

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOHN FRIZZELL associated with notices, cheapness and dispatch.

Volume XLIV.....No. 306

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—LUCINDA BORDI.

THEATRE FRANCOIS, Broadway.—IRELAND AS IT IS.—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DELPHIGON.—DAY AFTER TOMORROW.—JACK SHEPARD.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—SIX.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—FIVE MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.—GOSPEL BY BRIDGES.

LAURA KERN'S THEATRE, 62 Broadway.—MARRIAGE HEART.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DUNCAN TOM'S CABIN.—OLD AND YOUNG.—SIX DOLLARS OF DRITON'S PART.

THEATRE FRANCOIS, 65 Broadway.—DRETTON'S PART.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—AFTERNOON.—JOHN JONES.—M. DUVAL.—EVENING.—PAUL PAX.—M. DUVAL.—EVENING.

WOODS-MINSTER'S, 44 Broadway.—EUROPEAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—RICHARD T. TILDEN.

BEAUFAY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 42 Broadway.—EUROPEAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—CHAS. ROBERT BENT.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—SHERMAN'S BOY.

GOLDENKICK'S MUSIC HALL, 75 Broadway.—PROFESSOR GIBBS'S REVOLVING VIEWS OF BRITISH SCENERY.

New York, Friday, November 4, 1859.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition. The mail steamer Northern Light, Capt. Tinkler, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The New York Weekly Herald—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The steamship America has arrived at Halifax, with European news to the 23d ult., four days later than the advices brought by the Nova Scotia. A copious summary of the news will be published in to-day's evening edition of the HERALD.

We are informed that the steamship Weser, originally appointed to sail from Southampton on the 18th ult., has been temporarily withdrawn from the Bremen line, and would not resume her trips this year.

There is nothing specially important respecting the Harper's Ferry affair this morning. The trials of the prisoners are still progressing at Charles-town. Coppis, already convicted, has not yet received sentence. Shields Green, one of the negro prisoners, was on trial yesterday, and his case will be submitted to the jury to-day. Copland will be next placed on trial. Stephens, though still suffering severely from his wounds, will probably be examined before the Magistrate's Court on Monday next. It is expected that Cook will submit a full confession to the Court and plead guilty.

The Netherlands government has published a very interesting official report of the trade carried on in the port of Nagasaki, Japan, from the 16th of October, 1857, to the 4th of July, 1859, and the statistics give a flattering idea of the commercial prospects which lie before the civilized nations when Japan and China are fully opened. During the period referred to one hundred and forty-nine vessels arrived at Nagasaki, and all foreigners were freely admitted by the authorities, the flag of the ship only being scrutinized. So brisk was the trade that the authorities were nearly overwhelmed; but still they endeavored to meet it in a liberal spirit, with the exception of the Commercial Corporation, a sort of native Chamber of Commerce, the members of which have enjoyed a monopoly. Warehouse accommodation was very much required. The Japanese junk coming into port were increasing in number. Within two years Japan will furnish a good supply of raw silk, but at present her exports are not well suited for European or American markets. Coal is sent to China, with fair and steady supply. A police has been organized in Nagasaki, and foreigners were well treated. Vessels were repaired there satisfactorily and cheaper than in Shanghai.

The Cooper Institute was crowded last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the republican nominations for State officers, and also with the hope of listening to some of their "great guns" expound Beward's irrepressible conflict doctrines. But the principal speech of the evening was Tom Corwin's conservative exposition of the constitution on the subject of slavery, which was a rebuke of his Brooklyn address (fully reported in yesterday's HERALD), without its rancor and merriment.

The Chamber of Commerce held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. The Secretary read voluminous correspondence between Lord John Russell and Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister to England, in regard to the gold medals sent to the latter place for presentation to the British officers engaged in the late Atlantic cable expedition. Four new members were elected. An interesting report on harbor encroachments was read and approved and ordered to be printed. Matthew Maury read a paper giving an account of the adulteration of cotton by the Southern cotton growers. A communication from Prof. Olcott, of the Dudley Observatory, in regard to furnishing standard time for New York from Albany, by means of telegraphic communication, was read and referred to a committee.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted rescinding the former resolution inviting the Mayor to convene the Board on the 10th inst. for the purpose of appointing clerks for the several district Courts, and named the 14th inst. as the day of meeting. Petitions of property owners on Seventy-first street, for a grant to run a line of stages from Second and Third avenues to Central Park, were presented and referred. A resolution to the effect that the salary of the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus be increased to the sum of \$2,000 per annum, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. On motion of Alderman Starr it was resolved that the Street Commissioner cause an examination to be made as to the safety and propriety of removing the partitions in the Governor's Room, and report to the Board of the probable cost. A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, setting forth that the appropriation for water pipes and laying the same is nearly exhausted, and offering for adoption a resolution to the effect that the sum of \$5,000 be

appropriated, under the head of "Water Pipes and Laying," to be expended by the Croton Aqueduct Board in the prosecution and completion of work now in progress. This was laid over. The Board took a recess for a quarter of an hour, and then proceeded to make corrections in the lists of inspectors and canvassers of election.

There was very little business transacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening. A resolution presented by the President was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to inform the Board at its next meeting what steps had been taken on a resolution adopted by the Common Council directing a lease of a ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East river, to West First street, Hunter's Point. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in passing a resolution that the grade of Worth street, between the west side of Broadway and a point one hundred feet west of Church street, be changed so as to conform to a map dated Oct. 6, 1859. A resolution proposing to appropriate \$1,000 for celebrating Evacuation Day, and to appoint a committee to make the arrangements, was laid over. Councilman Lent asked permission of the Board to withdraw a resolution offered by him on Monday, instructing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to take two feet of the sidewalk off Broadway, which was granted. He said that his only object in offering it was to call attention to the incumbrances in that thoroughfare, and not, as some supposed, to favor a railroad in that street.

The steamer towboat Dr. Kane came down last night from the sunken steamer New World, by which we learn that slow progress is making towards raising the sunken vessel. Some two hundred empty casks had been taken up for the purpose of being placed under her guards at low water, but the strong ebb tide renders that very difficult. The steamer last night at eight o'clock was still on the bottom, the water being up to the floor of the main saloon. No freight, except a quantity of iron and steel on the forward deck, and some heavy freight aft, remains on board. If she is raised and brought down to the city within two weeks it will be as soon as the workmen engaged in getting her up expect.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, and tried the complaint made against Sergeant Souder, of the Second precinct, by a Mr. Molony, who charged the defendant with absconding himself from duty and playing a game of cards. From the testimony elicited the charge was proved frivolous and untrue, whereupon the case was dismissed.

John B. Ross, David Leach and Adolph Bishop were arrested on Wednesday, on board of the steamer Europa, just as she was about starting for Liverpool. The party are charged with committing forgeries on the Nassau and Common-wealth Banks of this city, in sums of \$3,156 and \$4,300 respectively. Upon an examination before the Boston police court, Ross was discharged, the evidence not implicating him.

An important foreign mail arrangement has been concluded by the Postmaster General with the Canadian Post Department, by which the mails are to be transported for the sea postage weekly between Detroit and Liverpool, via Portland, in winter, and via the river St. Lawrence in summer—the service to commence by the trip of the first steamer outward from Portland on the 26th of November current. It is intended to have the mails, or such of them as may be thereby expedited, for and from the Western, Northwestern, and probably some of the Southwestern States, sent in closed bags between Chicago and Detroit on the one side and Liverpool and London on the other; and to this end the assent of the British Post Department has been requested to constitute Chicago and Detroit exchange offices for United States and British mails.

We have received files of Bermuda papers to the 5th ult., but they contain no news of interest. The third meeting of the Special Committee of the Councilmen on the subject of reporting an ordinance favorable to the appointing of inspectors of steam boilers, took place yesterday. Several gentlemen submitted their views upon the subject, a compendium of which is contained in our report. The final meeting of the committee will be held next Thursday.

Amongst the indictments found by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday was one against McCabe, for an assault on Mr. Thomson, editor of the Daily News. The Court will meet again to-day, when perhaps the matter may be brought up.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,500 bales, part in transitu, on the basis of quotations given in another column. The market closed with an easier feeling, though without change in price. The flour market was firmer for common and medium grades of State and Western, while higher brands were unchanged. The sales made were to a fair extent, including purchases for export. Corn was rather scarce, and the sales somewhat restricted; a lot of Jersey new sold at 85c. Pork was steady for mess and rather heavy for prime; the former sold at \$15 3/4, and prime at \$10 5/8; a 100 lbs. tin mess sold at \$15 25. Sugars were steady and in fair demand, with sales of about 500 hds., and 11,000 bags China, for refining, on terms given in another place. The public sale of Rio coffee came off yesterday; it drew a good and spirited company. The catalogue comprised 4,600 bags, of which 2,000 bags of good quality were sold at an average of 11 1/2c; 300 bags were withdrawn at 12c, and 1,700 do. common were sold at an average of 10 1/2c. Freight engagements were moderate and previous rates sustained.

The Contest in Mexico—Which is the Real Government There?

The news from Mexico, by the Tennessee, shows that affairs there are again becoming complicated as the time for action approaches, and the dry and cool season permits the several armies to take the field. The issue of the opening campaign may decide the fate of that republic for years to come, and it may be worth while to take a view of the positions of the contending parties.

The last campaign ended with the failure of Miramon before Vera Cruz, and his withdrawal to the city of Mexico. Since that time the constitutional government of President Juarez has undertaken no energetic enterprise, and its duty has been to prepare, during the summer months, the means for a general and decided movement to be made against the capital as soon as the season for military operations sets in. If it has done so, we shall soon see the result in the concerted movement of its forces. If it has not done so, it has been wanting in its duty to the mission with which it is charged—that of preserving the liberal constitution from complete overthrow by the combined orders of the priesthood and the army. General Degollado is at San Luis Potosi, General Alvarez has his forces at Cuernavaca, and Doblado, Coronado, and several other minor leaders, are in the North and West, all desirous of moving on the centre, and all waiting for the means to do so, which it is the duty of the Cabinet at Vera Cruz to provide. It has been the general opinion that these means could be obtained only through a treaty with this country; but as President Juarez has declined to sign that treaty thus far, it is to be presumed that he has found them from some other source, as not to provide the means of action for the time of action, when he has the power to do so, would be to commit treason to the very cause which he represents.

The calling home of the British Minister, Mr. Otway, under circumstances which indicate, on the part of his government, a disposition to censure the open support he has given to the rebellious clergy and army in Mexico, and the return of Mr. McLane to Vera Cruz at the present juncture, must give still greater moral weight to the active movements which the Juarez government may be prepared to make; while, on the contrary, should it have neglected to make these preparations, its failure to do so will heighten the injury which its inaction will inflict upon the republic.

From this combination of circumstances it will be seen that if the Cabinet of Vera Cruz has not prepared to take the field with energy at an early day, it has resigned itself to accept the overthrow which an active movement of the other party must bring upon it.

On the other hand, the course of the Miramon government exhibits evident signs of weakness. It has not been able to attack Degollado in San Luis, Robles has not been strengthened at Jalapa, and Marquez is clamoring vainly for assistance in Guadaluajara. It may have been husbanding its resources for the winter operations, and if this is so, it will derive a palpable advantage from being the first to take the field in any active way. Some of the means it has resorted to for the purpose of raising money are of a very doubtful character. A short time since our city of Mexico correspondent informed us that it had raised three hundred thousand dollars by issuing three millions of bonds of the domestic debt to an English house. If it can raise money in this way it is perfectly safe, for the principle has already been established that bonds thus issued are worthless. A few years since the house of Lizardi, as agents of the Mexican government, and under its direct authority, issued a quantity of Mexican bonds in London in precisely the same way. The English bondholders complained of this unlimited issue, and it was declared null, but the money was never returned, though the bonds were cancelled. Miramon knows this, and it would be supposed that parties in Mexico would be fully aware of the fact.

The whole question of Mexico turns, therefore, on the preparations which have been made during the summer for the approaching winter campaign. Whichever party has been most successful in preparation will be the one to triumph. If the Juarez government has failed in its duty in this respect, we shall not be surprised to see it overthrown at an early day. Should this not be within the power of Miramon, it will be in that of some of its own partisans, whose hopes have been kept alive by promises of action on the part of the cabinet at Vera Cruz. It will be well for our government and for Mr. McLane, now that he is about to return to his post, to see that we are not committed too far in support of a government which may be, after all, but a mere shadow, and destined to come to an early end.

HEAVY IMPORTATIONS AND THEIR EFFECT UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The reaction in business for the past year, which followed the revulsion of 1857, taken in connection with the recent European war, has naturally, though not wisely, led to a very large importation of goods into this country, the inevitable result of which has been, as we predicted, to a great extent, an overstocked market, a forced sale and an extended credit. It is true that the lessons learned in 1857 have not been without a good effect on the credit system, and have kept buyers generally within bounds; still, the consequence of large importations is visible now, as it always has been in many branches of commerce, in overstocks and considerable failures. The effect of the undue importations of the past spring is only beginning to be felt; and while it is true that no financial revulsion is imminent at present, we must be prepared for a great deal of smashing up all through the country during this fall and next spring.

The imports at New York for the past ten months of this year amount to nearly a hundred millions of dollars, an increase over the same period last year of more than forty-six millions, and an increase over the same time in the year of the panic, 1857, of nearly twelve millions. The result of this, as we have said, has not yet been generally felt throughout the country, but it undoubtedly will be in the coming months of January, February and March. The importers, however, will be considerable losers, and a still heavier loss must accrue to the foreign manufacturers.

Up to this time the state of trade has been healthy enough. The leading Western cities, however, are already giving indications of coming trouble. Within the past month, as we learn from the excellent mercantile agency of McKillop & Wood, there have been forty failures reported in the three cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati alone—a few of them for large amounts. In New York there have been a few failures, but none of any note. Several Eastern houses, in the shoe and leather business, have failed; but though the importations in calkinks here have been very large, our "men of the Swamp" have not suffered very severely, and are still quite strong.

Upon the whole, notwithstanding the temptations to which our importers have been subjected, and the encouraging state of trade generally for the past year, we see no reason to anticipate another financial panic, for, happily, the banks are sound, and hold a good deal of specie, though many heavy failures may occur between this and next summer.

SENATOR HALE AND COLONEL FORBES.

We have published a card from Senator Hale, purporting to be a denial of the charge that he was aware of the intention of Brown and others to make the insurrectionary attempt at Harper's Ferry. The card of the Senator is more of a justification of Colonel Forbes than anything else. Forbes stated explicitly that he never told Hale anything about the intention of Brown, and Hale verifies the statements of Forbes, and declares that he has "correctly stated" the facts. Colonel Forbes has been roundly abused by his old friend Greeley, who gave him a dinner and twenty dollars to go to Kansas, and told him when the fighting began to send word to the Tribune office and (Greeley) would go. Now that Forbes' veracity is endorsed by a republican Senator, what does Greeley say?

NO HANGING, AFTER ALL.—We understand that Governor Wise has decided not to hang Old Brown and his companions, but to set them to work in the State penitentiary, and have strict examination made as to their sanity, about which there seems to be a little doubt. At the expiration of his term of office, Governor Wise will turn them over to his successor, Governor Letcher, probably to be again respited. Brown, Cook & Co. will be kept in the hope of catching Seward, Giddings & Co., who would be much more welcome in Virginia than their half crazy tools.

THE BROOKLYN WATER QUESTION.—We publish in another part of to-day's paper a lucid and impartial history of the troubles that have grown up in the City of Churches in regard to the supply of Ridgewood water, and also a communication from a member of the Board of Aldermen in vindication of the course of that body on the subject. The one is written by our regular Brooklyn reporter—the other by Alderman Douglas, of the Tenth ward. In the first, the whole merits of the controversy are clearly and fairly stated; in the second, the views of that section of the Common Council that act with Alderman Douglas, to the serious detriment of the city's interest, are given, mixed up with clap-trap allusions to politics, which have nothing whatever to do with the matter. The question really lies in a nutshell, and can be embraced in a few sentences.

In June, 1856, the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Brooklyn, created under an act of the Legislature, made contracts, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,200,000, for constructing an aqueduct and water works, and supplying the city with a specified quantity of water. While the works were in progress it became evident that it would be a very desirable and very necessary improvement in the plan to substitute a covered conduit for the open canal specified in the original contract. It was also deemed proper to extend the water facilities over a section of the city not included in the original estimates. Application was made to the Common Council for their assent to the proposed revision of the contracts. They refused to accede to it, on the ground of the increased expense to the city. The Commissioners then went before the Legislature, and procured the passage of an act (16th April, 1859,) giving them full authority in the premises.

Under that act fresh contracts were entered into to the amount of \$650,000 for the covered conduit and the extension of water pipe, embracing also an arrangement for the expenses of pumping water into the reservoir. The Comptroller refused to recognize these contracts, or to pay anything under them, on the ground that the law of April, 1859, was unconstitutional. The question was brought up before a Judge of the Supreme Court, and it was decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and a peremptory mandamus granted directing the Comptroller to issue the bonds. The whole matter was referred to a special committee of the Common Council, and that committee recommended that the litigation should be carried on no farther, as not only would the city have to pay, in any event, the legal expenses incurred on both sides, but the contractors would have a pretext for suing the city for damages, and the citizens would be exposed to the risk of a stoppage of the supply of water. That sensible recommendation was not, however, acted on; the Comptroller has appealed from Judge Lot's decision; the pumping has been stopped; and, in a few days more, the city will be without water.

These are the simple facts. And yet Alderman Douglas, in a rude and impertinent manner, intimates that the previous article in the HERALD, based on these facts, was written in the interest of the Water Commissioners, and that the decision of Judge Lot was inspired by personal and pecuniary motives. We presume that the latter insinuation is as groundless as the former. The very names of the Water Commissioners were unknown to the writer, the article being based simply on matters of public notoriety.

When the citizens of Brooklyn are deprived of water, as they will be in a day or two—with their cisterns filled up and their pumps neglected—they will then ascertain where the fault lies, and will probably learn to be a little more circumspect in future as to whom they entrust with the city's interests.

THE NEW STATE LOAN.—At the State election next week the people will be called upon to vote on the question of a loan of two millions and a half of dollars. According to the Constitution, the Legislature cannot go into debt beyond a million of dollars for the canals without the vote of the people. If the Legislature had the power to contract for the loan without the sanction of the people, they would be very sorry to consult them in the matter. They come to them because they cannot help it.

Four or five years ago a debt of nine millions was contracted for the same object, and now there is a demand for more. In two or three years there will be another attempt to raise the wind, so that there will be no end to this system of borrowing, by which a debt of forty millions of dollars is already saddled upon the State. This should be stopped at once, and the liabilities of the government met by a direct tax, which would bring home the lavish and reckless expenditure of their representatives to the pockets of the people—the most effectual way of checking it. What is easily got is easily gone; and though it is stolen and plundered, the people do not feel it, because it does not press upon them immediately. But the load incessantly accumulating by the borrowing system, and the day will soon come when the State will feel like a millstone around her neck, dragging her down to the depths of bankruptcy.

Let every one, therefore, vote against the loan, and let whatever money is required for the public service be raised by a direct tax. The canals have always been a fruitful source of swindling and fraud for the leaders of all parties. Every few years new loans have been raised, either to complete these never to be finished public works, or to pay the interest on the debt already incurred for past expenditures. The moneys thus raised, instead of being honestly applied to the objects alleged, have been squandered in political corruption and peculation; and hence the present demand for a new loan, which, if granted, is destined to go to "the devil's exchequer," where the rest of the money went. We hope, therefore, the people will meet the question on which they have to vote with an emphatic "No!"

TREACHERY OF THE ALBANY REGENT.

We learn that the Democratic Vigilant Association of this city sent several thousands of their manifesto *opositos* to the opening of the irrepressible conflict at Harper's Ferry, to the State Committee at Albany for distribution throughout the rural districts, but Cassidy, Caggar & Co. refused to forward the documents. This delectable firm have no doubt some secret understanding with the Seward party, whereby they can have a share in the plunder to be distributed by the Legislature next winter. That Legislature will be in the hands of the "irrepressible conflict" party, and Cassidy, Caggar & Co. will join, no doubt, with Thurlow Weed

in getting through enactments to enlarge the Central Railway, to sell the State canals for a song, and put the State directly under the heels of a few railway directors and stock jobbers in Albany and Wall street. That's about the truth of the matter.

BROWN'S SPEECH BEFORE SENATOR.—Old Brown has pricked the bubble of glory which Greeley, Weed, Wendell Phillips and all his other black republican coadjutors have been assiduously blowing for him. He sets aside the proffered honors of a martyred hero, and claims to be nothing more than a nigger stealer.

How the black republicans will harmonize his declaration, that he merely desired to run off a few negroes from Virginia, just as he acknowledges he had done from Missouri, with all his prepared paraphernalia of a new constitution for the United States, with its Cabinet officers, and Commander-in-Chief of its armies, all regularly appointed and commissioned in Canada, we have yet to see. To us the whole thing looks supremely ridiculous, and we should not wonder if Greeley would now be willing that Old Brown's epitaph be written at once, instead of waiting for that undefined but high sounding period of time to which he at first wished it to be deferred. The fact is, Brown has stiffened them all, and gone very far towards proving himself a pious liar as well as a pious ruffian. We hope Kagi, the Tribune's correspondent, will give us his version of the plot; and when Seward, Giddings, Gerrit Smith, Greeley, and all the other conspirators and accessories before the fact are brought into Court on the trial of Cook, we shall get a further insight to it.

In Brown's speech there are some points worth noticing. He acknowledges the truthfulness of the witnesses, and his entire satisfaction with the treatment he has received from the Court, but he claims that he should not be punished for what he has done. He never intended murder or treason. It is true he committed both, but, clinging to Seward's higher law, he believes that it was right for him to do so. This is the logical result of the black republican teachings, and forms the "irrepressible conflict" of the brutal and bloody Rochester manifesto. In this path of treason Brown and Wendell Phillips are but a step in advance of Seward and Horace Greeley; these are closely followed by Corwin and Wilson, and behind them march the rest of the party, all advancing on the same broad way of treason to the constitution and murder of their fellow citizens. The palliatives that Brown alleges in his speech are those inculcated by the orators of the party and repeated by their humbler followers. How few of these reflect that their course leads them to treason, and for this the law prescribes the penalty.

PROBABLE TRIUMPH OF ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—From all appearances, it is extremely probable that the black republican ticket will be elected in the State of New York. The excitement produced by the Harper's Ferry affair and the trial of the conspirators is systematically increased and intensified. All the great leaders of the revolutionary party—Wilson, Corwin, Beecher, Cheever and the rest—are adding fuel to the flame of hostility to the South, and it is evident that their inflammatory appeals are taking hold of the public mind. Emboldened by impunity, and flushed with the hope of political success, they give free utterance to their treason, and do not mince the matter. For this their sentiments are the more acceptable, and make the deeper impression. With the aid of this excitement there is every prospect, therefore, that the revolutionary element will be triumphant in our State election.

The democratic party are so demoralized—all the leaders being jobbers and intriguers, who care nothing for the country, unless so far as it affords them plunder and spoils—no effectual resistance can be offered from that quarter. The revolutionists are thus confident of an easy victory, and are already calculating their majority.

MEANTIME, while the war against the South is carried on by all the nigger whippers and their journals, the Southerners in Virginia are organizing for the purpose of preparing frontier defenses against the forays of the Northern invaders, and establishing a system of passports for all travellers crossing Mason and Dixon's line. The times are out of joint, and some terrible calamity is visibly hanging over the destiny of the United States.

FRED DOUGLASS HAS AN AVERSION TO BEING BAGGED.—The black Douglass, having had some experience in his early life of the pleasures of Southern society, and having no desire to trust himself again even on the borders of the Potomac, has packed up his carpet bag and started for the Canadas. From that safe and cool retreat he indites a card to one of the Rochester papers, on the subject of the Harper's Ferry raid of Ossawatimie Brown and his riflemen and halberdiers, black and white. This card we publish elsewhere. In it Fred defends himself from the charge of cowardice made against him by Cook, the lieutenant of Brown, and retorts upon that valiant man of arms by saying that he it was who deserted his leader and precipitately fled to the mountains. Fred acknowledges that he knew of the Harper's Ferry project, but had too much discretion—the better part of valor—to trust his life and fortunes on such a venture. Finally, he accounts for his presence in Canada on the ground of his decided aversion to being bagged by Governor Wise, and he intimates that he, too, has a story to tell in regard to what he calls "the desperate but sublimely disinterested effort" of Old Brown. What a pity that Fred cannot be bagged and made to tell his story immediately, so that we might see how far Seward and Greeley and Hale and Gerrit Smith are really responsible for the Harper's Ferry raid.

LARGE REGISTRY OF VOTERS.—If the return of the number of votes registered within the last two days under the new law be correctly rendered, it would intimate that the voters of this city take an extraordinary interest in the coming elections. The votes registered up to the closing of the Registrars' books is said to be about 100,000—an unusually large number. The largest vote ever polled in this city was only a little over 80,000, and if all those who have registered their votes deposit them now it will be an unprecedented circumstance. It is probable that the excitement about the Harper's Ferry rebellion has induced many to prepare for the exercise of their franchise who would be otherwise indifferent; although up to this time the agitation arising out of that affair seems to be confined chiefly to the politicians.

But what is more likely still, is, that the public feel a deep interest in the city election, and are determined to make their influence felt in the selection of proper men to fill all the important municipal offices.

THE NEXT CONGRESS will be the most important body that has assembled in the United States for the past fifty years. Its members will be called upon to discuss the present condition of our national affairs, which have lately assumed a very grave, not to say alarming and dangerous phase. The debates of the next Congress may go far to demonstrate whether or not our governmental experiment is a failure; and they will be watched with the most intense interest by the whole civilized world.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 3.—Dreeling, The Cunard steamship America, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 23d of October, was signalled off Halifax at three o'clock this afternoon, and doubtless reached her dock before five o'clock. No news has come to hand over the Nova Scotia wires, and the presumption is that the managers there have refused to forward the Press despatch, and that the horse express is en route for this place, and will arrive here to-morrow morning.

News from Washington.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW MAIL FACILITIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1859. The Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement with the Canadian Post Office Department, by which the mails are to be transported for the sea postage weekly between Detroit and Liverpool, via Portland in winter, and the river St. Lawrence in summer. The service is to be commenced by the trip of the first steamer outward from Portland on the 26th inst. It is intended to have the mails, or such as may be thereby expedited, for and from the Western, Northwestern, and probably some of the Southwestern States, sent in closed bags between Chicago and Detroit on the one side, and Liverpool and London on the other; and for this purpose the British Post Office Department has been requested to constitute Chicago and Detroit exchange offices for the United States and British mails. On the side of the British, Cork may also be constituted an exchange office. By the schedule the time between Portland and Chicago is to be forty-eight hours, and when the service commences there will be an unbroken line of railroad the whole way. This will be a very direct line between the Far West and Europe.

A letter has been received here stating that General Trias, for many years Governor of Chihuahua, is shortly expected at El Paso, to consult with Judge Hart with reference to the construction of a railroad through Chihuahua, under the grant to Hart, Otero and others, by the Legislature of that State last year.

Lieutenant Mearns is seriously ill at El Paso. Marshall M. Smith, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the President Consul at Constantinople.

Lewis Jones, a young clerk in the Land Office, committed suicide this morning by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

The Maryland State Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3, 1859. Frederick county (Fifth district) gives Hoffman, American, for Congress, about 500 majority. Washington county gives Hoffman 50 majority. Anne Arundel county (Sixth district) gives Hughes, democrat, for Congress, 110 majority—a gain of 70.

Returns from Cecil and Howard counties show a democratic gain in those counties of four members of the House and two Senators.

The returns indicate that the democrats will have a majority in the House, but there is doubt as to the Senate. The returns from the city wards are not complete yet. The Americans will have about 17,000 majority, which of course secures their State ticket by a heavy majority. So far their appears to be no change in the Congressional delegation.

Organization of the Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 3, 1859. The Legislature met yesterday. Legrand Gerry was chosen President of the Senate, and Isaiah Irving, Speaker of the House. The message was sent in. It is quite lengthy and confined entirely to State affairs.

Accident to a Train on the New York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1859. This morning, about one o'clock, a train of forty freight cars on the Central Railroad ran off the track coming down the heavy grade, just as they were entering the city. The locomotive was smashed, and every car nearly demolished. A large quantity of four barrels were broken, and the contents scattered on the road. Damage to other freight had trailing. Loss mostly on company's engine and cars. No person was injured. The engineer and brakeman leaped from their stations in season to escape injury. The employees of the road were immediately aroused, the freight removed, and before daylight one track cleared. Damage estimated at some \$20,000.

Verdict on the Accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

WATKINSVILLE, Wis., Nov. 3, 1859. A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon upon the bodies of those killed by the railroad accident yesterday, and a verdict that the accident was unavoidable and not the fault of any person in charge of the train was rendered. It is stated by the officers of the road that great pains have been taken for the purpose of avoiding run-in accidents, and that the fatal train was running at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour.

Arrest of New York Forgers at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1859. John B. Ross, David Leach and Adolph Bishop, alias Swarts, were arrested yesterday on board the steam ship Europa, just before she left the dock for Liverpool. They are charged with obtaining \$3,156 from the Nassau Bank of New York, on a forged check, purporting to be signed by Robert Bonnor; also for another forgery to the amount of \$4,300 on the Commonwealth Bank, of New York. The case was investigated this afternoon in the Poll or Court, Mr. Briggs, paying teller of the Nassau Bank, and Mr. Alexander V. Robertson, lithographer, of 99 Rialto street, N. Y., appearing as witnesses. Ross was discharged, the evidence not implicating him. The further examination of Leach and Bishop was postponed till Saturday.