

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NILDO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Downey and Son—JONES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—FAYETTES AND PIRATES—LION CHIEF—ITALIAN BRIGADE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—DOT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—ROAD TO RUIN—TICKETS THREE.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway—SEA OF ICE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—GABRIEL—CAPTAIN KID.

BARNEY'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Afternoon and Evening—OUT OF THE DEPTHS—HALLS OF INTEREST.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway—EROTICIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BLACK SWAN.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway—BELLICIOUS SONGS, DANCES, &c.—USED UP.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Dr. Boynton's Illustrated Lecture on Geology.

HOPE CHAPEL, 73 Broadway—WAGNER'S TRAGEDY.

New York, Sunday, October 2, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Being to the great increase of our advertising business, we are compelled to ask our advertising friends to come to our aid and help us to get our paper to press.

The News.

The steamship Hungarian arrived in the river St. Lawrence yesterday with four days later news from Europe.

There is no political news of importance, save the announcement of the resumption of the Zurich Conference on the 15th, and a report of a ministerial crisis in Naples.

The investigation into the causes of the explosion on board the Great Eastern failed to fix the responsibility of the disaster upon any one, and in regard to the killed the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The great prize fight between Sayers, the champion, and Bob Brette, resulted in the former winning the battle in twenty-three minutes.

No change of importance had occurred in the London money market. Consols on the 21st were 95 1/4 & 95 1/2.

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73 of diseases of the brain and nerves, 11 of the heart and blood vessels, 108 of diseases of the lungs and throat, 19 of skin and eruptive diseases, 37 stillborn and premature births, 41 of general fevers, 6 of old age, 8 of the urinary and generative organs, and 4 of the bones, joints, &c.

In consequence of the Hungarian news the cotton market was quiet yesterday, and the sales amounted to 400 bales at unchanged prices. Flour was again heavy, and for some descriptions from 5c. to 15c. per barrel lower.

The New Congress and the Next Presidency—Policy of the Opposition.

From the elections to the new Congress which have taken place, and from an impartial estimate of the few scattering elections which have still to come off, we dare say that the House of Representatives, on the first Monday in December next, will be found divided nearly as follows:

Republicans (regular) 113 Democrats (regular) 93 Union Democracy 19 Southern opposition 24

Thus it will be seen that while half a dozen recruits from the anti-Lecompton democrats or Southern opposition men, or from both these factions, will give the republicans the ascendancy, the democrats will require all the anti-Lecompton faction and nineteen of the Southern opposition members to make up a majority.

But if the Southern democracy are thus beginning to feel the necessity of conciliation, the Southern opposition elements are actively agitating the ways and means for a general fusion of all the opposition factions upon a common platform of hostility to the democratic party. Thus, while on the democratic side Mr. Senator Toombs has been lately urging upon his party in Georgia, in a very earnest and remarkable speech, the duty of brotherly love to the Northern democracy, including Mr. Douglas and his anti-Lecompton followers, Mr. Henry Winter Davis, an opposition member of the last Congress from Maryland, and a candidate for this new Congress, has recently, in defining his position, boldly argued that to the opposition of all sections the policy which points to success in 1860 "is the highest of duties."

His plan, to this end, is very simple: "the union of the whole body of those opposed to the administrations of President Pierce and President Buchanan upon some man of ability and character not offensive to the North or the South," and upon a platform ignoring the "irrepressible conflict" of Seward, and bringing into the foreground the short-comings, extravagances and corruptions of the party in power. In view of this movement, Mr. Davis contends that "our interests (Maryland) require us to unite with the opposition of the North, rather than with the democrats of the South," and that upon his union programme the opposition in 1860 may carry, not only all the free States, but the conservative slave States of Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Delaware and Maryland.

In the next place, in view of this opposition coalition for the succession, the Richmond Whig, a leading and influential organ of the Southern anti-democratic elements, has commenced boldly and zealously to urge a practical fusion in December next. Thus, in said paper of Wednesday last, the editor repeats what he has before said, "that the Southern opposition members of Congress should not hesitate a single moment about uniting with the republicans in the organization of the House." "Not a single moment." And wherefore? Because, says our Virginia cotemporary, "we think the public interest would be most effectually subserved by this next House devoting one-half or three-fourths of the coming session in ferreting out and exposing the corruptions and rascalities that have been practised by the officials and employes of the administration;" and because "with a democratic organization of the House all the enormous abuses and profligacies of the party will remain hidden and concealed from the public view."

In this connection, the enormous items of spoils and political power involved in the House organization must not be overlooked; nor can it be denied that the series of investigating committees suggested would, to the opposition, be a master-stroke of policy for 1860. These committees could furnish an amount of ammunition for the Presidential campaign which would be as destructive to the democracy as the Congressional records of democratic extravagances, profligacy and embezzlement which were used in the campaign of 1840. Upon this subject we have already shown that Mr. Buchanan has nothing to fear. His official record vindicates him. He has done what he could; he has labored earnestly and constantly, through good report and evil report, to restore the ancient principles of honesty and economy in all the various branches of the government. But the costly legacies and the extensive and deeply seated corruptions which were transmitted to his supervision from the loose and reckless administrations of Pierce and Fillmore, have been too much for Mr. Buchanan, and can only be remedied and reformed by a great popular revolution. This is the true state of the case.

In a word, the universal corruptions of our democratic politicians and spoilsmen, as in 1840, have placed that party completely again within the power of the overwhelming opposition forces of the country. They have the road to victory pointed out by Mr. Winter Davis; and our Richmond cotemporary, in the preliminary programme of the new Congress, has

developed the plan by which the Presidential election of 1860 may be virtually decided, before the expiration of the present year, in the organization of the House of Representatives. Shall this be done, or shall the overwhelming resources of the opposition be again frittered away upon slavery abstractions? Upon this little question the whole issue depends; and upon this stumbling block of slavery, the republicans, with all their apparent advantages, may be swamped in Congress and in the Presidential election.

The Organs of Cant and Fanaticism against True Religion and Common Sense.

An article against the HERALD in the Billingsgate vein appears in a journal which claims to be "Christian" par excellence, and the organ of Christians of superior sanctity, but whose language seems better suited to the region of the Five Points or Tammany Hall than to a moral or religious atmosphere. It is called the Christian Intelligencer, much on the same principle as the Latin word lucus, a shady grove, or dark place, is derived by contraries from lux, light, or luco, to shine. The Intelligencer is called Christian, from Christ, because it is the opposite to him in its doctrines, its pharisaic spirit and its sectarian intolerance. It is one of that class of religious journals which have no religion, or charity, or truth about them, and which are in the habit of denouncing the HERALD as "infidel" because its views do not square with their fanatical or hypocritical notions, which are like the religion of the Pharisee of old with his broad phylactery, or of the Monk with his cow, or of the Roundhead with his hair cropped. It is put on and off with their Sunday clothes, and sometimes troubles their consciences very much when they are afraid of dying.

When the devil was sick the devil a saint would be—When the devil was well the devil a saint was he.

Religion is continually on the tongues of these Mawmorns, but never in their lives. If their hearts were dissected, religion is the last thing that would be found there. Judging them by their works, as we judge the tree by its fruit, we find them to be an ungodly crew, who make a religious profession a cloak for every kind of rascality. They lie, and slander, and cheat, and seduce their neighbors' wives and daughters, and yet claim that they only are religious or Christian, because they put on a long face on Sunday, and make a toil and trouble of a day intended by the Creator to be pleasant to the sons of men.

The HERALD has done a thousand times more for religion than the whole of the miserable weekly sheets called religions. It has reported the religious anniversaries for twenty years, and thus given a stimulus to the various societies, by which they have been enabled to collect large sums of money, which they never could otherwise have obtained, for the purpose of spreading the civilization of Christianity over the face of the earth. And now a poor weekly journal, professing to represent some of these sects, sacrilegiously and blasphemously arrogates the attributes of the Almighty, puts on his habiliments, and sits in judgment on our religion, and calls the HERALD "Satanic," just as his prototypes of old charged Christ with being in league with Beelzebub, "the prince of devils." Because we agree about the observance of Sunday with the great majority of Christians in all ages, and because our religion is practical, broad and charitable, and not narrow-minded, sectarian and illiberal, like the religion of the Joseph Surface, they brand it with the name of infidelity. These men resemble not Christ, who set an example of forbearance and humility, but the devil, who was driven out of heaven by his spiritual pride, and because he attempted to exalt himself above his peers. If their power were only equal to their arrogance, they would crucify true Christians as the Scribes and Pharisees did Christ, or hang or burn them as their predecessors, the Puritans, did in Massachusetts, where Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists and Catholics suffered in turn, and four Quakers, who protested against the Sabbath superstition, were hanged, and their remains now repose in Boston Common, martyrs to the cause of civil and religious liberty. It is not to be wondered that the same fanaticism filled the prisons with supposed witches, and that many were executed in the vicinity of Boston for the crime of witchcraft.

The following extract from the laws of the old Bay State will show what manner of men those Puritans were:—

Whoever shall profane the Lord's day by doing unnecessary work, by unnecessary travelling, or by sports and recreations, he, or they who so transgress shall forfeit forty shillings, or be publicly whipped; but if it shall appear to have been done contumaciously, such person or persons shall be put to death, or otherwise severely punished at the discretion of the Court.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

The same superstition still cleaves to the Puritanical Pharisees of the present day, though they have not the power to enforce it by pains and penalties. As an example of it we may refer to the fact that the Sabbath Committee attributed the great New York fire of 1835, and the commercial revulsion of 1837, to the abolition of some Sunday ordinances by the Common Council in 1834. As another instance of this fanaticism we may state that at the time of the clerical opposition to the Sunday cars in the neighboring "City of Churches," a year or two ago, Dr. Storrs declared at Brooklyn City Hall that the Norwalk tragedy, in which some seventy persons were killed, and all the embarrasments of the New Haven Railroad Company arising out of the Schuyler frauds, were Divine judgments for the running of a Sunday train some time before by the same company and the same engineer. Similar judgments were predicted in the event of Sunday cars being permitted to run in Brooklyn. Yet neither in that city nor in New York has any Divine judgment visited the people since the auspicious commencement of that new era. Even in Boston cars are now permitted to run on Sunday, and the Mayor of that city, in a letter to Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, recently bore testimony to the good effects of the change. He says:—"The railroad (on Sunday) is generally used by people of all denominations, although he had heard occasionally of a clergyman or some other conscientious person objecting to this mode of conveyance." He also states that the evil apprehended of the day being spent in dissipation in the country and suburbs "has not been realized in fact." No Divine judgments that we have heard of have fallen

on Boston for this "profanation of the Lord's day."

The truth is that the days of religious intolerance and persecution are numbered, and the enlightened spirit of the times—the sun of the nineteenth century—is too bright for the moles, and the bats, and the owls of the Dark Ages, of which such papers as the Christian Intelligencer are the fossil remains.

Humanizing Influence of the Central Park—A Metropolitan Want.

Now that the Central Park has become fixed metropolitan fact, an insatiation duly cherished in the hearts of our people, and properly appreciated by visitors from other sections of this country and from Europe, it is interesting to notice the silent yet sure manner in which its humanizing influences are affecting the habits and manners of all conditions of men and women who have been brought within its sphere.

The Central Park is the first great public attempt that has been made to improve the grand natural advantages this city enjoys over and above the chief cities of Europe, where everything is cultivated to the highest extent. Neither Paris nor London have such magnificent surroundings as those of this island. Compare the Seine or the Thames with the lordly Hudson or the swiftly rushing East river. It is vastly in our favor. Our facilities for all aquatic sports are unequalled by any European city. Neither can you obtain so splendid a view from the Bois de Boulogne or Hyde Park as from the Observatory in our Central Park. On the south you gaze with delight upon the great city, with its countless buildings, its splendid churches, its forests of masts, its eternal bustle; while looking to the north, the eye is charmed with rural beauties, hill, dale, river, here a lordly mansion, there a quiet rustic cottage, and far away the majestic Palisades, standing out in bold relief, to the wooded heights of Fort Washington. The Central Park, with the free concert, the drives and rides for equestrians, the quiet rambles for pedestrians, brings to the enjoyment of suburban luxuries thousands of people to whom such things have before been denied. Previously, New York had no drive worth mentioning. The Bloomingdale road was always dusty or muddy, and made a rowdy pandemonium. But the Central Park drives, already partly finished and now a favorite resort, will give us this valuable desideratum. Equestrians can here enjoy their morning canter, and owners of fine equipages find an opportunity to display them to the best possible advantage.

Well, then, we have begun to humanize the people by giving them a charming park, where they may enjoy fresh air, exercise and all healthful amusements, without money and without price. These will give a sound mind in a sound body. Now we must look after the sustenance of the body. Thousands of people, citizens and strangers in this great city, are every day asking: "Where shall I dine?" The hotels are good enough in their way; but everybody don't like their way. There is too much ceremony about it, and through the system of bribing servants which prevails in all of them more or less, a stranger is never quite certain that he will have a good meal. Boarding houses at the best are meager places, and the down town eating houses are places where a man sees a hasty lunch, bolts it and runs off as rapidly as Mr. Brick and the French soldiers ran away from a supposititious Austrian Hussar. What we want is the Paris café: exactly the Paris café, one of the most remarkable and entertaining features of the gay capital. We want the dinner at a fixed price, (not the table d'hôte), say fifty cents for soup, fish, meat and dessert, and the dinner at any price that the diner's purse will allow, with good light wines at a reasonable tariff. The nearest approach to the Paris café is Delmonico's; but that is beyond the means of many people who would like to dine well. The prices here are something higher than in Paris, while the cooking is not so good. But, admitting the excellence of Delmonico's, that is only one restaurant, and for late diners too far down town. We should have in upper Broadway several restaurants like those on the Boulevard in the Palais Royal, where you may dine at any price, but where your table furniture will be uniformly good, your napkin and cloth immaculate, your attendant intelligent, clean, active and respectful. A café where the proprietor is not too grand to wait upon a customer, and where the half dollar dinner is cooked as well as the ten dollar head banquet, is what is wanted in New York, down town and up town, around the Park and out upon the Bloomingdale road. If half a dozen Paris restaurants should come out here and set up cafés on the French plan, they could make fortunes by the labor which now secures them a bare subsistence. The café business in Paris has been overdone; here it has never been properly begun. The prices here should not be higher than in Paris, marketing being nearly the same in both places for meats, game, fish and fruit are more abundant and cheaper here than in Paris. We have, in fact, every good thing with which to make good dinners, plenty of people to eat them, and nobody to cook them. We must dive into oyster collars, or be bored at hotel tables, or disgusted with dirty table cloths, unclean and stupid waiters, simply because everybody does it. It is a great shame that in such a city as this, with so much to entertain and delight citizens and strangers, one is at a loss to know where to dine well at a moderate price.

To the men who supply this metropolitan want the road to fortune is a royal one. The Paris speculators who tried to regulate our omnibuses would find it to their interest to get up a company to give us our breakfasts and dinners.

THE NORTH RIVER NUISANCE.—In clearing out the up-town piggeries and bone-boiling establishments, our public authorities concerned are entitled to the grateful remembrances of the whole population of this island; but there still exists, in full blast, near the North river, between Thirty-first and Fortieth streets, a factory of animal substances of some sort, which may be set down as worse than twenty piggeries all in a row, and as a most intolerable nuisance. To the passengers in the Hudson river cars, with the wind from the west, the stench from said establishment is positively sickening. It appears to be a "compound of most villainous smells," the concentrated essence of Coleridge's numerous "distinct stinks" of the dirty city of Cologne. One might sup-

pose this suffocating exhalation to be the product of an immense factory of the horrid camouflet, or chemical bombshell, used by the Russians at Sebastopol to drive the Allies out of their trenches, each man with his musket in one hand and his nose in the other, so powerful is the odor of this North river nuisance. Cannot the evil be removed? Will Captain Downing go half a mile to the leeward, eat an early breakfast, and then report his opinion? We suppose that the residents of the neighborhood have but one opinion upon the subject, to wit: that this thing is a great nuisance, and ought to be abated. Individual interests, in all such cases, should be made to give way to the public good. Where is Captain Downing?

THE IMPUDENT BEGGARS OF THE REGENCY.—We published yesterday a circular letter, franked by the Hon. Erastus Corning, and signed by the notorious Peter Cagger, the brother-in-law of Confidence Cassidy, summoning moneyed democrats of the city of New York to subscribe large sums of money for the benefit of the editors of the Atlas and Argus.

Thus it is that the Confidence men, who sold the Wise letter as Judas Iscariot did his Master, scrape means together to pay for their bread, meat, whiskey and champagne. This is the way in which honest, wealthy, respectable democrats are expected to permit themselves to be imposed upon for the benefit of a gang of greedy political spoilsmen. We have seen since yesterday several more of these letters. The scale of assessments in them, which the impudent beggars of the Regency are trying to collect, is so skillfully adapted to the supposed gullibility or means of their victims, that it is evident that the Albany conspirators keep a black mail ledger, in which accounts are opened with everybody who can be made to contribute from a dollar up to a thousand. In fact, the amounts inserted after the words "You are assessed \$—," are filled in with different ink and in a different handwriting from the rest of the circular. The penalty for not submitting to the robbery is loss of favor with the Regency, and to be denounced with every species of low vituperation in the columns of the Atlas and Argus.

And in addition to this burden which the paying men of the democratic party are expected to bear, under the plea of printing "campaign papers and political documents" for the benefit of Cassidy's back and belly, they are ordered, not only to hand over the money, but also to hold their tongues about it. The circulars are all marked "Private." It is exactly the method which highwaymen employ to escape being denounced before the authorities and punished. After the robbed traveller has gone through the "your money or your life" ordeal, he is compelled to take an oath not to tell who carried off his property. Can anything more infamously corrupt and scandalous be imagined than this stealthy, foot-pad existence of the Regency swindlers. They are even worse than the open burglars and rowdies of Mozart Hall and Tammany Hall, who make no secret of their political rascality.

It is fortunate, indeed, that a movement has commenced among the moneyed and intelligent men of this city, which will have for its immediate object the crushing out of all these odious and mischief-making cliques. The first step taken by the hundred gentlemen whose names have appeared in the HERALD as determined to put an end to the vile system of misrule, terrorism and brutality which characterizes the existing political factions, has been to refuse to contribute one cent more of their money. Poor Cassidy will be left to starve or to live on a pension from the Central Railroad, and the same will be the fate of all of the underlings of the Regency. Cagger's circular of September 28 will be the last occasion when the attempt to black mail the community will yield enough to pay for the paper it is written upon.

THE OYSTER FEVER.—RESH TO THE EAST RIVER PLACER.—Gotham is in the height of an oyster fever just now, since the discovery of the new bed of that crustaceous bivalve in the bottom of the Sound, and thousands are rushing to the locality of Eaton's Point, armed with dredges, with as great a furor as they did in former times to the California and Australia gold placers, or more recently to Fraser River and Pike's Peak, armed with pick and shovel, sieves, cradles, sluiced hats and portable cooking stoves. From every dock and pier adventurers are pushing off in every kind of craft that floats in search of the piscatorial nuggets; but we are afraid that the placer will be found as unprofitable as Pike's Peak. This oyster bed has been lying there for years—no one can divine how many; the bivalves are overgrown, watery and insipid, and can no more compare in flavor or nutritiousness with our cultivated Shrewsbury, Princes' Bays and Rockaways, than a venerable porker can with a tenderly raised sucking pig, or a swill milk cow with a well fed South Down heifer. This fact appears to be well known in the oyster saloons, where the new discovery is exhibited as a curiosity merely, hung in baskets at the doors, but by no means recommended to customers by conscientious landlords carefully scrupulous about the stomachs of their patrons, and by some have been pronounced unfit to eat.

The oyster, like other animal food, and unlike others of the fish tribe, requires to be carefully fed and fatted for the market. Nature will supply, but art must cultivate oysters, and it is unreasonable to suppose that those just discovered, and so eagerly sought after, can be in as good condition as the fish which has been transplanted and properly fed in the old oyster beds whose reputation is world-spread.

New York has an established character for delicious bivalves which we fear may be damaged by the introduction of the baser article from Eaton's Point, if our oystermen encourage the mania now raging. The East river oyster at best is behind what we may call the other brands, and if these insipid monsters get mixed up with them, as they are likely to do, their character will be gone altogether. We are tenacious of the reputation of New York as an oyster-raising as well as a great commercial place, and we do not want either Governor Wise's celebrated Virginia, or those ill-raised strangers from the Sound to depreciate it.

THE CHEVALIER FORNEY SLACKENING FIRE.—The Chevalier Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, has of late slackened his cannonading for Mr. Douglas very considerably. Some suppose that the Chevalier has returned to his first love, of Concord, New Hampshire; but we sus-

pect that his real object is a political coalition with the black republicans, which will secure him once more the fat office of Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Douglas is travelling on another road, and so he and Forney, as it appears, have parted, at least for a season.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Juan Island Affair—Names of Officers Appointed to the New Steam Ship—Sloop Ino—The Bids for the Army Transportation Contracts, &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1859. Lord Lyons had a protracted interview with the Secretary of State to-day. The English government has not yet made known its views to our government respecting the San Juan affair. Until that is done of course the administration will not move in the matter.

The following officers have been ordered to the new steam sloop-of-war Ino, preparing for sea at New York.—Commander—James S. Palmer; Lieutenants—Inger, Harts and Houston; Junior—R. H. Clark; Chief Engineer—D. B. Martin; Second Assistant Engineer—Harris; Third Assistant Engineer—Plyler, Boyton, Neale and Miller; Gunner—Lilstone; Carpenter—Dixon.

It is understood that a demand has been made by our government for the surrender of Lemontour, who is now in Mexico, and who has been indicted in California for forgery in connection with his land claim. The bids for the transportation of supplies for the army for the next two years were opened to-day at the Quartermaster General's office. Colonel Drinkard, Acting Secretary of War, requested the President to be present at the opening of the proposals, inasmuch as the Secretary of War and General Jesup were both absent. The old contractors, Russell, Majors & Co., were underbid on all the routes, and will therefore be superseded by new parties in this profitable work. Irwin White & Co., of Pennsylvania, are the lowest bidders for the freights on the Utah line, including Forts Laramie and Kearney; and the bids are so close for the New Mexico freight that the result can only be known after a careful calculation.

The President has recognized Friedrich Kuhn as Vice Consul of the Duchy of Sax-Altenburg, to reside at New York; also F. N. Hutwacker as Consul of Prussia at Savannah.

News from Mexico.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1, 1859. The Courier's special correspondent says that it was reported that the Mexican Bishop was willing to guarantee a loan of five millions to Miramon by pledging the church property. The Archbishop and clergy were bitterly opposed to the policy. It was reported that Ydarruri had joined the church party.

News from Texas and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1859. The fever is slowly increasing at Houston and Galveston, where more deaths are reported.

Major Neighbors, Indian Agent, whose death has already reached us, was killed at Belknap, on the 15th inst., by two citizens, without a chance of defending himself. The murderers were not arrested.

Much anxiety was felt at Indiana for the schooner Margaret, Johnson, which was fifty days out from New York. The schooner Victory, from Philadelphia, had arrived at Indiana, after a long passage.

News from Rio Janeiro.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1, 1859. Advice from Rio Janeiro to August 17 are received. The receipts of coffee were trifling, and the sales were mostly for France. The stock was 69,000 bags. Flour was firm, and the stock was 55,000 barrels.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1859. The opposition of Northampton county held a convention at Nazareth to-day, and unanimously adopted resolutions recommending Andrew H. Reeder for Governor.