NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—FAIRY CIRCLE—IRISH TIGER—MAGIC JOKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.

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

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME—GILDEROY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.—Afternoon and evening.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—CHAW ROAST BEEF.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—HALF PACHA.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONGS DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—NEW YEAR CALLS.

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

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, &c.—BLACK SHOEMAKER.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BRIGAND'S OATH.

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

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—SOUTHERN REFUGEE.

NOVELTY CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Wednesday, November 20, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

General Halleck has assumed the command of the army in Missouri and the departments appertaining thereto. A portion of Colonel Jennison's Kansas cavalry recaptured from the rebels a day or two since twenty-two wagons and two hundred oxen taken from the Union forces.

From the Lower Potomac we learn that the rebels still continue to use their batteries on the shipping passing up and down the Potomac. The rebel steamer George Page still keeps in Quantico creek, afraid to come out in consequence of the rifled guns on the Maryland shore.

The advance of the Union forces into Accomac county, Virginia, seems to give great satisfaction to the Union loving residents, and those in arms have laid down their weapons and claimed protection of the Union forces.

The entire rebel force under General Floyd have abandoned their position near Gauley Bridge. General Rosecrans contemplates making a forward movement as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The arrival of the Atlantic gives no news of importance. The stores and ordnance had been all landed and several transports were ready to leave. The troops were in good health.

We to-day publish a complete diagram of the naval engagements at Port Royal, with descriptive letters referring thereto.

The rebels have put forth threatening statements relative to the course they would adopt should the Unionists occupy Beaufort—such as making a "second Moscow of it," &c. The Union troops have already occupied it, but deeming it of too little importance to hold, have evacuated it.

Seven Italian seaman, unable to speak the English language, were yesterday brought to this district by the United States steamer Atlantic and delivered to the custody of the Marshal. The commanding officer of the Atlantic states that the men were transferred to his ship from the United States ship Wabash; that they had been captured by that ship on board an Italian vessel, name or port of destination unknown, while running the blockade of one of the Southern ports. The men were sent to Fort Lafayette.

The arrival of the Rhode Island brings news confirming the telegraphic report relative to the attack by and defeat of the rebels at Santa Rosa Island. The health of the troops there is excellent.

We this morning publish a map of the locality of the bridges destroyed by the Unionists in Tennessee. An inspection and consideration of the same will repay for the time employed.

The telegraph reports the seizure of a Spanish bark off Charleston, and in charge of a prize crew. This is the Spanish bark Providencia, Captain Veinch. She sailed from Havana for New York October 25, in ballast, and on her voyage was brought to by the United States gunboat Monticello, when the mate of the bark was sent on board the gunboat with her papers for the inspection of the officers. During his stay on board it came on to blow hard, so that it was impossible for him to return to the bark, and he was taken into Hampton Roads, and so came on to the consignee of the vessel in this city, where he is now anxiously awaiting the arrival of his vessel and her papers.

The United Kingdom, off Cape Race, confirms the report of the Norwegian at Portland concerning the terms of the allied European treaty against Mexico. It seems certain that a change in the form of the government of the republic will be attempted, but it is said the treaty stipulates that the people of the country must sanction the system of rule which will be substituted—that is, as we take it, the change will be accomplished of their own free wish. The number of ships and men to be furnished by each of the contracting Powers is not limited. The United States will be invited to join in the movement.

THE NEWS.

The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow on the 9th inst., was off Cape Race yesterday afternoon, on her way to New York. Her news is one day later than that by the Norwegian, at Portland, given in the HERALD yesterday morning.

Consols, in London on the 8th, were at 92¾, ex-dividend. The Liverpool cotton market was quoted as "very strong," at unchanged prices.

It was thought that Napoleon's difficulty with Switzerland would be adjusted amicably. The Paris Bourse was firm on the 8th inst. The Prince of Holland remained seriously ill.

By the arrival of the steamship Columbia we have advices from Havana to the 15th of November. The Spanish expedition for Mexico was waiting in the harbor for the balance of the fleet from Spain, then some days past due. The French war steamer Lavoisier still kept her ancherage in port, waiting orders from the Commodore of the West India and Gulf of Mexico squadron of that nation. The markets have not improved for island produce. Health of Havana in cold weather condition. Amusements abounding. Strangers scarce. There was the greatest necessity for an American man-of-war in Havana. Vessels were constantly arriving from and departing to the blockaded ports. They were generally small vessels, but there were many of them.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer Cleator, we have dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 6th of November. The steamer was detained one day by direction of the Governor. The Right Rev. Reginald Courtenay, Bishop of Kingston, had returned to his see in renewed health. A railway, to run from Kingston to Stony Hill, was proposed, the capital to be in small shares. The cost will be £30,000. The Rev. R. A. Johnson, the talented editor of the Jamaica *Guardian*, had been elected member of Assembly for Port Royal. Cotton cultivation was still occupying attention, but the experiment had failed in some districts.

In another column, under the head of our correspondence from the blockading fleet, will be found an interesting account of the affair of the 12th of October last, between the blockading vessels off New Orleans and the rebel battering ram, fire rafts and steamers under the redoubtable Hollins. A sketch of the great battering ram, and a description of the manner in which it was brought to bear against the Richmond, together with a description of the fire hulks, are also given in the letter of our correspondent referred to.

Seven Spanish sailors were brought to the Marshal's office yesterday, charged with serving on board the Spanish brig Providentia, which attempted to run the blockade of Charleston, and was captured by the United States gunboat Flag. They arrived here in the United States steamer Atlantic, having been taken off the Wabash for the purpose of being brought to this port.

There was a large amount of business transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday by Judge McCunn. Joseph Heenan, who broke into the premises of Henry Konninger, No. 7 Rector street, on the night of the 5th of November, and attempted to steal $300 worth of boots and shoes, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He was sent to the State prison for three years and six months. John Colderbach, charged with stealing $43 from George Jikel, No. 422 Tenth street, on the 30th of October, pleaded guilty to the offence, and was sent to the State prison for two years. Julia Conceklin and Elizabeth Taylor were each sent to the State prison for two years, having stolen $78 worth of clothing from Ophelia J. Griffin, No. 124 Stanton street. John Quinn, who stole $26 worth of tea from John Wilkin, 156 Bowery, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The Court sent him to the penitentiary for six months, and imposed a fine of $100. The Grand Jury brought in a bill for murder in the first degree against Charles M. Jeffards, for killing John W. Mathews on the 30th of June, 1860, to which the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial. He was also charged with perpetrating a felonious assault upon William T. Walton (the brother of John Walton, whom he was charged with killing), to which indictment he pleaded not guilty. John A. Canter, alias Charles Day, was tried and convicted of forgery in the second degree, in passing a five dollar counterfeit bill on the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven. At the time of his arrest a bundle of worthless bills of the same denomination was found by the officer. Canter is a noted forger, he having served fifteen years in the State prison on two convictions for forgery. The City Judge sent him back for ten years and five months. It is said that Canter is an accomplished scholar, and might have sustained himself honorably as an accountant, which was his business.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, calls the newly elected members of the Legislature to meet in the State Capitol, at Annapolis, on the 27th inst., and not at Frederick, where the late secession Legislature convened.

Lieutenant Hooper, of company N, Baker's California regiment, who was taken by the enemy during the engagement at Ball's Bluff, and is now a prisoner at Richmond, writes to his wife in Philadelphia that he is "anxious to have another brush with the rebels," but if the government does not see fit to adopt a system of exchange, he is "willing to undergo any privation with pleasure, if it contributes to the strength of the Union." Lieut. Hooper is a patriot.

The old war horse, General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, has been firing the heart of the Union people of his State, and urging them to strike boldly at the rebellion.

Colonel E. Peabody, who was wounded at the battle of Lexington, has recovered and returned to St. Joseph, for the purpose of reorganizing his regiment, the Thirteenth Missouri. He says he would be pleased again to lead his men to the enemy, and he promises that all who again enter shall receive pay for past services, good clothing for future comfort, and a full release from the parole given by the rebel General Price.

Ex-Governor, ex-United States Senator, Henry S. Foote, formerly of Mississippi, then of California, subsequently of Arkansas, and now of Tennessee, has been elected to represent the Fifth district of the latter State in the bogus Congress at Richmond. He was a strong Union man when the rebellion first broke out.

The cotton market was firmer yesterday, with more doing. The sales embraced 1,200 bales, part to spinners and part on speculation, closing stiff, on the basis of 24c. a 24½c. for middling uplands. The stock in this market is now materially reduced, and estimated by some persons in the trade not to exceed 15,000 a 18,000 bales. Good Gulf cottons are scarce, and pretty much exhausted. The flour market was less active and buoyant, and rather lower for common grades, while good medium and extra brands were unchanged. The sales were to a fair extent. Wheat was heavy and irregular, and closed at a decline of 2c. a 3c. per bushel. Corn was heavy and lower, with sales of shipping lots of good Western mixed at 65c. a 66c. Pork was heavy and lower, with sales of mess at $12 50 a $13 50, closing at $12 50 for old and at $8 25 a $9 for prime. Sugars were quiet and sales limited, including 100 a 200 hhds. Cuba and 25 boxes, at rates given in another place. Coffee was steady, with sales of 5,000 bags Rio, 800 do. Jamaica and 150 do. Maracaibo, on terms given in another column. Freights were firmer, with more offering; to Liverpool corn, in bulk and bags, was taken at 9d., and wheat at 9d. a 9½d.; to London wheat was engaged at 10d. in bulk, and flour as high as 3s.; to Havre wheat was engaged at 19c., and flour at 70c.

THE REBEL PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT RE-ELECTED.—Jeff. Davis and Alexander H. Stephens, late Provisional President and Vice President of our Confederate rebel States, have been declared unanimously re-elected for six years to their respective offices. Unanimously re-elected! Of course. What was there to prevent it? Have not Davis, Stephens & Company, with the rebel armies of the South to back them, a power as absolute over the people of the South as was that of Dr. Francia, the despot of Paraguay, within his jurisdiction? This election of Davis and Stephens is the most atrocious mockery of an election that ever was held in any country. They were announced as candidates. No others would dare to appear against them. And being the only candidates in the field, of course they were elected by default, probably with a large majority of the popular vote missing. Such is the mockery of Southern independence and Southern freedom under this spurious despotism of Davis, Stephens & Company. When this intolerable reign of charlatans goes down, it will go down with a crash, and, as it is already beginning to totter, the end cannot be far off.

Meeting of Congress—Important Business Before It.

At the meeting of Congress in the beginning of the ensuing month will be presented before that body the most important matters that ever claimed the attention of the national legislature since the sittings of the Revolutionary Congress during our first war with England. Before both houses will be laid highly interesting reports from the War and Navy Departments, giving an account of the numerical strength and operations of our forces by land and sea, and probably calling for a large increase of the army and navy. From the head of the financial department of the government will come statements of facts and propositions of the gravest character for a supply of the sinews of war. Above all, the President's Message is expected to be one of great moment. It will treat of questions of the highest interest that ever have engaged or ever can engage the deliberations of the representatives of a great people. It will contain various recommendations calling for the action of Congress. These weighty matters will lead to important debates, particularly the financial affairs of the country, together with its trade and commerce. The proposition of raising more troops, perhaps 500,000, so as to lead a million of men into the field, and the question of building additional ships-of-war, so as to bring the number up to probably five hundred, will be canvassed, and no doubt carried in the affirmative, the evident policy of the government and of the country being to make the war a short one, and therefore tremendous in its character. Next to the machinations of the tories and royalists, the greatest difficulty George Washington had to contend with in the War of Independence was the want of patriotic zeal in the Continental Congress, its slowness to act, its lack of liberality and its opposition to many of his vigorous measures. The people were far ahead of it. The consequence was the protraction of the war for seven years, when it might have been ended in half the time. In the war of 1812–14 there was the same deficiency of generous ardor on the part of Congress, and the struggle, on the whole, was carried on with but little energy. We hope the same fault will not be found with the present Congress. The republic is striving for as great a stake as in any former war—as great as ever was contended for on battle field. In the extraordinary session convened by the President last summer, Congress acted with great magnanimity. We hope it will now act with a full appreciation of the magnitude of the case, and that it will rise to the height of the requirements of the country.

The negro question, which was only slightly touched by the resolution adopted in the last session, confiscating the property of rebels, including slaves, when employed in the service of the insurgent army, will be reopened and discussed at length, and probably some new measures passed in relation to it bearing on the war. This may prove a stumbling block and a source of division.

At the last meeting of Congress there was a small opposition to the government. It was of a secession character, or springing from sympathy with the rebel States. That is now completely swept away. But there will be an opposition this time of a very different kind, and far more malignant and formidable. It is the satanic element of abolition. It will thwart the policy of the government and embarrass its operations against the enemy. But the best way for the administration to treat it is to grasp the nettle firmly with its strong hand, and it will cease to sting. Whether this element exhibit its opposition in Congress or out of it, there is but one safe mode of dealing with it, and that is to squelch it according to the laws and usages of war, thus placing it exactly on the same footing as the secession element. The government is acting as constitutionally as is compatible with a state of war and the most gigantic rebellion known to history. Look at its rebuke of Fremont, and the proclamations of Sherman and Dix under its direction. Even the speech of Colonel Cochrane, with one or two exceptions, is all right.

Let the government, therefore, show the same vigor in suppressing the abolition element, wherever it manifests itself, as it has done in the case of the secessionists. Let the same measure of justice be meted out to both, and let the administration act with an impartial hand which knows no distinction. We are now in an abnormal and exceptional condition, which demands extraordinary remedial measures. When the war is over, and military necessity does not require such severity, we will then return to our normal condition, and be the same liberty loving people we were since we threw off the yoke of England. We will thus show the monarchies of Europe that a representative democracy is equal alike to the emergencies of war or to the smoother paths of peace, and that it can brave the dangers of disruption and weather the storm as well as the most absolute forms of government in the Old World.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS—THE LAST STRUGGLE OF ABOLITION.—The politics of the country, as developed by recent elections, in several of the States, show that parties are undergoing a complete transformation. In consequence of the issues created by the rebellion, old factions have become nearly obsolete, and new organizations are springing into existence. In process of time, it is already manifest the people of the loyal States will be divided into two hostile classes, namely, the vast majority of conservative and law abiding citizens, and a small, restless body of incendiary abolitionists. The policy of President Lincoln will form a rallying point, around which all individuals are rallying who sincerely desire the restoration of the integrity of the Union, while those who would divert the war into an unconstitutional and sectional direction, are seeking to excite disaffection, and loudly cavil against it. The only test vote, in the election which has recently been held in this State, was on the candidate for Canal Commissioner for the short term. The aggregate number of suffrages cast for each candidate was as follows:—

VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Bruce, republican	172,605
Tallmadge, Union	102,152
Wright, democrat	187,823

This presents a different aspect of things from any that has been witnessed in former years. Both the Union and democratic vote was entirely conservative; favorable to the policy of the President and his administration; opposed to sectionalism and abolitionism, and to any agitation whatever of the slavery question, under any circumstances. Neither must it be supposed that those who cast their votes for Mr. Bruce, the republican candidate for Canal Commissioner, were in any considerable number. Not more than half of them would, if tested, be willing to follow the lead of the mischievous abolition press in their crusade in behalf of Fremont, against the principles that have been laid down by Mr. Lincoln, in carrying on the war to suppress rebellion. The State vote may therefore be summed up, for Tallmadge and Wright, 289,977, half of Bruce's vote, 86,302, in all, 376,279 votes in favor of the administration; of the programme laid down by Generals Sherman and Dix in their proclamations; and of conservatism generally, against 86,300 adherents to the satanic influences of abolitionism.

Recent elections, even in the New England States, all tend in the same direction. They are overwhelmingly in favor of the government against its abolition antagonists and maligners. The country has reached the point that it is able to see clearly into the future, and however soon or late the war may end, it is indisputable that four-fifths of the Northern people are in favor of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution, and that not one-sixth of the remainder are willing to abet the incendiary schemes of the abolition press.

COLONEL COCHRANE AND THE TRIBUNE.—For the last ten or twelve years, the *Tribune* has been belaboring Colonel Cochrane as unmercifully as though the very existence of abolition depended upon his annihilation. All of a sudden however, in consequence of a rhetorical flourish of the Colonel's about the black God of the *Tribune's* idolatry, that paper has taken him up in its arms, and is holding him up to public admiration as affectionately as Cochrane himself once did poor Pierce, in Tammany Hall. We are most heartily glad of it. Whatever flaws may have been discoverable in the speech to the Chasseur regiment, it has had at least the merit of opening the eyes of the *Tribune* crew to Colonel Cochrane's merits and patriotism, and has wiped away the imaginary record for evil they had previously manufactured against him. For ourselves, we have no doubt that when a battle shall come off, he will be found to fight as well as speak, and make all matters square with us and others who are his friends. As a general rule however, it is better for soldiers to avoid political speeches, and refrain from writing political letters. Until the war is over, we want no other politics than such as are contained in the proclamations of the President, or the orders of his generals.

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION.—At length we begin to perceive some light, with respect to the coming charter election, in December. Nomination machinery has been busily working for some days past, and it has become clear that the contest for the Mayoralty will be between Fernando Wood and George Opdyke. Poor Tammany has effectually dug its own grave. It has nominated for Mayor Mr. Brady, who was, last year, the defeated candidate of the Breckinridge faction in the Gubernatorial race. Poor Tammany! She presents a by no means picturesque appearance, in its ruined and dilapidated condition. She should shut up shop, and put on the outside "This house to let," in conspicuous characters, and with it should be sold or leased its broken down machinery, including several politicians, smashed up at the recent elections. The contest between Wood and Opdyke will be spirited. Mr. Wood will concentrate most of the war democracy, who are not in the battle field, while Mr. Opdyke will unite the debris of the Union, with the vote of the greater part of the republican party. Brady will be forgotten, and the real struggle will be between the two other aspirants for the Chief Magistracy of the city. People care, however, very little about local politics, any way. The successful landing of our troops in South Carolina; the capture of Mason and Slidell; the impending battle on the Potomac—these are the objects that monopolize the public mind at the present moment.

BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE MADE A PORT OF ENTRY.—We understand that within a few days hence the President of the United States will declare Beaufort, S. C., a port of entry, subject to the contraband restrictions applicable to this rebellion. We presume that under this establishment of a port of entry all citizens of Beaufort district taking the oath of allegiance to the United States will be free to ship off their cotton, rice and other agricultural products, and free to receive in exchange such Northern or foreign articles of commerce as their necessities may require. On the other hand, the cotton, rice, &c., of intractable rebels, within reach of our army of occupation, will doubtless be confiscated and consumed by or shipped off for the benefit of the United States. It is probable, too, that under this system of confiscation three or four millions of dollars in cotton, rice and other Carolina products will fall into the possession of the government in this single district of Beaufort; so that the rebels of said district will be made to pay the expense of our great naval expedition and our army of occupation.

The opening of Beaufort, however, to the benefits of commerce will be only the beginning of the good work contemplated along our Southern seaboard. Two other naval expeditions will very shortly be off—one with an army column under General Burnside, and the other with a powerful land force under General Butler—to occupy some two, three or four other Southern ports and harbors, and to open them to trade, subject to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the government in reference to this rebellion. We are not allowed in New York to send off anything southward to the "aid and comfort" of the enemy, and the same rule will apply to Beaufort, and every other Southern port which we may occupy and open as a port of entry.

Before the end of the year we hope to be in possession again of most, if not all, the seaports and harbors of the South, and that a hundred thousand Union troops, in the interval to January, will be distributed along the coast of our rebellious States, from Cape Hatteras to Texas. Thus, in all probability, sufficient quantities of cotton for the timely relief of Manchester will be secured, while we are confident of a military lodgment which will soon demolish the whole rotten fabric of this great rebellion.

Meantime, let the rebel government at Richmond keep the great bulk of its troops from the cotton States in Virginia, to hold McClellan in Washington; for thus the cotton States, comparatively defenceless, will be all the more readily restored to the old flag, under the active operations of our naval expeditions.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. Barnum has recently added to this popular place of amusement a new novelty in the shape of a white whale, which he brought from Labrador. In order to prolong his life there has been a pipe laid from the river to the Museum, and by means of steam this wonderful animal is continually supplied with fresh sea water. The public should not fail to see this monster leviathan immediately, as his life is very uncertain.

MAJ. GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1861.

Exhibition of the Constitution—Tremendous Rush of Visitors—The Great Eastern Excitement Surpassed—Solid Armament of the Vessel—Elegant Fittings of the Saloons—Destination of the Ship—Economical Arrangement of General Butler, &c.

This afternoon the steamship Constitution was opened for the inspection of the people, and thousands are eagerly availing themselves of the opportunity. Long Wharf is crowded by all classes of the citizens, resembling Broadway on a pleasant spring day. There is a constant stream of excited humanity pouring up one gangway into the ship and a crowd of pleased and satisfied looking persons moving down the other from the noble vessel.

One is forcibly reminded of the first visit of that stupendous monument of English enterprise, the Great Eastern, to our shores, though it seems to me the crowd is even greater than on that occasion. Is it possible that a free exhibition presents greater attractions than one where the admission is a half a dollar per head?

The saloons are full of wonder-gazing people, who elbow each other in the narrow passages and wait, somewhat impatiently, at the foot of the stairs, wishing that the throng passing down would thin out so as to give them some chance of getting up. All express the same surprise at the dimensions of the ship and her ponderous machinery, and the same admiration of her elegant appointments and complete arrangements for the comfort of her passengers.

Having been built for the Pacific Mail line, and as such presenting great inducements to the cupidity of rebel privateers, she was provided by her owners with means to give piratical intruders a pretty warm reception.

She carries two rifled cannon, some forty muskets of the Springfield smooth bore pattern, of 1858, and a plentiful supply of boarding axes, pikes, shot, shell, grape and canister and other ammunition. This is independent of the artillery and munitions of war to be sent by the government with General Butler's division.

I neglected to mention this morning in my letter that, in addition to the great number of "standees" below, there is quite a large number of berths being constructed on each side of the main deck. These are protected from the weather by being enclosed in temporary houses.

The gallantry of the owners of the Constitution is evinced by the extra size of the mirrors in the staterooms of the ladies' saloon; but before they are used by the fair creatures I imagine they will reflect the image of many a form that will fall a noble sacrifice to his country's honor. The saloons are heated by steam registers, and in the dining saloon there is a metal covered table heated by steam, so that the edibles coming from the kitchen are kept (by being placed upon it) hot during the entire meal. The culinary department is a model of completeness and neatness. The kitchen, baker's room, pantry and pastry room are perfect in their way.

There are four bathrooms, two for gentlemen and two for ladies. They are furnished with tubs and shower baths. There are three places for steering—one forward, one aft, on the main deck, and one on the second deck, at the stern, so if one is broken, they still have two others to depend on.

The machinery is remarkably heavy, being one third heavier than that of the Metropolis, of the Fall River line, although it is said to be of the same power. In her trip from New York to Boston she averaged about twelve or thirteen strokes a minute, with fifteen pounds of steam. When under a pressure of thirty pounds she is capable of increasing the number of strokes considerably; but this being her first trip, her capacity was not tested. She is undoubtedly a very fast ship. In this trip she consumed fifty-four tons of coal in twenty-four hours, but will probably burn about sixty tons when at sea. Her length of keel is 345 feet (not 340, as stated by several papers); length over all, 365 feet; breadth over all, 72 feet; depth of hold, 36 feet 6 inches, and from the upper deck, 42 feet.

She has four large boilers and twenty furnaces, and tanks for twenty thousand gallons of water, besides a new arrangement of her Sewall's condenser, by which she can produce thirty thousand gallons of fresh water per day from the depths of the ocean. She has also one of Normanby's improved condensers. She was built at the yard of William H. Webb, under the supervision of Mr. Matzger, the foreman of the yard (whose son is Fourth Officer), and Captains Skiddy and McLane. Everybody is anxious to learn the time of her departure and her place of destination. She will clear for Port Royal, but I have the best reason for saying that that will not be her landing point.

The Boston *Journal* of this morning says that the Ninth Connecticut regiment will be ready for service in about two weeks. As this would naturally convey the impression that the regiment is not to leave with the first detachment of troops, I will state that they will positively go on the Constitution's first Southern trip, and will embark to-morrow. She will, in all probability, leave for Portland on Wednesday night. As the statement made in a number of the newspapers, that the Constitution is chartered at $3,000 per day, is calculated to mislead the public, I am authorized to state the following facts:—

She is to be paid $2,500 per day if there are 2,500 men, and $2,800 per day if there are 2,800 men—in other words, a dollar a head. In the late expedition to Port Royal the Baltic was chartered at $2,000 per day, and carried but 1,250 men, or a dollar and sixty cents per head. If your readers will notice this they will see at once that General Butler's chartering so large a ship was a piece of most praiseworthy economy.

General Butler left at five o'clock this evening for Camp Chase, to spend the evening in camp and to personally superintend the departure from Lowell, and the embarkation on board the Constitution to-morrow, of his advance.

I shall go to Lowell in the morning and return to Boston with the regiments.

Bostonians are rejoicing over the prospect of having two such distinguished guests as Messrs. Mason and Slidell at their annual Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday, though I trust they would not be so inhospitable and illiberal as to insist upon these amiable gentlemen keeping the day as one of thanksgiving and praise, if they are so deeply convinced of their sins as to prefer spending the time in fasting and prayer.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS ON BOARD THE CONSTITUTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 19, 1861.

The Massachusetts Twenty-sixth regiment, Colonel Jones, and the Connecticut Ninth, Colonel Cahill, embarked this afternoon on board the steamship Constitution. Both regiments were enthusiastically cheered on their march through the city. The Twenty-sixth was largely recruited from the old Sixth, of 19th of April fame. They were reviewed on the Common by General Butler previous to embarking. They are splendidly armed and equipped, with a full band and drum corps.

The Constitution proceeds to Portland, where the Maine Twelfth regiment, Colonel Shepley, will embark. She will then steam southward.

Mayor Whiteman and the City Council visited the Constitution to-day by invitation of Captain Fletcher, and were greatly delighted with her massive machinery and magnificent proportions.

Capture of the Alleged Slaver Augusta.

The suspected slaver bark Augusta, which cleared from this port for Greenport, with ballast and stores, on Saturday, the 9th instant, was captured off Montauk Point on Thursday last by Mr. E. E. D. Skinner, Surveyor of Greenport, assisted by some fifteen volunteers from that place. The parties concerned in her clearance from this port having resorted to the "new dodge" of clearing coastwise on a slave voyage, eluded the vigilance of the officials at the Custom House, and succeeded in getting the vessel to sea. As soon as it was discovered Surveyor Andrews telegraphed to the Surveyor at Greenport to seize the vessel immediately on her arrival in the bay, and hold her until he could communicate with him. On the receipt of the despatch, Surveyor Skinner, with his volunteers, proceeded to Orient, a village a few miles distant, where he found the schooner Bulrush, Capt. Dewey, of Sag Harbor, which he immediately chartered for his impromptu naval expedition. The schooner was armed with a six-pounder, which they loaded with pieces of chain cable in lieu of shot, and proceeded on their cruise for the alleged pirate. On Thursday following they discovered her off Montauk, under full sail, but evidently no match for the clipper on her track. In a short time the schooner came up with her, when Captain Dewey ran her alongside without saying "by your leave," made fast to her, and Surveyor Skinner and his recruits were in possession of their prize, and ere this is safely lying in the harbor of Greenport. Great credit is due Mr. Skinner and his friends for their prompt and decided action, which has resulted so successfully in the capture of this notorious craft.

This is not the first time that the Augusta has been before the authorities on a similar charge. She was originally seized by direction of the United States District Attorney shortly after his appointment. The charge then was an intent to fit out for a slaver. The case was tried before the Hon. Judge Shipman, and the result was a decree of condemnation. An appeal was made, and pending that appeal the vessel was bonded, according to the established rules of the court, the bonds given being intended to answer for her value when the judgment of the court shall have been affirmed. The second attempt and seizure will no doubt put an effectual stop to her proceedings.

Captain Appleton Oaksmith and eighteen others, composing the crew of the Augusta, were brought up to this city yesterday from Fire Island, and were at once committed to the Tombs, where they will await their trial.

Mr. Appleton Oaksmith Sent to Fort Lafayette.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Nov. 19.—This morning Mr. Appleton Oaksmith and the eighteen seamen arrested by the Sheriff at Fire Island, on suspicion of being engaged on board the bark Augusta, an alleged slaver, were brought to the Marshal's office. The sailors were sent to the city prison, and Deputy Marshal Joseph Thompson conveyed Mr. Appleton Oaksmith to Fort Lafayette, by the orders of the Secretary of State.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the United Kingdom Off Cape Race

THE ALLIED TREATY AGAINST MEXICO.

A Change in the Form of the Government of the Republic Contemplated, &c., &c., &c.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 19, 1861.

The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow on the 9th inst. for New York, arrived off Cape Race at four o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton at noon on the 9th inst.

The dates per the United Kingdom are one day later than those per the Norwegian at Portland.

The latest despatch from London, dated the 8th of November, says:—The Prince of Holland is no better. The state of his health is the cause of much anxiety.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says that the Swiss Dappen affair will in all probability be settled without any unpleasant results.

The India and Australia mail arrived at Alexandria on the 5th inst., but it is understood no regular China mail.

The Expedition Against Mexico.

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES OF THE ALLIED TREATY—THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT TO BE CHANGED—THE PEOPLE TO BE LEFT FREE TO CHOOSE.

The Convention respecting the Mexican expedition is that the invading Powers shall not seek territorial advantages for themselves, nor use their influence to interfere with the rights of the people to choose their own government.

It also contains an article providing that an invitation be given to the United States to accede to the convention in behalf of their own subjects.

It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be used, nor stipulate for a march to Mexico.

France.

The Bourse is (8th of November) firm, and the rentes are quoted at 68f. 60c.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3, 1861.

The Sultan has made a two days' visit to Ismidt, and laid the keels of some new ships.

A meeting of the representatives of foreign Powers has been held at the residence of the British Minister to consider the Montenegrin question. The Grand Vizier was present. The meeting was not decisive.

There had been a storm on the Black Sea, causing loss of life and damage to shipping.

Syria.

There is news from Syria that Daoud Pacha had become a French tool, causing great excitement and discontent.

Letters from Ragusa deny the rumors of the defeat of the Turkish army by the insurgents. M. Nikalohick, Chief of the insurgents, had put a price of 2,000 seguins on the head of Omer Pacha.

Hungary.

VERONA, Nov. 8, 1861.

Tranquillity prevailed at Pesth.

The United Kingdom has experienced a heavy south west wind for the last three days.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Cotton—Sales of the week 60,340 bales, including 36,290 on speculation and 7,310 to exporters. Fair uplands 12⅝d.; fair Orleans, 12¾d.; fair Mobile, 12⅝d.; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12d.; middling Mobile 11¾d. Stock, 630,300 bales. Imports to-day 2,370 bales, and on the week 67,886 bales. Sales to day probably 15,000 a 20,000 bales. The market is very strong.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1861.

Consols steady at 92¼, ex-dividend. Shares rather firm but inactive. Canadian and American quiet.

CITY POLITICS.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

TAMMANY HALL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—DECLINATION OF JAMES T. BRADY AND NOMINATION OF C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

The Conference Committee of Tammany Hall were called together again at noon yesterday, to take further action on the important question of selecting a candidate for Mayor. The reassembling was occasioned by the declination of the nomination by Mr. James T. Brady, who it will be remembered, was chosen as the standard bearer of Tammany at a meeting of the committee on Monday. It was positively stated at the time that Mr. Brady had reconsidered his refusal and would accept the nomination, but it seems the statement was made without authority.

The session yesterday was very short. After the reading of a letter from Mr. Brady, declining the nomination, Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther was proposed and chosen unanimously. Mr. Gunther, who was present, accepted the nomination immediately.

MR. BRADY AND THE MAYORALTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1861.

Will you do me the favor to state in your paper that am not a candidate for the Mayoralty. I have invariably stated to all who spoke to me on the subject that I would not accept a nomination for that office, and I was surprised to learn last night that such a nomination had been made. Yours, respectfully, JAS. T. BRADY.

NATIONAL UNION MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled in slim numbers last evening, at the hotel corner of Broadway and Eighth street and adjourned over to Friday evening without effecting anything.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS' CONVENTION.

This new organization, composed of hotel proprietors, met at Powers' Hotel yesterday afternoon, and endorsed Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther for Mayor.

MOZART ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Mozart Hall Aldermanic conventions met last evening in the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth districts. Our readers are referred to the advertisements for particulars of the proceedings.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Sixth Aldermanic Convention (Mozart) met last night and unanimously nominated Mr. James Gallagher as their candidate for Alderman.

MOZART HALL FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Mr. Andrew Sheehan has been nominated by the Mozart Hall Convention in this district for Alderman.

MOZART JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

The Third Judicial Convention (Mozart) met last night at Flynn's, corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, and unanimously nominated Mr. R. Livingston Lynn for Police Justice.

POLICE JUSTICE CONVENTION.

A meeting of the republican delegates for the Third Police district (consisting of the Eighth and Ninth wards) took place last evening, to nominate a Police Justice for that district, in place of J. Sherman Brownell, deceased. Mr. Edward R. Phelps was elected chairman, and Mr. John E. Ayers secretary. John J. Shaw and W. J. Brisley were named as candidates. After taking several ballots, and the votes being equal for both candidates, the Convention adjourned until Friday night next, at eight o'clock.

GERMAN UNION LEAGUE.

The German Union League of the Sixth Senatorial district last night nominated Mr. George Munchof, of the Sixteenth ward, for Councilman.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.

The Syracuse People's party met last evening at No. 534 Broadway, and nominated for Mayor Conrad Swackhamer.

The People's Union Convention (Aldermanic, Sixteenth district) met last evening, and tendered the nomination to R. S. Dickinson for Alderman. Mr. D. is Superintendent of the Second Avenue Railroad, and is said will make a strong run.