

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

TERMS: One dollar per annum in advance... Single copies five cents.

VOLUME XLIV... No. 290

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- THEATRE FRANCAIS... THEATRE ITALIEN... THEATRE DES VARIETES...

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 25, 1859.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, will leave this port to-morrow for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at half past twelve o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, six cents.

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THE CONTENTS OF THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of the publication.

The News.

The steamship Ocean Queen, from Southampton 15th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

The news is one day later than that brought by the Anglo-Saxon, which was published in the HERALD yesterday.

Letters from our correspondents and extracts from our files which we give in to-day's paper, contain all the intelligence of importance.

The steamship Baltic, which left Asp'nwall on the 18th inst., arrived at this port last evening, bringing 700 passengers and \$1,871,554 in treasure, which left San Francisco on the 5th inst.

The trip from San Francisco to New York was made in nineteen days and seven hours. There is but little news of special importance from California.

With regard to the United States Senatorship, it is reported that the Governor will make no appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Broderick.

There had been an outbreak at the State prison, which was quelled by the keepers after killing two, mortally wounding one, and injuring several of the prisoners. Business continued dull at San Francisco.

We have late accounts from British Columbia, but they contain nothing of interest respecting the San Juan affair.

Our news from New Granada is interesting. Gen. Mosquera had raised the standard of revolution, and taken possession of Saraguna and other points.

The revolution originated in opposition to the elective law. The President was actively enlisting men for the war, had placed the country under martial law and closed the ports.

Neither Panama nor Aspinwall, nor the railroad route, appear to have been affected by the outbreak.

The intelligence from the Central American States is unimportant. Mr. Dimitry, our Minister, had arrived at San Jose, Costa Rica. Nicaragua had recognized the new government of Costa Rica.

In the last named republic much confusion prevailed.

The advices from the South Pacific republics are interesting. Full particulars of the news will be found in the letters of our correspondents, published elsewhere.

A grand rally of the Democracy of Kings county took place last evening, in the form of a large and enthusiastic mass meeting in the City Hall park, Brooklyn.

Speeches were delivered by John Cochran, Senator Spinoza and other prominent men of the democratic ranks, and the proceedings were enlivened by the music of a band, the firing of a field-piece, the discharging of rockets, &c., &c. We give a full report of the proceedings.

Yesterday the atmosphere was clear and pleasant, and partook of an Indian summer character. Overcasts that were brought in use the few days previous, were quite oppressive to the male pedestrians, and furs and heavy mantillas were not very desirable by the lady pedestrians.

During the day a ray was at the height of its glory, being reversed from one end to the other by fashionable promenaders, who appeared to enjoy the geniality of the weather. Business men and merchants speak very highly of the healthy condition of trade, and just now New Yorkers in general are doing a pretty brisk business.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon to hear parties in reference to the widening and extension of Worth street. Many gentlemen interested in the project spoke for and against it at considerable length.

The subject of extending and widening Gold street was then taken up and argued against by one of the gentlemen present. An abstract of the proceedings of the Committee may be found in another column.

There was not much important business transacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening, a large number of reports having been laid over till the next meeting.

A resolution was concurred in directing the Second Avenue Railroad Company to have their rails between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets removed from the curb to the centre of the avenue.

The Croton Aqueduct Department was directed to have all the pumps in the city put in order forthwith.

A communication from the same department, submitting awards of five contracts for sewers in various portions of the city, was adopted.

The City Inspector was instructed to inform the Board why he has not advertised for proposals for removing the night soil.

The Mayor returned without approval resolutions adopted directing that the Fulton, South and Hamilton avenue, Catherine and Wall street ferries, be sold at public auction together, under one lease, for the term of ten years from the 1st of May, 1861.

His Honor objects to the adoption of the resolution, unless the lease of the ferries directed to be sold should not be disposed of, unless they should bring a rent not less than their present total rent, and also because some of the ferry slips do not belong to the

Corporation. The paper was referred to the Committee on Ferries. The resolutions declaring null and void the lease of the ferry from Peck slip and Grand street to Meserole and others, which were voted by the Mayor, were adopted, notwithstanding his objections, the vote being 17 to 7.

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the week ending October 24, the range of the barometer and thermometer, the variation of wind currents and the state of the weather, at three periods during each day, viz: at 9 A. M., 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.:

Table with columns for Date, Time, Barometer, Thermometer, Wind, and Remarks.

Remarks: Saturday—Clear all day. Sunday—Clear all day. Monday—Cloudy, with light rain.

The cotton market was steady, while the sales embraced a 500 bales, closing on the basis of about 11 1/2c for middling uplands.

Some brokers quoted them 11 1/2c. Flour was 5c to 10c per bush, higher; the cash and views of holders tended to check sales, which, however, were to a fair extent.

Some of our Southern democratic contemporaries are beginning to ventilate the two-thirds rule under which their regular candidates for President and Vice President are nominated by the National Convention of the party.

The journals in question have thus discovered that the democratic Southern States, which have become almost the sole reliance of the party, may be overruled in the Charleston Convention by a two-thirds vote chiefly made up of opposition States.

Against this equality in the Convention, of States which have never cast a democratic electoral vote for President, with those States which have never cast a vote against the party, the central organ of Governor Wise in Virginia earnestly, and we think justly, complains, and seems to be driving at some such new rule as a majority vote of the democratic States in behalf of their Presidential ticket.

And why not? Why, in a democratic National Convention, should New York, an opposition State, be allowed to weigh down the votes of Virginia and Georgia? Why should Massachusetts and Vermont be allowed to overshadow Alabama and Mississippi, when we all know that in the practical results of the election the first named two States are as certain to go against the democratic ticket as the last two are to support it? Or why should Ohio, in a purely democratic arrangement, be permitted to neutralize the combined vote of Kentucky and Tennessee? These questions cannot be answered.

They establish the justice of these Southern complaints against the two-thirds rule. But the remedy hinted at by the Richmond Enquirer points to a very uncertain way of reaching the difficulty. It will require a majority of the Convention to repeal this two-thirds rule, and supposing that Mr. Douglas should have a Northern majority of votes in the Convention, his party might agree to set the two-thirds rule aside in order to secure his nomination by the simple rule of a majority.

Any attempt, therefore, to modify the two-thirds rule in the Charleston Convention will be a dangerous experiment to the Southern States. If they go into the Convention, they must be content to adhere to the rule as it stands. But why go into the Charleston Convention at all? We are not aware of any law compelling the democratic party to await and abide the issues of that Convention.

We believe that the Cincinnati Convention of 1856 passed a resolution that the National Democratic Convention of 1860 should be held at Charleston; but as the Cincinnati Convention was a mere assemblage of irresponsible politicians and spoliemen, we cannot imagine how their decrees can be considered as binding anybody or anything. Certainly, from the way in which most of those law-making politicians of the party have conducted themselves since Mr. Buchanan's election, and especially in reference to the Charleston Convention, they are only entitled to the scorn and contempt of every honest man.

We say, then, that the honest men, and especially the responsible Southern managers of the democratic party, are under no obligations to the Cincinnati Convention, and that its proceedings to bind the party in its future action are all stuff and nonsense. The responsible representatives of the democratic party in both houses of Congress may speak with some authority upon the subject. They have thus the perfect right to supersede the Charleston Convention by a Congressional caucus nomination of the democratic members of the House and the Senate.

This, under Mr. Jefferson, was the original system introduced into the old republican party, until that party, and the remains of the old federal party, were divided into four separate camps, upon as many different candidates, in 1824. A scrub race followed, and an election (J. Q. Adams) by the House. In 1828 Jackson and Calhoun became the ticket of the then new democratic party by a species of spontaneous combustion throughout the country; but in 1832, for the special benefit of Martin Van Buren for Vice President against Calhoun, the present system of National Conventions was fairly inaugurated.

This system, having been dragged through all the demoralizing and debasing trickeries, treacheries and juggling contrivances which the wit of seedy, greedy and unscrupulous politicians could invent, has fallen into disrepute. The very men heretofore the most active in these Conventions are now the most suspicious of this one appointed at Charleston, because they know from experience that neither promises, principles, honor nor truth will be allowed to stand in the way of the spoliemen who shuffle the cards. But

all these Convention jugglers, gamblers and spoliemen may be disposed of by a quiet caucus or two of the democratic members of the new Congress, including both Houses. In this way, those States which are incurably opposed will be sufficiently represented in a not being represented at all, and such fluctuating States as New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will have their proper voice in the caucus in the democratic Congressmen which they may be able to muster. Thus, too, the reliable democratic States of the South will have, as they should have, the responsible representative authority to nominate the democratic ticket and the democratic platform for 1860.

We throw out these suggestions to the Southern members of the party in the new Congress, and we hope they will take the plan of operations involved into serious consideration at the earliest opportunity. With a Congressional caucus Presidential ticket, the Southern democratic members of Congress, House and Senate, may supersede and cut off the Charleston Convention and the abrupt dissolution which it threatens to bring upon the party. We believe, too, that the responsible representatives of the democratic party in Congress are a thousand times more entitled and better qualified to put forth a party ticket for the Presidency than the irresponsible loafers, vagabonds and political vagrants who enter so largely into the dirty elements of these national party Conventions.

What say our Southern democratic contemporaries to this proposition of a Congressional caucus, instead of the proposed Charleston Convention, for the Presidential work of 1860?

A Daguerreotype of European Affairs.—Our Correspondence from the Centres of News.

We publish this morning a large batch of correspondence from the leading European capitals, the variety and interest of which justify the space that we devote to it.

In our letters from London, Paris and Brussels the reader will find such statements in connection with the Italian question as will enable him to appreciate its exact position at the present moment. Written by persons who have access to the best sources of information, they show that at the Tuilleries, as well as at Turin, the greatest doubt still prevails as to the mode by which a settlement can be arrived at. Austria is hanging off in the expectation that the peculiar embarrassments of the provisional governments of the Duchies will lead to some turn in affairs that will prove favorable to the restoration of the exiled princes.

The instructions sent from Rome to the French bishops to bring the pressure of their collective influence to bear on the Court in favor of that measure, evidently had their effect in Vienna. Hence the desire manifested on the part of the Austrian plenipotentiaries to delay as long as possible the signing of the treaty. From the measures which are said to be in contemplation to counteract the protests of the bishops, it is evident that the Emperor is determined not to allow himself to be influenced indirectly into steps of which his better judgment disapproves. He will soon lose patience with this trifling, and, as is his wont, will bring matters to an abrupt issue.

All well informed persons in France are of opinion that unless Austria promptly signs the treaty, the Emperor will call a Congress of the European Powers without her concurrence, and compel such a settlement of the question as will prove satisfactory to the world. As soon as the Vienna Cabinet finds that matters are about to take this turn, it will, of course, prefer sending its representatives to the Congress to incurring the risk of being a second time condemned to political isolation. In any event, therefore, the main difficulties of the Italian question will be decided by the only tribunal that is competent to deal with them—the plenipotentiaries of all the leading European governments in congress assembled. In view of the declarations made by Lord John Russell in regard to the settlement of the Duchies, this will give the world a guarantee that the rights and wishes of the people of Central Italy will be respected.

The view given by our Berlin correspondents of the present political aspect of Germany seems to be fraught with trouble. It appears that, owing to the intrigues of Austria, some of the petty governments are commencing prosecutions against all who have been concerned in the national movement which has been agitating Germany for the last few months.

Unless Prussia takes a stand against these proceedings, the reactionary faction will again have the upper hand in Germany, and the only alternative left will be revolution or wholesale self-expatriation. Although this country would be largely the gainer by the latter, it is still to be hoped that the Prince Regent, and the able advisers by whom he is surrounded, will have firmness enough to counteract the foolish and suicidal measures which the federal rival of Prussia has suggested with the view of fortifying her own position.

The industrial interests of Germany have suffered so much of late years by these reiterated political shocks, that we would gladly see her spared the trials which fresh agitations must bring upon her.

From St. Petersburg we have a graphic account of the Imperial birthday fêtes, which were celebrated with all the enthusiasm and semi-barbaric pomp which characterize such ceremonies in the Russian capital. The Czar's speech to his nobles on the emancipation question gives the assurance that this great measure of justice and political expediency will be persevered in. We see by the Journal de St. Petersburg and the Gazette Russe, that the charge made against the Russians of co-operation with the Chinese in the late affair at the Pei-ho is contradicted by the government.

It is curious how fond the English are of systematically charging bad faith against the Russians. The conduct of the latter has, generally speaking, been marked by more diplomatic honesty and a greater reverence for truth than that of their calumniators. It is this tendency to depreciate the moral character of the other nations, and to unduly exalt their own, that has led the English into the grave political errors which they have committed in India and China.

Not the least interesting of the letters to which we call attention are those which give an account of a visit to the recent battle fields of Italy, and which were written, not on the wing or *entre a terre*, like the famous narratives of the Hon. Jefferson Brick, but leisurely, coolly and deliberately. They may not be as exciting as our cotemporary's descriptions of his hairbreadth perils and escapes, but they have at least the merit of being written with steady nerves.

The Politics of Party Organs.—The True Position of the Republican Masses.

The party journals, both democratic and black republican, are doing their utmost to lead the public mind astray, and to hoodwink the people as to the true cause and responsibility of the late bloody and treasonable attempt at Harper's Ferry. The democratic papers, with the Washington Constitution at their head, maintain that "the republican party endorsed and approved Seward's bloody manifesto at Rochester," while the black republican journals, as the Tribune, the Times, the Courier and Enquirer and the Evening Post, insist that it is under the guidance of such leaders as Seward, "and upon the principles laid down by those leaders, and endorsed by the party," that they expect "to become in 1861 a great national party, in possession of the federal administration." So reiterates the Tribune what the Constitution asserts.

It may seem difficult to find a logical reason why these two party presses should unite in impressing upon the world that the whole republican party is responsible for the traitor teachings of Wm. H. Seward, and the treason of Osawatimie Brown. But a moment's reflection shows that the short sighted policy of party is what moves them to the strange union. The Tribune insists upon the fact, because it wishes to force the whole republican party to adopt its fanatical ideas, when it well knows that, from its limited circulation and the constant protests of many honest members of that party, there are thousands upon thousands of its members who refuse to admit that journal as the exponent of their political faith. The Constitution follows in the same track, because it has not the grasp of intellect required to rise above the dirty run of party abuse, and class the great and true issues which are alone dealt with in leadership. In thus prostituting its columns to give currency to what it should have the wit to know is not the truth, the Constitution stains the administration it assumes to support; for, from the relations it is supposed to hold to the President and his Cabinet, the pettifogging party zeal, and the ignorance of great truths which it exhibits, are at once attributed to those who are popularly supposed to be its masters.

That the brutal and bloody teachings of Wm. H. Seward and other leading abolitionists are the true causes and incentives of the treasonable acts of Brown and other crazy adventurers, is logical and conclusive. The one is the complement of the other, and both together constitute the "irrepressible conflict" proclaimed at Rochester. Such a conflict cannot exist in theory alone, nor can its practice come before the existence of the idea. But to assert that the whole republican party pray, with the Tribune, that John Brown's epithet shall not yet be written, or join with Seward in believing that the fields of the North must be given up to slaves if these are not driven from those of the South, is absurd in the highest degree. Every man of sense knows that such is not the fact. There are hundreds of thousands of men in the ranks, and scores among the leaders of the republicans, who do not affiliate in any way with the traitor teachings of Seward and such black republican organs as the Tribune, Times, Courier and Enquirer and Post. These form the black portion of the republican party, and they of course labor to make it appear that all the rest are as black as they themselves are.

But let every democrat look around within the circle of his own personal acquaintance. There he will see republicans as pure in their motives and as patriotic in their aims as he himself claims to be. Men who oppose the rule of the democracy, not because they care a fig for slavery or its future, not because they sympathize with the abolition portion of the party with which they act, but because their reason and the bias of their party esteem the highest interests of their country, of themselves and of their children, impel them to oppose the corrupt practices into which the democratic rulers degenerate as soon as they feel themselves strong. It is such men as these who constitute the balance wheel of popular opinion in all free governments. Without them, an elective government would degenerate into a blind party despotism, which is the worst of all despotisms. The party organs accuse the HERALD of supporting one thing to-day and another to-morrow, without reason for its course; but they make the accusation because their devotion to party interests alone blinds them to truth. Independent of all party bias, we look at questions as they come up, without bias or party prejudice; and we hold them up to the light of truth and reason, careless alike whether they favor one organization or the other, because we know that the truth is the greatest good of all.

From this practice it is that we are found battling one day on one side and another day on the other. The same reason brings about the alternate triumph of parties in our governments. Whenever one party becomes thoroughly corrupt, or its leaders mislead it into error, the men whose only motive for taking an interest in party matters is a patriotic one abandon it, and permit its opponents, purified by fasting, to triumph at the polls. Such a case has come up at the present time. The selfish and demagogical leaders of the republicans have resorted to the promulgation of treasonable doctrines and the practice of traitor deeds. They would arm the North against the South—State against State, brother against brother—and the silly Constitution would help them to do so. Therefore do we to-day call upon the honest and patriotic masses in the republican ranks of the State of New York to abandon the brutal and bloody doctrines of Seward. It is for them to pronounce judgment at the coming election upon the iniquitous idea of an "irrepressible conflict" between brethren. So far as regards men, there is no difference between the two tickets for State officers; in principle there is small difference between the two parties in State politics; but in the broad and deep recesses to the whole country there is a distinction, and a wide one. Let the republicans throw out, therefore, the present nominees of their selfish leaders, and thus give a stern rebuke to the traitor who would rather see his country bled in fraternal gore than that he himself should fail to be President.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE ELECTION LAWS.—In his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, Judge Roosevelt took occasion to refer in a marked manner to the duty of that body with reference to offences against the election laws. As the State and charter elections are approaching this subject becomes one of some importance. Heretofore, the most flagrant violation

of these laws has been quite common, and the justice meted out to the offenders very scant. Political influence has been brought to bear so strongly in cases of this kind, that it is a rare thing to see parties who obstruct the free use of the franchise, or otherwise pollute the assumed sanctity of the ballot box, brought to condign punishment. It is not at all likely that offences of this kind will be less frequent than usual at the coming elections, and we hope that the Grand Jury will profit by the counsel of the Court, and indict without flinching every one against whom a substantial charge of violating the election laws may be presented.

INSUBORDINATE CORRESPONDENCE OF OSAWATOMIE BROWN AND HIS CONFEDERATES.—It will be recollected that after the defeat of Osawatimie Brown and his party, by the United States marines and the militia regiments of Virginia and Maryland, a domiciliary visit was paid to the headquarters of the conspirators—a house occupied by Brown some few miles from Harper's Ferry. Search was made, and a quantity of printed documents and written correspondence was discovered. Some of it found its way into the hands of the Attorney for the Commonwealth of Virginia; some was carried off to Baltimore by the Maryland troops as trophies of the fight; and still another portion was placed in the hands of Mr. Ould, Attorney for the District of Columbia.

From among this mass of documents we have procured copies of various letters, forming a part of the correspondence which was carried on by Brown and his sons with their friends and emissaries in various parts of the North and West. These we publish elsewhere. They are, to the last degree, important and startling. They reveal the existence of a vast conspiracy, aided by the funds of wealthy men, and encouraged by black republican politicians and other fanatics. In one letter, dated from West Andover, Ash. tabula county, Ohio, Brown informs his correspondent—whom he addresses as his "friend Henrie"—that "our old friend J. R. G. took stock to the amount of three hundred dollars, and, as he was just starting for Ravenna, said he would form an association there." As the initials and the familiar description given happen to correspond with the name and familiar title of no less a personage than the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, we reckon that "our old friend's" denial of complicity with the outbreak will not avail him much.

This correspondence proves him to have been an accessory before the fact. We expect, therefore, that it will be the duty of Governor Wise to send a requisition to Governor Chase, of Ohio, for the body of the venerable abolitionist, Joshua R. Giddings. He lectured last evening at Philadelphia, and is probably on his way to Peterboro', thence to depart with his friend Gerrit Smith for the British dominions. If requisitions are to be of any avail, they had better be sent immediately.

The correspondence of the conspirators reveals many other secrets; and we understand that still more disclosures have been made, and others will be made in the course of the trial, which commences to-day.

The excitement at Harper's Ferry, instead of subsiding, is daily increasing. Arms were being distributed, guards sent out with the railway trains, and rumors of incursions from fresh abolitionist forces were keeping the population in a terrible ferment. In fact, Harper's Ferry may be said to be in a state of siege. For this "Kansas work" of John Brown and Gerrit Smith how much responsibility attaches to Wm. H. Seward and his doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict?"

REVIVAL OF THE OPERA.—The "three hungry Frenchmen," and various other evil disposed persons, exulted last week over the unfortunate opening of the Opera season, and the untoward issue of the first attempt to make New York a first class operatic city, entirely free from the intervention or patronage of the autocrats of the London and Paris theatres. But campaigns apparently lost have been redeemed before now, and the prospects of the Opera have so far improved that the joy of the doubters has been of very slight duration. Some of the new artists, the baritone especially, have been very successful with the audience. The prima donna—Colson—who has as yet no European reputation, has been very successful in "Rigoletto," the performance of which opera has been unanimously pronounced to be a very fine one, and worthy of any opera house in the world. So that the "three hungry Frenchmen" will have to recant all their savage diatribes against the Opera. Then Madame Gazzaniga, a grand artist, who has made her reputation chiefly in this country, has been engaged, and will sing to-morrow in the "Polito." There is a great deal of anxiety on the part of the public to hear Madame Gazzaniga in this opera, and her *rentrée* will be greeted with a first class audience. After Gazzaniga's *début*, the long hoped for Speranza is promised, and then comes the new opera, the "Sicilian Vespers," which is to be brought out in great style as the *piece de resistance* of the season. So the Opera is on its legs again, and the *habitués* have a good prospect for the winter season, when the audience is more exacting and the artists are more careful than at any other time of the year. Now is the time to enjoy the Opera in its fullest and best shape.

THE CASE OF QUIMBO APPO.—An application was made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a new trial for the Chinaman, Quimbo Appo, now in the Tombs, under sentence of death for murder, and Judge Roosevelt yesterday delivered an opinion in favor of the application. We have often been compelled to deprecate the leniency so freely extended to criminals in this city, for it is notorious that the course of justice has been arrested on too many occasions upon frivolous pretences, and great offenders have been permitted to escape, very much to the discredit of the execution of criminal law, and to the manifest encouragement of crime; but in this case, the Court seems to have arrived at a fair as well as a humane conclusion. The unfortunate convict is a foreigner, ignorant of our customs and institutions; the deed can hardly be presumed to have been premeditated, as the blow which produced death was inflicted in a scuffle, and under circumstances of intense excitement. Judging from the papers laid before it, the Court decided that had the prisoner been able to make a more perfect defence, the verdict would most probably have been manslaughter instead of murder, if not a clear verdict of acquittal;

and under the circumstances Judge Roosevelt thought that the convict was entitled to a new trial, to afford him an opportunity of producing such testimony as, from his ignorance and poverty, he was unable to present on a former trial.

THE TRIAL OF BROWN AND HIS CONFEDERATES.—NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS TAKING THE ALARM.—We understand that some of the reporters and correspondents at Harper's Ferry, who are attached to abolition and black republican newspapers published in the North and West, have been getting scared lest the people of the Ferry, who are terribly nettled and outraged at Governor Wise's commentaries on their valor, should take it into their heads to molest and ill use them. Some of them got so frightened at this imaginary danger that they have actually sought a safe retreat at Baltimore, as if that city was not the most dangerous place in the whole country. There seems to be some apprehension, also, that reporters may be excluded from the court at Charlestown, or only admitted on condition of making a garbled report, omitting everything calculated to reflect on the peculiar institution of the South, or to elevate John Brown to the dignity of a hero or a martyr. Finally, we are informed that while counsel from the North will be allowed to defend the insurrectionists, they will not be permitted in their arguments or harangues to use language derogatory to the system of domestic slavery as existing in the Southern States.

We are not inclined to lend much credence to these representations. They evidently have their origin in the excited state of public feeling which has been produced by the late outbreak. Newspaper correspondents and reporters will not be molested or interfered with in Virginia in the fair and impartial discharge of their duties. It is their duty to represent all that passes before them, without fear, favor or affection, and as a general thing they know too much of party politics ever to be partisans.

The reporters whom we have at Harper's Ferry and Charlestown are men of honor and intelligence, free from bias and prejudice, and resolved to do their whole duty, uninfluenced by fear, and certainly having no sympathies with the fanatics who got up the outbreak. We therefore expect for them every facility that can be reasonably extended, to enable them to place before the country full and reliable reports of the judicial proceedings. We feel convinced that neither Governor Wise nor the Justices would think of imposing on any representatives of the press such conditions or restrictions as have been referred to.

As to the restrictions to be placed on counsel for the defence, that will be a matter to be regulated by the laws and practice of Virginia and the discretion of the Court. We are sure that the prisoners will have a fair and impartial trial, and that Virginia will not be the first State to set the example either of unfairness toward accused parties and their counsel, or of exercising a censorship over the press.

OUR SEABOARD DEFENCES.—We yesterday called attention to the bare state of our defences on the Atlantic seaboard, and to the necessity of retaining some portion of the regular army for its protection. We are glad to learn that Col. Magruder's battery, which had recently been ordered to the West, is now likely to be detained at Fort Mifflin, Md. Nothing could be more judicious on the part of the Secretary of War than to station this battery at a central point like this, to be used in case of necessity. It is the only light battery now on the seaboard, the other six having been attached to schools of practice at the West. The recent outrages at Harper's Ferry show how important it is that the government should have a force of this kind, uniting the greatest efficiency with the smallest numerical force, always at hand to protect the public arsenals, armories and stores from seizure and plunder.

In regard to the officer who should be kept at the head of such a force, it must be admitted that no better selection could be made than that of Col. Magruder. As commandant at Fort Adams, Newport, he has not only given universal satisfaction to the thousands who visit that agreeable place of resort, but the high state of discipline and efficiency in which his command has been maintained, has shown that to the character of the finished gentleman he unites that of the perfect officer.

SCURRILOUS LITERATURE IN THE METROPOLIS.—MORE OF THE DIAMOND WEDDING.—We alluded a day or two ago, to the public rumor of a difficulty between Mr. W. A. Bartlett, father of Madame de Ovidio, and a person named Stedman, who had lampooned all the parties concerned in the late Diamond Wedding through the medium of some scandalous verses, which were printed in the Tribune. It appears, by the correspondence and statement of Mr. Stedman's "friend," which we print in another part of this paper, that there is to be no duel, but that coffee and pistols are to be replaced by complaints, rejoinders, pleas, demurrers and all the forms and ceremonies of a suit for libel—Bartlett against Stedman—the latter to be sued for a publication false in its statements, and tending to ridicule and degrade the Bartlett family in the eyes of the community at large.

This is a very disagreeable state of things, and has been brought about by the blundering stupidity of a few Bohemians, who pick up a scanty subsistence by retelling the second hand scandals of the metropolis for the delectation of country editors. These fellows, in lounging about the Broadway shops, found that Genin, Ball & Black, Tiffany and others had large orders for the outfit of a bride who was to be married to a man of great reputed wealth and somewhat older than herself. Thereupon the literary loafers waxed eloquent, and invented various romances, which went the rounds of the press. They puffed the shopkeepers, and probably received a hat from Genin, or presents or *donceurs* from others. The public interest was excited to a great degree, and the newspapers gave elaborate accounts of the wedding in various styles. In these accounts—for the facts of which some of the writers drew heavily on their imaginative faculties—there were errors, some of the most gross of which were corrected by Mr. Bartlett over his own signature. There the matter was dropped, apparently forever, when out came the verses of Stedman in the Tribune. He reproduced all the state slanders of the loafing correspondents, and, with a degree of effrontery to which even they are not equal, he placed his name over the head of his lampoon. Acting upon the impulse of the moment, Mr. Bartlett commences a correspondence of an apparently hostile character; but subsequently, acting upon