

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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VOLUME XXIV. No. 350

ADVERTISEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- NHIL'S GARDEN, Broadway—Soldier for Love—Las Abeilles—MAGIC THEATRE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—See Ranges—Insurrection—CROWD.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—COLUMBUS.

New York, Sunday, December 18, 1859.

The News.

We publish this morning a complete telegraphic summary of European news to the 14th inst., brought by the America, which has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool and Queenstown. The intelligence is interesting.

The European Congress almost entirely absorbed public attention. It will meet at Paris probably about the 5th of January. There was considerable speculation as to who would represent the various Powers in the Congress, and Lord Palmerston was spoken of as one of the representatives of Great Britain. The suggestion had had a favorable influence upon the French funds.

A letter from the secretary of Napoleon to a firm at Blackwall is published, which says that the Emperor always has been, and will continue to be, faithful to his alliance with England.

The question of the regency of Central Italy had been satisfactorily arranged, and Buoncompagni was to proceed to Florence and enter upon the duties of his office, with the title of Governor-General.

The Spaniards and Moors had a brick engagement on the 30th ult. before Centa, in which the latter were repulsed. Gen. O'Donnell was awaiting the arrival of troops before taking the field.

The affair between the French and Moors, which resulted in the destruction of two forts at the mouth of the river Tetan by the French naval forces, appears to have been amicably arranged.

By the America we have interesting news from South America. The war between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres had begun in earnest. Advice from Rio Janeiro to the 5th ult. state that Gen. Urquiza had forced the passage near the island of Martin Garcia. A battle had been fought between the opposing armies, in which the Buenos Ayres were beaten and fled to the city. Urquiza was marching upon Buenos Ayres at last accounts.

By the overland mail we have San Francisco advices to the 25th ult., four days later than the accounts received via the Isthmus of Panama. The steamer Cortez, with the passengers taken from New York by the North Star, which run ashore on her passage to Aspinwall, had not arrived at San Francisco a day or two subsequent to the departure of the mail. Business at San Francisco had been moderate, without change in prices. A duel had been fought between Judge Miller, of Shasta county, and James Gallagher, District Attorney of Trinity county, but the result is not reported. There had been no arrivals at San Francisco from Atlantic ports subsequent to the 21st ult.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Larrabee, a democrat from Wisconsin, delivered a speech on the political questions of the day. When he had concluded the House balloted for the ninth time for Speaker, with the following result:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Mr. Sherman, republican, 111; Mr. Boock, democrat, 85; Mr. Boteler, Southern opposition, 23; Scattering, 9; No choice, Mr. Briggs, American, of New York City, was then nominated by Mr. Boulogny, democrat, of Louisiana, and another ballot was had, which resulted as follows:—

Mr. Sherman, republican, 111; Mr. Boock, democrat, 84; Mr. Boteler, Southern opposition, 15; Mr. Briggs, American, 9; Scattering, 9. There being no choice, the House adjourned. The nine votes cast for Mr. Briggs were given by Southern pro-slavery men.

The Rev. Dr. Raphael, of the Congregation Brial Jesurun, in Greene street, yesterday made an affecting appeal for aid to the unfortunate victims of the war between Spain and her ancient foes, the Moors. The synagogue was well attended, and the exhortation of the Rev. Doctor on the duty of the Jews to aid their destitute brethren was earnestly heeded. Our readers are of course aware that in consequence of the act of Spain in declaring war against Morocco, thousands of Jews have been compelled to abandon all that they possess, and to seek protection under the friendly shelter of the British flag at Gibraltar. Through the generous humanity of General Codrington, the Governor of the fortress, the starving and helpless multitude have been provided with food, clothing, and shelter in tents, where they now dwell like their forefathers when Israel was a mighty nation. Dr. Raphael's appeal will doubtless bring forth abundant fruit, for the Jewish heart once awakened to a sense of the necessities of suffering humanity, will not lag behind the grandeur of Christian charity, which declares that he who does not provide for those of his own household is worse than an infidel. Dr. Raphael will receive contributions for the relief of these unfortunate people, as will Mr. Stranburger and others.

The steamer Fulton, for Southampton and Havre, and the Edinburgh, for Liverpool, left port yesterday, and anchored in the bay, in consequence of the storm. The Fulton takes out sixty passengers and \$381,584 in specie, and the Edinburgh 149 passengers and \$230,000 in specie.

Columbia county Supreme Court, on Tuesday, the 27th inst. About one hundred persons assembled at the City Hall yesterday to attend the sale, and of course many of them went away disappointed.

The Tammany Hall democratic primary elections, for the choice of members of the General Committee, the Young Men's General Committee, and the several Ward Committees, for the ensuing year, took place last evening. The notices in our advertising columns show the results.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 700 a 500 bales, closing rather dull, at 11 1/2 for a middle upland. Four opened dull, and closed at a slight decline for some grades of State and Western, while sales were limited. Southern was unchanged, and sales moderate. Transactions in wheat were also light, including Kentucky white at \$1.50 a \$1.55, Michigan do. at \$1.45 a \$1.50, Southern at \$1.40, and red State at \$1.25. Corn was firm and in fair demand, with sales of new and old yellow and mixed at 92c a \$1. Pork was heavy and easier, with sales of mess at \$16, and prime at \$11 3/4. Sugar was firm, and closed at 15 1/2 per pound advance, on the weekly sale. The transaction yesterday embraced 600 a 600 blads, 500 boxes, and 3,000 bags Brazil, at full prices. Sales of 2,000 bags of Rio coffee were made on private terms. Freight was firm, and engagements were moderate.

WHERE ARE OUR MERCHANT PRINCES?—WHERE ARE THE PATRONS OF ART?—We have frequently had occasion to refer to the works of Mr. Barbee, as illustrating more than those of any sculptor, except Mr. Palmer, the capabilities of our countrymen in this branch of art. His "Coquette" and "Fisher Girl" are unquestionably two of the most exquisite conceptions that have ever been worked out in marble.

Great expectations were entertained about these masterpieces, and we were to work wonders. But they have effected nothing. Treason and revolution are advancing, and the evil spirit is not checked, but is every day going ahead. It is useless for Union men and conservatives at the North to talk, while the North sends the men to Congress who have endorsed Helper's sentiments, and have the control of the destinies of the South in their hands.

The Southern papers, therefore, ridicule these Union meetings without measure, and are preparing the way for secession, as the only hope of safety for the South. The Governors of the Southern States, the Legislatures, the meetings of the people, are all pronouncing to the same effect. And in Congress, where calmness, dignity and deliberation are most expected to prevail, what do the Southern members of the House of Representatives, and even of the graver and more conservative branch of the "collective wisdom," say? With one voice and one accord, all who have spoken for the last fortnight proclaim that if an abolition republican President should be elected the Southern States will secede in a body from the Union.

How, then, can Union meetings, called by a few thousand merchants of Boston, Philadelphia, New York and other Northern cities, which are fast losing the Southern trade, and fear still greater loss in the future—how can such palliatives as these remove the crisis or alter the settled purpose of the Southern States? They cannot do it. They can only speak for themselves, and can promise nothing for others. What the South wants is a Congress and a President who will protect it in those rights solemnly guaranteed to it by the compromises of the constitution. Union meetings such as those recently held will not accomplish this. What is needed is the nomination for President of a Union and conservative man, like General Scott, of such popularity and high character that the four millions of voters will rally around him with enthusiasm—a man who, with the aid of his name combined with the Union sentiment, can carry with him the election of delegations to Congress of the same conservative stamp with himself. This, and this alone, can avert the impending catastrophe. It matters not whether the South is foolish or not in taking the meditated leap in the dark. It is resolved upon doing it, and we have to deal with the fact as it exists.

CONDENSED JOURNALISM.—The editor of the Express takes great credit to himself, and boasts a great deal that he condenses the important proceedings of Congress into a paragraph or two. This is a very easy thing to boast of; but we boast that we give every day a full and graphic report of all the speeches made in Congress before any other journal. The Express editor reminds us of a story which we heard of a matre d'hotel of a parvenu Fifth Avenue establishment, who boasted that he reduced the butcher's bill down to seven dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents per month; or of the Five Points man who kept a horse and cart,

and boasted that he had reduced the expenses of his pony down to a straw a day—but, unfortunately, the poor devil died!

THE GREAT CRISIS—WHAT IS THE REMEDY? We published yesterday an account of a Union meeting in Philadelphia; but, like the meeting in Boston, it did not achieve, or even attempt, anything practical. The question is, will the Union meeting to be held in this city to-morrow evening be of the same vague character? It is evident such meetings are of no value. Who believes that in consequence of the meeting in Boston, and the finely turned periods of Everett and the vehement declamation of Caleb Cushing, the revolutionary, rampant spirit of abolitionism is crushed in that city, or in the State of which it is the capital? As well might it be attempted to hew millstones with a feather, or to tame with the dulcet strains of a guitar the raging winds and waves driving a doomed ship on the rocks of Cape Cod or the beach of Barnegat. The men of the South regard the Union meetings under such circumstances as only holding out false lights, like wreckers, to lure them to hug a lee shore to their certain destruction.

While the Union orators merely talk, the abolition demagogues not only talk in the same places, but they act, and make preparations for greater action hereafter. In Philadelphia during the last week there were two anti-slavery gatherings for one Union meeting, and the revolutionary element appeared to be the stronger of the two contending forces. Mr. Ingersoll made an eloquent speech in favor of the Union, but that did not render the Union one iota more secure. The abolitionists at the same hour boldly preached "a revolution," and declared that "the rifle" was the principal instrument with which to accomplish it. At a Union meeting in New Haven, on the 14th inst., called by three thousand names, another Mr. Ingersoll said some fine things in condemnation of John Brown and in favor of the rights of the South, which elicited applause; but these excellent sentiments do not assure the South. At Hartford, on the same evening, a similar meeting was held, at which Hon. Thomas Seymour was the chief speaker, and said that "there was a bad spirit pervading the North, and the subject had assumed gigantic proportions. This spirit naturally led to non-intercourse, and thence to a dissolution of the Union." This is but too true; and small comfort the South can take from such admissions. Mr. Seymour makes some rhetorical flourishes about the dangerous disease, but forgets to suggest a remedy. And so it is everywhere.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN THE SOUTH.—Our daily philosophers of the Tribune call the attention of Postmaster General Holt and his Southern postmasters to the incendiary matter from time to time published in the New York Herald, and specify, with considerable uncouthness, various reports or proceedings of the late John Brown abolition orgies at the Cooper Institute. We fear that the good offices thus volunteered to the South by the Tribune are like those of the fox who had lost his tail in a trap. He advised all the foxes to have their tails taken off—they would find it so very convenient to be without them.

But, seriously, so far as regards the support which this journal receives from the Southern States, we care nothing about it. It amounts to less than that which we receive from almost any street in New York of over half a mile in length. Take away to-morrow, all our Southern subscriptions and advertisements, and there would hardly be an appreciable diminution of our cash receipts. We are perfectly independent upon this score. The substantial bulk and body of our cash resources are drawn from this imperial city of New York. And yet, for a quarter of a century, or more, in season and out of season, through good and evil report, the New York Herald has been the consistent and earnest advocate of the constitutional rights of the South and the constitutional obligations of the North. And what have we received from the South in return? In former days the respect and thankful recognition of such Southern statesmen as Clay, Calhoun, Rives, and others of that great school; but, in latter times, from Southern politicians, ranting orators, Governors and foul-mouthed party organs, the New York Herald and its editor have received more scurrilous, scandalous, filthy and libellous abuse than from all other quarters combined. We have thus obtained a pretty clear conviction of the Southern chivalry of Southern politicians, from the stumping candidate for Governor down to the Southern party newspaper scavenger at Washington.

But for all this, we are bound by the constitution of the United States. We recognize its authority as the supreme law of the land; and thus it has been and is our duty and our pleasure to maintain the constitutional rights of the South, regardless of Southern patronage or Southern abuse.

OLD TAMMANY IN A RAGE.—Tammany Hall, smarting under her recent terrible defeat, rants and drivels, lies and scolds, like an old broken-down prostitute. In the address just issued she falls wickedly and calumniously in her allusions to the Herald. She states that we "falsely" charged Mr. Havemeyer with being a free soiler and a supporter of Fremont. We never said he supported Fremont. We said that Havemeyer was a free soiler in 1848, that he supported the free soil Buffalo platform, and was among those who first introduced the anti-slavery sentiment into the democratic party in this State. Well, is it not so? Is not Mr. Havemeyer's name on the list of Presidential electors on the Buffalo platform? Has Mr. Havemeyer himself ever denied that he acted with the free soil Buffalo faction in 1848? We think not.

OLD BODLAME TAMMANY also denounces the supporters of Fernando Wood, and calls them corruptionists, desperate spoliators, thieves, and other delectable names. If they are deserving of these titles, then the democratic party in this city is composed of corruptionists

and thieves, for the large majority of it voted for Wood. Poor old, toothless, drivelling Tammany!

THE CASE OF VERNON JARBOE.—Seeing in your valuable paper yesterday an account of the arrest of Vernon Jarboe for robbing his employer, we, his friends, wish the public to suspend judgment until he proves himself innocent, which he surely will.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.—The republican members of the Minnesota Legislature, in caucus, on Wednesday, nominated Morton S. Wilkinson for United States Senator. Both houses were to meet on the following day, when Mr. Wilkinson would, without doubt, be elected.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.—A special train, comprising three locomotives and ten cars, containing about six hundred invited passengers, passed over the Victoria Bridge at one o'clock to-day. On its return a coal collier was served up in the northern abutment of the bridge, which was covered for the occasion. Speeches were made by A. M. Ross, the engineer of the bridge, and others. The bridge is now fairly open to traffic, and regular passenger trains commenced running over it this morning.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Dr. John Phillips, of Melroseville, Columbia county, was lately killed by a train of the Hudson and Boston Railroad this evening, while walking on the track near the above place.

THE ANGLI-SAXON OUTWARD BOUND.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon sailed from this port for Liverpool at four o'clock this afternoon, taking out ninety-eight passengers.

MARKETS.—COTTON FIRM: sales to-day 2,000 bales.

NOTE FROM THE REV. MR. STONER.—I observe in your report of the speech which I made at the Cooper Institute, last evening, these words occur:—"He would not even compare the death of Jesus Christ with the death of John Brown. He had a greater idea of the latter than of any event that had ever occurred upon earth." By substituting the word "formal" for "latter" in this sentence it will express the idea which I intended to present. I would compare no other event with the crucifixion of Christ.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN BROOKLYN.—As a brother of the late James Murray, I feel it a duty incumbent on me to reply to the unwarrantable charges I have seen made against his character in all the daily papers since Sunday night last, relating to the late fatal occurrence in the City of Brooklyn, headed, "A Rowdy shot in the Sixth Ward." The circumstances of the case are as follows: On Sunday night last my brother, after parting with some friends whom he had been to see that day, in Brooklyn, on his way home, near the corner of Columbia and Pacific streets, was shot without any provocation whatever on his part, and he has been in the hospital ever since. He has never been a rowdy, and I challenge any one to come forward and prove that he has ever been before any court or Justice for rowdiness or any other crime, within the last ten years, all of which time he has been a resident of the First ward of the City of New York, where I can produce incontrovertible testimony to prove that he has been always a quiet, industrious, hard-working, industrious man.

THE CASE OF STEPHENS.—In a card published in yesterday's paper, signed by the District Attorney, my name is mentioned in a covert manner, but evidently intended to set aside the force of the affidavit on the Stephens poison case in Court last Tuesday. I believe my character to be unimpeachable, and defy its scrutiny. Allow me to repeat, that I am ready to abide by every word of the affidavit, and to prove its truth by a score of respectable witnesses. My friends and myself have done everything possible to obtain the facts of having my evidence given on the trial of Stephens, and I am sure that had I been intended I cannot understand why it was withheld.

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