

NEW YORK HERALD.

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

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Postage stamps not received as subscription money. THE DAILY HERALD is published every day, except on Sundays, at one cent per copy. The Weekly Herald, published every Friday, at one cent per copy. The Foreign Edition, published every Friday, at one cent per copy. The Herald is published at one cent per copy, in advance, for one year, at \$10.00. For advertising, see the rates on the inside of the paper. THE HERALD is published at one cent per copy, in advance, for one year, at \$10.00. For advertising, see the rates on the inside of the paper.

Volume XXV. No. 271

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth Street.—FRANCE OPERA.—ROBERT LE DIABLE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—HARKER.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond Street.—MAGIC JOES—MORRIS TO GOOD LUCK.—FRANK O'DONNELL—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A GEORGE AT NEW YORK.—WIDOW'S VICTIM.—JACK BRITLAND.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE ROYALIST—BACK FOR A WIDOW.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 224 Broadway.—THE MONEY BOT.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RICHMOND—THE BERRY SON—KING OF CLERKS.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—DAY AND EVENING.—JOSEPH AND HIS BROTHERS.—LIVING ORGANS.—THE AC.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

The News.

A British steamer arrived at New Orleans yesterday with the remnant of General Walker's party. Walker is stated to have been shot on the 12th instant, but Colonel Rudler was still in prison. The details of the surrender of Walker, embodied in our correspondence from Truxillo, together with copies of the letters of Captain Salmon, of the British steamer learns, to Walker, the reply of Walker and his protest, together with the proclamation of General Alvarez, are given in our issue of this morning.

Advices from Matanzas to the 22d represent the sugar market as being active and firm. The merchants of Havana and Matanzas insist on a greater allowance of tare on boxes of sugar than fifty-five pounds, which is now the prevailing usage. It is supposed that the new requirement of sixty-seven pounds tare will be conceded by the planters. The city was unusually healthy for the season and the harbor entirely free of disease.

Our correspondence from the African squadron details the particulars of the capture of the slaver Storm King, with 620 negroes on board—a telegraphic notice of which appeared in our columns yesterday. The Storm King arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday in charge of Lieutenant Hughes. Twelve persons found on board of her have been committed to prison. Hereafter all vessels captured as slavers will be taken into Norfolk.

Additional details of European news by the Persia will be found in our columns this morning. Perugia was captured on the 14th inst., after an exciting combat, during which 1,000 prisoners were taken. Our correspondence from London, Paris, Florence and Genoa, at this critical juncture of affairs on the Continent, will be found to possess peculiar interest.

The Prince of Wales left Dwight for St. Louis yesterday morning, and arrived in that city early in the evening. His quarters are at Barnum's Hotel, where suitable provision had been made for the accommodation of the party.

A republican weekly meeting was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Butler G. Noble, of Wisconsin, addressed the meeting. A report of the proceedings will be found in another place.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolution of the Board requesting the City Inspector to prepare plans and specifications for cleaning the streets of the city. The Mayor deemed the resolution unnecessary and superfluous, as bids had been received from eight different persons to clean the streets by contract, and that no saving to the city could be effected by the rejection of the lowest bid or by a contract founded on new specifications. The contract for laying the main water pipe to connect the new receiving reservoir with that for distribution was awarded to A. J. Hackley. An ordinance creating the office of Inspector of City Railroads, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum, was also passed. The Comptroller reported the balance in the city treasury to be \$466,940 29.

The Board of Councilmen were in session last evening, when a resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to state what measures are necessary to prevent the Hudson River Railroad cars, and the cars of all other railroad companies, from obstructing the streets of the city. The special committee appointed to investigate the affairs in the Corporation Attorney's office were instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets in favor of widening Catharine street twenty feet on the west side, and extended the full width, so that it may intersect Canal street, near Mulberry. The Board appropriated \$1,000 to rebind the firemen's registers that are kept in the City Hall. The Board concurred with the Aldermen to pave Fourteenth street, from Union square to Ninth avenue, with Belgian pavement; to pave Thirty-first street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, with the same pavement; Broome street, from Broadway to the Bowery, and Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway. A large number of "general orders" pertaining to routine papers were adopted.

The annual Protestant Episcopal Convention was convened at St. John's chapel, Vest K street, on Wednesday morning last. Right Rev. Bishop Foster presided. Among the notabilities present was the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of Victoria and Hong Kong. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Coit, of Troy. The annual report given by the Bishop to the clergy of his diocese took place at his residence in this city the same evening. Yesterday the Convention held two meetings, and were engaged with the annual reports. A full report of their proceedings will be found elsewhere. They adjourned at a late hour last night until nine o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon. The statistics of the different city institutions for the week showed the number of inmates to be 7,850—a decrease of 53 since the last report. The number admitted during the same period was 2,001; discharged, transferred or died, 2,054. Six men escaped from the penitentiary, but in attempting to swim the river two of

them were drowned. Proper boats will be supplied in future to prisoners in the Tombs.

The will of Cortlandt Van Rensselaer was admitted to probate yesterday. The testator, who was a wealthy resident of Burlington, N. J., owned property to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars in this city. The bulk of his estate was left to his family; a few thousands were donated for religious purposes.

The attempt by Flora Temple to eclipse the time made by Dutchman in his celebrated three mile trot over the Beacon Course, proved a failure. She made three efforts, but was unable to accomplish it in either.

The cotton market yesterday was steady, with sales of about 1,500 bales. Flour in the foreign market advanced, and the day's business progressed in a slight advance, but as the day's business progressed it grew tame, and the improvement, with here and there an exceptional case, was lost at the close. Wheat opened firm and advanced about 1c. to 5c. per bushel, but the market closed heavy, and for most descriptions at the previous day's quotations. Corn was in speculative request, with more doing and at full prices. Park was steady, and new mess was rather firmer, with sales of mess at \$10.20 a \$10.27 1/2, and of new prime at \$14 a \$14 1/2. Sugars were steady and active. The transactions embraced nearly 4,000 hhds. and 1,500 boxes, at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet, with limited sales, while prices were firm. Freight was steady. Among the engagements were 70,000 bushels wheat taken for Liverpool, in bulk and bags, at 12 1/2, 13 1/2, and 4,000 tubs flour to London at 24 1/2.

The Progress of Events in Europe—Danger of Revolution or Reaction.

The aspect presented by affairs in Europe at this moment is of the most imposing character, and not without portent, wavering as they are in the balance between regeneration and reaction.

All eyes are turned to Rome, the seven hilled city, which promises to resume again the lead at least of Latin Europe. In the Vatican sits the Pope, surrounded with the forms of the dying past, and backed by the memories of a thousand years. Garibaldi, now the popular hero, not alone of Italy but of all Europe, is advancing from Naples at the head of a triumphant revolution, with the announced intention of proclaiming from the summit of the Quirinal the union of Italy. From Tarentum to the Alps the Italians are in a blaze of excitement. Lombardy, the Duchies, Sicily and Naples are already free, and the cry is, "To Rome, to Venice—Rome, the capital." The tri-colored flag is being everywhere given to the breeze. Victor Emanuel foresees the torrent of revolution that may overwhelm even him, and he has put his troops also in motion from the north towards Rome, to restrain the passions of the people from those excesses in their new born freedom that may produce reaction. This revolution from the south and regeneration from the north are simultaneously marching upon the ancient capital of the world, where the spirit of the past still sits enthroned.

The possible results of the approaching collision command the attention and the fears of all the rest of Europe. Louis Napoleon withdraws his representative from Turin, declares that the spiritual head of the church shall not be assailed while the temporal power is falling from his hands, and increases his forces in the Papal city. Austria, forewarned of the coming blows at her, crouches behind the Minio with three hundred thousand armed men, ready to spring at the first favorable moment upon the assailing innovators. Hungary waits for the moment of vengeance and freedom. Germany pants for the long promised German unity. Prussia and Russia, alarmed at the rising tide among the nationalities, are hastening to take counsel with Austria at Warsaw. England is struggling between the sympathies of her court and her aristocracy for the forms of the past, and the thrillings of her people in union with the spirit of the new order of things. Everywhere the communities are divided in sentiment. Cabinets and crowned heads fear, and the people long for the coming change. Even the church is divided. The hierarchy cling to the old forms, while the lower orders of the clergy and the monks adore the new order of things. The triumph of the revolutionary leader, and accept with joy the rising nationality of Italy.

In this critical position of affairs everything depends upon two men—Garibaldi and Louis Napoleon. Perhaps more upon the first than upon the second; for a spirit of moderation on his part will be far more powerful to restrain the revolutionary impulses of Europe than the rified cannon and the half a million of bayonets of the second. If the popular hero perceives the necessity of consolidating the popular triumphs as they are obtained, he can control the popular fervor through the power of sympathy, while any attempt to subdue it by an opposing force might lead the armies themselves to fraternize with the people, as they did in 1848. In this precarious situation of affairs the rumored existence of an understanding between Louis Napoleon and Garibaldi assumes a marked importance. There are points in the last news from the scene of active events which seem to indicate that Garibaldi comprehends the necessity of moderation, and of making haste slowly. He some time since made known his necessity of a fleet to attack Venice, and yet when the Neapolitan fleet fell into his hands he delivered it over to the Sardinian Admiral. This indicates his determination not to act as a conqueror in his future proceedings. On the other hand, the announced intention of Victor Emanuel to respect the Pope, and the declared determination of Louis Napoleon to defend his occupation of the Vatican, give us some light as to the course they desire to pursue. If they can follow it they may obtain a peaceful consolidation of the Roman States with the rest of Italy.

The next point is the Venetian question. Exhausted as Austria is, and surrounded with difficulties, an attempt to take this province from her by force would give her new and great strength. She would be supported by all the immense reactionary elements of Europe, which were before prevented from embarking in this struggle only by the sudden peace of Villafranca. This would bring on a general war or a general revolution; either of which is equally a cause of apprehension. In order to avoid both a solution has been proposed for the Venetian problem which may succeed. When the Persia left the question of a purchase of Venice by united Italy was a subject of conversation in the chief capitals of Europe. It was considered that its acquisition in this way, at almost any price, would be far cheaper than going to war for it. The initiation of such a proposition proves how great a progress has been made in all quarters by the idea of Italian liberation and national reconstruction.

The realization of this idea depends upon contingencies connected with the personal designs of the chief actors in the stirring events that are preceding it. That Victor Emanuel

looks to it as the triumph of his house there can be little doubt, but he may yet be overthrown by the progress of a revolution he cannot control. Garibaldi has given an impulse to the popular aspirations everywhere which may be seized upon to forward other designs. Louis Napoleon cares little for the house of Savoy and less for Garibaldi. He is intent upon re-establishing the Napoleonic dynasty and the order of things that existed under the old empire. To effect this he may endeavor so to turn the revolutionary elements as to destroy both Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, and then failing, as must every one who endeavors to ride the whirlwind, find himself and his throne involved in the common ruin of the aristocratic classes of Europe.

To us the present aspect of affairs in Europe is important chiefly in a commercial point of view. The whole edifice of credit and trade is pervaded by the obligations of the governments of Europe and through them a general war or a general revolution would be equally productive of general disaster. Most of the great continental despotisms are involved in their pecuniary affairs to the verge of bankruptcy, and the ability of the constitutional governments to incur new liabilities depends upon their revenues from commerce. Russia was forced to close the Crimean war by her necessity to attend to her material development in order to procure revenue. Austria is hopelessly bankrupt. The new kingdom of Italy begins its career with an immense load of debt. France has contracted obligations second only to those of England, in keeping up her military prowess. And England, in twenty-five years of peace, has increased her naval and military expenditures from sixty to one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. A war or a revolution would cause an immense fall in all European securities, and the new overstrained governments would find it impossible to meet their payments of interest. Such a result would bring a new revolution to the whole commercial world, with which we are indissolubly connected.

Tammany Hall the Mother of Political Corruption.

There is no better evidence of the waning power, the general and rapid decay now going on with poor old dilapidated Tammany, than the convulsions and wrangling of her adherents whilst making the several local nominations, especially those for members of Congress and State Assembly. Thus far she has been true to her antecedents, and put forward as her representatives a number of the worthless philo-sophers who have disgraced the city in every position that they have filled. By her own course she has therefore placed in the hands of her opponents the power to wipe her out of existence; like Haman, she has prepared the gibbet upon which her sachems will be hung, fifty cubits high, and the public relieved from her baneful influence—the source and fountain head of the bribery and venality in our local and State governments removed from our midst.

Tammany has long been the political eyecore of the city, the cancer of corruption gnawing at the vitals of our free institutions, polluting and defiling our body politic with her pestilential breath. To her the citizens of New York are indebted for the thieving nescality at the City Hall, and in fact in all branches of our city government where this hydra headed monster of the nineteenth century has shown itself. It is through her influence that our city government has been placed in the hands of a set of loafing politicians, and its legislative departments turned into a machine for official plunder. It is the men that she has foisted upon us that are the acknowledged leaders of the disgraceful plundering cabals in the Board of Councilmen and Board of Aldermen. In every department of the city government where venality is practiced a representative of Tammany is sure to be found there; the famous Forty Thieves received their training and first lessons in iniquity under her discipline. She managed to obtain the control of the Almshouse department, and then turned its halls of charity into Bacchanalian revelry, enacting scenes too shameful to be enumerated, which made the whole community revolt at the outrage upon public decency, until finally the Legislature was obliged to turn them out in response to the demands of an indignant public.

Whenever Thurlow Weed wishes assistance to carry out his schemes at Albany he always applies to Tammany, and finds willing aids in her representatives. The Senators and Assemblymen that are elected to the Legislature through her influence are always bosom friends of Weed as soon as they reach Albany. It was with men emanating from that rotten and corrupt concern that the several peculating schemes of the last session were organized and put through. Tammany furnished the democratic member of the Committee on Cities and Villages, who was one of the chief instruments in assisting the republicans in preparing the several jobs. He worked so faithfully for his masters that they have again engineered his nomination in the Twelfth Assembly district. The food and the equipment for the several piratical cruises of last winter were furnished by those hailing from Tammany; and it is reported that the \$1,200,000 claim, which Weed has announced as being on his slate for the next session, is held by Tammanys. Back auction dues is supposed to be the scheme. She is, in fact, the mother of political harlots, infecting and contaminating every thing within her reach.

With this undeniable record of infamy standing out in bold relief, she still has the presumption to attempt to govern the city and send her tools to Albany and Washington. In her Congressional and Assembly equables such characters as Boole, Toomey and Andrew Smith have already turned up, all emanating from the very lowest pit of the "Coal Hole." It is time that the public were preparing themselves to give this institution its finishing stroke. If she is allowed to send to Albany those representatives who were engaged in the buccannery projects of the last Legislature, our citizens must not grumble if they persuade the rural members to unite with them to plunder the city of its valuable franchises, and the late disgraceful scenes are re-enacted. At the late Mayoralty election the people rose up in their might and repudiated the loathsome concern. Let them again rally in such numbers that the wind, on the evening of the 6th of November, will mean her funeral dirge, and the Old Wigwag be buried so deep beneath the waves of public opinion that her council fires will never be rekindled, and the tomahawks and scalping knives of her sachems allowed for ever to rust unmolested.

The Execution of Walker—The British Flag Dishonored.

The remnant of Gen. Walker's foolish expedition has arrived at New Orleans, with the intelligence that their leader has been shot at Truxillo, and Col. Rudler is still retained in confinement there.

We publish elsewhere the correspondence between Commander Salmon, of the Icarus, and Walker, relative to the surrender of Truxillo, and also the protest of the latter against being delivered up to the Honduras authorities. In the correspondence we have received there is a hiatus in the history of events between the evacuation of Truxillo and Walker's return to that port as a prisoner, and his protest against being delivered to the authorities of Honduras. In that protest, he affirms that he surrendered to Commander Salmon, as the representative of her Britannic Majesty, and that officer, in giving him up to the weak and blood-thirsty local authorities for execution, has cast a stain upon British honor and the British flag which no repentance on the part of Commander Salmon can ever wash out. We have no excuses for Walker's foolish and criminal conduct in his late expedition. It was begun in folly, conducted with criminality, and has ended in blood. Had he been captured by those whom he attacked, no regret would have attended his fate.

But he was not captured by those who have been his executioners. He surrendered, without resistance, to an officer of the British crown; and that officer, powerless, and even without cause, to execute him himself, gives him up to those who had not the valor to attack and take him, but who, it was well known, would gladly murder him if he were only delivered harmless into their power. This is the disgraceful act that Commander Salmon has performed, and it will be a lasting stain upon British humanity and chivalry. For his conduct he will, no doubt, be called to account by his Queen, whose crown he has sullied with his own inhumanity. Walker's great and fatal error, next to making his fool hardy descent on Truxillo itself, was his declination to accept literally the terms proposed in the first letter of the British commander, which were to give up all arms, side arms of the officers excepted, refund all moneys and papers that had been taken and accept the protection of the British flag. Walker said he knew of no money taken, and therefore could not refund. It does not seem that he made any answer to Captain Salmon's second letter, except by an abandonment of the port on the night of the same day on which it was dated and a retreat down the coast. It is evident from his protest that he surrendered in the full belief that he and his followers might confide their safety to the British flag. The result is the most bitter comment that can be made upon those who accepted his sword.

The Sunday Laws and the Elections to the Legislature.

We perceive that in some of the election districts resolutions have been passed not to support candidates for the Legislature who are not in favor of repealing the Sunday laws.

Public opinion is gradually making head against those fanatical enactments which have been the source of all the political trouble in the community for several years; the liquor laws, pronounced by legal authority in this State and several others to be unconstitutional and void, as interfering with trade, with the revenue of the general government and with the inalienable rights of the people; and the Sunday laws, which are equally unconstitutional and void, violating the letter and spirit of the State constitution as well as the constitution of the United States, by restraining the people in their religious observances, and their healthful recreation and amusements. For these laws the Puritanical republican party are responsible. But as the election approaches we would not be surprised if, under the pressure of popular indignation, they would try to back out of their position on these questions, or try to explain it away, or perhaps get some bogus Germans to come out and defend their action and pass resolutions in favor of Sunday laws against larger bier and the innocent enjoyments of the people. If any persons professing to be Germans should be found to do this, they may be safely set down as not the genuine metal, but spurious raps, such as are nailed to a counter. But it is quite likely that the trick will be attempted, in order to break the force of the strong feeling among the German population—an orderly class of citizens, who justly appreciate their rights, "and knowing dare maintain."

Some twenty years ago the fanatics tried to stop the Sunday mail trains till their attempts were pronounced unconstitutional, and they actually succeeded in stopping Sunday passenger trains to this day, so that the people of the large cities cannot leave their prisons, called "penitentiary houses," on the Lord's day—they can neither go to the German gardens nor to any places of public resort in the city, nor can they get to the country to breathe the fresh air and enjoy the works of the Creator's hand. The tendency of this gloomy severity is to break down body and mind—to drive men to secret vices and indulgences, for human nature must have play of some kind or other.

The Sabbath committees, and the legislators whom they have influenced to perpetuate these odious enactments, know how to indulge themselves on Sunday, after cheating and lying for the other six days of the week. They can have their choice wines and brandies, and every luxury, and they can drive where they please in their carriages, or with their buggies and fast horses, while the German mechanic is denied a glass of lager beer, and must vegetate and rot in the field atmosphere of crowded dwellings, musing over a system of politico-religious fanaticism which can pervert American freedom into a despotism unknown in any other part of Christendom.

The fanatics claim that their Puritanical observance of Sunday is essential to public morality. It is supplying the foundations of morality, public virtue and religion itself. As one fact is worth a thousand arguments, we would refer the reader to the history of Rhode Island, the only one of the colonies of British America in which civil and religious liberty in its fullest sense was proclaimed and carried out. It was the only colony in which there was no compulsory observance of the Sabbath, and it was the most free from crime of all the colonies, maintained public order, and was exempt from the horrors of war, while the other settlements were decimated by the Indians, who had been provoked to reprisals

by the cruel and fanatical spirit of Puritan zeal. All this time the people of Rhode Island were on the most friendly terms with the Narragansett Indians. Such is the difference as ascertained by experience between the two systems; and it is the same everywhere. Wherever in Europe the Sabbath is regarded as a day of recreation and a civil institution, there the people are most happy, and there is less of degrading vice and crime. On the contrary, wherever it is enforced as an ecclesiastical or religious observance, there immorality most abounds.

The question for us now is, whether a compulsory system of religion shall any longer be tolerated among a free people. Now is the time for all who are of a liberal mind and value the blessings of civil and religious liberty to look sharp after the candidates for the Legislature, and allow no man to go there who is not pledged to the repeal of the Sunday laws, and to oppose all sumptuary enactments as inconsistent with the genius of our institutions and the rights of free citizens.

European Politics and American Commerce.

The aspect of affairs in Europe at the present moment is dark and threatening, and portends results which may make a material impression on the commercial interests of the United States. The political condition of Europe affects the commercial barometer of this country in a marked and important manner; our entire trade and commerce feels the influence of war or revolution on the European Continent, and some branches of course more particularly than others. While one branch of American commerce may receive an unusual impetus from a European impreglio, such as our breadstuffs or our shipping trade, others may be considerably depressed from the same cause. We know that the war in the Crimea, and the more recent Italian war, advanced our trade in grain and ocean transportation to a very great extent; because, in the former instance, the Russian ports no longer sent their supply of wheat to the European market, while, in both cases, as in all great wars, millions of men—consumers and non-producers—were in the field and had to be fed, while the land was left unfruitful at home. But it cannot be overlooked that upon the proper understanding of the political condition of Europe and the foresight and wisdom with which future events are provided for, depend the question whether it shall result in prosperity or disaster—in fortunes realized or fortunes lost.

The prospect of a short crop in Europe this season has led already to an unusually large shipment of breadstuffs from this country; more recent reports, however, represent a brighter state of affairs there than was anticipated, and it may be that the outbreak of revolution, or a general war, which now menace the nations of Southern and Central Europe, should they occur, will prove the means of saving from ruin those parties who have exported American grain and flour in large quantities. The quotations of the New York Stock Exchange for some time past evince an undue speculation, based upon the abundance of our Western harvests and the falling off of the crops in Europe, which cannot fail to end disastrously for many, unless things in Wall street are speedily reduced to their proper level. Railroad stocks, as we have seen, have advanced from fifty to a hundred, and in some cases five hundred per cent, on the strength of the profits which Western roads are expected to yield in the transportation of grain. This is a fallacy. There is nothing in the commercial condition of the country, or of the world, at the present time, to warrant any such extravagant advance as this; but the truth is that there is a plethora of money in the banks, and speculators have been using it in this way. It will strike any one as irrational that one year's good crop, even with the addition of a dearth, or a war in Europe, could justify such an upward leap in the value of stock in railroads whose credit heretofore stood at the very lowest ebb, whose profits were nil, and whose mismanagement in many cases was notorious. The fact is that the whole condition of the stock market lately, in this respect, has been the result of speculation, and very dangerous speculation at that.

Our merchants and bankers and financiers should study well the present condition of European affairs, and endeavor to comprehend their bearing upon the commercial interests of this country. The exercise of a little prudence at this critical juncture may save us from a disastrous revulsion in the future, and that future may not be far distant. It depends upon ourselves whether we shall reap a harvest of good or of evil from the events in Europe, of which the signs of the times are portentous.

THE PILOTAGE QUESTION.—We have received a communication on this subject, which will be found in another column, by which it appears that a controversy has arisen between one of our old pilots and the Board known as the Pilot Commissioners. These Pilot Commissioners are appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Underwriters, by authority of a State law of 1852 and 1857, which, by the way, ignores the law of Congress passed in 1857. But in this Board of Commissioners the pilots, who are as deeply interested as anybody else, have no representation at all, and they are consequently completely under the control of the five Commissioners, who can do just as they please. It appears, however, that out of the hundred and fifteen or hundred and twenty pilots of this port, John Maginn, who is a sturdy and resolute man, has rebelled against the proceedings of the Commissioners, and many of the merchants, who are under the same absolute authority of which Maginn complains, as to the outward and inward movements of their vessels, have also determined to rebel and to sustain this aggrieved pilot. The result is that the Commissioners have revoked the license of John Maginn, and, according to their views, he is now quite unfit to navigate a ship or perform the accustomed duties of his profession. Now, this is all wrong. The action of the Board of Commissioners has not and cannot in any manner validate the capacity of Mr. Maginn. His skill, intelligence, sobriety and general fitness for the office he has filled so long still remain as his strongest diploma or certificate of right to discharge his lawful calling. The mere parchment that the Commissioners have withdrawn from him ought not to be the means of depriving an honest man of his means of living, and something should be done to counteract this absolute power of the Commissioners by the Chamber of Commerce or the Board of Underwriters.

MASSACHUSETTS AND HER FOOLISH POLITICIANS.—It is pretty generally conceded that, without a perfect coalition among all the conservative elements of Massachusetts opposed to Lincoln, they are simply setting themselves up like ten pins for the amusement of the republican bowlers. And yet we find these conservative elements of the old Bay State divided into three different parties, and supporting three different tickets, thus making a fair opening for a sweeping republican triumph, even if that party represented less than half the popular vote.

But to make these divisions of the anti-republican forces still more ridiculous, they have been blazoned to the world with all the pomp and circumstance of prodigious ratifications, remarkable only for a vast amount of verbiage and old party rubbish, and "sound and fury, signifying nothing." At the late Breckinridge ratification meeting in Tremont Temple the orators were Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett, the old platform builder of the democratic party, and Gen. Caleb Cushing, the man of many acquirements, of whom it will probably be said hereafter, as of Goldsmith's village schoolmaster, that—

That one small head should carry all its brains.

And yet from neither of these veteran politicians, who have grown gray and bald, and fat and foolish, from the spoils of their professions as party leaders, can we obtain a single practical suggestion of any value to the common cause against the black republicans. Mr. Hallett exposes the fallacies of squatter sovereignty, the follies of the democratic politicians, and all that; but he has nothing better to recommend than his old worm eaten, worn out and broken down platform of democratic principles. General Cushing looks over the field of battle with his spyglasses, and substantially tells us that Douglas will not get a single Southern electoral vote, except, perhaps, from Missouri; that of himself he will not get a solitary Northern vote; that he has no more chance of an election, in any event, than the man in the moon; that John Bell is of no account; that Mr. Breckinridge will probably carry the entire South, in which event he will only require thirty-two Northern electoral votes to make him our next President; and that, consequently, the only way to defeat Lincoln is to unite upon Breckinridge. And this is all that General Cushing can do for the crisis, the man who has belonged to every great political party of the last forty years, who has travelled round the world, and who knows something even of the Chinese languages and of the party politics involved in the great Chinese revolution.

We next come to the late great Union ratification meeting in Boston of the Bell-Everett party, at which those distinguished politicians, Robert C. Winthrop, Geo. T. Curtis and Richard S. Fay, were the speakers. And what have they to recommend? Mr. Fay recommends the constitution. Wise man, that. Mr. Curtis discusses the Dred Scott decision, New Mexico, his own consistency, and holds that "the democratic party has lost the power of being useful to the country." Mr. Winthrop glorifies the Bell and Everett ticket, and will be happy to support it, hit or miss. And this is the best that we can obtain from these three great gurus of the Massachusetts Bell-Everett faction.

The Douglas faction stick to squatter sovereignty, the Little Giant, and the regular democratic nomination, as they call it, and denounce all bolters and disunionists, and they work as if Mr. Douglas were really running with some hope, somehow, somewhere, of some possibility of his election. And these are the ways and means adopted in Massachusetts by the several factions concerned to prevent the federal government from falling under the control of a sectional party, pledged and fanatically devoted to their "one idea" of the suppression of Southern slavery and the slave power, peace or war.

The truth is that Hallett, Cushing, Winthrop, Curtis, and all such old tinkering and fiddling party politicians, are unequal to this crisis. They cannot see beyond their noses. As a horse that has been stiffened up by hard service before an omnibus makes a sorry hunter, so the mere old party caucus politician, in the work of a political revolution, is sure to founder and stick in the bedges or ditches of his old party principles or prejudices. And such are these old Massachusetts politicians and the journals and factious with which they are associated. They are blind as owls in the sun. Each of these little Massachusetts factions has a little world of its own, and each is a sort of mutual admiration society for the benefit of its leading members. Fools can be found to follow and worship anything; but the most consummate donkeys are those who follow the silly leaders of such little political factions as these of Massachusetts. In the hope that, by-and-by, "something may turn up."

There is no hope, looking to the result of this Presidential election, to any faction or any party, in any quarter, opposed to Lincoln, except from the simple, common sense policy of a common cause among them all against him. Had the several cliques and their managing politicians in Massachusetts concerned adopted this policy in season, they might have shaken the nigger—the republican idol—from his pedestal in their own State, and they would surely have given a powerful lift to the Union cause in other States. But with such twaddling, old fogey, antediluvian newspaper organs as the Boston Post and the Courier, and with such old, stiff jointed party treadmill hacks as Hallett, Cushing and Winthrop, the Union elements of Massachusetts are now fit subjects for the pastime of the abolitionists and the derision of all sensible, practical men.

THE CHEVALIER WIGWAG ARRIVES.—The blundering correspondents of the provincial press, who lately located the Chevalier Wigwag at the St. Denis Hotel, in this city, will be charmed to learn that that well known philosopher, philanthropist, diplomat and illiteratus is at present in London, surveying European affairs with his usual serenity, sunning himself (when there is any sun, which is not often) in the fashionable parks and promenades, entertaining the aristocratic ruminators of Belgrave with his delightful conversational powers, and working steadily at his new book, the appearance of which is awaited with pleasing anxiety by the literary and fashionable world.

The foregoing brochure will be, we understand, after the manner of personal reminiscences—political, social and artistic. In his time the Chevalier has seen all sorts of society, and has been mixed up with all sorts of people, from the President or the Premier down to the