NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXIV.....No. 322

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—MAGIC FLUTE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—WHITE HORSE OF THE PEIFFERS—LAW FOR LADIES—BRIAN O'LYNN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THREE ERAS IN THE LIFE OF A FIREMAN—DOOM OF DEVILLE—POOR PILLICODDY.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROMANCE AND REALITY—TO PARIS AND BACK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.—WIFE'S SECRET—NORMA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME—HAPPY MAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—AFTERNOON—MARRIED AND RUINED—RIVAL PAGES. Evening—KENTUCKY BUDDIN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—MYSTIC SPELL.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—WIDE AWAKE.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS IN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—BLACK STATUE.

NEW OPERA HOUSE, 720 Broadway.—DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURE ON THE REBELLION IN INDIA—ITS NATURE AND OCCASION.

New York, Sunday, November 20, 1859.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The mail steamship Ariel 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 Canada, from Liverpool on the 5th and Queenstown on the evening of the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax at an early hour yesterday morning. She will be due at Boston this evening. Our telegraphic despatch of the news is very meagre. It is stated that France and England have agreed on a basis for the settlement of the Italian question, and that England will join the Congress. A report was in circulation that Garibaldi had declared to Victor Emanuel at their late interview that Italy was betrayed, and that he would head a revolution. Cotton was firm, and rates had advanced. Wheat and corn had slightly improved. Consols at noon on the 7th, were quoted at 96¾.

The Virginia Court of Appeals yesterday refused to award a writ of error in the case of John Brown, being of the opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court was correct. A despatch from Charlestown states that all was quiet there, but that the military forces were augmenting in view of reports of armed men from Ohio having crossed into Virginia. The excitement and alarm throughout the State is very great, and it is rumored that the abolitionists will "bag" Governor Wise and other prominent men, and hold them as hostages until Brown is released. Troops are to leave Richmond this morning. The barns and other property burned belonged to Messrs. Burns, Tate and Shirley, all of whom were jurors in the late trials. A meeting for the purpose of obtaining funds for the relief of Brown's family was held at the Tremont Temple, Boston, yesterday, and very fully attended.

The politicians of the city were busy at work yesterday. The Tammany Hall Convention met and nominated Mr. Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden for Counsel to the Corporation. Mr. Havemeyer held the same office for two previous terms (which were then annual), namely, in 1845 and 1848. Mr. Tilden was member of the Convention which framed the State constitution of 1846. The Billy Wilson faction of the Mozart Hall party also met at the Stuyvesant Institute and nominated Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor, but did not trouble themselves about the office of Corporation Counsel. The old line whigs held a meeting in some private parlor on Friday last, and put in nomination for the Mayoralty Mr. J. Depeyster Ogden. The American Convention last night nominated Mr. Andrews for Corporation Counsel. They adjourned without making a nomination for Mayor. The following candidates are now before the people for the office of Mayor of the city of New York:—

Tammany Hall	William F. Havemeyer.
Mozart Hall	Fernando Wood.
Old Line Whig	J. Depeyster Ogden.
People's Party	Simeon Draper.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention meets to-morrow evening at 618 Broadway.

We continue to receive conflicting accounts of the state of affairs on the Rio Grande. Cortinas, with fifteen hundred men and nine pieces of canon, is reported to be in full possession of the country from Brownsville to Roma. Communication west of the Nueces river is cut off. Captain Tobin, with one hundred men from Corpus Christi, is said to have suffered defeat. The latest reliable accounts, however, from Brownsville to the 4th inst., state that affairs were unchanged. Eight companies of United States troops, under command of Colonel Brown, have been ordered to leave Old Point Comfort for Brownsville. General Vidaurri had arrived at San Antonio.

Our Buenos Ayres correspondent, writing on the 5th of October, states that both the State authorities there and the executive of the Argentine Confederation dreaded to begin the war, each fearing the consequences of a fresh disaster in battle. Urquiza's army is represented as badly armed and poorly equipped. His treasury is said to be empty. Buenos Ayres would make a peace treaty if Urquiza retired from power. The difficulty between England and Paraguay on the question of English citizen rights is explained. There were one hundred and ten vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres at latest date, but trade was still depressed. Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, R. N., was about to mediate between Buenos Ayres and the Confederation.

The mails from California to the 28th October reached St. Louis yesterday. Governor Weller had appointed Judge H. P. Hann, formerly of Kentucky, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Broderick. Colonel Lander, superintendent of the Fort Kearny and Honey Lake wagon road expedition, having completed his labors for the season, was about to repair to Washington. The Colonel has on hand an unexpected balance of $75,000, arising from the profitable sale of government stock. Favorable accounts from the new mines in Carson Valley and Walker river continued to increase the excitement in San Francisco and numbers were leaving for those localities. The new mines are on the east side of the Sierra Nevada, and are supposed to extend a distance of two hundred miles to the south. Large quantities of silver ore had reached San Francisco from Carson Valley for shipment to Europe. Business was more active, without improvement in prices.

The official returns from all the counties in this State except three seem to indicate the election of Skinner as Canal Commissioner by a very small majority.

The steamship Vanderbilt left this port yesterday afternoon for Southampton and Havre, with 137 passengers and $907,920 89 in specie. The City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, also sailed, with 212 passengers, and $227,000 in specie.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 3,000 bales, about 1,800 of which were sold in transit. The market closed on the basis of 11⅜c. for middling uplands. Flour was in fair demand, and the market for medium grades of State and Western flour was rather firmer, while extra brands were unchanged. Southern flour was firm, while sales were moderate. Wheat was heavy and dull for common qualities, while prime lots of white were unchanged. Among the sales reported was choice Kentucky white at $1 50 a $1 53, the latter an outside figure. Corn was heavy and one to two cents per bushel lower. Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at $15 12½ a $15 25, and of prime at $10 62½ a $10 75. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 500 hhds. at full prices. Coffee was more active. The cargo of Rio, ex Wave Crest, consisting of 5,666 bags, was sold on private terms, and 150 Maracaibo sold at 12½c. Freight engagements to English ports were fair, while rates were sustained, and in some cases rather firmer. To Bremen 400 bales of cotton were engaged at 1½c. per lb.; apples at $1 50 per bbl.; 300 bales of tobacco at $1 25, and 5,000 lbs. bone at 1c. per lb.

Advices from Antigua to the 3d inst. have been received, but the papers contain no items of interest. The weather had undergone a favorable change from extreme sultriness to cool and delightful breezes. Moderate rains had also fallen, and the country looked beautifully verdant. The appearance of some of the fields of half matured sugar cane, however, indicated a waste and exhaustion of the saccharine properties of the plant.

The New Congress and the Vote of New York on the Presidential Question.

We have shown, from the results of the late State elections, North and South, that while the democratic party are morally certain of the vote of every Southern State upon the Presidential question, they may also secure the vote of New York, which will give them the victory, and another four years lease of power at Washington. We have shown, too, from the divided honors upon the State ticket in our recent election, and from the one hundred and fifty thousand or more of our popular vote held in reserve, that the Presidential vote of the Empire State is in the hands of a conservative balance of power; and we are daily strengthened in our belief that this balance of power can never be brought over to Wm. H. Seward or his revolutionary Rochester manifesto.

In order to impress these opinions upon the minds of the democratic leaders and managers of the new Congress, we will put them in another form, to wit: Without the vote of New York the democratic party will almost as certainly be defeated in 1860 as with the vote of New York they will be victorious; and as this decisive vote is within their reach, all other considerations upon the subject should be rendered subordinate to this paramount idea—the vote of New York. All the troubles and quarrels in the camp between rival candidates, cliques, factions and sections should be set aside, and every candidate, clique, faction and section of the party should be prepared for every sacrifice and any compromise necessary to carry the vote of New York.

To this end it will be folly to await the action of the Charleston Convention. The democratic members of the new Congress may supersede that Convention, or dictate its policy. As the authorized and responsible representatives of the party from all quarters of the Union, these democratic members of the two houses may command, if they will, the respectful acquiescence of the party, North and South, to any reasonable and practical Presidential platform, in reference to the decisive vote of New York. These Congressional chiefs of the party, however, must, in the first place, harmonize upon the Administration and among themselves. Thus consolidated, the legislative and the executive representatives of the democracy at headquarters will be competent to reunite the broken battalions of the party throughout the Union, and competent, also, to dictate to the Charleston Convention the proper policy for winning the indispensable and decisive vote of New York in the Presidential election.

But, as the loss of New York will inevitably involve the defeat of the republican party, we may be assured that they will not neglect this field of their labors. They may, perhaps, be carried away by their delusive estimates of Seward's popularity; but in any event, we shall soon be able to form a definite opinion of their prospects, from the general course of the party in Congress. A violent anti-slavery republican programme in the House against the administration, the South, the "Northern doughfaces" and the slave oligarchy, will leave the balance of power in New York, "subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention." On the other hand, a moderate and conservative national course on the part of the republicans will be somewhat difficult, inasmuch as this will require the repudiation of Seward and his eternal war upon the South. Possibly his whippers-in may force him or his sectional crusade upon the party, even in the face of this overwhelming anti-Seward popular vote of the Empire State. But therein lies the hope of the democracy.

We submit the subject to the careful attention of their Presidential arithmeticians of the new Congress. As New York, between the anti-slavery heresies of the republican camp and the ultra-Southern pro-slavery abstractions of the democratic camp, stands in the position of a doubtful neutrality, and as the vote of New York will in all probability decide the Presidential election, is it not worth everything? for does it not involve the issue of life or death to the democratic party? The late third party of this State has disappeared. It has ceased to exist. But, whig, democrat and American, there is a body of at least one hundred thousand men in this State awaiting the final arrangements of the republicans and the democracy for the Presidential battle; and these arrangements, involving the defeat of the one party or the other, will probably be determined within three months from the meeting of Congress.

Another Insurrection in Preparation at the North.

From all the signs of the times, from everything that we can see and hear around us, there appears to be another servile insurrection on foot at the North, but on a larger and more extensive scale, and of a more violent character, than the late outbreak at Harper's Ferry. The republican leaders in Congress and in the press, and above all the lights of the pulpit, are preparing the way for the coming events which are casting their dark and ominous shadows before. They all endorse John Brown as far as they can, and some of them make him a hero, a demigod, second only to Jesus Christ. They mix up religion with the movement, and thus add another combustible and dangerous element to the political fanaticism of the "higher law."

Take, for example, the sermon of Rev. Edwin M. Wheelock, of Dover, N. H., published in yesterday's HERALD. This man, who boasts that he is "of Puritan blood on both sides—blood that is always revolutionary"—says that the Bunker Hill of our second revolution has been fought and won by John Brown, the second Warren, who has paid the glorious forfeit of his life; and that "his scheme is no failure, but a solemn success;" that "from the martyrdom of Brown dates a new era of the anti-slavery cause—to moral agitation will now be added physical, to argument action—other devoted men will follow in the wake of Brown, and will carry on to its full results the work he has begun." "I think the time is fast coming," continues this apostle of treason, "when you will be forced to do as he has done."

Such are the sentiments and the very language uttered in the pulpit. Nor is this all. We are told that "John Brown had a live religion also, and that to be hanged in Virginia is like being crucified in Jerusalem, and that the gallows from which the sainted martyr ascends to Heaven will be a sign and a symbol in our politics as the cross is in our religion." When we couple this inflammatory harangue from the pulpit and similar appeals of other traitors, lay and clerical, with the fact that a collection is now started by the same parties who raised a former subscription of $100,000 to purchase revolutionary rifles and pikes, to be used in Kansas by John Brown and his associates, we can come to no other conclusion than that the money now collected will be applied in the same way, and that the phrase "John Brown's family" is to be understood figuratively, and as meaning his followers, like the expression, "the family of Christ," so often used by divines. According to Rev. Mr. Wheelock, John Brown has a very large family in the metaphorical sense; for, says he, "if an honest expression of the wishes of the North could be taken to-morrow, John Brown would be the people's candidate for the next Presidency, and he would receive a million of votes." And this is the family for whom the subscriptions are raised to metamorphose them into a million of men in arms, like the dragon's teeth which were sown of old in the earth and sprang up a crop of armed men.

By some of the sympathizers with the cause of John Brown he has been pronounced insane, because they are not yet prepared to fully identify themselves with the overt acts of treason at Harper's Ferry. But Rev. Mr. Wheelock repudiates the idea of this "God-fearing Puritan" being mad; and, indeed, so does Brown's wife, who declares that he had this tragedy in contemplation for the last twenty years, which is from the time the anti-slavery agitation began. He is, therefore, no more mad now than when he was being prepared for college and the gospel ministry by Rev. Moses Hallock, father of the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*.

From all the indications of the times there is an evident design, a settled purpose, in the abolition element of the republican party, to follow up in due time the blow struck by John Brown, and to plant another servile insurrection in the South, more comprehensive in its character and more enduring in its effects. They do not disguise their intention to achieve the dissolution of the Union, and they are laboring hard in their vocation—the propagandism of the gospel of John Brown, "the living Washington," whose "banner bears no uncertain sign."

All the conservative classes, therefore, no matter what may be their party designation, ought to lay this perilous condition of the social and political fabric seriously to heart, and consider what is best to be done to stay the fast spreading revolutionary plague which threatens to sweep over the States as a tornado, carrying away with it the Union "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and leaving "not a wreck behind." When bad men combine good men ought to unite, and when the bloody banner of fanaticism is unfurled to the breeze, and when treason, grown audacious and defiant, no longer skulks in secret, but with shameless front proclaims its principles and objects to the world, it is high time for the friends of law and order at the North to rally around the constitution, and to raise aloft the flag of the Union, while yet we have a constitution, a Union and a flag, and before the revolutionists, encouraged by the silence and inaction of their neighbors, inaugurate a reign of terror with a massacre like that on St. Bartholomew's night in France, or the carnage of St. Domingo—before the federal republic of North America, rent into fragments, has become a thing of the past, a fact only in the page of history.

REPUBLICAN WIRE PULLING.—We understand that Mr. Burlingame, representative in Congress from Massachusetts, who has just returned from an extended tour through the West, reports that Mr. Seward has no strength worth mentioning in that section. The ticket demanded by the republicans of the West is Banks and Bates—Mr. Banks for President, Mr. Bates for Vice President.

REVIVAL AMONG THE SCOUNDRELS.—Confidence Cassidy, who has recently come to life again, prints a long article directed against the common practice of spending money on elections. The chief reason for this outburst may be found in the fact that the Albany Regency could not get any money to spend during the late canvass in this State, and therefore Cassidy and several other political editors have suddenly ascertained that it is very wicked and very wrong to use money for electioneering purposes. They advocate the passage of laws to prevent it; but that is all bosh. We have the most stringent laws to prevent legislative corruption, both at Albany and Washington, and yet it is a notorious fact that there are more votes of members of Congress and the State Legislature for sale every year than there are funds wherewith to purchase them. In all our political reforms, so called, we begin at the wrong end. We should have a different order of men in office. Political affairs are managed or mismanaged by the most consummate scoundrels in the country. Our people are so busily engaged in getting rich and saving their souls that they have no time for politics.

THE CHARTER ELECTION A FARCE.—All the excitement among the different factions about the approaching charter election is expended for nothing. As for any improvement in our municipal government resulting from it, it is all nonsense, for it is evident to us that things are destined to go on in the old way, if not in a far worse one. There is a great deal of planning and manœuvring about the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel, just as if the Mayor, were he gifted with the perfections of an archangel, could do anything under the present system, with all the power and authority vested by Albany legislation in the hands of a set of irresponsible heads of departments, bureaus and commissions, and the chief magistrate himself a mere cypher, while the parties who really exercise power are the tools of the lowest class of politicians in the city. When a wealthy and influential citizen was asked for whom he would vote for Mayor, he answered that if the sole executive authority was placed in the hands of Fernando Wood for ten years he would vote for him, as a means simply of protecting his property—otherwise he saw no use in voting at all; and perhaps he was right, for, shorn of its power as the office now is, the Mayor is no better than a machine out of order. The election of the Mayor, therefore, is a mere farce, and that of Corporation Counsel, about which there is so much fuss, is still worse. The office of Corporation Counsel is only good for the lucky incumbent, who is sure to realize a fortune out of it by his salary and fees. All the city gains by the services of that official, who is supposed to protect its interests, is to be swindled according to the legal formula of allowing suits to go against the Treasury by default.

With proper candidates for Aldermen and Councilmen, however, some good might result from the charter election; but there is not the slightest chance of such nominations being made. The business is in the hands of a set of losing politicians, shoulder-hitters, grogshop keepers, junkshop keepers, and all that class—the lowest, least intelligent and worst class in the whole community. They will elect a new batch of Aldermen and Councilmen, with whom they expect to share the plunder, and the probability is that we shall see more corruption and rascality in the next Common Council than ever before. The taxes, which are now ten millions, will most likely be increased to twelve, or possibly fifteen, next year. This is not a very agreeable prospect for the taxpayers, but we see no remedy for it. There is no use in trying to stem the tide of corruption, fraud and misgovernment; we have only to submit to be robbed and plundered unresistingly.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS—LOOK OUT FOR THE ROUGHS.—School Commissioners and Trustees are to be nominated on Tuesday night in the various wards of the city, and are to be voted for at the charter election in December. It is a well known fact that some of the lowest and most disreputable characters look for, and too often succeed in getting, these places, with no other object in view than the indulgence of their vicious propensities. The position gives them an influence and control over the female school teachers, which they not unfrequently use for the vilest purposes. We are informed that in one of the up town wards there are two candidates for school offices, one of whom was recently divorced from his wife, and the other of whom was proved to have abused the same office by debauching one of the female school teachers who came under his jurisdiction. These are the sort of fellows to whom the control of our educational institutions is handed over by the bullies and rowdies who have monopolized the management of our whole municipal system.

Of course it would be vain and useless to appeal to grogshop primaries to put in nomination for school offices none but men of education and good repute. The machine does not work in that way. It is in the hands of the rowdies, and can produce nothing but what is vile. But there may be a mode of checkmating the primaries, not only in the matter of candidates for school offices, but in respect also to candidates for the Common Council and other municipal offices.

We do not see why a few of the decent householders in a ward should not put their heads together and invite by circular the other respectable residents of the ward to meet at one of their houses, where they might canvass the merits of the various candidates and suggest the names of those in whom they could repose confidence. If several were mentioned in connection with the same office the candidate might be decided by lot, and the voters of the ward could then be informed by circulars, or by advertisements, of the choice made by the real *bona fide* representatives of their interests. We are confident that in every ward of the city decent, honest people outnumber the rogues, roughs and politicians, and could elect their own candidates. Will those who have children to be educated, taxes to be paid, and interests to be protected, take the hint and move in time.

TOM CORWIN FOR SPEAKER.—Honest Tom Corwin, of Galphin claim notoriety, is talked of as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. He is a conservative man, Corwin is—a very conservative man. Perhaps if the democrats cannot do better they may take up Tom Corwin and elect him. To the lobby he would be invaluable; and when there are any jobs afloat no man is more reliable than honest Tom Corwin.

NO POLITICAL INFLUENCE.—Hon. Massa Greeley asserts with the greatest vehemence, his white coat shaking with passion, and his old hat almost falling off his head, that the HERALD has no political influence. We believe this statement. We are very glad that such is the fact. We do not pretend to have any political influence. We consider the politicians to be the greatest scoundrels of the day, and would as soon be considered influential with the inmates of the penitentiary as with the corrupt schemers of either faction.

THE CHARACTER OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Without any doubt the next Congress will have a lively time of it; but it is to be hoped that the combats of members will be confined to words, and that the disputants will not resort to knock-down arguments. Taking out the desks will bring belligerents in dangerous proximity; but it will be bad work for the party that begins the fisticuff business. The people have had enough of that sort of thing.

INTENSE ALARM AND EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.—The panic which seized upon the people of Harper's Ferry when John Brown and his crazy followers took and held possession of the Armory seems to be on the increase and to be spreading throughout the entire State. Our Richmond correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, describes the excitement of the people as surpassing all comprehension, and as producing a condition of bewilderment. Ridiculous rumors are spread from mouth to mouth, and eagerly swallowed and believed in, of there being another abolitionist incursion on foot, with the design of seizing upon some of the leading citizens of the border counties and holding them as hostages for Old Brown's safety. The consequence is that the citizens are arming and enrolling themselves in volunteer companies, and are, in fact, preparing for civil war. The fact of some accidental burning of a corn stack is magnified into visions of armed hosts carrying fire and sword into the Old Dominion; and straightway, on the telegraphic requisition of some thoroughly scared commander, the whole available military force of the State is put in movement, and its march only stopped when it is ascertained that nothing terrible has occurred, or is likely to occur, and that the visions of burning homesteads and slaughtered families were evoked by a chance spark from the pipe of a careless negro, or the segar of a rollicking militia man.

We regret to see evidences of such a panic on the part of the people of Virginia. If Col. Davis and his command were withdrawn from Charlestown we believe that Brown and his fellow-prisoners would be perfectly safe from any attempts at rescue on the part of Northern abolitionists. The only apprehension for their safety would come from an entirely different quarter. All these ridiculous stories about contemplated rescues, and incursions to seize hostages, and incendiary bands encamped on the mountains, are the silliest bugbears, and ought not to frighten a party of four-year-old children. Let the people of Virginia, strong in their own consciousness of strength, pay no heed to the imaginary fears of a few thoroughly scared militia men, but rely on their own ability to repel all lawless invasions, and at the same time feel double security in the power of the federal government and in the patriotism and good sense of the people of the North.

THE SUNDAY FANATICISM IN A NEW PHASE.—The Presbyterians, the strictest and most stiff-necked sect of Christians, the followers of John Knox, have taken up arms against Sunday funerals. The Presbyteries of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Donegal have passed strong resolutions on the subject, and call on the clergy to counsel their people to resist, by remonstrances presented to the Legislature, any attempt to repeal existing Sunday laws. But there is a movement on foot of a more singular and daring nature, and which is of the same stripe with the anti-slavery fanaticism which threatens the overthrow of the Union by civil war. An account of this movement will be found in a letter in another column, from which it appears that it is now found out by the fanatics that the constitution of the United States, and nearly all the State constitutions, are against them, and that they are resolved to have the federal and State constitutions changed, so as to meet their views, and enable them to pass strong penal laws to enforce their gloomy Sunday observances on the whole community, and to carry out a number of other tyrannies too numerous for detail.

This is a portentous sign of the times. Such is the audacity of these men that they coolly declare that those who do not like the proposed change in the constitution must leave the country. They talk of bringing it about, and maintaining it, if necessary, by force of arms. Such is the peril in which civil and religious liberty is involved by a rampant fanaticism, which menaces our institutions with destruction and meditates the restoration in the New World of the times of the Roundheads.

This evil springs directly from the toleration and encouragement given to the anti-slavery agitation for the last twenty years in the North; for there is only one step between interfering with the rights and institutions of distant States and the overthrow of civil and religious liberty in our own—between the despotism which would compel other communities to adopt our political views, and that which would coerce our neighbors in our own community to swallow, under pains and penalties, the bitter pills and draughts of a religious dogmatism in which they do not believe. The effect of the tyranny of Sunday laws in London has been to disgust the population with religious services. In a recent sermon by Dr. Cumming of that city, it was stated that more people went out of London every Sabbath, on excursions of pleasure, than were found in all the churches and chapels of the city, and that out of the population of three millions there were only 150,000 communicants in the churches, of all evangelical denominations. It is the same in New York. More of the people cannot go on Sunday excursions of pleasure than go to church, for they are effectually barred, but it may be safely said that for every one who attends divine service five stay at home. The Londoners at present have the advantage over us, for they both gain health and strength, and at the same time see the power and wisdom of the Creator reflected in his works, instead of being besotted by vice and crime, and their health ruined by continued confinement in the dark and filthy dens of a great metropolis. The kind of religion promulgated by the Sunday fanatics is a libel on the goodness of God.

THE SABBATARIANS AND THE VOTERS—A HINT TO THE PEOPLE.—The absurd attempt of the fanatical Sabbatarians to put a stop to the religious and funereal ceremonies in honor of the late Senator Broderick, because their solemn performance is appointed to take place on Sunday, shows to what an extent these dogmatic day-worshippers will carry their tyranny over the people of this city, if they can once fasten upon power. It is time for our citizens to look to it, and see that some of their most valuable political liberties are not taken from them under the specious cover of religious motives. The nearer the church the further from God is a ripe old adage, full of wisdom, that may be truthfully applied to many of the sanctimonious sinners who pass six days of the week in pursuit of lucre, through all kinds of chicanery and crooked paths, taking care always to keep on the safe side of the law, and on the seventh day sit with solemn faces in richly cushioned pews under the outpourings of a fashionable preacher, who treads lightly on the toes of evil at home, but consigns distant millions for constructive sin to everlasting flames, and who then roll home in shining coaches to sumptuous dinners, good wines, and a self-congratulatory feeling that they are not like other men, who desecrate the holy Sabbath by seeking elsewhere that self enjoyment which their more humble homes cannot afford them.

The attempts of these fanatics should be met at the threshold, and the moment of action is now. Nominations of candidates for the city government are being placed before the people and their suffrages are solicited. Let each candidate be called upon to declare in writing his position on this momentous question, and let their letters go at once before the people also, so that all men may know who and what they support with their votes.

POOR FORNEY DOWN AT THE HEEL.—The recent elections seem to show very clearly that the position of Pennsylvania will be a matter of very little consequence in the coming Presidential canvass. So poor Forney may as well set up his interest in Pennsylvania politics to be knocked down to any bid, however small, that may be offered. We of the Empire State will settle the next Presidential election, without regard to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or any other State, North or South.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs at Brownsville—Troops Despatched for its Protection.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19, 1859.

The Indianola *Courier* of the 12th says that an express from the Sheriff of Nueces county has arrived, and reports Cortinas, with 1,500 men and nine cannon, in full possession of the Rio Grande from Brownsville to Roma. His forces are scouring the country. All communication west of the Nueces is cut off. Corpus Christi, however, is not threatened. Capt. Tobin, with 100 men from Corpus Christi, has been defeated, and it is feared is cut off. The reports, however, are conflicting and probably exaggerated. No Brownsville dates are given. The latest reliable accounts are received by New Orleans merchants, direct from Brownsville, to the 4th inst., when affairs were unchanged. Gen. Twiggs has telegraphed to the government concerning the matter.

Brazos advices of the 4th have been received. Brownsville had not been taken to the evening of the 3d.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19, 1859.

The *Picayune*, of Tuesday, says that the merchants of New Orleans should, and that immediately, fit out at their own expense a hundred armed men for the protection of Brownsville and the adjacent settlements.

The redoubtable ex-Governor Vidaurri has arrived at San Antonio.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 19, 1859.

Eight companies of Federal troops, under Col. Brown, have been ordered to leave Old Point Comfort for Brownsville.

Four Days Later From California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST LOUIS, Nov. 19, 1859.

The overland mail has arrived, bringing California dates of the 28th ult.

The accounts from Carson Valley and Walker river mines continue to excite great attention. A stampede of Californians in that direction has already commenced, and promises to equal the emigration to Fraser river. These mines are on the east side of the Sierra Nevada, and are supposed to extend from Honey Lake on the north to Walker's river on the south, a distance of two hundred miles. The principal discovery yet announced is called Gold Hill. It is a mound sixty feet high, five thousand long and two thousand wide, and lies twenty miles north of Carson Valley. It is traversed by veins of auriferous quartz, a part of which, when decomposed, realized from $500 to $2,500 per ton.

Large quantities of silver ore continued to arrive from Carson Valley at San Francisco, for shipment to Europe. Emigration in the spring will probably result in the complete exploration of the whole country east of the Sierra Nevada, and the discovery of equally rich mines to any in California.

Gov. Weller had appointed Judge H. P. Hann, formerly of Kentucky, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Broderick. The new Senator was to leave for Washington on the steamer of Nov. 5.

The loss by the previously reported Coulterville fire amounted to $50,000.

The committee appointed at the recent Pacific Railroad Convention had published a report recommending the immediate organization of a company to construct a road from San Francisco to Stockton, with a view to its ultimate extension to the boundary of the State.

Colonel Lander, Superintendent of the Fort Kearny and Honey Lake Wagon Road Expedition, had completed his work for the season, and was about to repair to Washington, having on hand an unexpected balance of $75,000, his stock, purchased in Missouri last spring at $130 per head, having been sold for the benefit of the government at over $200 per head.

Business was more active at San Francisco, but without improvement in prices. Some of the leading staples by recent arrivals had been sold at a low figure; 5,000 boxes of adamantine candles had been sold during the week at 19½c. a 20c. Coffee was firm, with an upward tendency. Rice 15c. per pound. Coal steady, with indications of improving in price. No stock of Eastern syrup. Provisions were lower: mess pork quoted at $16, without sales; extra clear, $18; bacon slow sales at 12½c. American syrups heavy and lower. Sugar declining. There was a speculative movement in French wines.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19, 1859.

The steamship Habana brings Havana advices of the 15th inst. Sugars were firm and active at 9 reals for No. 12. Lard steady at 17¾c. a 18¾c. Sterling exchange 15 a 16 per cent premium. Exchange on New York 3 and 4 per cent premium.

The State Election.

RETURNS FROM TWENTY-ONE COUNTIES.

ALBANY, Nov. 19, 1859.

The returns from twenty-one counties are now on file at the Secretary of State's office. Several errors occurred in the first reports of official figures. We have now corrected official returns of the vote for Canal Commissioner from all counties except Kings, New York, Orange, Steuben, Sullivan and Yates. The majorities stand as follows, with the counties named estimated on the vote for Jones and Leavenworth:—Skinner, 44,376; Chapin, 44,169; majority for Skinner, 205. The *Evening Journal* figures are slightly lower, owing to the difference on the estimated counties. They make Skinner 173 ahead. Their figures are:—Jones, 865; Richmond about 1,100; Skinner, 173; Forrest, 600. The election of Skinner is now considered pretty certain here.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—(Official).—Secretary of State—Leavenworth, 1,670; Jones, 3,102. Comptroller—Denniston, 2,563; Church, 2,304. Attorney-General—Meyers, 1,693; Tremaine, 3,071. Treasurer—Dorsheimer, 2,456; Vanderpoel, 2,298. Canal Commissioner—Chapin, 1,667; Skinner, 3,100. Prison Inspector—Forrest, 1,679; Elderkin, 3,088. Clerk of Appeals—Hughes, 2,467; Lewis, 2,095. Senator—Davis, 1,794; Grant, 2962. Judge of Appeals—Davies, 2,380; Johnson, 2,422. Supreme Court—Harris, 2,166; Peckham, 2,635. This adds 182 to Jones' majority and 97 to Skinner's, over the footing sent at noon. The town not canvassed will further increase Skinner's majority 80.

ALBANY, Nov. 19, 1859.

With official returns from every county except New York, Kings and Steuben, Skinner is 414 ahead of Chapin. The published vote for other candidates remains unchanged, except that Forrest's majority is reduced to 459 by the returns from Sullivan.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Hyannis.

BARNSTABLE, Nov. 18, 1859.

The evidence in the fugitive slave case was finished on Thursday evening, and the arguments of counsel commenced this morning. Mr. Caleb Cushing and Mr. Sanford spoke about an hour and a half each. In closing, the defence relied entirely upon the want of local jurisdiction as the chief position, and the charge of Judge Allen fully sustained the views of the counsel on this point. The jury were out about two hours, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict gives general satisfaction. The second indictment, for procuring the return of the fugi-