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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXV ..... No. 245

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street.—SACRED CONCERT.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—LA SONNAMBULA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MACBETH—FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—LONDON ASSURANCE—DOMESTIC MYSTERIES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEA OF PALMYRA—YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—LOVE IN HUMBLE LIFE—GENTLEMAN IN BLACK—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—SCENES AT PHALON'S.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—BURLESQUE STUMP SPEECH.

NATIONAL VARIETIES, Chatham street.—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—ROUGH DIAMOND—MAGIC TRUMPET.

PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street.—MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Sunday, September 2, 1860.

The News.

We have some additional news from Europe, brought by the Fulton, which was intercepted off Cape Race on Friday evening last. Considerable bodies of Garibaldians had left Sicily and disembarked on the mainland, where they were joined by large parties of insurgents, and it is reported that two companies of the royalist dragoons had fraternized with the revolutionary army. If the accounts received are reliable there were at the latest advices at least ten thousand revolutionists in arms within the Neapolitan territory. The next arrival from Europe will therefore in all probability bring us intelligence of startling events in Italy.

The steamship Karnak, from Nassau, N. P., 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The only items of news in our files of Nassau papers are in regard to the slaver which, it will be remembered, was wrecked off Lanyard's Cay, near Abaco, about the 28th of July, with 360 Africans on board. They were taken to Nassau, and sent by the Governor's orders to Athol Island, where they were properly cared for. The captain and mate having remained at Abaco, refusing to go to Nassau, the schooner Racer, with two or three armed policemen, was sent down to arrest them. They were found on board the American bark Fashion, about to sail for Key West, and taken to Nassau, where, after an examination, they were committed to prison to stand their trial next October. On the 8th ult. the Africans were distributed amongst those who wished to have them as servants, and twenty-one enlisted in the First West India regiment.

A suspicious looking fast sailing brig, having on board a quantity of rice and lumber, besides water casks beyond the ordinary number, left the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, on Friday last, and it is reported that she took her departure for the coast of Africa, for the purpose of returning to the western shores of the Atlantic with a cargo of negros. Rumor adds that two or three other brigs and barks have recently hauled out from the same rendezvous and proceeded on similar voyages, and that some vessels which lie up regularly in Brooklyn are constantly engaged in the African slave trade.

The steamship Calawba, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived here last evening. The dates from the latter port are to the 28th ult. There was no local news of interest at Havana beyond the departure of volunteers for the service of the Dominican republic. The capture of a steamer engaged in the slave trade, by the United States steamer Crusader, is reported. She is said to have had 1,800 negroes on board, and to have succeeded in landing a portion near Cardenas before she was taken. Another cargo of 360 was successfully landed near Sierra Morena. The difficulties with the Juarez government at Vera Cruz, in regard to the Maria Concepcion, would, it was thought, be settled amicably.

The bark Wildfire was recently stolen, as is alleged, from her moorings at Key West, by Capt. Patten, of slave-trading notoriety, but was pursued and brought back by a party of armed wreckers.

A very satisfactory indication of the present lively state of business in this city is given in the fact that twelve ocean steamers sailed from this port yesterday, namely, the New York, for Bremen; the Hammonia, for Hamburg; the Benwide, for Havana and New Orleans; the Glasgow, for Liverpool; the Ariel, for Aspinwall; the Chesapeake, Augusta and R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah; the Marion, for Charleston; the Potomac, for Baltimore; the Monticello, for Washington, and the Patapsco, for Portland.

The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, delivered a speech yesterday at Augusta, in that State, in advocacy of the claims of Douglas to the Presidency. A synopsis of his remarks will be found in another portion of this paper.

The inquisition into the cause of the death of Joseph Bebon, Sr., late of Brooklyn, who was alleged to have come to his death at the hands of his son, Joseph Bebon, Jr., was concluded yesterday, the jury returning the singular verdict that the prisoner should be sent before the Grand Jury, upon which young Bebon was committed to answer.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 400 a 600 bales, closing without change in prices; the stock taken to day in this port, though not completely ascertained, yet shows that it will not vary much from 85,000 bales. Flour, under the news, opened active and higher, and at a decided advance, but closed lamely at an advance varying from 5c. to 10c. per barrel. Wheat was tolerably active, but, owing to the advance in freights and to a limited range of assortments, the market closed without animation; the stock afloat on the canals is said to embrace 1,061,840 bushels. Corn was less active, while sales of Western mixed were made at 66c. a 68c., and yellow Western at 70c.; the quantity afloat on the canals is estimated at 1,141,124 bushels. Pork was steady and in good request, with sales of new mess at $19 75, and of new prime at $14 12½ a $14 25. Sugars were quiet, but steady, with sales of about 500 a 600 hhds. and 500 boxes, and 29 hhds. melado, at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet and inactive. Freights took another jump, and large lots of wheat were engaged for Liverpool, opening at 12½d. a 18d., and closed at 14d., both in bulk and bags. A part of the engagements were for future delivery. At the close some shipowners, for room a week or two ahead, asked 15d., in ship's bags. Flour was also freely taken at 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d., and to London at 3s. 10½d. A full vessel was taken up for London, to load with wheat at 14d., in bags, and flour at 3s. 10½d. A vessel was also taken up for Liverpool, to load with wheat, at 12½d., in bags, and with 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 9d.

The Counter Revolution—How It Can Be Made Triumphant.

We publish to-day an interesting correspondence touching the Presidential election. The letters, which come from various quarters, are descriptive of the condition and prospects of parties, and speculative as to the peril of the country in the event of black republicanism proving victorious in November. The writers strongly urge union against the common foe for the sake of the national Union founded by our ancestors; and one of them (the last in order) endorses the plan proposed by the HERALD, to "loose the Gordian knot" and save the republic from the difficulties and dangers by which it is beset.

From these letters and from all the signs in the political firmament, it is evident that the old parties are broken up by the corruption and rascality of the leaders, and out of the ruins a new conservative combination is being formed, whose aim and object are to overthrow revolutionary abolition. This is the only definite shape the counter revolution has yet taken. All the rest is involved in obscurity, and is the subject of conjecture and speculation. What seems alone certain is, that none of the candidates opposed to Lincoln can be elected, according to present appearances and all human probability. The first great object to be secured is the defeat of the black republican candidate; and to accomplish that, the claims of all the other candidates must be kept in abeyance. The candidate who most strongly presses his own pretensions, to the risk of the common object, will find himself in the end the lowest in the scale of popular favor, and the old saying shall be verified—"the first shall be last, and the last shall be first."

At present the Presidential question is in a state of temporary chaos and confusion, because the old parties are dissolved into their original elements, and the new combinations in process of formation are not yet completed. But for this, as for all other political evils, there is a remedy in the constitution itself. The electors, upon whom devolves the right of choice, have the power in their own hands if they will use it aright. Why does not the constitution give the people the right to elect a President direct? Because the founders of the republic thought it was wiser and safer to entrust the important duty to honest, discreet and select men, in whom the people have confidence, in every State, than to leave it to the masses of the voters, who might be temporarily led astray by party artifice and demagoguism. The electors are the people's committee to do what their sober and deliberate judgment dictates. By the provisions of the constitution and the laws of Congress, the people elect the electors, in order that they may elect the President, according to the discretion vested in them, and the obligations of their solemn oath. Why does the law provide for delay after they are elected, before they elect a President? Why is a period of three months allowed to elapse? In order to give the colleges of electors time for deliberation, and for consultation with the colleges of the sister States. This provision is utterly incompatible with the idea of party conventions making the President beforehand.

By the practice of recent years the design of the constitution is frustrated, and by a gross perversion, instead of the electors electing the President, he is elected by vagabonds in the barroom and the grog-shop, and no discretion is left to the electors but to do their bidding. According to this system, what a farce it is to have electors at all. Why not let the rowdies and the shoulder hitters, and the blacklegs and thieves vote direct for the President? The electors are really responsible to the laws and the constitution, to God and the country; and yet in the face of these considerations, and in violation of their oath, they have been hitherto in the habit of voting in obedience to the dictation of bands of conspirators who league together to plunder the people. They are worse than useless; for if there was a direct vote for the President, all decent men who have a stake in the community would have a fair chance. But as it is now the electors do what conventions tell them, and the conventions are the creation of the bands of burglars and bullies, and the scum and offscouring of society.

It is high time that the electors should awaken from their delusion, and become alive to a sense of their own responsibility, and act accordingly. They are not elected by the people to elect Breckinridge, or Douglas, or Bell, or any other candidate, but such man as, after due deliberation, they deem best for the interests and the honor of the country. They are men of better character and sounder judgment than the members of conventions, or the members of Congress, and they are better qualified to select a President than any conventions which have yet met, or than such corrupt scoundrels as those who constituted a majority of the late House of Representatives. It remains for them to vindicate their own dignity and the freedom of their choice, according to the intention of the constitution, and to give a death blow to the system which has so long superseded it. By taking this high ground and making this bold stand, they would save the country, and immortalize their names in American history.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIANS AND NEW YORK MONEY.—The Pennsylvania politicians are again in the city, endeavoring to humbug the New York bankers and merchants into giving them money to carry on their canvass, and save the State of Pennsylvania from the black republicans. This is the old game, and there are reasons as plenty as blackberries why it should not be played now. Pennsylvania politicians are shrewd fellows with other people's money. In the last Presidential campaign some fifty or seventy five thousand dollars were raised at the New York Hotel and sent to Philadelphia, but nobody ever knew what became of it after it got into the pockets of the Pennsylvania politicians. It subsequently leaked out, when certain other matters were overhauled, that one man got fourteen thousand, and that he gave six thousand of that to somebody else to do something, pocketing the balance for his own services. But even supposing the Philadelphia lawyers were not sharp and selfish, there is no reason why money should be required from New York to save Pennsylvania. There is a conservative margin of eighty thousand votes in that State, and the contest of this election is being rapidly narrowed down to its true issue—that between the conservatives and the destructives. On such an issue, and with such a margin, Pennsylvania ought to be able to save herself. We want all the money we can raise here for New York State, which we are going to save from the black republicans, too; and we advise the Pennsylvania politicians to go home and squeeze their own purses. To the New Yorkers we say, save your powder, we are hardly getting into the beginning of the fight yet, and you will have chances to blaze away to some purpose before it is over.

The Press and the People—The Modern Vent for Grievances.

The patriarchal picture of the kings of antiquity, sitting at the gates of their palaces or in their audience chambers, to hear the complaints and to receive the petitions of their subjects, always commends itself even to the minds of us moderns as a beautiful illustration of the simplicity and love of justice which are supposed to have flourished in those days. There was then a direct accountability from the subordinate to the superior. A fraudulent tax gatherer or an oppressive underling was quickly brought to his senses under the summary mode of procedure which obtained before civilization succeeded in complicating forms and making justice inaccessible. How inestimable would be those primitive and simple modes of treatment in these days of venal Legislatures and thieving city fathers. When we think of the Japanese swindle and city railroad franchises, we almost regret that we have so far outlived the customs which prevailed

In the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.

But though the Caliph no longer sits at the gate of his palace dispensing justice with an equal hand, or starts in disguise on nightly expeditions through the streets of Bagdad with his cute vizier to hear what his people say of him and his acts, we have, even in this intensely civilized age, an institution which responds, in many respects, to the same needs. The independent press stands day and night in the most public place hearing complaints, listening to suggestions and correcting abuses. Imitating the impartiality of the caliphs, it makes no distinction. High and low, rich and poor, ignorant and enlightened, come alike to this modern judgment seat to make known their grievances, or gain attention to their suggestions; and the intelligent reporters of the press make, themselves unknown, those daily and nightly rounds of investigation that used to form the evening amusements of the Caliph and his vizier, and make them, too, with more effect.

The independent press of the country thus fills the void which our departure from these habits of antiquity made. Whatever grievance of a public nature exists is denounced to us by scores of pens. Whatever ideas of a practical or philanthropic nature illumine the minds of any members of the community are immediately communicated. Nothing of public interest is allowed to escape our attention. We live in the full sunlight of events, and no public functionary betrays his trusts or neglects his duty without our being informed of it. And though we cannot bastinado the transgressor, or visit him with any of those exemplary modes of punishment which were in vogue in the days we refer to, we have a mode of our own, which is, probably, on the whole, quite as efficacious. We can pillory the offenders by holding them up to public reprobation, as we have done in the case of our very honest and worthy legislators, Aldermen and Councilmen; and if the people place them again in offices of public trust, the people deserve to be again victimized and plundered.

The national Congress has ceased to be a body for practical legislation; State Legislatures are invariably rotten and corrupt; and as for municipal councils, they have long been given over to the hands of the rowdy and thieving portions of the population. The people, then, find that the only honest and impartial judgment seat is in the independent press. They therefore come to us with their complaints, their grievances and their suggestions; and we administer impartial justice to all. The press is a universal congress, sitting *en permanence*, and having jurisdiction of all subjects. The summary of communications and petitions received by us in the space of a day or two, and which we publish elsewhere, gives an idea of the amount of business we have to do in this line. The people know where to apply for a redress of grievances; and instead of going to corrupt legislative bodies or stupid officials, they come to the independent press. Let it be ever so, and let the press never cease to prove itself worthy of this high honor and trust.

THE DEGROOT CONTRACT AT WASHINGTON.—Some of the republican papers are making a great fuss about an alleged case of federal corruption which their correspondents at Washington have just discovered. The facts of the case as stated are about these: In 1854 Capt. Meigs, Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, contracted with the firm of Deggs & Smith, by authority of Congress, to furnish a certain quantity of bricks at a certain price, which contract they gave up in the following year, not being able to comply with its terms. Their sureties then made a sub-contract with a Mr. W. H. Degroot, who associated himself with Messrs. Stearns & Darling, and agreed to furnish the bricks in the terms stipulated; but these parties also failed to supply the materials in the required quantities, and Capt. Meigs was compelled to purchase them elsewhere. Another sub-contract was then made with a third party, who also failed to comply with its terms. Subsequently all these contractors looked to Congress for a recognition of their claims for the amounts due to them upon the contracts, and Congress referred the matter to Secretary Cobb, who awarded to the entire batch of claimants $29,534 19, as an equitable discharge of the claims.

Mr. Degroot, it appears, was not content with this decision, and he procured a resolution to be passed by Congress June 16, 1860, referring his case to Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, who, after reviewing it, awarded Degroot the large sum of $119,000—more than four times the sum awarded by Mr. Cobb to all the claimants.

All this may be very true. There is corruption enough at Washington to justify credence; and the Willett's Point case and the Fort Snelling case are fresh in memory. But, after all, this decision of the Degroot case may be a great saving to the country; for, if we had a republican administration, and a republican Secretary of War, in place of Mr. Floyd, there is no doubt but that they would have made the award just four times $119,000, so that the Treasury has been the gainer by the difference. If we are to judge of black republican honesty by the doings of that party in the Albany Legislature, in Wisconsin, Illinois, Maine and elsewhere, we can readily believe that they would not have been satisfied with the paltry sum of $119,000 if they had been in power at Washington. Had Thurlow Weed been there to manage the business, no doubt he would have arranged it on a more liberal and munificent scale. But the democratic party is a cheap party, and mean withal; it is content with moderate pickings; it has not the magnificence and enlarged ideas of the republican party in dealing with the public money; so that, after all, the country may have made a clear saving of a few hundred thousand dollars or so by this matter.

THE DEFICIENCIES AND FAILURES OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—We publish to-day a lengthy communication, criticising the various works on the Central Park, and pointing out the deficiencies and failures in detail which we had occasion to refer to before, with regret that so fine a public work should fall so far short of what the public need demands. The money expended on it was lavishly supplied, and no one would complain of the amount devoted to an object which might be made of the first advantage to the metropolis if prudence, discretion and good taste had been exercised in its construction; but unhappily such has not been the case, and after a heavy expenditure, and the labor of two or three years, the Park at the present time offers few of the advantages which the public had a right to expect. With the exception of the Ramble and a few prettily contrived walks, there is literally nothing enjoyable about it. No refreshing shade, nor pleasant green sward, invites the weary pedestrian, and the visiter, during the hot and dusty days of summer, must be content with the hottest and dustiest tramp in and about the city, in lieu of the cool retreat and secluded lounge which one would expect to find in an extensive park. No leafy shades—

For whispering lovers made—

beguile the footsteps in the Central Park; no rustic haunts—

Embosomed soft in trees—

tempt the labor-worn toiler to rest within their inviting shadow. All is arid, unsheltered and unprepossessing; add to these deficiencies the abominable transverse roads, or canals, which bisect the Park at intervals, spanned by expensive bridges, destroying the uniformity of its surface, and breaking up the *coup d'œil* of the Park, and we have a fair idea of the miserable failure which the whole work presents, and we fear is now irremediable.

The late Albany Legislature, of infamous memory, created a commission to lay out the Washington Heights region—the most picturesque part of the city, for which nature has done so much and left so little for art to amplify—and the Commissioners are pursuing the same course as the Commissioners of the Central Park, by appointing a bureau of contractors, architects, architects-in-chief, engineers, and so forth, here, there, and everywhere. They have already demanded an appropriation of some twenty-two thousand dollars for a work which is entirely unneeded, and they bid fair to destroy that beautiful portion of the island, if they carry out their present designs. The Commissioners are authorized to lay out the portion of this region lying north of 155th street only; but in order to make the proper disposition of the ground they should have power to commence at Manhattanville and Harlem, and take in the entire space to Washington Heights. In this way they might run a circular road from Manhattanville round the side of the hill clear to Fort George, and there connect with another road from Harlem, thus making a complete circuit, in the midst of all the splendid residences and demesnes, which would embrace nearly all the features of a beautiful park in itself, and would make the finest boulevard in the world. Instead of that, however, they are going to lay out new avenues and streets on the top of the hill, cutting through the grounds of private residences, tearing down houses and stables, and in short, to make a grand dash generally, to the destruction of all the natural beauties of the country. What that district requires is simply that the great central avenue, the Kingsbridge road, should be widened, and the circular road referred to be constructed, leaving the cross roads to be opened by the owners of property when they are required. This accomplished, the northern end of the city would be the most charming suburb on either continent.

It is a great misfortune that public works like the Central Park, and others designed to beautify the metropolis, cannot be constructed without blundering and extravagance.

THE POLITICAL FUSION.—What are the politicians doing about finishing the conservative fusion that has been so happily begun? The Syracuse men appointed a committee a few days since, with Ben Wood at the head of it, to do something. What has been done? As for Ben Wood, he is one of the slippery school of politicians—something like one of his own lottery tickets, either a blank or a prize—and you never know how he is going to turn out; but in the present question it does not matter whether his committee draw a prize or a blank; for, when the election comes, the people will vote a conservative Union ticket, without reference to the politicians, and they may just as well put ten Breckinridge men on it as four. Nor will the electors be bound by the dictation of dead and rotten organizations to violate the wishes of the people. They will be elected to defeat Lincoln, and they will vote in the way best to do this. One of the points in the present political revolution is, that it may give life to the hitherto inanimate electoral college, in order by a legal election to save the House of Representatives from the disgrace it may bring upon itself by being forced to attempt an election.

THE JAPANESE ITEMS AT LAST.—We learn that the famous committee having in charge the reception of the Japanese Embassy will present to the Common Council on Monday night the items of the expenditure, amounting in all to $105,000. We presume that the bills will pass both boards, and be paid without much delay. The city has incurred the responsibility; and if the affair might have been done better for less money, it is the fault of the taxpayers, who suffer small politicians to monopolize the best places under the municipal government. So the affair may as well be settled without further grumbling, which has not reduced the amount one dollar. As for the items, they will be found vastly entertaining reading, although excessively dear.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept 1, 1860

THE CASE OF CAPT. MEIGS SETTLED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Meigs case is at an end. The President, as Commander-in-Chief, has ordered Captain Meigs to obey his superior officer, the Secretary of War, and has declined to receive any communication from him, except through the War Department. The army and navy rejoice in this decision, otherwise any lieutenant or midshipman might bring his personal grievances directly to the President, and make a correspondence with him, contrary to the rules of both services.

THE PRESIDENT AT SOLDIERS' HOME

The President has spent the whole day at the Soldiers' Home with his secretaries, engrossed by public business, or responding to his numerous correspondents, personal and political.

A CHECK TO FILIBUSTERING.

Secretary Cobb has ordered the revenue vessels in the Gulf to cruise off the mouth of the Mississippi for New Orleans filibusters and compel their return. This action is in consequence of reports that large numbers of men, who are anxious to join General Walker in Honduras, are hastily preparing to leave. The President is determined to discountenance all unlawful expeditions against our Central American neighbors.

THE AWARD OF THE PARAGUAY COMMISSION, ETC.

Interested parties are busy in procuring such representations through the press as will leave the impression on the public mind that the President is much dissatisfied with the award of Commissioner Johnson on the claims against Paraguay, and that he intends to set it aside or again refer the matter to Congress. This is very unjust toward the President, who is perfectly aware that he possesses no such power, even if he had the desire to exercise it. These representations, however, disclose the design of claimants and lobby agents to press the matter further upon the attention of Congress, in hopes of relief. But the treaty under which the commission acted is the supreme law of the land, which even Congress may not annul without a flagrant breach of good faith and of the law of nations.

Attempts are also being made to impress the public mind with the idea that the President has both power and disposition to annul, rather than execute, the law of Congress, adjusting damages sustained by De Groot, by setting aside the award of the Secretary of War, which is based upon a construction of the law by the Attorney General. The President has no discretion in the matter. Congress referred it to the Secretary of War. The President approved the act, and is determined to execute it. That he has exercised his usual caution and supervision of both these cases, by giving the papers a thorough examination personally, there is good reason to believe. If he finds that unwarrantable conclusions have been arrived at he will use his best endeavors to have them rectified by the proper officers, but it is unfair to charge him with a design to usurp authority or to exercise functions which Congress delegated to others.

LETHARGY IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

There is a great dearth of political news here. We are indebted to the HERALD for the latest intelligence from all parts of the country, including events happening in Washington.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1, 1860.

Senator Douglas was received and escorted to the St. Charles Hotel this morning. He afterwards addressed a vast crowd on Capitol square. He reiterated non intervention doctrines in the strongest sense, with apt local illustrations. His supporters applauded, and all, with a few exceptions, listened attentively. He goes to Staunton in the morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1860.

A correspondent of the *Press* announces that Mr. Douglas will soon proceed to Pennsylvania, and will address a meeting at Harrisburg on the 7th, Reading 8th, and Philadelphia the same evening; thence Easton and other towns of the State. He will then return to New York.

Movements of Mr. Seward.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept 1, 1860.

Mr. Seward arrived in this city to-day. There was no demonstration, and consequently no speech. Mr. Seward's travelling party is a very pleasant one.

Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1, 1860.

An immense audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the City Hall Park to day to hear Hon. A. H. Stephens speak.

Mr. Stephens said he appeared reluctantly before the people, and only did so because he could not refuse the invitation of his old constituents. The signs of the times portend evil. Everything seems tending to national disruption and general anarchy. Whether this tendency was to be arrested depended on the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people of all parts of the country in the present great crisis. He was for Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees. Whether Douglas received two-thirds of the electoral vote or not, according to the usages of the party he received the two-thirds vote of the Convention. The two thirds rule was adopted upon parliamentary understanding, such as are provided by the constitution to pass a law over the veto of the President. Any other construction is impracticable. Whether Douglas got two hundred and twelve votes as asserted on one side, or one hundred and fifty-four, as alleged, on the other, he (Douglas) received more than a two-thirds vote after the seceders left. He (Stephens) supported the ticket because the candidates on it supported the time honored platform of non-intervention, the only principle which can preserve the Union. The objections urged against Douglas by the seceders were that, he refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to do what they would not do themselves. Douglas refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to pass laws to protect slavery in the Territories; hence they oppose him and refuse to vote for such a law themselves. Mr. Stephens defended Douglas against the charge that he would not yield to the decision of the Supreme Court, and said that Douglas agreed with every principle decided in the Dred Scott case, but also insisted that the point how far a Territorial Legislature might constitutionally regulate slavery had not been decided. No case involving this principle had been before the Court. The position of Douglas is that of perfect equality between the citizens of all the States with respect to the rights of person and property. Mr Douglas believed that a Territorial Legislature might, by a system of laws, virtually exclude slavery. He (Stephens) differed with Mr. Douglas on this point, but it was a matter of no vital or essential importance, because if the majority of the people of a Territory opposed slavery it would not go there. He saw no injury to the South resulting from it. He believed slavery will go to the extent of the capacity for it, and that no law of Congress or a Territorial Legislature can extend it beyond this. He dwelt upon the Union and the importance of preserving it. It was the best government of the world or that had ever been established. If it fails we shall never see its like again. He called on the patriots of all sections to unite to save it. The Union had enemies at the North and South, but he (Stephens) was not one of them. He knew Mr. Breckinridge's ability and patriotism, and he would have sustained him had he been nominated by the Democratic Convention; but his present position divides the party and increases the chances of the republican candidate. He did not regard Mr. Breckinride as a disunionist, but his running endangers the Union notwithstanding, and he has no chance of an election before the people.

Acquittal of Joseph Oliver.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 1, 1860.

The jury in the case of Joseph Oliver, indicted for the murder of John Pfetzinger, after an absence of half an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty this evening. Pfetzinger was a private watchman in a planing mill. He attacked Joseph Oliver and Alfred Apple, on the morning of the 5th of July, with a gun. Oliver wrenched the gun from his hands, and struck him over the head with the butt of it, killing him. The trial occupied six days. Much interest has been felt in the result of the trial. Oliver's family is highly respectable. The verdict gives general satisfaction.

Sale of Water Power at Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept 1, 1860.

The Hydraulic canal, with seventy acres of land, which have been so long in litigation, were finally sold by auction here to-day, under an order of the Supreme Court on foreclosure of mortgage, and in satisfaction of judgment in favor of H. H. Day for $110,000, and were bought on his account. Mr. Day will immediately complete the canal, having the whole power ready for use next spring.

Fire Near Holmesburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1860.

A fire this morning destroyed the stable, barn and wagon house of Jacob Keene. Loss $5,000. The incendiary, who also stole one of the horses, has been arrested.

Death of Mrs. General Garland.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1, 1860.

Mrs. Garland, wife of General Garland, of the United States army, dropped dead in the street here last evening, whilst walking with her daughter, the wife of Major Dee. She had been in her usual health previously.

Death of Capt. McIntosh, of the Navy.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1860.

Commandant McIntosh died at Pensacola this morning.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The following is the balance of the news by the Fulton, intercepted off Cape Race:—

CAPE RACE, August 31, 1860.

Fifteen hundred Garibaldians had disembarked in Calabria, and were joined by two thousand insurgents, with whom they retired to the mountains.

Preparations continued for the defence of Naples.

Colonel Coseng, with four thousand volunteers, had quitted Tasmania, taking the direction of the mainland.

Fifteen hundred men, with arms and tents, from Sardinia, had landed at Naples, but were compelled to re-embark.

It is asserted that two companies of dragoons have joined the insurgents.

The Austrian Marine Budget [illegible] be increased one hundred millions of florins.

The English Cabinet agree to discontinue their negotiations for including Spain as one of the "Great Powers" of Europe.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce had passed resolutions against Mr. Wilson's (Secretary for India) currency scheme.

The Income Tax bill passed the Commons.

Consols were quoted on the 22d at 93 for money, and 93¼ a 93⅜ for account.

Illinois Central and New York and Erie securities had advanced.

The Fulton left Havre 21st, and Cowes 22d at four P. M. She has 300 tons of merchandise and 225 passengers.

Passed August 23d, at eleven A. M., off the Lizard, a steamer bound up channel, supposed to be the Illinois, from New York for Southampton and Havre.

31st, at eleven A. M., lat. 52, lon. 47, brig Paulita, of Malaga, bound west.

LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar, coffee, tea and saltpetre were quiet. Rice and tallow firm.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, August 31, 1860.

The screw steamship Mount Vernon, from New York, arrived at four o'clock this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1, 1860.

The steamship Star of the South arrived here at seven o'clock P. M., August 31.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1860.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 6's, 97¼; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 67; Long Island Railroad, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¾. Sight exchange on New York at par.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1, 1860

Cotton—Total receipts of the year to date, 378,791 bales, against 326,000 last year. Stock, 1,709 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1, 1860.

Flour excited, and $5 75 a $6 asked for superfine; no sales. Wheat firm: Western red, $1 20 a $1 30; white, $1 25 a $1 50; Southern red, $1 30 a $1 40; white $1 40 a $1 75. Corn active: yellow, 70c a 72c.; white, 72c. a 74c. Provisions steady: mess pork $19 50 a $19 75. Lard firm at 12½c. a 14c. Coffee firm at 13½c. a 15c. for fair to prime Rio. Whiskey advanced 1c.: sales at 23c. a 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1860.

Flour firm: superfine, $5 94 a $6. Wheat scarce and in demand: red, $1 45 a $1 50; red, $1 40 a $1 45. Corn advancing: yellow, 75c. Whiskey higher: sales at 22c. a 24c. Coffee: sales of 3,000 bags of Rio at 13½c. a 14½c.

News from the Bahamas.

The steamship Karnak, Captain Brownless, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Nassau, N. P., with dates to August 26, the day of her sailing.

She brings no news of importance

The anniversary of Emancipation was celebrated with great rejoicing on August 1.

The captain and mate of the slaver wrecked off Lanyard's Cay, between Abaco and the Hole in the Wall, were examined and committed to prison, with the rest of the crew, to take their trial before the General Term in October. The captain, who gives his name as Smith, and is apparently either English or American, says he took charge of the vessel on the death of the captain proper, who died when the vessel was three days out at sea. One of the crew, a Scotchman, died of fever at Nassau. The remainder are in jail.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—REPORTED CAPTURE OF A SLAVE STEAMER—THE BARK WILDFIRE STOLEN AND RECAPTURED—MARKETS, ETC., ETC.

The steamship Cahawba, J. W. Smith, commander, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived here yesterday at one o'clock P. M., four days from Havana. The Cahawba left New Orleans at eight A. M. on the 26th ult., reaching Havana on the 27th, at two P. M., from whence she took her departure for this port at one P. M. on the 28th.

The local news of Havana is devoid of interest. The health of the city had greatly improved.

It was reported in Havana that the United States steamer Crusader, Captain Maffit, had captured a few days since, on the coast of Cuba, a steamer engaged in the slave trade, and that the slaver had succeeded in landing portion of the negroes before being taken. Further particulars could not be learned.

There was also a report that the bark Wildfire (a slave prize), at anchor in the harbor of Key West, had been stolen from her anchorage by the man (Captain Patten) who went off with the Wanderer some time since from Savannah. He was assisted by a crew which he picked up at Key West. A party of wreckers, armed with rifles, &c., started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing the prize, and returning with her to Key West.

The sugar market is reported a little better. No. 12, 8½ to 8¾ reals per arroba; stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas, 220,000 boxes. Molasses—No sales reported. Freights—Vessels continue in demand, and rates tending upwards.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 15¼ to 16¾; New York do., 3 to 4¼; New Orleans, short sight, 4¼ to 5.

The steamship De Soto, Captain Johnson, hence 21st, arrived at Havana on the 26th, and left for New Orleans at 2:30 P. M. on the 27th ult.

Aid for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

O. H. W.	$10 00	Meth. E. Ch., Auburn	$16 00
Thomas H. Salle	100 00	2d Presbyterian do.	40 00
C. & N., $5. Friend, $1; T. C., $1	7 00	1st do do.	107 80
W. H. Arthur & Co.	25 00	Cash, Ac.	2 00
C. Reed, $10; S. H. A., $2	12 00	A. E. C., Easton	1 00
A. Cosine & Co.	25 00	Owen Colgan	2 00
A. Iselin & Co.	25 00	A. A. Hodge, Fredericsburg, Va.	5 00
Herman Bruen	25 00	Archibald Russel	50 00
Reader of Observer	5 00	Freeland Squires & Co	25 00
J. A. H., $2; Cash, $1	3 00	Fonner & Hardenburgh	25 00
W., Columbia, Ga.	10 00	E. V. Shotwell	5 00
Mr. Pruden	5 00	H. W. Shotwell	5 00
S. B. R., $10; P. A. E., $5	15 00	John H. Talman	25 00
Tarr'N. Y. Observer	12 00	Mrs. John H. Talman	75 00
Thos. Sullorn	100 00	J. Wilkie, Jr.	10 00
Mary A. T. Morse	2 00	Presbyt'n Ch., Charles street	56 16
C. L., $3; Lady, $5	8 00		
Cash, Newport, R. I.	5 00	Total	$843 45
Previously acknowledged			9,778 00
Total			$10,621 45

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, 95 Front street.

The Committee have forwarded $5,500, and will remit per Arabia, on Wednesday next, the funds received by twelve o'clock Tuesday.

Obituary.

MR. WILLIAM S. SPEAR, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The subject of our present obituary notice was one of the many educated and talented young men who are urged, by an adventurous disposition, to leave their quiet and elegant homes in the Eastern States to take part in scenes of wild excitement among the lawless settlers and semi civilized Indian tribes of the distant West.

Mr. Spear was a native of this city; his father, Mr. Henry Spear, had amassed a moderate fortune as a merchant, and was able to give his son a liberal education. After graduating at Harvard University, Mr. Spear became a student in the office of F. Talmadge, Esq., an eminent lawyer of New York. After pursuing his studies there for some time, being of an adventurous disposition, he left New York, and became a resident of Newport, Kentucky, where he resided some time. When war was declared with Mexico he volunteered his services, and was with the army during the campaign. When the news of the gold discoveries in California startled the world, he was amongst the first who flocked to the mines, and settled in Downieville in the spring of 1850. As the miners crowded in he discovered that settling their