NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVI.....No. 273

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—Afternoon and Evening—ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT—CINDERELLA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SEVEN SONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THREE THIEVES—JOCRISSE—CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD—HAUNTED CHAMBER—HIPPOPOTAMUS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—DOWN IN OLD K-Y-KY.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—RIVAL ARTISANS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &C.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, &C.—ROBERT MAKE-AIRS.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—O'FLANNIGAN AT THE FAIR.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway—SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.—PROF. HERRMANN.

New York, Thursday, October 3, 1861.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

We have again to impress on our business patrons the necessity of their sending in their advertisements in good time—at the latest before nine P. M. Unless this be done we cannot answer for their being classified under the proper heads, or, indeed, for their appearing on the following day. The enormous circulation that the HERALD has reached—*exceeding that of all the daily newspapers of the city combined*—obliges us to go to press at an earlier hour. Those, therefore, who wish to avail themselves of the extensive publicity offered by our columns will find it to their interest to comply with this notice.

THE SITUATION.

We have received information from Norfolk, by way of Fortress Monroe, of a most important character. It appears that great preparations are being made by the rebel authorities at Richmond, along the James and York rivers, and at Norfolk, for some purpose of an offensive character. It is their intention to send down the James and York rivers a strong body of troops, accompanied by heavy ordnance, for the purpose of occupying Yorktown and other positions on both rivers, and for siege operations. Indeed, accounts have already been published of the arrival of troops and columbiads at Yorktown. They are also putting the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown in fighting condition. The Merrimac has been undergoing thorough repair, is nearly completed, is iron clad, and powerfully armed. Two sailing vessels-of-war, which had been sunk at the Navy Yard at Norfolk at the time of the evacuation by the Union forces, have been raised and put upon a thorough war footing. It is also stated to be their purpose when all this is ready to throw a large land force upon Newport News, with heavy artillery, at the same time the Merrimac and the two sailing vessels are to leave Norfolk, and the two steamers Jamestown and Yorktown will come down the James river. The rebel vessels-of-war are to engage the fleet while the army are attacking Newport News by land, preventing the assistance expected from the Union vessels-of-war, in case of any such an attack, reaching the troops. If these plans prove successful the rebels intend to assault Fortress Monroe itself, as they now consider that as a strategic point of the highest and most vital importance, it being in connection with the free entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, the base of operations by which the Union government can most effectively carry out its course of action along the Southern coast. The rebels, however, intend to wait for such an opportunity to carry out their plans, when it shall so happen that, by some naval movement, but few vessels will be at Old Point, and these they expect by this sudden manœuvre soon to conquer. Doubtless this, in connection with the facts developed by the authorities at Washington, will explain, in a great measure, the recent movements before that city. The rebels have found that they cannot safely attempt to enter the capital; they have also found they cannot cross the Potomac river in consequence of the recent equinoctial storms and freshets, and the presence of General Banks' column, nor can they easily cross into Maryland from Aquia Creek. They have therefore adopted this method of attack, as it would doubtless strike both ways, by giving them a more probable chance of taking the city of Washington, and also checking the operations of the government along the Southern coast.

The victory at Hatteras Inlet is evidently to be followed up by another expedition from New York city, if we may judge by the signs around us. Five steamers have suddenly been chartered within a day or two past, and are now coaling for a voyage, and fitting up with berths for the accommodation of a large number of troops. In addition to these transports some six or seven gunboats are at anchor in the waters around the city, all ready to sail upon receipt of orders. Governor Morgan and Adjutant General Hillhouse arrived in the city last evening, and to-day will commence the consolidation of the miscellaneous incomplete regiments in our vicinity. All this looks like the carrying out of some plan determined upon by the government for another naval expedition. The gunboats are for bombarding and attacking purposes, and it would seem as if the transports, which are now fitting up, are intended to carry the regiments resulting from the consolidation commencing to-day.

The news from General Banks' column shows that a large and armed rebel reconnoissance, if nothing more, has been moving along the Virginia shores of the Upper Potomac. As the results of the balloon ascensions in the neighborhood of Washington have proved so successful and satisfactory, it would be as well if General McClellan would send La Mountain, with his balloon, along the northern shores of the Potomac river, and by making aerial reconnoissances definite information could be obtained of what the rebels were really about in those regions. John Wise and his son are also experienced balloonists, and it certainly would not be amiss if they were attached to the army as a portion of the corps of military aeronauts.

The Niagara, off Cape Race, brings news from Europe which is of an important character. The advices are dated on the 22d of September, and state that a number of French army officers, particularly in the artillerist arm of the service, were anxious to enter the United States Army, and had reason to hope that an Imperial permission to do so would have been accorded; but on making application at the War Office in Paris, their request was refused by the Minister in the name of the Emperor, who had forbidden his officers from accepting commissions in the federal army. It was currently reported, and believed, that a Spanish expedition against Mexico was being organized in Cuba, and it is alleged that five thousand of the Queen's soldiers, supported by a strong naval force, will soon land at Vera Cruz and commence a direct march on the city of Mexico. The Queen of Spain had proclaimed in Porto Rico that whenever a slave touched the Spanish soil he was free, despite any claim of his former master or owner. The London *Times* is exceedingly caustic and unfriendly in its comments on Secretary Chase's late financial circular recommending patriotic subscriptions to the Union loan, the organ of the Stock Exchange asserting that if the loan were a popular investment the official appeal was unnecessary. Mr. Laing, Financial Secretary of India, made a stirring appeal to the Manchester spinners and capitalists to continue their exertions to obtain a supply of cotton independent of the Southern rebel States, declaring that the question was of a range of importance more elevated than those requiring a merely commercial consideration. Garibaldi's acceptance and non-acceptance of an American army commission were still asserted in Turin and Paris. An article in the Paris *Moniteur*, on the subject, produced the impression that Napoleon would be pleased to see the Liberator of Naples out of Italy.

THE NEWS.

The Niagara, from Liverpool on the 21st, and Queenstown the 22d September, arrived of Cape Race yesterday morning, on her voyage to Halifax and Boston. A summary of her news, which is two days later than that brought by the Bohemian, telegraphed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, is published in the HERALD this morning.

Prince Alfred of England is a passenger in the Niagara. The Prince received great attention in Liverpool, where he was entertained by the Mayor, when waiting the departure of the steamer.

The Great Eastern was safely anchored inside the harbor of Queenstown on the 20th ult., having been obliged to put off again on the preceding night from the coast owing to the prevalence of a heavy southerly gale. It is a highly gratifying fact, and exceedingly complimentary to American skill, that the temporary steering gear by which the mammoth ship of England was—with the lives, probably, of all on board—saved, was devised and put in operation by one of our countrymen, Mr. Hamilton, of Boston, Mass., who was returning to his native land in the "big ship." An attempt had been made to shoot the Queen of Greece in Athens. The would-be assassin—a student—was arrested.

Consols closed in London on the 21st of September at 93⅛ a 93⅝ for money. Cotton was firm in Liverpool on the 21st ult., at an advance of one-half penny per pound on the market for the week. The price was still going up. Some reports state that the sales of the staple on the 20th of September footed up 67,000 bales, including 25,000 of Surat to arrive. Breadstuffs remained quiet and steady at the date of the latest transactions.

The United States mail steamship Fulton, from Havre by way of Southampton, is now fully due at this port. The Fulton was to sail from Southampton on the 18th of September, and it is to be presumed that she has experienced very rough weather, which delays her somewhat beyond her usual time. The Fulton has on board thirty thousand stand of arms purchased in Europe for the use of the United States government. These weapons are of the most improved patterns and perfect finish.

The ship John Bright, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, had on freight one hundred and eight bales of cotton.

The schooner Daniel Trowbridge, at this port from Demerara 15th ult., reports that the steam frigate Powhatan was signalized off Demerara on the 14th, in search of the privateer Sumter, and proceeded towards Surinam, at which place the Sumter had been a short time before.

The bark Hyperion, at this port from Barbadoes 11th ult., reports the arrival there of the schooner Edwin, of and from Newbern, N. C., having run the blockade. She was sold at Barbadoes to an English house, although she had nothing but a coast wise license.

The different recruiting stations and points occupied by rebels for offensive operations in Kentucky are supposed to contain forces numbering as follows:—

Hickman, under Gen. Polk	10,000
Bowling Green, under Gen. Buckner	7,000
Cumberland Gap, under Gen. Zollicoffer	5,000
Owen county, under Humphrey Marshall	600
Warsaw, under Jesse D. Bright	400
Near Hazel Green, under J. C. Breckinridge	800
Near West Point, under La Pelile	300
Bloomfield	200
Total rebel forces in Kentucky	24,300

Of the seven members of Congress composing the Missouri delegation, one, John B. Clark, was expelled during the extra session in July; F. P. Blair, Jr., is a colonel of Union volunteers; James A. Rollins is organizing a regiment of Union men in Boone county to attack Sterling Price; Elijah H. Norton has tumbled into the secession pit; John W. Reed is at the head of a party of rebels; and John S. Phelps and John W. Noell are remaining quiet.

Gen. Price, in his official report of the battle of Lexington, says the largest part of his forces had been thirty-six hours without tasting food. He also says he drove the armies of Generals Lane and Montgomery out of the State, after chastising them, and before commencing the attack on Lexington he intercepted a detachment of Union troops who were on their way to Warrensburg "to rob the bank and plunder the citizens."

The report comes to us in various ways that ex-Governor Jackson's rebel Legislature convened in Lexington, Missouri, on the 25th ult., and passed an ordinance accepting the secession proposition of Jeff. Davis & Co.

There are now at Paducah, Ky., the Ninth, Twelfth, Fortieth and Forty-first Illinois regiments, the Eleventh and Twenty-third Indiana, the Eighth Missouri, Buell's battery, Thielman's cavalry, the Chicago Light Artillery, and two companies of United States cavalry—in all about eight thousand men.

Hon. Charles Case, who represented the Tenth district of Indiana in the last Congress, has been commissioned Adjutant in the Forty-fourth regiment of that State.

The town meetings in Connecticut for the nomination of candidates for town officers are nearly all called by Union men without regard to party. Here and there an old Rip Van Winkle democrat is found who claims that the played out party usages shall still be observed.

The Union papers of Kentucky are calling upon the Legislature to elect a United States Senator in place of John C. Breckinridge, who is *non est inventus*.

Major General Morgan is first in the field with his Thanksgiving proclamation. He has recommended the 28th of November. Let the other Governors now follow suit and designate the same day.

Yesterday was a dull one at the Custom House, and quiet reigned in Warsaw, Collector Barney, Surveyor Andrews, and the other prominent officials at the Custom House being on board the steamship City of New York, on her trial trip down the bay.

The new steamship City of New York, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, went on an excursion down the bay yesterday, having a large company on board of our leading mercantile and professional citizens.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 347 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 27 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 66 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 7 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 77 of the brain and nerves, 2 of the generative organs, 10 of the heart and blood vessels, 81 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 2 of old age, 24 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 2 premature births, 107 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 18 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 16 of violence, &c. There were 239 natives of the United States, 4 of England, 73 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The water in the channel of the Ohio river at Wheeling on Sunday measured thirty-seven feet.

The market for beef cattle yesterday was much the same as on the preceding day, the demand being moderate at a reduction of about ½c. per pound, prices ranging from 5½c. a 8c., 8½c. a 8¾c. Milch cows were unchanged. Veal calves were plenty, but steady. Sheep and lambs were plenty, but in good demand at full prices. Swine were dull at 3¼c. a 4½c. for corn and still fed. The total receipts were 4,774 beeves, 109 cows, 922 veals, 13,465 sheep and lambs and 7,854 swine.

The cotton market was steady yesterday, with sales of 450 a 500 bales in separate lots. We continue to quote middling uplands at 21½c., and tolerably firm at that, under the influence of the foreign news by the Bohemian and some relaxation in the firmness of freight to English ports. Flour was firmer, and closed at an advance of 5c. per bbl., and in some cases 10c. higher was paid. The Niagara's news came to hand too late in the day to exercise any influence; and, in reality, it differed little from that of the Bohemian. Wheat, from the same cause, was 1c. a 2c. higher, especially for good shipping lots. Corn was firm and in good request for the Eastward and for export, with sales of shipping lots of Western mixed at 54½c. a 55c. Pork was firm and in steady request, with sales of mess at $14 62½, and of prime at $9 75 a $10, chiefly at the latter figure. Coffee was firm, with a sale of 300 bags prime Rio at 16c., and 1,200 mats Java at 16c. Sugars were firm, with sales of 500 a 600 hhds. Cubas, 500 do. molado and 260 boxes, at prices given in another place. Freight engagements for English ports were limited and rather heavy for grain to Liverpool, while they were active for the Continent at full rates.

The Latest Foreign View of American Affairs.

The great crisis through which the United States is passing, continues to attract undiminished attention on the other side of the Atlantic. Every event that occurs here, is canvassed by the London and Paris journals, with an anxiety that can only be accounted for by the intensity of interest with which the statesmen and people of Europe, contemplate the mighty struggle, upon the issue of which hangs the future fate of democratic institutions in the world, that is convulsing the North American continent. The especial organ of Lord Palmerston seizes upon the ill-judged proclamation of General Fremont, and, with malignant sagacity, forbodes that it will render all hope of compromise or conciliation between the States impossible. The wise rebuke, was then unknown, that was administered, later, by the President, to the commander of the federal forces in Missouri, and this disaster has been averted; but the prediction of the London *Times* that England, by an expenditure of only nine or ten millions sterling, may relieve itself from all need of American cotton, is a startling warning to Southern rebels who confidently look to the imperative wants of the Lancashire mills, as a guarantee of the final independence of the seceded States. Spinners have discovered that Surat cotton makes beautiful cloth, and the East India staple generally is increasing in favor. The French government has prohibited officers of the imperial army from serving under our federal authorities; and there is a continued disposition to prognosticate anarchy and a general breaking up of the American nation. The London journals speak slightingly of the Cape Hatteras victory; declare that the South has demonstrated her ability to resist subjection; and manifest the most benighted prejudice and ignorance concerning what is transpiring at the seat of war.

In another portion of our paper, we publish the declarations that have been made, since the commencement of hostilities, by different foreign Powers in relation to the attitude of the States towards each other. England led off, of course, by prejudging the whole question, and by an acknowledgment, in the proclamation, last May, of Queen Victoria, of the right of Southern traitors to be considered as "belligerents." France followed, a month later, with a declaration of neutrality and an imperial decree against privateering. Prussia, at the same time, took the opportunity of urging the United States to accede to the treaty of Paris, of 1856, and, in July, Prince Gortchakoff despatched his famous letter to Baron Stoeckl, patronizing this country generally, and instructing our statesmen how and when they should bring the civil war to a close. The Queen of Spain had already come out with a proclamation of neutrality, forbidding enlistment, by Spanish subjects, on either side, and denunciatory of privateering. Last of all we have a similar decree from the King of Portugal. Thus all of the principal European Powers have deemed the efforts that are being made by this country to suppress rebellion, a fitting occasion to make an exception to the usual rules observed by diplomatists in relation to rebellion and civil war, and to present their opinions to the world. Insurrections have taken place in Ireland, Italy, France, Germany, Hungary, Bosnia and Poland, without a sign of approbation or disapprobation on the part of the statesmen of the various foreign nations. Observing events closely, they have, nevertheless, abstained from official comment, while events here have startled them from their reserve and caused them to break forth into manifestations which, in other cases, would have been considered indecorous.

The fact is that, for three-quarters of a century, the world has regarded with amazement the grand spectacle of the triumph and onward progress of free institutions in the United States. It has been the most wonderful political experiment known on the globe, since it evolved out of chaos. This country has presented an example of liberty, and civilization emancipated from the shackles of traditional misrule, which has cast terror into the hearts of the kings and aristocrats of the Old World. The masses have learned a lesson of self-government, by which they have not been slow to profit, and the revolutions that have convulsed Europe since the close of the last century, have, one and all, owed their origin to an awakened intelligence that was born with the Declaration of Independence by the American colonies, in 1776. At last, a convulsion has taken place in our very midst. No blow has been struck from without; but the murderous hand of treason has been raised, and stands ready to strike a death blow at freedom and human progress, and scatter to the winds the proud inheritance which we have received from our fathers. It is no wonder that the fossilized enviers of our prosperity abroad, lift up their voices in derision, and still less is it surprising that the advocates of liberty in Europe, think to share our dangers and to save a fabric so glorious as that of our federal government. Hence it is that the whole world looks with breathless interest for intelligence from this country, and that every item of news is canvassed with such greedy avidity.

The revolution of the last century gave to the United States the energies and the fame of Washington. The Father of His Country, through years of trial and often of disaster, looked steadfastly forward to the bright light which would pour its rays over the land, and illumine the whole continent, so soon as the victory over English despotism should have been achieved. No man was more slandered in his day, but he pursued his course straightforwardly, influenced by extremists of no faction, but considering solely the welfare of the great whole entrusted to his charge. His successor, who now occupies the Presidential chair is emulating his example; but triumph is tenfold more certain now than it was previous to 1783, and in what a grand and magnificent attitude peace will leave us! With a thoroughly drilled and disciplined army of over half a million of men; with a navy able to cope with that of any other Power; both thirsting for new fields on which to display their valor, we shall be able to sweep every vestige of foreign rule from the American continent, and democratic institutions will be firmly established upon a basis which cannot be shaken while the world shall last.

THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER ON THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.—Senator Sumner has been harping again upon his one idea, the extirpation of Southern slavery. He has just delivered himself of one of his characteristic speeches on the subject at the Republican State Convention at Worcester, Massachusetts.

After describing the "unprecedented, audacious, unhesitating and unscrupulous character" of this rebellion, with its cause of slavery, and how it is besieging the government at Washington, at Fortress Monroe and in Missouri and in Kentucky, and how everywhere we are reduced to the defensive, Mr. Sumner proceeds to show that the Alpha and Omega of this rebellion lie in that one word slavery. He then pleads the absolute necessity, not of "carrying this war into Africa, but of carrying Africa into the war," and brings forth Greek and Roman precedents, constitutional arguments, the law of nations, military authorities, and the usages of war, to show the propriety of making this war a crusade against Southern slavery. Upon this point he says:—"Feeling most profoundly that there is now an opportunity, such as rarely occurs in human annals, for incalculable good—seeing clearly that there is one spot, like the heel of Achilles, where this great rebellion may be wounded to death—I calmly deliver the whole question to the judgment of those on whom the responsibility rests, contenting myself with reminding you that there are times when *not to act* carries with it a greater responsibility than *to act*." Then he prays that Providence may save our government from the everlasting regret which will follow the failure to seize this opportunity for the extirpation of slavery; and, falling back upon Holy Writ, the Senator puts on the mantle of the prophet, and warns us that "Saul was cursed for not hewing Agag in pieces when in his hands, and Ahab was cursed for not destroying Benhadad. Let no such curses ever descend upon our government." "So many slaves, so many enemies." "There are now four millions of enemies intermingled with the rebels, being four millions of allies to the government."

But, notwithstanding all this, the conservative war policy of the administration seems to have had some influence even over the fanaticism of Senator Sumner, for he concurs in the equity of compensation to the loyal owners of slaves for their slave property. "Better," says he, "an empty treasury than a single slave. A bridge of gold would be cheap if demanded by the retreating fiend."

Now, we beg leave to submit that this speech, from this Senator, at this crisis, comprehends an abolition warning to the administration, and a warning to the States involved in this rebellion. Mr. Sumner is supported in his views by an active abolition faction, extending from Massachusetts to Missouri, and with this faction an exterminating crusade against slavery is the all absorbing idea. Let the President and his Cabinet, then, exert their energies to the uttermost for a speedy blow or two which will break the backbone of this rebellion, or we know not what may be the consequences to the administration from the fanatical hostility of this abolition faction to the conservative policy of Mr. Lincoln. On the other hand, we would appeal to the Union men of the border slave States to turn out at once, and *en masse*, to the active support of the government, and thus restore the Union in its integrity, including the integrity of Southern institutions, in the speedy expulsion of the rebels into the cotton States. With the border slave States rescued this whole rebellion will soon fall to pieces from its own weight; but every day that the rebels continue to menace Washington, to desolate Missouri and to hold a threatening lodgment in Kentucky, the danger to Southern slavery is increased, and of a protracted and desolating war of sections, factions and races.

INCREASE IN THE COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The Custom House returns of entries and clearances at this port set at naught all the speculations of Southern rebels, and all the vaticinations of Northern croakers. According to both these classes, the secession of the Southern States, or an attempt to force them into respect for law and government, would be followed by the most disastrous results to the trade and commerce of New York. The idea of grass being allowed to grow in our streets was a favorite one with the fire-eaters of the South. But how is it being accomplished? Why, instead of the trade of this port being ruined or diminished, it is larger than it ever has been, even in the most flourishing years. This is shown conclusively by the following table, derived from the Custom House returns of the entries and clearances for the month of September during the past five years:—

	Entries.	Clearances.	Total.
September, 1857	257	238	495
" 1858	326	232	558
" 1859	290	229	519
" 1860	325	301	626
" 1861	391	368	759

This forms a complete falsification of all traitorous and cowardly predictions, and gives most satisfactory assurance of the general prosperity of New York. These entries and clearances are entirely of commercial vessels in the foreign and domestic trade, and do not include the government vessels arriving and departing. According to these returns the commerce of the month of September, 1861, was greater than that of 1860 by 133 vessels—an increase of twenty per cent; than that of 1859 by 240 vessels—an increase of forty-six per cent; than that of 1858 by 201 vessels—an increase of thirty-six per cent; and than that of 1857 by 264 vessels—an increase of fifty-five per cent. The exports of last week amounted to over three millions of dollars—an increase of from half a million to a million over the average for the corresponding week for the last five years; and this, too, without any of that cotton which used to form the bulk of our exports, and without which New York was to sink into ruin and decay. If this be the sort of ruin that is to befal us, we would be fools to grumble overmuch at it.

THE GREAT EASTERN DISASTER.—The details of the disaster to the Great Eastern which we published yesterday were well calculated to arouse a painful interest and inspire a feeling of regret that so great a triumph of science and manual skill, and an enterprise upon which so many fortunes had been boldly staked, should have been attended with a series of such heavy misfortunes as have fallen to the lot of the modern leviathan. We are the more sorry because these misfortunes, which have persecuted her from her cradle on the Thames to the present time, have arisen from circumstances of a preventable character.

We do not propose enumerating the various accidents and losses referred to, but will content ourselves by saying that they were the direct or indirect result of negligence or mismanagement on the part of the company of owners and others concerned. The great ship, instead of proving herself a failure, as some may imagine, has been a great success. She has crossed the Atlantic several times with unusual ease and comfort to her passengers, she has sailed quicker than any other vessel afloat, and in this last terrific trial has shown a strength that more than sustains the testimony of the most sanguine advocates of her superior qualities as a sea going steamer. As a ship she has realized all, or nearly all, that those who built her aimed at. But, notwithstanding, she has met with more to shake the public confidence in her and empty her owners' pockets than perhaps any other steamer ever built.

The Great Eastern has been the great mismanaged. It is somewhat singular that every voyage she has had a new commander. No wonder, therefore, that with such a grievous system of mismanagement she was found wanting in the hour of danger. The putting back to port is of course a matter of minor consequence, as the best steamers in the British and American trade have done the same. But we trust that the example of the Great Eastern, viewed in all its aspects, is one which will make her owners and builders more careful, both in management and workmanship, for the future, and at the same time convince the public that she is none the less a success because she has met with reverses.

THE CORPORATION ADVERTISING DODGE AGAIN.—We notice that a resolution was offered in the Board of Councilmen, a few evenings ago, directing that the Corporation advertising should be taken from the papers which now enjoy its pecuniary advantages, and given to the HERALD, *Tribune* and *Metropolitan Record*, at the regular advertising rates of those journals. If this resolution were passed it would be a good thing, not only for the papers named, but also for the city. The papers would gain from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars a year from the advertisements, and the city would save more than that amount, besides giving its advertising a greater publicity than it can have under the present system. As for the rate of pay, we have always urged that the city should get its newspaper business done just as merchants, grocers and chambermaids do—by selecting the best journals and paying the regular rates. This trick of offering such a resolution is so stale and transparent that it should deceive no one. The resolution was never meant to be passed. It is always offered just before an election, in the hope of securing the support of the journals named in it. When the election is over the resolution is never heard of more. But do the Common Councilmen really think they can throw dust into the eyes of the editors in this style? Why, if the Corporation advertisements were secured and guaranteed to us, it would make not the slightest difference in our views, our expression of them, or our support of particular candidates.

KENTUCKY.—In the Kentucky Legislature the other day the Senate passed a resolution, 20 to 5, requesting John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell to resign their seats in the United States Senate, and (if they decline to comply) asking this Senate to inquire into their late conduct, and to expel them if found to be traitors. Next morning, in the other branch of the Legislature, the House rejected, 40 to 30—not two-thirds—a motion to suspend the rules in order to consider said resolution; and this vote is taken, as we have been apprised, as a bad sign for Kentucky. We, however, do not so understand it. Doubtless Breckinridge and Powell will be requested to leave their seats in the federal Senate, and will leave them; but the members of the Kentucky House are not yet prepared to vote upon the subject, because they want first to count noses and compare notes as to the new Senators they will be called upon to elect. This, we think, is the true state of the case.

SPIES AND CONTRABANDS.—Our readers will have remarked that during the last few days, and since the evacuation of the hills along the Potomac by the rebel forces, the number of deserters and contrabands who have come into our camps from those of the enemy has been unusually large. It is a little curious that they should drop in upon us just at this time. If their object was to escape from the rebels, could it not have been more easily accomplished when the opposing forces were nearer together? The information they bring is always more or less contradictory, and never very new or reliable. Gen. McClellan had better keep his eye upon these fellows, and have a few nooses handy in case they should be merely spies sent over to learn what we are about to do, and with instructions to desert back to the rebels again at the first convenient opportunity. The idea of setting the contrabands to work is also a very good one, and we are glad to see it acted upon along the Potomac. At any rate, keep them under your eye, Gen. McClellan, for so many body servants of rebel officers and surgeons do not visit you for nothing.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Senatorial Conventions.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Fourth Senatorial District Convention, embracing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth wards, assembled last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of nominating a Senator to represent the district in Congress. All the delegates but two answered to their names, and an adjournment was had until next Wednesday.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The republican delegates appointed to nominate a candidate for the Fifth Senatorial district, consisting of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards, met last evening at Runk's Hotel, 274 Grand street. After balloting several times, in which Messrs. Andrews, Willman, Thomas B. Little and Andrew Craft received the highest number of votes, the Convention adjourned without a choice, to meet at the call of the Chair.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The republican delegates for the Sixth Senatorial district, consisting of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards, met last evening in the rooms of the Central Committee, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, and nominated Mr. Washington Smith as State Senator for that district.

THE SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention elected to put in nomination a candidate for the Seventh Senatorial district, met last evening at No. 435 Fourth avenue. The meeting was called to order by the election of Mr. Jonathan Trotter as Chairman and Mr. Alfred Lancaster as Secretary. After considerable talk and discussion a motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed to confer with the various Union organizations, with a view to uniting on a common candidate. The following gentlemen were named by the Chairman as the committee:—John M. Reed, N. T. Anderson, Cummings H. Tucker, W. B. Easterbrook and Benj. Firth. The Convention, after some discussion relative to the propriety of naming candidates informally, adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. The following gentlemen were named in connection with the nomination:—W. A. Darling, John H. White, J. G. King and R. H. Shannon.

People's Union Convention.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Fourth Senatorial district Union Convention, held at 374 Hudson street last evening John M. Costa, of the Third ward Chairman, and Casper C. Childs, of the Eighth ward, Secretary—after calling the roll of delegates the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for State Senator, which resulted in Mr. C. B. Woodruff, of the Fifth ward, receiving the nomination. The vote was as follows:—C. B. Woodruff, 44; Isaac Coleman, 8; blank, 2—total number of votes 54.

SEVENTH DISTRICT UNION SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

The Seventh district Union Senatorial Convention met last evening and nominated Dr. R. B. Bradford for the State Senate.

New York State Politics.

ALBANY, Oct. 2, 1861.

The Democratic Judicial Convention held here to-day nominated Theodore Miller, of Columbia, for the office of Supreme Court Judge.

The Republican Convention also met and nominated for the same place Erastus Cook, of Ulster.

The Republican General Committee have called a county convention for Saturday, October 17.

The People's Convention has been called for Thursday, October 10.

TROY, Oct. 1, 1861.

The democrats this evening appointed Alderman Thos. McManus delegate, and Robt. Parmenter alternate, to the Third District Judicial Convention. The republicans appointed H. J. King and C. S. Tracy delegates.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 2, 1861.

The People's County Convention was held here yesterday. It was presided over by Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick. There was a large attendance, the majority being republicans. George Geddes was nominated by acclamation for Senator. Judge Shankland, Jerome J. Briggs and other prominent republicans took the lead in the proceedings.

A straight-out Republican Convention was also held, and Allen Munroe renominated for State Senator. On motion of Hon. Austin Myers, the Convention warmly endorsed Benjamin F. Bruce, the republican candidate for Canal Commissioner.

KINGSTON, Oct. 2, 1861.

Theodrick R. Westbrook has been nominated as the Union candidate for State Senator for the Tenth district.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2, 1861.

The Democratic State Convention at Madison to-day nominated R. Ferguson for Governor; J. H. N. Billings, Lieutenant Governor; Chas. S. Bouton, Secretary of State; H. L. Dowman, Treasurer; P. A. Orton, Attorney General, and James Jollman for Bank Comptroller.

Resolutions were passed to sustain the present war policy.

Custom House Sale.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM—ALL HANDS IN SEARCH OF A BARGAIN—SOLD ALL ROUND, ETC.

There has been great excitement in Israel, or at least Chatham street and its purlieus, where Jews "most do congregate," during the last week. It was caused by the announcement that all goods remaining in the public stores would be sold, in conformity with the law regulating the storage of merchandise. Yesterday was the one fixed on by Collector Barney for the sale to take place, and the time half-past ten o'clock A. M. At the hour appointed a large crowd filled the salesroom at the United States warehouse, No. 37 Pine street. The majority of those present were evidently the descendants of Abraham. No other men sport such massive rings and watch chains, or sleek down their hair with such a quantity of grease; and from the remarks made it was easily seen that brilliant visions of "great bargains" and "sheep goots" had floated through the brains of these men during the last few days.

The room in which the goods were sold was light and airy, and the intended purchasers could examine the outside of the packages far better than in the dark cellar where these sales were formerly made. The goods were sold by Mr. E. H. Ladlow, and Mr. J. R. Leydecker, the Warehouse Register, managed the sale.

There were two hundred and twenty-five lots offered for sale, and the bidding throughout was remarkably spirited and lively. The lots comprised as miscellaneous an assortment of goods as was ever offered for sale. Chickory, matting, crockery, feathers, orange peel, dry goods, tamarinds, tape, brandy, pickles, whiting, hops, pipes, ploughs, nuts, preserves, rattans, herrings, claret, black lead, plaster figures, champagne, soap, sweet oil, beeswax, vinegar, pickled plantains, hoops, drugs, nutmegs, tea, straw goods, engravings and undershirts, are a few only of the articles knocked down in quick succession to the eager crowd of bidders. The appraised value of each lot was read out as the number was reached, and, as many of them were appraised a year ago and have since much deteriorated in value, the purchasers and goods were often "sold" together.

A bale of cloth was appraised a year ago at five hundred dollars, and since that time may have furnished many a good meal to a hungry rat, and thus have its value reduced to about one-fifth of the amount.

Baskets of champagne, generally valued at five dollars, on being opened by the purchaser, are often found to contain but one full bottle; the rest is accounted for by breakage or leaking.

The result of the sale was a complete success, so far as the government is concerned; for instance, three casks of wine appraised at 15 cents per gallon sold for 23 cents; thirty cases of bitters, appraised at $3 50, sold for $3 75; six cases of felting, appraised at $12, brought $50; four casks of brandy, valued at 66c. per gallon, sold for $1 25; twenty-four casks of wine, valued at 75c., sold for 90c., and so on. The bargains secured at this sale belonged mainly to that class of goods which were sold below their appraised value. For instance:—Lot No. 8, twenty cases of pipes, was appraised at $25, and sold for $13 50. Lot No. 15, six cases of penknives, appraised at $500, sold for $350. When this lot was sold the purchaser was informed by the crowd that he would be obliged to reimburse a claimant now on his way to New York. "Neffer you mint," cried out some invisible person, although evidently a German Jew. "Dat shentleman I know ferry well myshelf; he is tet, and if he come after he goods, I makesh it all right mit he mony."

The purchaser of lot No. 13, personal effects, paid seven dollars more than the appraisement for his purchase, and the crowd ironically congratulated him on his good luck, crying out that there was a gold watch and chain in one of the effect's pockets.

The lots were all sold, on the average, above their appraised value, and the whole amount realized was about $5,300.

In future no packages will be opened for samples before the sale, as the Custom House authorities are convinced the plan is a bad one.