MEXICO.

Additional Details of the Attack on Matamoros.

THE ASSAULT LED BY AMERICANS.

AN IMPERIAL GUNBOAT IN THE FIGHT.

GALLANT CHARGE LED BY GENERAL MEJIA.

THE LIBERAL GENERAL ESPINOZA KILLED.

Repulse of the Republicans, with Loss of Five Hundred Killed and Wounded.

&c. &c. &c.

The following particulars of the attack upon Matamoros on the 25th ult., extracted from the New Orleans *Times* of October 30, fully confirm the telegraphic report of the affair published in the HERALD of November 2:—

The United States despatch boat Eliza Hancox, Shultz, from Brazos via Galveston, arrived here this morning. Among her passengers were General Steele and staff. To Lieutenant Kent, of the staff, we would express our thanks for valuable courtesies.

Before leaving Galveston General Steele received the following telegraphic despatch from General Weitzel, at Brownsville:—

OCTOBER 25, 1865.

MAJOR GENERAL STEELE:—

As far as I can learn Escobedo reconnoitred Mejia's lines this morning. General Ynoza misunderstood the orders and attacked the fort below the town, his column being led by about seventy Americans. They carried the works with little loss, because, as the imperialists say, the garrison ran out of ammunition. Mejia in person, with his favorite troops, charged and retook the works, punishing the liberals pretty well. General Yaoza and several officers and quite a number of men (liberals) are here wounded. The fight lasted about three hours, and is now over.

Everything quiet. Liberals say they will make an attack in force to-morrow. Will keep you posted as I get information. G. WEITZEL, Major General.

THE IMPERIAL ACCOUNT.

[From the Matamoros Ranchero extra (Imperial organ), Oct. 25, P. M.]

At five o'clock this morning the outlaws made, as was expected, an assault on the fortifications surrounding the city. They appeared at different points in small force, leaving it a matter of doubt whether attack or feint was intended. At length a charging party was found to attack in earnest the artillery pickets at the southwest part of the city. The charging party made up in desperation what they lacked in numbers for a time. The artillery picket was forced back, leaving their guns behind. At this juncture the gunboat Pariano, commanded by Colonel Anselmo Grubie, steamed down the river to the assaulted point, and by a well directed fire put the outlaws to flight, when the artillery picket retook their guns and opened on the flying outlaws. At the same time the fort, commanded by our contemporary, Senor Don Miguel Pena, opened a shocking fire upon the outlaws, and, though at long taw, aided the gunboat in clearing the chaparral of the last scamp. General Mejia, learning that a heavy assault was making on one of the forts, put himself at the head of five hundred cavalry and galloped down to the assaulted point, and arrived just in time to see the fleeing outlaws disappear in the chaparral. While the charge was being made at the lower end of the line a furious artillery and musketry fire was being kept up on the upper forts, but without effecting anything. Fully one thousand men were led against these forts. The forts maintained a heavy fire upon the outlaws and kept them at a respectable distance. An imperial cavalry force went up to see how things were going where so much smoke was rising, and, upon seeing the situation of affairs, with General Mejia at their head, dashed in and put the rascals to flight, taking from them one gun. Altogether the firing continued for two hours, when it died out. The imperial troops maintained their enviable reputation admirably.

The citizens responded nobly, and were on hand for a fight, in which they were disappointed. If possible, the confidence in General Mejia was augmented. Although fifty-eight prisoners were taken and large numbers of outlaws killed and wounded, the imperial loss was several wounded and less than a dozen killed. A considerable quantity of ammunition, abandoned by the fleeing outlaws, has been captured. The Captain of the gunboat Antonia, just arrived from below, reports the outlaws swimming the river in great numbers and in the utmost consternation.

General Espinoza, second in command in the outlaw army, is killed, and his body is in the hands of the imperialists. General Mejia has just returned from the front, where he was from the beginning of the fight until the common enemy of mankind disappeared. The very latest from the front leaves the imperialist troops in pursuit of the fleeing outlaws. It is reported upon very good authority that General Hinojosa was wounded and taken to Brownsville. Reports from Brownsville justify us in saying that the outlaw loss exceeds five hundred men in killed and wounded.

Entente Cordiale Between Mexico and Italy.

[From the Florence Correspondence of the Opinion Nationale, Oct. 24.]

King Victor Emanuel gave an audience to the Mexican Ambassador on the 22d, when the representative of Maximilian addressed the King as follows:—

"The great affection of the Emperor Maximilian for your Majesty causes him to regret that so long an interval should have elapsed without his being represented at your Majesty's court. The Emperor hopes that the bonds of sincere amity now existing between the two young sovereigns may be drawn still closer."

The King replied:—

"I wish all happiness to the Emperor, to his family and to Mexico. The present relations between Italy and Mexico cannot but grow more and more satisfactory, and you will always find me disposed to promote the same as far as possible."

The Fenian Fund.

[From Punch.]

It is not often that we reproduce a mere article of news, without comment of our own; but we feel it the duty of every English journalist to give as much publicity as possible to the strange and disgraceful facts revealed in the following list of American contributions to the Fenian fund. The list itself was found among the papers upon the person of one of the Americans who were arrested in the Australian, on the 14th inst., and has been published among the evidence taken at the Castle. Only the gravest considerations would induce us to depart from the ordinary custom of this journal in regard to news; but in presence of the impending crisis the case is exceptional.

Contributions received, or promised, in New York, Washington and Boston, to the fund in aid of the Irish Patriotic Fenians:—

Amount already credited	$8,937,206
Hon. Charles Sumner	1,000
William Cullen Bryant	1,000
Hon. Henry J. Raymond, New York *Times*	1,000
Miss Anna E. Dickinson	500
Hon. Horace Greeley, *Tribune*	500
Hon. Erastus Brooks, *Express*	500
James Gordon Bennett	3,000
Mr. Prime, *Journal of Commerce*	100
Rev. H. W. Beecher	1,000
Lester Wallack	50
General Couch	1,000
General Grant	3,000
Morton McMichael, Philadelphia	500
Judge Ludlow	1,000
Governor Sharkey	40
Hon. Gideon Welles	500
Henry W. Longfellow	20
Mrs. D. P. Bowers	50
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams	100
Bachelors at Astor House Hotel	2,000
The Waiters at Delmonico's	40
"Fanny Fern," per N. P. Willis, Esq.	5
Herr Maretzek	20
Messrs Harper	10,000
A few actors at the Bowery	25
Editor of the "Atlantic Monthly"	50
Washington Thumb, Esq. (father of General T. Thumb	2
Artemus Ward, Esq.	20
Hon. Benjamin Wood, *Daily News*	100
Firemen of the Plugugly Brigade	80
The Bishop of Alabama	50
Edwin Forrest	10
The Davenport Brothers, per D. L. Boucicault, Esq.	10,000
Bayard Taylor, Esq.	100
General Lee	50
The Original Christy Minstrels	150
President Johnson's Laundress	20
Phineas Barnum (promised)	1,000
Rev. Brigham Young	100
A Few of his Wives	267
Anglodetestator	1

American papers please copy.

The Navy.

THE PAY OF THE BOSTON NAVY YARD WORKMEN.

[From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 8.]

An order which was issued this morning in the Charlestown Navy Yard fixes the pay of the first class workmen for the months of October and November as follows:—Caulkers and loam moulders, $4; ship joiners, spar makers, plumbers, coppersmiths, dry sand moulders, gun carriage makers, riggers and masons, $3 50 each; boilers, sawyers, housejoiners, boatbuilders, smiths, tinners, coopers, machinists, boilermakers, iron moulders, pattern makers, ropemakers and sailmakers, $3 26 each; reamers, blockmakers, painters, brass moulders and engineers, $3 each; big hammersmen, $8; flange turners, $3 76. The ship carpenters receive the same as the late scale, $4 for old work and $3 50 for new work. Another order, lately issued, gives the carpenters the privilege of making one class of both old and new work at the rate of $3 50 per day.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is at present quite ill and stopping at the residence of Mr. John Anderson, on Fifth avenue, in this city.

Champlain Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1865.

The break in the Champlain canal is repaired, and loaded boats will pass at six o'clock this evening.

The Celebrated Traveller, Mr. Silas E. Burrows' Opinion on Matters and Things in General.

FRENCH STEAMER EUROPE, AT SEA, Nov. 1, 1865.

"In days long past" I well remember, when our communications with Europe were by monthly sailing packets, it was considered an incumbent duty of the passengers by every arrival that they should bring something for the press, to interest, amuse or instruct those who remained at home.

Remembering, as I well do, those happy days in the history of my country, half a century past, when, returning from Europe, I gave communications which were received with pleasure, fond recollections awaken my memory, and I am desirous of perpetuating the good old custom of ancient times, when we were a band of brothers in the United States; and if I succeed in giving interest or pleasure to any it will be pleasing to me. Previous, however, to writing of Europe I will render a tribute to my own dear native land.

America, which in my belief was the cradle of the human family, and is the Old World, where man possessed, in the original native population, the first and purest Christian virtues, was, at the period of time when Columbus first discovered America, far superior to any European nation.

America was the first land that we know of in history where the rights of man were sacredly established to the poor equally with the rich by a government that all loved and revered.

Americans were the first people who possessed the great Christian virtues. They were the first people who received strangers in want and distress as their own brethren. They were the first people who fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and gave all they possessed to mitigate the sufferings and assuage the grief of the shipwrecked, destitute and afflicted strangers. Americans were the first people in any land, that history records, who rescued and restored to shipwrecked sufferers every article of property, without any demands for salvage, or for days and nights of labor, in which their lives were exposed, to rescue all from the wrecks and fury of the elements.

These good native cinnamon colored Americans were the first people who extended the liberty of conscience and free toleration to all to worship God in their own way, without restraint or hindrance; while in Europe at the same time, for exercising that right of religion, the people were burned at the stake or broken on the wheel of torture.

When Columbus and Pizarro found the people of America in a state of bliss, tendering as acts of charity all they possessed, and required for the wants of their own people, and also for strangers, the inhabitants of Europe were in a savage state of barbarism, where no crimes but want and destitution consigned this unhappy class to the gallows.

I can with pleasure realize the feelings of John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va., when that statesman, with pride in speech and conversation, traced back the kindred ties of blood between the original natives of America, Pocahontas, Powhatan and others, and the best blood of Virginia.

I left Russia October 9, in a fearful snow storm, that is seldom excelled by any American winter. The capital of the Czars was enveloped in its wintry shroud, but the hearts of the Russians beat with all the warmth of devoted veneration for their great and good august sovereign, who has dared accomplish what no previous ruler of Russia would attempt, the emancipation of more than twenty millions of his subjects. Blessed be his name, and may his Imperial Majesty live forever, is the heartfelt expression of all in Russia who wish well to that vast empire, over which Heaven has called Alexander the Second to rule and reign. May he long live, with his noble son Alexander the Third, heir apparent to the crown, to bless the people and land of their fathers, is the prayer of all good hearts in Russia, and sincerely that of his sincere friend the writer.

Travelling through Germany, on my way to Brest, where I took the steamer, the heart of every patriotic American is awakened with lively interest at the anxiety of that population, who have so freely contributed their resources to sustain our national struggle through which we have passed and from which we have risen with the highest credentials that a nation of sovereigns cannot be overthrown by those who are desirous of destroying the beautiful Temple of Liberty established by our fathers, the only security of whose foundation is its pillars resting on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, with its latitudinal boundaries as the patriotic will and wishes of the sovereign people of our land shall direct, uncontaminated at all times with Schleswig and Holstein annexations, of territories and people, against their will and wishes.

The polluted sound of repudiation has reached the homes of those connected with America in the fatherland, where many who have saved from their daily toil sufficient to obtain a bond from the United States Treasury, as authorized by Congress, stipulating to pay six per cent interest, and the principal in specie, have become alarmed.

I would not be the American who could visit these good people, and not feel that eternal disgrace would attach to him and his government, if the sacred obligations of law and honor, enacted by the government of the United States, which induced the German population to lend their money, are ever hereafter to be repudiated.

The amount advanced on the United States securities in Germany is great, and I will not attempt to describe or picture the ruin and distress which would sweep through the fatherland, if those who wished to destroy the march to greatness of our country should succeed in hoisting the foul banner of repudiation over the Capitol of our nation and the Treasury Department at Washington.

In the little town of Landau, near the Rhine, where there are but seven thousand inhabitants, one million of our national scrip is held, and many other localities have similar amounts in proportion to their population.

The position the Mexican question is assuming not only disturbs the German mind, but is also agitating Frenchmen, who have ever been attached to the people and institutions of the United States. The Monroe doctrine has reached Europe, and is discussed in every circle.

No one probably knew the mind and opinions of Mr. Monroe better than myself, and I know that in his latter days his ideas were very different, in relation to the South American republics, from what they were when he delivered his address to Congress establishing the Monroe doctrine. When that message was delivered the South American republics were assuming national importance, and Mr. Monroe then believed the people there were capable of maintaining governments and free institutions similar to ours in the United States. Time, however, changed his views and opinions before his death, which took place at his son-in-law's, Mr. Gouverneur, in Prince street, on the 4th of July, 1831, when General Winfield Scott fanned him on his left and I performed the same sacred duty on his right till he died.

The last great exertion made by Mr. Monroe, a short time previous to his death, was to sit for his portrait several days, which was taken for me as the last link which bound us, like father and son, to each other. I have many proofs to show that I was one of his most intimate and confidential friends, and, as an American citizen, I protest against our country, just emerging from the fearful struggle, again commencing the sacrifice of our sons and endangering our paper system and national credit by advocating and maintaining a doctrine that the author, Mr. Monroe, if living, would not consider applicable to Mexico and Maximilian's government at the present time.

The only fear I have of repudiation arises from a doubt that we shall be able to arrest the elements of treason, faction and fanaticism which will assemble at Washington the next Congress, and that we may be involved in a war with France, our old ally and friend, through the influence of those who have been the authors of our last revolution.

I am familiar with Mexico, and know her history for the last generation, in which is recorded security neither of life nor property, from Iturbide, her Emperor, to Juarez, her nominal President, and during which period I have considered it an insult to our nation and form of government to call her our sister republic; for every military despot then had the power, as in many of the other South American republics, of getting up a revolution whenever he desired to plunder society.

Mexico has stood in the position of a quarrelsome household, destroying the peace of the neighborhood, and required the intervention of a police force to arrest the nuisance and compel the authors to keep the peace. The United States government would not perform this duty, but adopted the method of a grand juryman in Connecticut, whom I once knew many years ago. The next Sunday after his appointment, when a fight took place near his house, he ran out, and, instead of stopping the fight, said to the crowd, "Gentlemen, form a ring; I am grand juryman, and it is my duty to see fair play and a fair fight."

This fight in Mexico has been going on for more than a generation, and the Christian world is disgusted with it. But nothing has been done by the United States but to act the part of the Connecticut grand juryman. Maximilian has crossed the Atlantic under the patronage of Napoleon and French bayonets to keep the peace in Mexico, and the first great act of that good and enlightened monarch on the throne of the Montezumas has been to proclaim religious liberty throughout the land, by which every Protestant can erect his house of prayer and worship his God agreeably to his education from his parents and duty to his God. This is of inestimable value in leading the Mexican people to understand a democratic republican form of government; for without religious liberty no republic can exist.

To the Emperor Maximilian and Napoleon are we indebted for this blessing, and I consider it alone entitles Mexico under Maximilian's reign to be received by us into the American family of nations. As an American I hail with joy such enlarged American principles in the present government of Mexico, which, I trust, ours will meet in a manner that religious liberty may extend to other American States. I believe that under the government of Maximilian civilization and the Christian virtues will be extended, and that the people will be taught and prepared to sustain a republican form of government similar to our own.

Then, and not till then, will they become fitted to advocate and maintain with us the Monroe doctrine, and no European power can prevent their uniting with the great American republic, whenever they know sufficient to regulate and sustain with security a republican form of government.

Till that period arrives let the unenviable task remain where the Emperor Napoleon has placed it, under the government of the Emperor Maximilian, who I hope will go on with all the patronage and power at his disposal in internal improvements throughout Mexico, establishing such laws and institutions that we, as mortgagees of the great estate, will not feel inclined to call upon those in possession to surrender it to us.

Our title and claim to it are such as to be irresistible whenever we find it absolutely necessary for our form of government to enter into possession, and till which period arrives let not repudiation or its abettors succeed in drawing us into a war with France.

The declaration that Napoleon took advantage of our critical position during the rebellion to establish an empire in Mexico, and by that insult our form of government, is, in my opinion, erroneous. I believe he considered at the time the rebellion was likely to succeed, and placed Maximilian in Mexico to head off the further extension of slavery towards the South.

This truly great monarch, when confined in the State prison of Ham by Louis Philippe, became wedded to the accomplishment of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a canal at Nicaragua capable of passing ships of two thousand tons, and in that confinement completed and signed a contract to accomplish that great undertaking, agreeing to expend himself personally on that important work seventy-five millions of francs. He also, about the same time wrote a pamphlet, which bears his signature, and from that document very correct ideas can be formed of the motives which governed him in establishing the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico. He then recorded "the geographical position of Constantinople is such as rendered her the queen of the ancient world, occupying as she does the central point between Europe, Asia and Africa, she would become the entrepot of the commerce of all countries, and obtain over them an immense preponderance, for in politics, as in strategy, a central position always commands the circumference."

"This is what the proud city of Constantine could be, and this is what she is not," because, as Montesquieu says, "God permitted the Turks should exist on earth, a people the most fit to possess uselessly a great empire."

There exists in the New World a State as admirably situated as Constantinople, and to the present time as uselessly occupied—the State of Nicaragua. As Constantinople is the centre of the Ancient World, so is the town of Massagua the centre of the New; and if the tongue of land which separates its two lakes from the Pacific Ocean was cut through, she would command, by her central position, the entire coast of North and South America.

The State of Nicaragua can become, better than Constantinople, the route for the great commerce of the world, and is destined to attain to an extraordinary degree of prosperity and grandeur. The prosperity of Central America is connected with the interests of civilization, and the best means to promote the interests of humanity is to knock down the barriers which separate men, races and nations. The Christian faith teaches us that we are all brothers, and that in the eye of God the slave is equal to his master, as the Asiatic, the Indian and the African are equal to the European.

War and commerce have civilized the world; the time for war has gone by, and commerce alone pushes its conquests. Let us then open to it a new route; let us approximate the people of Oceanica and Australia to Europe, and let us make them partakers of the blessings of Christianity and civilization.

We have in that valuable document from the pen of Napoleon his favorite youthful theory of extending the commercial unity, emancipating the human family from slavery, and connecting by a ship canal the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; all of which I shall be most happy to see accomplished, and the rivalship of American citizens contending with the world on the new field of commerce opened to us by Napoleon the Third, and also competing for the most perfect form of government, for the best interest, happiness and rights of man, with the government of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico.

If any American citizen doubts the result of such a contest he has not that spirit which governed our Revolutionary fathers. My mind is perfectly satisfied with our national victory, as it will be should I live to see it recorded by the future historian. Let us show to the world that the purity and blessings of our democratic republican institutions are such in the United States as will be sustained on the continent of America by national rulers, constitutionally elected by the citizens of our land, without recourse to bayonets or the arts of war.

SILAS E. BURROWS.

City Intelligence.

DEDICATION OF ST. GABRIEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—SERMON BY BISHOP LYNCH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The solemn dedication of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church will be performed next Sunday, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, and the interest of the occasion will be enhanced by the fact that Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina (late ambassador to Rome from the Southern confederacy), will preach the sermon. The ceremony will commence at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. The church is situated in East Thirty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, and is one of the finest Catholic edifices in the city. By dint of the most persevering exertions Father Clowrey, the energetic pastor, has succeeded in bringing to completion in a wonderfully short time, considering the character of the work, its architectural beauty and interior decorations. Among the paintings is to be seen one of the largest and most beautiful perhaps in America, being a copy of Mazzoleni's Annunciation, after Guido. The original, painted at the request of Pope Paul V., by Guido Reni, is historic as one of the master pieces of art. The musical programme for the occasion will be under the direction of Professor G. G. Schmitz, and will comprise a selection from the best sacred composers. As Bishop Lynch has but just returned from Europe, the announcement of his intention to preach next Sunday will doubtless attract a large audience.

MEETING OF ITALIANS.—The Italians of this city held a meeting on Tuesday night last, at Cooper Institute, to pass resolutions in behalf of the Italian Consul General, Chevalier G. Anfora di Licignano, who lately set out for Italy on a leave of absence to recruit his enfeebled health in the genial climate of his sunny Naples. The meeting called to the chair General F. Fardella as President, Th. Manara as Vice President, and F. Caprile as Secretary. The Chairman then explained the object of their meeting, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Italians of New York are unanimous in paying to the Consul General, Mr. Anfora di Licignano, a tribute of esteem and affection, on the occasion of his departure for Italy.

Resolved, That the Italians acknowledge in the said Consul General a man inspired with the principles of fraternal and civic charity, helping anybody who had recourse to him, either with noble advice or generous deeds.

Resolved, That while he held his office everybody admired in him the magistrate of integrity, the citizen of the purest honesty, a light of the national dignity, a friend of the people, an example of that urbanity and wisdom which is so conductive to concord and entire harmony among all; and he behaved so as to become more beloved, both by his fellow countrymen and foreigners, the more they could grow acquainted with his high aspirations and feelings.

Resolved, That these resolutions be written in duplicate, and copies be forwarded to the Consul General at Naples, and to the Italian government, in the name of the Italians of this city, and the resolutions be published.

General HENRY FARDELLA, President.
THEODORE MANARA, Vice President.
FELICE CAPRILE, Secretary.

PAYMENT OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers will be paid tomorrow (Saturday), November 11, at Hart's Island, by Lieutenant Colonel Z. Voorhies, Paymaster, who requests the presence of all the men and officers of the regiment on the island punctually to receive their final pay.

MRS. BUCHANAN'S READINGS.—The friends and patrons of Mrs. Buchanan, who last week purchased tickets for her public reading, which did not transpire, in consequence of the lady's illness, are informed that the entertainment will take place at Hope Chapel this evening.

THE BOULEVARD.—An effort will be made in the next Legislature to define the route or line of the road known as the "Boulevard," to be finished by the Park Commissioners. The unlimited power given to the Commissioners, and the indefinite manner in which the route is described, have attracted the attention of property owners to the subject, who are determined to have the law so amended as to make it more practicable, as well as consistent with the laws and ordinances governing the city of New York.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD was held yesterday for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, which was called to order by H. R. Remsen, Esq. Mr. Whitehead was nominated chairman, and the efficient secretary, S. P. Isaacs, then read the annual report, which was adopted. On motion of Mr. H. B. Perkins, a vote of thanks was tendered the Hon. Wm. A. Darling, the retiring President of the road, who being called upon, made a very touching address, in which he said:—Our relations, socially and officially, have been of the closest and pleasantest kind, and I shall ever retain a lively recollection of the associations of the past, while for the future my influence and my sympathies will be at your command. I have been aided by competent officers, all of whom have treated me with the greatest and kindest respect. They have rendered valuable services in their various departments, and I commend them to your regard (addressing his successor). He concluded his remarks with wishes for the health and happiness of the officers of the Third avenue road.

THE STRIKE.—A strike was made yesterday by the employes of Wood Brothers, for the purpose of compelling their employers to reduce the hours of labor from nine to eight, in accordance with the resolution lately adopted by the Painters' Association. No public demonstration was made, and it is expected that the matter will be speedily and satisfactorily settled.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon James Boardman, who for many years past has kept a tobacconist's shop at No. 397 Pearl street, committed suicide at his place of business by cutting his throat with a pen knife. He was taken to the Fourth precinct station house, where he died in a short time. His body was subsequently taken to an undertaker's establishment by permission of Coroner Gover, who will hold an inquest to-day. Deceased was aged forty-five years, and resided at No. 74 Orange street, Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Reuben Mills Harris, who for a short time past has been boarding at the Collins Hotel, at the corner of West and Canal streets, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the lower part of the stomach. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where he is attended by his brother. He is lately from Salisbury, Conn., and intended to have gone on to California, but falling into the company of some sharpers was fleeced out of the most of his money. He also states that he engaged the services of a member of the Metropolitan police to aid him in recovering his money, but instead the officer swindled him out of what little he had left. His wife is at present stopping at Middlestown, Dutchess county. She has been sent for, as he is in a critical condition.

Stock Operations.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Peckham.

NOV. 9.—*Samuel Smori vs. Michael Jacks et al.*—From the complaint in this case it appears that in March, 1864, the defendants were requested to sell short, by regular sale, seven hundred and fifty shares of the Quicksilver Mining Company, thirteen thousand dollars being deposited with the firm by the plaintiffs as a margin. The stock was shortly afterwards purchased, two hundred and fifty shares at 73⅝c. and five hundred at 73c. The plaintiff, who had acted as contractor in buying horses for government, had purchased some which did not pass inspection, wherefore he was arrested and imprisoned. During his incarceration he asked defendants to take in his stock if down at 65 or thereabout and the market price soon after rose to 90, with considerable fluctuations subsequently. The defendants took in two hundred and fifty shares at 80⅝ and five hundred at 80¼, thus exhausting the plaintiff's margin, without notifying him. The stock afterwards fell to 65. The damages are laid at twenty thousand dollars. No verdict yet.

THE ELECTIONS.

New York.

The returns received yesterday show additional republican gains for the Legislature. Robert Christie, Jr., is undoubtedly defeated in the First Senatorial district, and N. B. La Baur, republican, elected. Stephen L. Mayham, democrat, is also defeated in the Fourteenth district, and Charles Stanford, republican, elected. This gives the republicans twenty-seven to the democrats' five in the Senate—a majority of twenty-two.

William Hepburn, republican, is elected to the Assembly in the Fifth district in this city, and Wilson Berryman in the Thirteenth district, giving the republicans five out of seventeen Assemblymen from this city. It is probable that there will be more gains by the republicans in the rural districts.

ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1865.

The *Journal* makes Barlow's majority in the State 27,000 and the *Argus* concedes that it is about that figure.

New Jersey.

PROBABILITY OF UNITED STATES SENATOR STOCKTON'S ELECTION BEING DECLARED ILLEGAL.

The Newark *Advertiser* (republican), of the 8th, commenting on the recent election, says:—

This secures the influence of New Jersey for the great measures necessary to perfect the work of restoring and perpetuating the Union and its free institutions, and in case the election of Hon. John P. Stockton to the United States Senate last winter shall be declared illegal, which, we understand, is quite probable, it will secure a United States Senator for the Unionists in his place.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9, 1865.

Returns from Eastern Shore indicate the defeat of Spence, the Union candidate for Judge in the Twelfth Judicial district, and the election of Franklin.

In one district of Montgomery county no election took place; the judges appointed having been disqualified citizens, the registers refused to let them have the lists of registered voters.

The Union party have elected four out of the five judges voted for in the State.

It is reported in some of the districts the registration law was entirely disregarded, and the votes of all were taken.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Nov. 9, 1865.

At the State election to-day twenty-one precincts gave Holden 1,689, and Worth 3,015. These returns are mostly from along the lines of the railway where the secession feeling predominates. From present indications all the ultra Union men are beaten for Congress, and that none will be elected who can take the oath. With the meagre returns at hand, no correct conclusion can be formed as to the result.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8, 1865.

The election yesterday passed off very quietly and orderly.

Wells for Governor and Voorhees for Lieutenant Governor have carried the city by an overwhelming majority.

L. S. Martin, in the First Congressional district, Jacob Barker, in the Second, and R. C. Wickliffe, in the Third, are elected by large majorities.

All the democratic candidates are elected by large majorities.

The Legislature is entirely democratic.

The total vote of this city is two-thirds of that before the war. The country parishes, as far as heard from, give the democratic ticket the predominance. The conservatives are nowhere. The negroes had nine polls open in this city, and two or three in the Platte district opposite the city.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1865.

United States Marshal Bullett has telegraphed to Washington as follows:—

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7, 1865.

We owe to the perfect administration of the government the most orderly election ever known in New Orleans. The Johnson policy, as represented by Wells, is triumphant by an overwhelming majority of over six thousand in the city. The remainder of the State will follow in the same track.

Alabama.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 8, 1865.

Bulger's majority for Governor in this city, over Colton and Smith, is 1,240.

Langdon's majority for Congress in this city, over Cleveland and Mathews, is 1,041.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9, 1865.

The reports from Alabama concede the election of Bulger for Governor by a small majority.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8, 1865.

The election of county officers and members of the lower house of the Legislature of Kansas yesterday passed off quietly. The republican tickets were elected in Douglass, Atcheson and Leavenworth counties.

Alexander H. Stephens Declines to Run for Congress.

The following correspondence appeared in the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*:—

AUGUSTA, Oct 30, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR—I have permitted my friends in several counties of this district to announce my name as a candidate to represent it in the next Congress. Since, however, this has been done, a hope has been expressed in which I heartily join, that you might possibly be induced to give the whole country the benefit of your great experience and ability in its national councils. It is for the purpose of being the means of communicating, through the press, without delay, your favorable conclusion in this matter, that I now address you this note, when my name shall immediately be withdrawn.

Hoping, my dear sir, that your health will soon be restored, and that a long life of usefulness to your country is yet in reserve for you, I remain, in great haste, your friend, JOHN MILLEDGE.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Crawfordville.

REPLY OF MR. STEPHENS.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., Oct. 31, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR—Your kind note of yesterday's date was received to-day. In reply I can only briefly say that under no circumstances that I can imagine likely to occur could I be induced to allow my name to be run for Congress in this district.

With sentiments of high esteem and respect, and due appreciation of the magnanimity of your conduct which prompted your letter, please accept my best wishes, both for yourself and our common country.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Colonel JOHN MILLEDGE, Augusta, Ga.

The Romance of Married Life.

A HEROINE OF THREE MARRIAGES AND TWO DIVORCES IN SEARCH OF A THIRD LEGAL SEPARATION.

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel, Nov. 7.]

A case of habeas corpus was decided by Judge Blair yesterday in which it was determined as to which parent should have the exclusive custody of their only child, that disclosed a good many turns in matrimonial life—almost enough to form an interesting romance. The facts are substantially as follows:—Richard W. Taylor married Elizabeth M. Owens in Kentucky before the war. On the breaking out of the war Richard left his wife and went South, joining the Southern army. Elizabeth, with her child, moved with her father's family to the neighborhood of this city, where he and his family have resided ever since. In 1861 Elizabeth obtained a divorce from her husband in the Marion Circuit Court, and shortly after married another man.

Some time after that Richard returned from the South, saw Elizabeth, persuaded her to obtain a divorce from her husband and marry him, which she did, being the second time they were married. After the second marriage Richard had no means to support his wife, contributed nothing to support her and her child, they all living with her father, and he abused her very badly, beating her so that she has nearly lost the hearing of one of her ears. He bargained for a house in town, and persuaded her to come and live with him, which she did, her father supplying all the furniture they needed. Not being able to meet the payments on the house they were turned out, she going again to her father; but they refused to receive him, and would not allow him to come about. In the meantime she again applied for a divorce, and that application is now pending, and will be heard at the present term of the court.

Richard came back a few days since and tried to persuade Elizabeth to let him live with her, but she refused, and her family would not let him come to their house. As a means to get the wife back he tried to get her child from her, now some four years old, and to which she is passionately attached. On last Tuesday, on the street, near the Post Office, he saw her and tried to take the child, James, away by force, but her parents being with her prevented it, and quite a scene was occasioned on the street, she seeking refuge, with her child, in the law office of Hendricks, Perkins & Hord. Richard then sued out a writ of habeas corpus, to obtain possession of the child, thereby bringing the matter before the courts. Her counsel contended on the trial of the case that he had no means to support the child, that he was a worthless, dissolute fellow, and not a proper person to entrust with the care of a child of the age of James. His counsel answered that she had lived an abandoned life, and was not fit to be entrusted with the child, and the evidence was in court on both sides to establish their points.

At this stage of the case the original record was examined, and it was found that the Court, in granting the first divorce, gave the custody of the child to Elizabeth until further decreed by the Court. On this point being raised Judge Blair at once dismissed the suit. The counsel for Richard contended that the second marriage between the parties set aside or annulled the decree of the Court in granting the divorce, placing them as they were before the divorce was granted, and it is a singular fact that there is no record in the books in which a case involving this point has been decided. If Richard will persist in his prosecution for the possession of the child he will have to do so by getting the Circuit Court to set aside the order giving her the custody of the child.

Theatrical Intelligence.

Miss Kate Leslie and Pattie Stewart were expected at the Varieties Theatre, Detroit, Mich., on the 13th of November.

The drama Rosina Meadows was played in the Detroit Atheneum, Detroit, November 7.

The new play Fontaine was performed in the Atheneum, Cairo, Ill., November 5, Miss Pennoyer taking a benefit. The Powers Sisters appeared in a dance and Leslie May in his trapeze feat.

The "Wild Australian Children" (Hoomio and Iolu), are exhibiting in Chicago, Ill. The Siamese Twins are also announced.

Leslie, the "hero of Niagara," appeared at the Rochester (N. Y.) Opera House, in comedy and pantomime, November 6.

De Haven & Company's Circus opened at Tivoli Circle, New Orleans, October 30, to the great delight of the young folk.

The comedy of The Rivals was performed in fine style at the St. Charles theatre New Orleans, October 27. Robert Macaire and The Stage Struck Tailor were given in the St. Charles, October 28.

The Galeté theatre, Shreveport, Louisiana, has been opened, under the management of Mr. W. E. Thomas, with an attractive programme.

The Little Treasure and The Alpine Maid were played in the theatre, Wilmington, North Carolina, November 1. Miss Sallie Partington appeared in both pieces.

The Longfellow Dramatic Association of Baltimore, Maryland, gave its inaugural performance in that city, November 6. The trial scene in the Merchant of Venice was followed by the Ups and Downs of Irish Life. The farce was My Young Wife and Old Umbrella.

Mlle. Christine Zavistouski's company are in the second week of their engagement at Duffield & Flynn's theatre, Nashville, Tennessee. Midsummer Night's Dream was performed November 2. The farce Our Gal was given afterwards.

Mrs. Clarke Hamilton played Amelia in the play of The Robbers, at the New theatre, Nashville, Tenn., November 2. The comedy Money was in preparation.

Ben. Wheeler, a native of the Emerald Isle, was delighting the citizens of Nashville, at the Varieties theatre, with his "rich Irish brogue" in imitations of "Jolly Pat."

Miss Laura Keene took her farewell benefit at Wood's theatre, Louisville, Ky., November 3. She played Martha Savage in The Workingmen of New York.

Mr. L. P. Barrett enjoyed a grand complimentary farewell benefit tendered to him by Major General W. T. Sherman and many prominent citizens of St. Louis, in De Bar's Opera House, in that city, November 3.

The Streets of New York was produced at Grover's theatre, Washington, D. C., on the 3d of November. The sensation which its representation caused in the Northern and Eastern cities had been duly reported at the seat of government, and one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season attended to witness it there. Mr. Egbert played Livingston, and Mrs. Jordan appeared as Lucy Fairweather. Mr. A. W. Fenno, Miss Clara Walters and Mr. Lamb were applauded.

Miss Jean Hosmer played Camille, Evadne, Bianca, Mrs. Haller and Juliana before large and very appreciative audiences in Norfolk, Va., during a week ending November 3. A Norfolk journal, noticing Miss Hosmer's impersonations in very flattering terms, states that she was born in New England, and "affords an exemplification of the fact that a good thing can come out of Nazareth."

Mr. T. Hamilton, one of the managers, appeared as Connor O'Kennedy in the Savannah (Ga.) theatre, October 31, when Green Bushes was given for the last time this season. Mr. J. T. Raymond, his partner, played Solon Shingle. The Flowers of the Forest was to be performed November 1. Messrs. Raymond & Hamilton's management of this theatre is reported as very successful. They were giving "stock" pieces with a good company. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crisp were to come out in a "star" engagement on the 6th instant.

Jersey City News.

SERIOUS RAILROAD COLLISION.—The Washington through train, due at Jersey City on Wednesday afternoon, collided with a truck belonging to H. J. Baker, No. 242 Water street, which was being driven between the train and the engine, the two having parted ready to enter the Jersey City depot. The truck was crushed, and the driver, named John Norton, was probably fatally injured, and one of the horses was instantly killed. The forward car was thrown