the English steamer for the South Pacific. This is an unusual occurrence, as the mail from New York usually arrives at Panama a few hours after the sailing of the steamer for Valparaiso. The English company will not detain the steamer a moment after the time fixed for sailing; the consequence is, our mails are usually left two weeks at Panama. In one instance the United States mails had actually arrived at Panama, and were being embarked to be sent on board, but the hour had arrived for the sailing of her Majesty's steamer, and although the captain was aware that the mail was in Panama, and that it would be sent on board his vessel in a short time, he would not wait for it, although he knew that by so doing he would take to the South Pacific six days later news from England, via the United States.

An American line of steamers is much needed from Panama to Valparaiso, and the American residents on this coast still have hopes that the Congress of the United States will, at its next session, make such an appropriation for carrying the mails as will authorize its establishment. The time now occupied by the English mail steamers in the voyage from Panama to this port (a distance of less than three thousand miles) is twenty-three days; their charge for passage is two hundred and ninety dollars.

This republic still remains in tranquillity, as far as outward appearances go; but rumor says another revolution will soon begin; the government evidently fear it, judging from their precautionary movements.

A rumor has reached here that the government authorities have seized a sloop called the Dorado, Captain A. C. Mullah, at the port of Caldera, on suspicion that she had arms on board; she is reported to be an American.

Speaking of English interference, reminds me of the conduct of the British naval officers at Caldera during the recent revolution.

About the 5th of May last, while the revolutionary party held possession of the town of Caldera, the mail steamer from Panama for Valparaiso arrived at that port, when she was immediately boarded by officers from the British ship of war Alarm, anchored there, who placed marines on board: the steamer was surrounded by boats from the Alarm, and no communication permitted with persons from on shore, except by permission of the British officers. No person from shore was allowed on board except the agent of the steamer and her Majesty's Vice Consul.

The British officers refused to allow any of the passengers to go on shore, although there were many who had business there and desired to do so.

During the stay of the steamer at Caldera, the Chilean government brig-of-war Ancua was in port, and was towed to sea by the mail steamer when she left.

It is believed here that the present government of Chile owed their success in the revolution of 1851 to the direct armed interference of British men-of-war.

The fact that Chilean bonds to the amount of nearly fifteen millions of dollars are held by capitalists in England, who are understood to be very influential with the English government, may be one reason why this government shows such partiality to the English residents here.

Affairs in Cuba.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Sept. 9, 1859.

Landing of Africans—Influence of the Herald on the Slave Trade—Fire in the Magazine—News from Yucatan—Extension of the Opera—Bank Statement and Finance—Sailors very Scarce—An American Marriage, &c.

A letter in which was reported the landing of four cargoes of bozales, which was published in the WEEKLY HERALD of the 27th ult., upon its arrival here by the last steamer from New York caused quite a flutter among certain slave traders in this city.

The captain of the ship who landed his cargo of bozales near Sagua la Grande, as reported in that letter, and then came off this port with his ship, only came as far as the Parton (guard ship), in this harbor, in his boat, and did not "come on shore," as stated in that letter.

I verily believe the *exposé* in the HERALD'S columns of the deeds of the slave traders will effect more towards putting an end to the African slave trade than all the cruisers, no matter under what flag they may sail, that can be sent to cruise off the coasts of Africa or Cuba. By the way, there has not been a British cruiser off this island for nearly or quite a year, and I am pleased to find there are soon to be several cruisers under the "stars and stripes" sent to cruise off this island. They will doubtless do their work well, and will make many captures.

The brig Brownsville, formerly a regular trader between New Orleans and this port, landed recently a bouncing cargo of bozales on, I believe, the north coast of this island.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of 7th instant, contains the following:—At 7½ A. M., on the 25th ult., a quantity o smoke was observed issuing from the officers' hatchway on board the Spanish frigate Esperanza, at Sacrificios. It was caused by certain boxes of percussion caps in the magazine having exploded. The magazine was at once flooded with water, and thus further damage prevented. A sailor, who was sitting near the hatch way when the explosion occurred, received some severe burns and had his leg broken. His leg had been amputated, and at the last accounts he was doing well.

The Yucatan news, as published in the *Diario de la Marina* of the 7th inst., is as follows:—The dates from Merida are to the 31st August. In consequence of a movement of the chief of the Oriental line, who had left Valladolid with three hundred men and placed himself at Izamal, not in opposition to the government of the State, but for the purpose of enforcing some personal changes in the administration, the military and political Governor, Senor Don L. Irzoyen, resigned his command on the 25th, and Senor Don Pablo Castellano, formerly President of the Supreme Court, immediately undertook the duties of those offices. Tranquility reigned in other parts of the State. The Indians in some districts were still troublesome, committing depredations and murders. They had also burned and sacked some ranchos, murdering the persons residing thereon.

They are to have an Italian Opera at St. Jago de Cuba next winter. Parodi and the sisters Fanny and Inez Natalie are to be engaged for it.

The Spanish Bank of Havana continues to increase the specie in its vaults. The increase of specie for the week ending 3d instant was $183,972 28, whilst the amount of its own paper in its vaults was reduced during the same period $27,400; $93,622 27 was carried to the credit of profit and loss during that week, $15,838 47 more than during the preceding one. I heard in a mercantile circle last evening, that, after all, the bank will positively issue its bonds next week, as some time must elapse before the $25 bills can be obtained, they having to be engraved, &c.

Sailors (Americans) are very scarce in this port, and vessels proceeding to sea are compelled to do so under protest for not having the legal number of Americans before the mast.

I have from time to time sent you many deaths. I have now the pleasure of sending you a wedding. Neither of the parties are known to me:—

Married at the British Consulate in Havana, on the 7th of September, Mr. WM. D. CRAWFORD, of Baltimore, to Miss ANNA MATTHEWS, of New York.

The steam dredging machine from New York arrived on the 8th inst.

Police Intelligence.

AN AMAZONIAN ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN.—During the recess of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday afternoon, quite an excitement was occasioned by a regular fisticuff encounter between one of our valiant policemen and two sturdy Hibernian females. Officer Block of the Seventh precinct, it seems, held in his possession a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Eliza Collins, on a charge of assault and battery, who was also summoned to give evidence on a case which was about to come up for trial. The officer attempted to arrest Eliza in the court room during the recess, but met with the stoutest opposition. A feminine friend of Eliza, seeing her situation, came to her relief like a valiant Amazon, and attacked the officer in good earnest with her fists, dealing blows at his unwilling physiognomy which Tom Sayers or the Bonicia Boy might boast of. The officer becoming excited, pitched into his opponents, it is alleged, and even struck them two or three blows, by which he obtained the upper hand, and was enabled to bring the bellicose females before the magistrate. Ellen McNarby hereupon preferred a complaint against officer Block for assault and battery, and Justice Brennan compelled him to give $500 bail to answer the charge.

SINGULAR BATCH OF CHARGES.—LARCENY OF SOME OF WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—A rather novel case was brought up in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, which, if true in all its parts, exposes a curious series of swindling operations and charges and counter charges by all the parties accused, rarely reported. It appears that late on Wednesday night officer Phillips, of the Fourteenth precinct, arrested one Richard Limbert, on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by Mr. Joseph Murray, superintendent of the mechanical department of Wheeler & Wilson's establishment, 505 Broadway. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Murray appeared before Justice Steers, at the Essex Market Court, and made affidavit that the said Limbert was formerly a porter in the saleroom of their establishment, who had been discharged in consequence of some difficulty; that shortly after his dismissal certain facts transpired which persuaded him that Limbert, while in their employ had on several occasions stolen portions of the sewing machines and sold them to Mr. Horace Cooley, a reputed wealthy merchant, who has two establishments, one at 66 Cortlandt street and the other at the corner of Oliver street and New Bowery. On being examined as to the truth of the charge, Limbert made a clean breast of his thefts, and also preferred a serious charge of complicity against Mr. Cooley and an Englishman named George Herwood. According to Limbert's story, Herwood and himself were partners in the swindling business, and divided the profits of their larcenies equally. Limbert, moreover, alleges that his first *faux pas* was the theft of sundry needles, which he brought and sold to Mr. Cooley, when the latter encouraged him to bring more, and even threatened to inform on him if not supplied abundantly. Under the influence of this apprehension, Limbert states that he was induced to repeat his dishonest acts, and that on one occasion he sold Mr. Cooley three complete machines from Wheeler & Wilson's establishment. On another occasion, while he was negotiating a sale with Mr. Cooley at his place of business, in a room up stairs, he charges that his accomplice (Herwood), who remained below, broke into the private office and took away some portions of machines which Limbert had previously sold to Cooley, and which they afterwards resold to other parties. On the other hand, Herwood swears that it was Limbert himself who committed this burglary. The case appearing to be so completely mixed up, the Judge decided to commit the whole three for a further examination, which will take place this afternoon at three o'clock.

Coroner's Inquests.

ANOTHER SUICIDE IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—Henrietta Morton, an unfortunate belonging to the class of easy virtue, committed suicide on last Wednesday evening by taking a large dose of laudanum, at the house of Mrs. Mitchell, No. 16 Greene street. Deceased was an American woman, of some accomplishments and beauty, in the prime of life, and formerly kept the Masonic Saloon in Mercer street and the Pacific in Grand street, which, in a pecuniary point of view proved failures. These and other embarrassments preyed upon her spirits to such an extent that she resolved to put an end to her existence, and accordingly last Wednesday she induced a domestic to procure her some laudanum at a drug store, which she took, and expired in a few hours after. The jury summoned by Coroner Jackson to hold an inquest rendered a verdict of "Death by laudanum."

DEATH FROM BEING ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A boy named Edward Phillips, sixteen years of age, was accidentally shot by the spontaneous discharge of a fowling piece in his possession, while on a gunning excursion in Bergen county, New Jersey, on the 12th instant. It is supposed that the accident was occasioned by the boy attempting to clamber over a fence near which his body was found, and pressing the lock of the gun against some object, which caused the explosion. The boy was alone at the time, and no one knew of the accident until next day, when the dog which had accompanied him returned alone to the late residence of deceased, corner of Macdougal street and Ludlow place, and this gave the alarm to the parents, who immediately proceeded to the place where they suspoed their son had gone. Here they found him lying dead, with his gun beside him. Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Death by accidental shooting" was rendered.

MELANCHOLY RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—Isaac B. Flagler, a native of Poughkeepsie, sometime ago left his residence in that place, and came to this city, where, it is alleged, he took to excessive drinking, from the effects of which he finally died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Several letters from his wife, Mrs. Melissa J. Flagler, entreating him to return to her, were found on his person, and the unfortunate previous to his death begged of his attendants to have an account of his sad end published, so that his people might hear of it. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner O'Keefe yesterday held an inquest on the body of Jane Stone, who, late on Wednesday night, fell down an embankment at the corner of Eighth avenue and 105th street, and was instantly killed.

Military Affairs.

THE NATIONAL GRAYS, OF KINGSTON.

The National Grays, of Kingston, who passed through our city on Tuesday last, *en route* for New Haven, returned yesterday afternoon, and left for home in the steamer Thomas Powell at four o'clock. Under escort of Companies C and G, Seventy-first regiment, they were on Tuesday afternoon accompanied to the steamer Elm City, and during their trip up Captain Lewis endeavored to make everything agreeable and pleasant until they reached the City of Elms. Here they were received by the National Blues, Captain Root, one of the leading corps of Connecticut; and, after a short parade about the city, were taken to their quarters, the Tontine Hotel, where a sumptuous supper was in waiting. At ten o'clock they were again waited upon by the Blues, and invited to a collation prepared at their armory by Mr. Justis Eli Hills. Here Lieutenant Stiles Stevens welcomed the Grays in a very appropriate manner, tendering the undivided attention of the Blues during their stay. On Wednesday they were shown the various places of note about town, closing with a visit to the race course and Savin Rock. At four o'clock the Grays gave a full dress parade in white pants, and with the Blues paraded through the business portion of the city. In the evening Mr. Scranton, of the Tontine Hotel, gave them a delightful supper at his hotel, during which speeches were made by several distinguished guests who were present. Yesterday morning they were again waited upon by the Blues, who gave them a parting entertainment, and then escorted them to the cars. They reached this city about one o'clock, and on their arrival at Twenty-seventh street a battalion of the Seventy-first, composed of companies G and F, under command of Capt. Metzler, were in waiting. As soon as the Grays had disembarked both companies proceeded to the City Arsenal, where a cordial reception in the way of a feast, got up by Gustavus A. Ratz, was again gone through with. Here the company were entertained for some little time with singing by Lieutenant Thomas Prendegrast, of the Seventy-first regiment, also of Bryants' Minstrels. Their stay being but short, they were detained but a short time at the Arsenal, and on leaving were escorted to the steamer foot of Jay street, where they left for home. They return highly pleased with their visit and reception in both cities.

Suicide by Drowning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

On Monday evening, at half-past 11 o'clock, as the Hoboken ferry boat to Barclay street was on her return to this city, and when about half-way over, a respectably dressed female, who had been seen to come on board in an apparently excited state of mind, and had taken her seat in the forward part of the boat, suddenly rushed over the chain and plunged into the water, and was drowned. After taking her seat on a bench, she turned to our informant and remarked, "This is a very fine evening," to which he assented. He soon after observed that she was crying and sobbing bitterly. Presently she seemed more calm, and turning to him again, she asked, "What would you think if I should jump overboard?" He replied, "I hope you do not think of such a rash act," when instantly she leaped from her seat, and with a bound was in the water. Her body was seen floating past the boat, when a rope and hook were thrown to her, but she paid no attention to them, but seemed determined on self-destruction. The boat was subsequently brought to, and search made for her, but without success. The act was so sudden that but very few on board observed it, and from this cause, probably, is the fact of no public notice having yet been taken of the occurrence. J. S. D.

YIELD OF WHEAT IN INDIANA.—The latest accounts that the Chicago *Press and Tribune* of the 13th inst. had seen indicate about eleven bushels per acre in the northern counties, or prairie region, which is considered the best part of the state for wheat. Complaints of light yield are abundant, but all concur in saying the quality is good.

Personal Intelligence.

The gentleman who subscribed, some weeks since, the munificent sum of £2,500 sterling, or $15,000, towards building a chapel for Mr. Spurgeon, was Mr. Henry John Stephen, a retired barrister-at-law, residing at Clifton, in Glostershire, England. This wealthy individual expends annually a very large sum in the building of dissenting chapels throughout England, and dispenses a portion of his ample fortune through the medium of his private chaplain, the Rev. Edward Thomas Inskip, a gentleman well known in Bristol, England, for his evangelical principles.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

From Richmond, in the steamship Jamestown—Capt T J Ivey and Son, Miss Callard, Miss J D Orcutt, Miss Tobin, Mrs Jones, Miss Cosby, Thos McKenzie, RL Massie, J B Whitley and lady, W F Blunt and lady, L Hannah, lady and two children, Miss A Fourman, T Portlock and lady, Miss H Dashiell, Gen C R Wheat, J R Haskell, W S Phillips, Jno T Berry, Jno B Paine, E Cordell and lady, Mrs W A Bronson, Miss Drew, J N McDowell, W Yosburgh, C E Stewart, lady and child, Miss L Leath, L Sutter, Jas Carsons, S Dannenberg, M Stone, J Orcutt, Jno N Williams, W S Pepper, Jno H Sales, K H Strother, W A Strother, Dr F W Roddy, Ed Wiltze, W A Shephard, Jas Robertson, and 5 in the steerage.

From Malaga, in the brig R W Seyburn—Mrs Mary Smith and daughter, Miss M Frigrana, Mrs Mary Price and two daughters, Mrs M A Wissagag and child.

DEPARTURES.

For Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, in the steamship Bavaria—Chr Hirontmus, W H Muller, P H Limburger, lady, child and infant; Mrs Stecker and nine children, Otto Stadelbauer, Wm Maack, L Schreiber, J Lehman, Dr Klingemann, G J Spenter, H J Bang, Mrs Marg Spiegel, Mrs Magdalena Closs, three children and infant; Louis Davis, Wm H Glover, Mrs Bertha Koeh, Albert Kornling, lady and two daughters, Belleville; Thomas P Boyes, N Y; John F Good, Akron; A Reinick, Arsenne Lechevallier, C H Scultz, NY; Miss Auguste Jock, Detroit; August Dietz, John Bonder, Th Hulman, NY; J Blum, John Sayres, Cincinnati; John Eckest, Philadelphia; Vincenz Valentine, John Ross, San Francisco; Miss K Bell, Rochester, and others in the steerage.—Total 179.

For Savannah, in the steamship Alabama—E E Styles, T Hussey, H Steinberger, T Scott, C R Solomon, F D Wimberly, J McLeane, James Goodwin, L Sylvester, Tobias Lord, J M Harris, M Jarecky, S L Gillespie, J G Visscher, Jas Connolly, Moses H Baldwin, Mrs Sarah Connery and servant, Capt Jno Petit, Mr Constanzie, S More, J E Byck, J Ross, A H Wilson, N R Leign, P M Compton, Jno Beecher, A E Blunt, Dr Rivet, F J Clemont, M Berheid, A Stow, Geo Hill, J Freidenberg, H Heyman, Hy Clark, Mr Van Winkle, H H Mapp, J M Thompson, M Dutasta, Mr and Mrs Collins, Miss Burns, Mrs H L Poindexter, Mr and Mrs J Schiff, Miss Irvin, Miss Mary Stockton, Miss Anne Stockton, J S Meacham, J W Poindexter, J F Jackson, L W Whitehurst, two Misses Gibson, Miss Gander, R Grimm, Hy Wade, Mrs Lucen, Mrs Hy Wade, Mrs Johnson, Miss A O'Brien, Miss M Winthrop, Miss Julia E Seely, Mrs Losee, Mrs Wilhan and child, and 23 in the steerage.

For Charleston, in the steamship James Adger—G W Thomas, lady and infant, Miss J Leach, Mrs McSweeny and child, Wm Marschen, W C Sibley, W S Wise, L David and lady, E S Ready, S C Tanner, Mrs Fullum, W D Porter, J R Buist, S A Hitchcock and lady, C D Gazzam, Jas Heney, lady, two children and nurse; M Brohe, R Mechtens, M S Swasey, Mrs Guynner, Mrs M Tweedy and daughter, L M Dimmick, Mrs H E de Orsey, W Adams, Miss Hallenbeck, Miss Hess, Frank Baker, Jno Stafford, Mrs A B Corlisa and daughter, W T Griffin, W J Snider, T D Lassey, D J Mattison, J M Ward, Wm Bryden, Jno Gall, M Shehan, H Brittan, E David, Mrs Pulves and child, M C W Hungerford, M M Bell, O Allen, C C Baldwin, L Rich, G Zacharias, Jimmey Bruiser, Geo Evans, W Scorse, P Merrill, J Merrill, Miss M Merrill, J Brockman, R Richmond, J Osborne, W Thomas, H Hyman, F Forrest, A Agar, M Connors—and 25 in the steerage.

For Richmond, &c, in the steamship Yorktown—Young Mangles, W H Rowland, Thomas H Quartes, James Elliott, J M Whitehurst, S Maren, John B Durbey, G Ackerson, J T Ackerson, Henry Lazenby, A E Peticolas, T D Bell, Mrs Blount, C G Barney, lady, two children and servant; C J Lenton, A J Bowers, Miss Emma McCarter, William Burgess and lady, Mrs Spofford and two children, Miss Fobes, Theodore R Martin, Aaron Maguire, Mrs S E Nicholls, Miss L M Nichols, R H L Tighe, lady and child; T S Baldwin and family, Miss Julia Crawford, Miss Victoria Maguire, Mrs Chamberlain, four children and servant; M Howell and lady, Mrs Matthews, Miss Matthews, Robt Bugsley and lady, T H Burr, John Eells, Miss M Partington, Miss J Partington, G H Chadwick, C Jones, Mrs Mary Lord, Mrs Hummell, T A Case, R Livingston and lady, Joseph Westcott, J J Richardson, R G Lindsey, Mrs Baker, J P Andrews, Miss Belton, Miss Parker, Mr Lowell, Miss Lowell, T J Spencer—and 11 in the steerage.

For Savannah, in the steamship Huntsville—E Schirmer, Caroline Seigert, S A Williams, R S McCall, H C Arnold, L Jacobson, E Rosenfeld, J L King, J Lefferts, P Forbes, F Degonge, A Foster, P Armstrong, J C Sibell, D L Ketcham, Mrs E Schumer, G W Foster, Mrs G W Foster, D B Watrous, H H Caswell, Mrs A J Arnold, S H Horton, D Poindexter, C Carollton, R Frazer, V T Smith, G S Kelley, A Cox, I Powell, Francis Jackson.

Naval Intelligence.

Commander Charles H. McBlaiz has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, and Commander Henry K. Thatcher to the Boston Navy Yard. Lieut. James M. Watson has been ordered to relieve Lieut. William H. Bell in the command of the storeship Fredonia, at Valparaiso. Lieut. Morphey has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Norfolk, and Lieuts. John G. Walker and Hunter Davidson to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The United States sloop-of-war Germantown, Commander Richard L. Paige, sailed from Shanghae for Nagasaki June 23.

Yesterday another batch of workmen were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard—one hundred and upwards—who were dismissed for want of work. What a large majority will do this winter who have thus been thrown out of employment, having families and other dependencies to look to them for support, is hard to realize. Many are worthy men, having depended upon the Navy Yard for their daily bread this many a year, will now be compelled to seek other channels through which to support their families, and will be lost to the government should their immediate service be required in a case of emergency, unless some available sinecure can be established whereby they may eke out a subsistence until things change for the better.

The United States steamers Wyandott and Mohawk went in commission yesterday, and have their officers and crews on board, with the exception of marines, which have not as yet arrived. Marines from the United States receiving ship North Carolina will do duty until their respective guards arrive. The following is a list of the officers attached to the Wyandott:—Lieut. Commanding, Fabius Stanley; Lieutenants Abner Reed, Earl English, W. C. Duval, and John K. Mitchell; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. Cushman; Third do., J. M. Plunkett, W. R. Purse, and E. Brooks; Clerks, J. Carr and J. R. Rickwith; Master's Mate, Mason H. Burrows.

The following is a list of those of the steamer Mohawk:—Lieut. Commanding, T. A. Craven; Lieutenants A. Barbot, Chas. C. Carpenter, Edward T. Spedden; Acting Master, Chester Hatfield; Assistant Surgeon, H. L. Sheldon; Second Assistant Engineer, John S. Albert; Third Assistant Engineers, E. C. Patten, E. L. Dick and George D. Emmons.

The United States steamer Minesota was put in dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard on Monday the 12th inst. She has been found to be completely rotten, and it has been a subject of discussion among nautical men how she hung together during her arduous cruise to the East Indies. She is to be thoroughly overhauled.

FINANCIAL.

A LADY WHO IS KEEPING HOUSE IN GOOD STYLE, IS desirous of finding a party who is going South, who would advance some money, taking charge of her furniture, and allowing her a stated time to repay the debt. Address Cora Maltravers, Madison square Post office.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL street, issue letters of credit for travellers, available in all parts of the world, through Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

BILLS, £1 AND UPWARDS, ON UNION BANK OF London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., 82 Broadway, New York and California Express Company.

CHARLESTON, &C., BUSINESS PAPER AND SIGHT drafts purchased by ISAAC DAVEGA, 52 William street.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURance Company, Brooklyn, September 13, 1859.—The board of directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, payable on demand at their branch office, 62 Wall street, New York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON FIVE PER cent bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ISAAC DAVEGA—LATE OF CHARLESTON, S