

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—DON GIOVANNI.
WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MILANO.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA.—CANTON OF THE COAST.—LE ROI ET LA FERMIERE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SATAN OF EAST-WIND.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE ROYALTY.—FRANCIS.
LATERA KEEPER'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.—THE MONK OF MANTUA.
NEW BOWERY, Bowery.—THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEY.—BROOK'S DESERTY.—KING OF CLOTH.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, September 22, 1860.

The News.

The European mails to the 8th inst., brought by the Europa, at Boston, reached this city late last night. The newspaper despatches came on by the shore line, and arrived at eight o'clock last evening. The main parts of the intelligence, received via Cape Race, have already been published.

By the arrival of the brig Isabel Bourmann, Capt. Tamm, at this port, yesterday, we have advices from Port au Prince to the 6th inst. The country was very healthy and quiet. The authorities of the city were improving the streets and making trenches outside the town, in order to prevent the water running in during the rainy season.

Boron Brewster on Thursday evening placed himself under the wings of the American Eagle. He landed at Detroit amid a brilliant pyrotechnic display and a general illumination. He was received by a multitude of people and a torchlight procession. Yesterday the Baron visited the notable places of Detroit, and everywhere he went the streets were thronged with citizens anxious to catch a glimpse of his countenance. At ten o'clock he took his departure for Chicago, where he arrived last evening.

A telegraphic despatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, announces the destruction by fire at that place, on Thursday night, of the City Hotel and the garish block of buildings, involving a loss of property estimated at \$200,000.

Minister McLane leaves Washington on Monday next for Key West, where he will join the sloop-of-war Pawnee, and proceed to Vera Cruz, and resume his duties as our representative in Mexico.

The withdrawal of the bills of Messrs. Harman and Phelps having been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, that officer yesterday awarded the contract for the construction of the Pacific Telegraph line to Hiram Sibley. It is stated that the government have full confidence in Mr. Sibley's ability to fulfill his contract satisfactorily.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Captain Gibson, of the Harbor police, and Captain Weed, of the Second ward, sent in their resignations, which were accepted. Officer David K. Leaman also sent in his resignation, which was accepted. Captain Hutching was transferred from the Fifth to the Second precinct; Captain Curry from the Twentieth to the Fifth, and Sergeant McKilvey made captain, and detailed to the Twentieth ward. Sergeant Todd was ordered to act as captain over the Harbor police; Sergeant Cooper, of the Steamboat squad, transferred to the Broadway squad, and Sergeant Guest, of the Seventeenth, transferred to the Steamboat squad. Bernard Brown, of the Tenth, was made sergeant, and detailed to the Seventeenth ward.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,700 bales. The tone of the market was rather softer, and prices for most grades somewhat irregular; dealers were looking forward with some anxiety for the receipt of later foreign news. In breadstuffs there was no important change in prices to note. The news expected by the Atlantic was looked for with great interest. It was expected that, should the report continue fine weather up to the period of her sailing, with the successful progress of the harvesting, the sale of many speculators would stand a chance of being turned into dough. In other words, the bottom to high prices would fall out. For cotton, should the fine weather reported by the Europa have been suddenly superseded by rain and storm, it would impart some respite to the market, and give a new lease to the hopes of speculators, bank officers and stock operators. Flour, yesterday, held its own, with fair sales. Further orders for wheat were filled, which, with purchases to meet maturing freight engagements, tended to sustain prices and to keep up a rather active market. Corn was sustained by the local and Eastern demand. Pork was more buoyant, with sales of more than \$100,000, and of prime at \$14 a bushel. Sugar was steady, with sales of about 1,000 hhd., and 1,500 boxes, at rates given in another place. Freight was steady and rather firmer. To Liverpool, among the engagements were some 40,000 bushels of wheat, in bulk and bags, at 12 1/2 and 13 1/2, and about 2,000 bales of cotton at 75 cts. a lb. for compressed and uncompressed, including 500 to 200 up (compressed) at 3-164. Flour closed at 24 1/2. Wheat, to have, was at 25c. per bushel.

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY.—The growth and prosperity of this country, in population, products and enterprise, as shown by the census returns which we give in another column, are something marvellous to contemplate. If our forefathers of two generations past could behold the wonderful increase in population, the extent of territory under cultivation, the abundant returns from the soil, the number and magnitude of cities and towns thickly covering the country, the vast mineral resources being daily developed, the railroad and steamboat enterprise flourishing everywhere, they would be struck with astonishment as profound as would be the ancient barbaric nations could they behold the marvels which science and knowledge have wrought in our day. In the history of the world there is truly no parallel for the rapid growth of the United States.

The Union Reaction at Work—Glorious News from Pennsylvania.

While our New York politicians of the various conservative cliques and factions are making confusion worse confounded in their contracted experiments for fusion, we are suddenly enlightened with the most cheering intelligence from the "Old Keystone State" in behalf of the common cause of all good Union men against this sectional disunion republican party.

We refer the intelligent reader to the calm and impartial article from the Philadelphia Inquirer, in another part of this paper, touching the prospective results of the approaching Pennsylvania October election. From this it will be perceived that there is a practical fusion actively at work among all the conservative elements opposed to Lincoln's election, and a good prospect of the success of Foster, the democratic and Union candidate for Governor. And why not? The republican party in Pennsylvania represents but a miserable minority of her popular vote. Array against this party the democratic, American and old line whig elements opposed to Lincoln's election, and the coalition, we dare say, would exhibit a majority to day of fifty thousand Union men.

Upon this point what says our independent Philadelphia contemporary? He says that it "is now evident that there is a chance of a full and united democratic vote" upon Foster; "that a large proportion of the Bell and Everett party will add to the nominal strength of the patchwork array," and that "with fusion and energy, Mr. Foster may, in the course of things, be elected; but that if fusion were to meet with so marked a success in Pennsylvania in October, then in New York, New Jersey and other States, where the coalition is not yet perfect on the Presidential question, a similar course would be enforced by the rank and file of the parties concerned, whatever might be the wishes of their leaders."

This is the whole case in a nutshell, Pennsylvania. In all probability, as in 1856, will settle the question. The chances now are better for the Union cause, against the republican party, than they were in 1856. Then the republicans and Americans, from recent triumphs, were flushed with the hopes of success, united and active—while the democracy, from late defeats, were under a cloud, and fighting single-handed. Now a large proportion of the American party are with the democracy; they are cordially uniting, and the result, we say, will most probably be the defeat of the republicans in the decisive Pennsylvania October election, as in 1856, but by a larger vote.

Decisive, we repeat, will be this Pennsylvania election, as in 1856, with the success of Foster. And the materials are at hand, and the right spirit is at work among Union-loving democrats, whigs, Americans and all concerned, to achieve this decisive triumph. With this achievement the tables will be turned at once, and the conservative forces of New Jersey, New York and other States, with or without our bungling politicians, will rally together upon a co-union electoral ticket, and give this slavering agitating republican party a crushing defeat in November.

Let our New York conservatives of all parties, in the meantime, lend a generous helping hand in behalf of the election of Foster as Governor of Pennsylvania, and the achievement of a powerful reactionary revolution, with his election will be accomplished. We have been building our hopes upon New York; but Pennsylvania, it appears, has the man, the means and the will for the crisis. Let the Union cause, then, be pushed ahead in Pennsylvania, and her October election will decree a great and glorious revolution in November.

THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER.—We recently published an article advertising in general terms to the late Lady Elgin disaster on Lake Michigan. In discharging our duty as journalists, we made several inquiries pertinent to the subject, and, after reading the published statements in the case, placed the onus of blame where we thought it properly belonged.

In answer to our article, the United States Steamboat Inspectors of the Chicago district publish a card, in which they stigmatize it as devoid of truth, and conclude the libelation by volunteering the assertion that no storm prevailed at the time the Elgin left Chicago on her disastrous voyage.

Here is our proof:— [From the Chicago Democrat, Sept. 19.] I was present on the steamer Lady Elgin. We left Chicago on Friday evening for Milwaukee, shortly after midnight. The wind was blowing hard from the northeast and a heavy sea running.

Again:— [From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 19.] As early as any alarm, it was in starting out when the ship started to toss on a storm as they did that night, as if there was any violence. There was an angry black sea, the wind began to whistle through crevices and bang window blinds and the waves and the sea were so high that they were followed up into the light by the sea.

Among other portions of our article to which the Inspectors demur is our statement that there were no life preservers on board the Elgin at the time of the disaster. We presumed our assertion on the reports of the Chicago papers, and also from a manuscript letter written to us by a friend of one of the survivors from the wreck of the Elgin; but now, allowing the statement in the Inspectors' card, "that there were four hundred floats on board," we still insist that the Elgin did not have her legal complement of life preservers, as required by law, which says that "a life preserver shall be provided for each and every passenger on board." Now, the evidence thus far goes to prove that the ill-fated steamer had nearly five hundred persons on board. This fact, therefore, does not ameliorate the measure of responsibility now resting on them.

Again, these Inspectors say:— The whole fact of the matter is, the calamity happened in consequence of the defective law in regard to the life preservers, and the manner in which they are carried, making it almost impossible for them to be seen in particular positions.

If these Inspectors were aware of these defects in the law to which they refer, why did they not inform the Supervisory Board of Inspectors of their apprehensions, or why did they not place their protest on record with the Secretary of the Treasury, or publish the facts to the world? The effort made by the Inspectors to prove that the Elgin was furnished with suitable life boats as required by law, by mis-calling yawl boats and small boats life boats, only impresses the readers of their "card" with the conviction that a better attention to their duties is desirable.

The Baron Remrow Under the American Flag.

As will be seen by a very interesting telegraphic despatch published elsewhere, the Prince of Wales has concluded his tour in the Royal Canadian and landed at Detroit, the most American of American cities, amidst the blaze of fireworks, illuminations and firemen's torches, and as a matter of course, the playing of the national airs by a large number of brass bands. The fact that the Prince travels as Baron Remrow, and was so saluted by the Mayor of Detroit, has not prevented the people of Michigan from giving him a right royal welcome; and we have no doubt that the same cordial greeting awaits him in every city which he may visit during his American tour. It is true that we notice here and there, in some of the Irish papers that have no circulation worth mentioning and which are edited by a set of mis-anties who never seem to know what is going on around them in the world, a few characteristic growls. But these have little or no weight. The Prince's Canadian career has made him already very popular in the United States. At the latest ball, at Hamilton, C. W., he was the gayest of the gay, dancing continually, acting as floor manager, correcting the blunders of the awkward dancers, and straightening out the marbled sets. His flow of animal spirits seems inexhaustible, and he enters into every sport that is proposed with undiminished ardor. His Canadian experience reminds us forcibly of the stories told of the "madcap Hal, Prince of Wales, whom Shakespeare made the boon companion of fat Jack Falstaff. The present Prince seems to resemble the hero of Shrewsbury in his good points only—his gallant bearing, chivalrous admiration for ladies fair and universal kindness to all about him. Happily, the times have changed since the Fifth Harry's time, and men have changed with them. Princes have become more democratic, and are no longer roystering blades, but pleasant, dashing young fellows, who court the breeze of popular favor and are careful to do everything to conciliate it. Then, the Prince has been in the best hands. The Duke of Newcastle, and the other noblemen and gentlemen of the suite, have performed their delicate duties in the best possible manner. Nothing could have been more admirable than the Duke's course in the matter of the Orangemen. He was courteous but firm, and kept his temper under the most trying circumstances. He has been especially attentive to citizens of the United States who have approached the Prince, and we hear from the most reliable sources, public and private, that the manner of the whole party, especially at Niagara, was eminently agreeable to all of our people with whom the Prince came in contact. We have heard many pleasant anecdotes illustrative of this fact.

We have no doubt that the tour of the Prince in this country will be equally gratifying to all parties concerned. It is only a little more than six weeks since the vice-regal party landed upon American soil, and at that time the Prince had a better inside view of human nature, in all its various aspects, than he could have obtained in Europe in six years, and he will pick up a vast amount of information about men and things which he could not get in any other way.

In the United States the Prince's visit is the grand topic of discussion. The ladies are especially interested in the matter. From Detroit and Chicago and St. Louis all the way round to New York, Boston and Portland, there is an extended circle of crinoline divinites, all of whom are waiting with the liveliest emotions the arrival of the Prince, who seems to be quite so fond of the pretty girls as they are of him. In the metropolis the grand ball is, of course, the coming sensation. The members of the committee sent to Washington to invite the President have returned, and, as we understand, it is doubtful whether Mr. Buchanan can come to the ball, but it is understood that some of the ladies of his family will be present. The question as to who should open the ball with the Prince gives the committee a good deal of unnecessary trouble. The discussion is altogether absurd and useless. At every place in Canada where a ball has taken place the Prince has danced first with the wife or daughter of a local official. That is the proper rule to be adopted here, and therefore there will be no occasion to send to Washington for a partner for the Prince. He should dance first with the daughter of the Mayor or the wife or daughter of the Governor of the State. It would be singular, indeed, if the sovereign State of New York, with its immense population, could not find a partner for any quantity of Princes. In that case we had better suspend the performance of the art Terpsichorean altogether. After the first quadrille the Prince will undoubtedly be able to select his own partners without the assistance of the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Prince has heretofore selected the prettiest girls he could find; so all the young and handsome ladies will get as near to him as possible, in order that they may not be overlooked, while the antique dowagers will stand back and give the girls a chance. The matter of the Prince's first partner is not the only one in which some of the committee have blundered; and unless these queries are corrected we shall feel compelled to allude to them more particularly in a day or two.

We believe that the experiences of the Prince and his suite under the American flag will be both pleasant and profitable. It is well that so wise a statesman and so kindly a gentleman as the Duke of Newcastle makes this tour with the future sovereign of England. He will see the people of the model republic as they are, and not through the distorted imagination of prejudiced tourists. We are all ready and willing to abide by the verdict of such distinguished and dispassionate judges, and to promise the British Lion the very loudest scream of welcome from his old friend, yet some time foe, the American Eagle.

FORGERY AND FREE LOVE.—The republican journals of this city are just now engaged in a magnificent controversy among themselves about forgery and free love, touching the Mrs. Gurney letter. This is curious, considering that the vital question of a Presidential election is pending. The subject of marriage—its sanctity and its violation—appears to occupy equal attention in the republican organs with the claims of Lincoln and the woes of the negro. One republican paper charging the proprietors of another with demoralizing and debauching the people with its views on the question of marriage, and they are all apparently as inextricably mixed up in a quarrel about free

love and forgery as if they had no candidate at all to elect to the Presidency. But these themes are so amalgamated with republican doctrines generally that we suppose they cannot help themselves. Free love seems to come naturally into the contest.

The Republican Persecution of the Germans.

Many of the German population have become disgusted with our institutions from the tyranny practised upon them by the republican party in this city, who for the time being hold the reins of power, and can work their wantonness and despotism in form of law. But they ought not to judge our institutions by the republican standard, but by the constitution of the United States, by the general spirit of our laws, and by the history of the country. The republican government in this State has usurped powers and functions which do not rightfully belong to it, nor to any other government in the Union. The day of its overthrow cannot be far distant, and it will be some satisfaction to the German population to know that it will be in their power to contribute largely to the result.

The German population are among the most industrious, orderly, moral and temperate citizens in the community, and they deserve well of the State for the part they have performed in developing resources and adding to its wealth. It would have been appreciated and rewarded by the black republicans in power. With persecution and contumely. It is the policy of the American system of government to invite good citizens from foreign countries to settle among us; and they are invited to do so on the condition of sharing our civil rights and religious liberties on a footing of perfect equality. But no sooner do they become citizens, and swear fidelity to the constitution and the government, than their rights and liberties are ignored by the rampant fanatical faction which has controlled the State Legislature of New York for several years.

An outcry was justly raised against the Know Nothing party for making a man's religion or his birthplace a test for office, or a reason for denying to a distant period his exercise of the suffrage. But what is a paltry office, which can only be given to one person out of many; and what is the right to vote, compared with a man's right to locomotion, his right to eat and drink what he pleases and when he pleases, and his right to worship God in what form and by what ceremonies his conscience dictates? The republican majority, usurping the prerogatives of God and conscience, decree that all men must conform to their peculiar puritanical observance of the Sabbath; that they shall neither have liberty to go into the country to enjoy the pure, free air and the charms of nature, nor yet to enjoy themselves in the city after a moral manner and as their inclinations prompt. They are not permitted to drink on Sunday the innocent lager beer, to which they have been always accustomed, and the Sunday is rendered to them a day of sadness and gloom, instead of a day of rejoicing and happiness. The puritanical and straightlaced notions imported here from one portion of Europe are forced down the throats of a population from a different part of Europe, who never believed in them, and they are compelled to yield obedience to a holy Protestant injunction, with a pious Plimsbury or a godly Kennedy to carry out its edicts. Hitherto American citizens were led to believe that their houses were their castles, and that no man has authority to enter without a warrant from a magistrate charging a crime upon an inmate. But, in defiance of this maxim of law, the Metropolitan police can enter what houses they suspect, and can suspect what houses they please. So the privacy and sanctity of all our dwellings are dependent on the caprice of a despotic police. What more in Paris, or Vienna, or St. Petersburg?

By what right do a puritanical plurality in the Legislature—whose deeds of darkness during the last session have been at variance with every principle of morality and religion—assume the control of other men's liberties about the observance of Sunday, or in respect to what or when they may drink? As well might they determine what people shall eat and wear, and what sort of furniture they shall have in their houses. Suppose the Catholics were a majority of the population of this State, and that the Legislature ordered that no man should eat fish meat on Fridays; that all should go to confession to a priest; that none should work on any of the numerous holidays of the church; that every man should bow the knee to the host, or consecrated wafer, as being the real body and blood of Christ—what indignation would fire every Protestant in the land! But this, in principle, is just what the republicans are attempting to do in the case of their fellow citizens. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; and if it would be in violation of our State constitution, which prohibits any preference of one religion over another, and in direct hostility to the constitution of the United States, which has placed all religions on the same level, that Catholics should compel Protestants to observe the ceremonies of their church, so is it equally unconstitutional for republicans to compel their fellow Protestants of other sects, or their fellow citizens of the Catholic religion, to embrace their peculiar tenets and practise their peculiar observances, under pains and penalties, and the destruction of their business and property. We trust our German population will bear in mind that their fellow citizens generally abhor the puritanical ideas of the republicans, and that it is only a faction in the State who have persecuted them. They have redress in their own hands. Let them take it when they can.

THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The radical abolitionists, in some of their New England conventions, have nominated Gerrit Smith for the Presidency, and the nomination has been confirmed by that party in our own State. The extreme portion of the abolition party are desperately opposed to the republicans and to Lincoln and Seward. They fear that Lincoln, if elected, will be governed entirely by the corrupt leaders of his party, like Weed, and they have evidently very little faith that Mr. Seward, with all his extreme views, "irrepressible conflict" doctrines, and so forth, will escape a like influence. The radical abolitionists, therefore, are issuing pamphlets strongly denunciatory of the republicans, charging them with hypocrisy, insincerity and all sorts of crimes against the Simon Pure doctrine of anti-slavery. One of their pamphlets declares that of all the factions at present engaged in

the Presidential contest "the republican is the most thoroughly senseless, baseless, aimless, inconsistent and insincere. It has no constitutional principles to stand upon, and it lives up to no moral ones." It charges, moreover, that its only object is to clutch the spoils of office; that it is composed of two wings, one favorable to liberty and the other to slavery; and that, in order to keep these two wings together long enough to obtain the spoils, the leaders cry to one wing, "Put us in power and we will do everything we constitutionally can for liberty; and to the other, put us in power; you can do it without perfect safety to slavery; for constitutionally we can do nothing against it where it is." Such is the opinion of the anti-slavery extremists with regard to the republican party. The republicans, they say, pretend to treat the constitution as an anti-slavery document but attempt to pervert it into a warrant for the continuation of slavery where it exists; while the radical abolitionists denounce it as a pro-slavery instrument and pronounce it an evil and a curse not to be respected or endured.

Of Mr. Seward individually the abolitionists speak in no measured terms of abuse, signifying him as "a shameless man," calling him "weak and wicked," and charging him with "deliberate heartlessness (towards the negro), so monstrous as to be disgusting." In conclusion, they declare that the great object to be attained at the coming election is, "to procure the defeat of the republicans"—a sentiment in which we entirely agree with them.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.—The schemes of Tammany, in the matter of their city and county nominations, have placed their exclusive candidates for Supreme Judge, Recorder, City Judge, Surrogate, Register and Supervisor before the people. Their ticket, however, limited to the corrupt cabal of the Old Wigwam, will of course be defeated. The prestige of defeat has followed these demoralized party schemes for several years. Nothing but bad luck has been their portion since they commenced their dirty squabbles over the spoils and plunder of Mr. Buchanan's administration. They have disgusted him, sickened the community, and ruined the business of their policy shop with their blundering and unblinking rascalities. Witness the living evidences of the impotency of old Tammany in our present Mayor and Comptroller, and other officials, elected in defiance of her "regular" nominations.

In the present emergency there was no hope for the deluded schemes except in a generous arrangement of union with the other fragments of the broken up democracy; but the first overtures to this end were so indignantly rejected as to cut off any other. The silly schemes should have learned something from the lesson lately taught them by the Albany Regency; but the silly schemes are like the silly old French Bourbons; they learn nothing and they forget nothing. They will rule as the legitimate masters of this city, by the divine rights of the Coal Hole, or they will consent to be crushed out. And thus, since 1857, they have been undergoing the crushing out process, and this election will finish them, unless we are very much mistaken.

Every honest man in this community must share in our hope that the incoming of the New Year will be signalled with the absolute extinguishment of that shameful, debauched, demoralizing and utterly corrupt and disgraceful close corporation of political Peter Funks, old Tammany Hall. It is time that the history of this institution, which is but a record of rookery, spoliations, debaucheries, violence and blood, were brought to a close. This offensive Old Wigwam is a mockery of the freedom of the elective franchise, and a standing reproach against this intelligent community, which ought not to be any longer tolerated. The people of this city have done much for the abatement of this public nuisance, and we hope and believe that this time they will effectually dispose of it.

PROGRESS OF THURLOW WEED—SECOND STEP TOWARDS SECURING THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The republicans of the First Assembly district of Oswego county met in convention on the 10th day of September, and amidst great enthusiasm unanimously renominated Devitt C. Littlejohn, the Speaker of the last House, for member of Assembly. It is also reported that he addressed the Convention in vindication of his course at Albany. There is certainly great need of his offering some excuse, let it be ever so weak, in defence of the record that he made during the short session of that memorable Legislature; but we doubt if he could convince the public in this locality that his record is a righteous one were he to talk from now until election day.

Mr. Littlejohn seems to have a patent right to represent the republicans of that district. He has already been elected to the Assembly six times, and is now nominated for the seventh term; but on no former occasion did he leave as many and so large footprints in the lobby as during the last session. The official journal of the doings of the last Assembly has, without any other evidence, undeniable proof of this; those printed pages reveal the fact that he voted for almost every claim against the State that was presented; the division of counties was sure to meet with his approval. He voted to override the Governor's veto of the bill fermenting a new county out of Steuben, called Canisteo; and likewise for the Albany and Susquehanna bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. The several Quarantine-petitioning schemes received his support, including George Law's monster. When the several gridiron railroads were being reported from the Committee of the Whole in the Assembly, Mr. McQuade moved "that the bills be referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, with power to report complete." To this motion Mr. Conkling moved an amendment, "instructing the committee to strike out all after the enacting clause," and to insert a bill that had been introduced in the Senate, providing for the sale of these franchises to the highest bidder, by the Comptroller of the city of New York, and on this motion we find Mr. Littlejohn recorded in the negative. When these same bills were before the Assembly on their final passage, Mr. Plumb moved to "recommit, with instructions to so amend that the fare shall be four cents instead of five." By the official journal of proceedings we find that Mr. Littlejohn is recorded in the negative upon this motion; also upon the return of the several railroad bills by the Governor, with his objections and reasons for vetoing. Mr. Littlejohn called a substitute to the chair, took the floor and made a half-hour speech in his defence, showing why the votes should not be sustain-

ed, and the bills become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. He was likewise the leading advocate of the West Washington Market bill, making a speech in its favor, both on its first and final passage and after it had been vetoed by the Governor. His decisions as a presiding officer during the last three hours of the session of that remarkable body, when the Alms-house bill was under consideration, are without parallel in the history of legislative bodies.

This record seems to be satisfactory to the republicans of Oswego, who have nominated him we are told, by acclamation. Their action may be taken as another evidence that the republicans of the interior of the State intend to continue their raid upon the rights of this city. It appears from the nominations that are being made throughout the State, that the captains and generals—those who marshalled on the heels in the last infamous Legislature—are all being re-commissioned, whilst the rank and file are rejected. This is doubtless in accordance with orders from Weed, who has plenty of skulls smoking on the gridiron for the next Legislature, and will have no fears as to the rank and file if he can only have his leaders returned. We trust that the people will settle this question at the ballot box, and not only keep the rank and file of the venal band that occupied the legislative hall last winter from being re-elected, but their leaders also.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Award of the Pacific Telegraph Contract.—The Mexican Mission.—The Cases of Gen. Harney and Capt. Meigs.—A Land Warrant Issued to Abraham Lincoln, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1860. THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY has ordered the United States sloop-of-war Pawnee, now at Philadelphia, to proceed as once to Key West, to take on board Minister McLane. The government has nearly completed its instructions, and he will leave here on Monday and join the Pawnee at Key West.

The Liberal party in Mexico, it appears, look an early occasion to inform the English and French Ministers that it was decidedly opposed to the intervention policy of those governments to bring about an adjustment of difficulties in that country. Our government was also informed to the same effect.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CONTRACT.—The Secretary of the Treasury has granted the request of Harmon and Rickles, the two lowest bidders for the telegraph contract, to withdraw their bids, and to-day awarded the contract to Mr. Sibley. This insures a speedy completion of the telegraph to the Pacific coast.

THE CASES OF GENERAL HARNEY AND CAPTAIN MEIGS.—If the magnanimity, the delicacy and the cautious and deliberate judgment which distinguished President Buchanan's decisions in regard to all cases involving the character and conduct of reputable men engaged in the public service, whether low or high, needed any additional example, they are illustrated in the case of General Harney; but the position of the government, as to its foreign policy and the reputation of the army, must and will be maintained in this instance as in all others.

With the army and navy approve the order of the War Department relieving Captain Meigs from duty on the water works here, and detailing him to another service. If a chief and a subordinate cannot get on harmoniously, it is manifest that one or the other must give way. No officer who regards the best interests of either branch of the service justice Meigs, or hesitates to approve his transfer to other duty.

It is reported to-day that Captain Meigs, owing to an order just issued by the Secretary of War, relieving him from duty on the Washington aqueduct, and transferring him to Florida, will resign his position in the army.

THE CHURCH AND STATE.—Nothing can be more unbounded than the aspirations of the 70,000 of the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the examination of applicants for places in the Census Bureau. The truth is, all men of education here are rejected that the examiners have subjected the nominees to some ordeal. None complain but the incompetent. There are many highly educated and refined women who would stand the examination in arithmetic more satisfactorily than those aspirants who object to the rigor of the questions, and these would be very glad to fill the places of the rejected men.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—James Buchanan, Esq., Private Secretary to the President, will soon resume his residence in Philadelphia. It is understood that the place thus to be vacated has been tendered to Adam J. Gloseburner, Lieut. Sergeant at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.—The Secretary of War has ordered company F, Twentieth Infantry, now at Fort Smith, to return to Fort Leavenworth as soon as the emergency which called it to the former post shall have ceased.

Surgeon Dillard, has been ordered to the sloop-of-war Cumberland, as fleet surgeon of the Home Squadron, and also Assistant Surgeon Griffin to the same ship.

A LAND PATENT GRANTED TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—A patent of one hundred and twenty acres of land has just been issued from the Land Office to Abraham Lincoln, the republican candidate for President, as captain in the Illinois militia during the Black Hawk war. It is stated that Lincoln, while in Congress, voted against the granting of lands to soldiers serving in the Mexican war, yet he has no objection to taking one hundred and twenty acres for himself.

The Disastrous Conflagration at Fort Smith.

LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—THE POST OFFICE DESTROYED, WITH FOUR THOUSAND LETTERS.

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 20, 1860. This morning, at about four o'clock, a fire broke out in this place, which resulted in the destruction of the City Hotel and the Garrison block of buildings. The value of the buildings which were destroyed was about \$100,000, and the following additional losses were sustained in merchandise, furniture, &c.:—

- Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 20, 1860.
Watson & Bourne, dry goods, \$15,000—insured \$10,000.
A. Hamilton City, druggist, \$60,000—no insurance.
Bennett & Fox, dry goods, \$6,000—insured \$6,000.
The First printing office, \$4,500—no insurance.
G. W. Linton, \$8,000—no insurance.
J. B. Dudley, 1,500—no insurance.
Colonel Ripley's Company, \$1,500—no insurance.
Overland Mail Company, \$400—no insurance; and, the Post Office, including 4,000 letters and the last Col. Smith's mail for Memphis.

The entire loss by this disastrous conflagration amounted to fully \$250,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

From the Plains.

THE OREGONIAN TELEGRAPH.—PREPARATIVES FOR THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Fort Union, N. M., Sept. 20, 1860. Six hundred troops and seventy wagons, from the Plains, Captain Sturgis commanding, arrived here yesterday.

OSAMA, Nebraska Territory, Sept. 20, 1860. By a message just in from the Plains, we learn that the telegraph poles are set with a sixty miles of Fort Kearney, and although they have to be hauled a distance of fifty miles on the western part of the line, the company are putting them up at the rate of five and six miles per day.

The poles will be up to Fort Kearney by the middle of October, and the wires strung by the first of November. The company is so prepared that the construction of the line thus far so rapid, in order to have it ready to transmit the November election news by express via Fort Kearney, which will be sure a gain of nearly two days upon the present time.

News from Pike's Peak.

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES OF SILVER AND GOLD, ETC. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 20, 1860. The Pike's Peak press reached here last night, with \$40,000 in dust, besides some \$20,000 in the hands of passengers. This is the largest treasure arrival this season. Business at Denver City is fast reviving, and the streets present a lively appearance. (For further particulars see our special article about over and cold weather coming.)