

By Authority.

TENDERS FOR LOANS ON EXCHEQUER BILLS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that sealed tenders will be received by him up to the first of August next ensuing, from all parties willing to make loans on Exchequer Bills for two years, the bills to be payable to bearer, and the interest to be paid every six months, and to be so provided for by four coupons to each bill.

Fifty Bills of Five Hundred Dollars each, One Hundred and twenty-five Bills of One Hundred Dollars each, and Two Hundred and Fifty Bills of Fifty Dollars each, will be issued, so as to complete the sum (not to exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars).

Each tenderer is to state the rate of interest per annum which he demands—to write at top of his letter, "Tender for Exchequer Bills"—to seal it, and address it to the undersigned.

The undersigned will not accept tenders where the rate of interest desired appears to him to be too high.

L. KAMEHAMEHA, Acting Minister of Finance.

LIST OF ENUMERATORS APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY, JULY 1ST, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

- Abraham Fornander, Honolulu, Oahu.
S. Kaupiki, Ewa and Waianae, "
W. Chamberlain, Waialua, "
Robt. Moffitt, Koolauloa, "
Barenaba, Koolapoko, "
J. H. Kailceckai, Lahaina, Maui.
Kahaunui, Hana, "
E. Bailey, Waialua, "
E. Miner, Makawao, "
D. Hitchcock, Molokai, "
Kahookoa, Lanai, "
Barenaba, Hilo, Hawaii.
Keawehano, Puna, "
Thos. Martin, Kau, "
Kapae, N. Kona, "
Waiuu, S. Kona, "
Jno. Y. Davis, N. Kohala, "
Paku, S. Kohala, "
Nahakuola, Hanaleiua, "
Kaui, Waimea, Kauai.
D. Kamanao, Koloa, "
H. A. Widemann, Puna, "
Paehewa, Koolau, "
Kaaloa, Hanalei, "
Wana, Niihau, "

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY JULY 19, 1856.

The little Act of Emancipation published this day, by which the Polynesian is, as it were, thrown out of gear, and left in a disconnected state to perform its own small gyrations, neither receiving its impetus nor taking its time from the Governmental machine that accessions works in the Departmental Offices of Honolulu House—some what reminding a playful imagination of the "melancholy mad elephants" of Coketown—is one of those legislative facts upon which we may properly enough be expected to pass a remark or two. Had differences of opinion often existed as to the interpretation due to the Organic Act of 1846, we might perhaps have felt a little more enthusiastic about this declaration of law, the principal business of which is to explain, without greatly altering, the position practically assumed by this journal for one whole decade. We grant it is a satisfaction to know that hereafter Law and Fact will walk hand in hand. It is pleasant, as we sit, here considering our responsibility, to feel that we are acknowledgedly possessors of an individual existence—that we have our own little boilers to burst if we carry too high steam; our own compact power; our own whistle to scream through when we list. Leaving materialism out instant for something better, we remember this maxim, The soul that sineth it shall die, and rejoice that so rational a rule will henceforward be recognized in such correspondence as may be based upon what the Polynesian ought not to have published, or did some national-ity a wrong in suppressing. It is encouraging to know that we may give out "copy" without feeling as if each slip had been steeped in a solution of political saltpetre, and might act as a slow-moisture in bringing about some disastrous explosion to stagger every place-man among us, or at least produce a minor convulsion sufficient to rock a minister in his chair and turn his archives topsy-turvy. Whatever naughtiness the Editor of this paper may hereafter commit, he only will be liable to a turn over the knee; upon his small clothes only will the ferule rattle. Happy if an honest purpose wrap him about even as the Governor of New Amsterdam was encased in his twelve pairs of breeches, interposing a pad between the rod and the surface aimed at. Thrice happy, that the time for vicarious sacrifices being passed, no superior intelligence or intelligence, no minister or cabinet, can be put upon the rack to expiate his error.

Our deservedly popular townsmen, Mr. H. M. Whitney, of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, met with an accident while boarding the Fanny Major, on Tuesday morning. The vessel was proceeding at the rate of eight or nine knots, when Mr. Whitney went along side, and as he was just preparing to get on deck his boat went from under him, and was capsized. He had a rope in his hand, to which he held fast, and being drawn under the barque's counter his life was for some time in imminent danger. When rescued he was quite insensible.

The jury could not agree on a verdict in the case of the Chinaman tried for the murder of Kaua in Kaneohe. Seven, however, were for bringing him in guilty, in the first or second degree. The trial was most interesting, and presented very curious facts to all concerned. We understand that the most important evidence is now being gathered, and the Governor and Sheriff are both on the other side of the island pushing their investigations. The Marshal has offered a reward for the apprehension of the two run-away Chinamen upon whom suspicion more and more fixes.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Polynesian:—I first became aware of the existence of a man, "first be sure you're right, and then go ahead," was called for to read the extraordinary article in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of July 10th, referring to the laun given to a select party of ladies and gentlemen by Prince Kamehameha.

The writer, in penning the article referred to, evidently had in his mind Mr. Crockett's maxim, "first be sure you're right," has gone ahead with a vengeance, so fast, in fact, that he has run from truth into a most extraordinary fiction, and succeeded in getting the Journal into a mess—the odor of which will not subsist for some time, if not longer. He admits that he was not personally present, but understood first, that certain prostitutes were introduced "to enliven the occasion with a series of hula dances." It might be troublesome for him to prove, in a court of law, the broad assertion that the dancers were prostitutes, in case an action for defamation of character should be brought against him—but let that pass. He next states that "the greater portion of the ladies left the room at eight o'clock, either directly or indirectly, and that the remainder of the ladies who remained were those whose ideas of propriety are certainly entitled to the highest consideration. The entertainment was a novel one to most of them—in fact, it was by the particular request of some of the ladies that the performance was introduced, and we rather fancy that the thought of immorality extended no farther than the limits of the few fortunate ones who felt themselves obliged to leave when they saw a performer appear whose kapa descended only a little below the knee. It could not have been the dancing that hurried them away, as it had hardly commenced, in a very decorous manner, when their delicate modesty took alarm—a modesty, by the bye, which does not, I believe, distinguish the ladies of a select party of ball dancers and not felt itself shocked in the least. Verily we occasionally see those who strain at gnats and swallow camels.

It would be a waste of time and paper to go on and pick to pieces the scurrilous article quoted—to notice the profound arguments regarding the violation of the law, or to comment upon the sickly attempt at sarcasm in its last paragraph. It is sufficient to say that it is looked upon and denounced by the entire community as an impertinent and malicious personal attack, not only flinging its scum upon the noble and liberal host and his family, but scattering it also upon every lady who was then present. Had it appeared in almost any other place than our quiet and respectable little Honolulu, the writer would, probably, have been cold-shouldered, at least, half-a-dozen irascible gentlemen ere the paper had been out half an hour.

As a hint to the editor of the P. C. A., it may not be out of place to suggest that the best manner of succeeding in an enterprise that requires public patronage, is to appear to be candid, and not to insult the principal portion of the community. It is somewhat surprising that no article, in reply, appeared in your columns last week—but "better late than never" is as good a maxim as Col. Crockett's.

The above is written by ONE WHO WAS THERE. Honolulu, July 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the Polynesian:—No one can regret more sincerely than do I, the very "late" and unprofitable discussion concerning the supply at the late ball of the Fourth, but since "Fair Play" has generally endeavored to make a fair division of the spoils of praise due to the entertainers on the occasion, it is certainly no more than fair play to give your readers, now, the simple facts of the case and show them that a slight difference exists in the grounds upon which the respective parties are entitled to credit or thanks from a discerning public.

The voluntary offerings of the ladies to the supper, comprised the many varieties of cake, creams, custards, jellies, sandwiches, fruit, &c., &c. The tasteful bouquets, vases of flowers, ornamental silver baskets, and elegant porcelain articles of table furniture were furnished through the kindness of the ladies, while the whole arrangement of the table completed the triumph of skill and artistic taste, ever the result of their magistouch.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the "Fanny Major," which arrived on Tuesday, we are in receipt of foreign papers of one week's later date. The following items are from our exchanges: Dismissal of Mr. Crampton and three English Consuls.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister to the United States, received an official notification of his dismissal, together with his passport, by our Government on the 28th May. Messrs. Barclay, Matthew and Rowcroft, British Consuls for the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, were also dismissed at the same time. Mr. Crampton and two of the ex Consuls, Barclay and Rowcroft, took their departure for England in the Canada, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on the 4th of June.

They were dismissed by the Federal Government in consequence of their violation of the laws of the United States in regard to the recruitment of soldiers here to serve in foreign armies. A request for their recall was made some time since on their Government, but the request was not backed by the evidence that has since been collected by the State Department; and there is no reason to suppose that the British Cabinet was made fully aware of the state of the case. Since that request was despatched our testimony has placed the guilt of the four officials beyond question. At the same time, the British Government, relying perhaps in some measure on the inadequacy of the evidence which it had then before it, and placing too much faith in the protestations of the accused, refused to recall them. Under these circumstances—though it is not to be doubted that the interests of both countries would have been better served by more straightforward dealing and less lawyering and pettifoggery, both at Washington and at London—there was nothing left for the United States Government but to give an earnest of its belief in the protestations of Lord Clarendon, and of the sincerity of its wish to keep the two nations united, by dismissing the Minister whose conduct cannot be reconciled with Lord Clarendon's despatch, except on the supposition that he rashly transcended his instructions.

The Letter of Dismissal to Mr. Crampton. WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

The following is the letter of dismissal to Mr. Crampton: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856. Sir: The President of the United States has directed me to announce to you his determination to discontinue your further intercourse with you as the British Diplomatic Representative to the Government of the United States. The reasons which have compelled him to take this step at this time have been communicated to your Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communications addressed to this Department from Her Majesty's Government, affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, which may be forwarded to this Government through any other channel. Should it be your pleasure to return to the United States, the President directs me to furnish you with the passport for that purpose. I herewith furnish you with the passport in such cases. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my respectful consideration. W. L. MARCY, JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq.

A Canadian View of Secretary Marcy's Letter.

[From the Montreal Herald, June 15, 1856.] This document, addressed to Mr. Dallas, occupies about four columns of the New York papers of Friday last. Wrapped in an almost impenetrable lusk of verbiage and special pleading, the kernel of the nut which the British government is invited to crack, may be given in a very few words. It is as follows:—"The President is fully satisfied with the explanation given by Lord Clarendon—that is, he is satisfied Mr. Crampton acted contrary to his instructions from the British government; and the President therefore, stating that the British government are so satisfied, that the British government are so satisfied, and have already acted as prosecutor, witness, judge and jury, feels bound to carry out the sentence of the court, which is, that Mr. Crampton, having betrayed the confidence of his sovereign, Queen Victoria, is no longer worthy to represent her Majesty near the United States Government. The President 'has therefore determined to send to Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's diplomatic representative, his passport, and to revoke the exequaturs of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Barclay and Mr. Rowcroft, British Consuls at Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati."

Such, I understand, is the substance of the note presented by Mr. President Pierce to the Queen of England; but let her Majesty should find it somewhat hard and dry, Mr. Marcy adds a cruet of Hertz & Stroebel's sauce, pour adter la digestion. He says the President can discover nothing in Lord Clarendon's gossipping rumors respecting these gentlemen (Messrs. Hertz and Stroebel) to lead him to doubt their disinterested patriotism and good faith, and he cannot for a moment think of placing their statements, under the solemn guarantee of an oath, in comparison with the simple denials of Mr. Crampton, upon his honor as a gentleman.

Attack on Mr. Sumner. The Herald correspondence gives the following from Washington, May 22nd: Mr. Brooks waited at the Porter's Lodge about an hour, yesterday, and saw Long with a view to attack him. In this, he entered the Senate Chamber to-day, at six o'clock, and several ladies present, seated themselves on the opposite side to Mr. Sumner. Soon all disappeared but one. He then requested a friend to get her out, when he immediately approached Mr. Sumner and said: "Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech with great care, as much impartiality as I am capable of, and I feel it my duty to say to you that you have published a libel on my State, and uttered a slander upon a relative, who is aged and absent, and I am come to punish you." After the conclusion of these words, Mr. Sumner attempted to strike Col. Brooks a backhand blow with a gutta percha cane near an inch thick but hollow, and he continued striking him right and left, until the stick was broken into fragments, and Mr. Sumner was prostrate and bleeding on the floor. No one took hold of Col. B. during the time, so quick was the operation, but immediately afterwards Mr. Crittenden caught him around the body and arms.

No one knew of his anticipated attack but the Hon. H. A. Edmundson of Virginia. After his arrest, Col. Brooks went into the office of Justice Hollingshead, and tendered him his bonds with securities to appear and answer any charge preferred by the Grand Jury, but the Justice, deeming the bond proffered, discharged him upon his parole of honor to appear before him again whenever required. Subsequently Mr. Brooks was complained of by Mr. William Y. Leader, on whose oath Justice Hollingshead required Brooks to give bail in the sum of \$500 as security for his appearance to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, did not interfere, only to keep persons off. Senator Toombs declared that it was the proper place to have chastised Mr. Sumner. The stick used was gutta percha, about an inch in diameter, and hollow, which was broken up like a pipe.

The following is from the correspondence of the Tribune: Mr. Sumner was writing unsuspectingly, and busily at his desk, when attacked by Brooks. The Senate had adjourned early, on the announcement of the death of Mr. Miller.

Messrs. Brooks and Keitt approached him, each with a cane. Several persons had been about Mr. Sumner's desk, after the adjournment, but at the time chosen for the attack, he was alone. Mr. Wilson had just left him, on his way out, passing Brooks who was sitting in a back seat. Brooks walked up in front of Mr. Sumner, and told him that he had read his speech twice, and that it was a libel on South Carolina and a relative of his, Judge Butler.

Without waiting for any reply, or asking for any explanation, he immediately struck Mr. Sumner a violent blow over the head with his cane, while Mr. Sumner sat in his seat, unable to extricate himself, cutting, by the blow a gash four inches in length on his head. Mr. Sumner had no distinct consciousness after the first blow. He involuntarily strove to rise from his seat, but being fastened by his position, tore up his coat from his fastenings in an attempt to extricate himself. He staggered under the blows, and fell senseless to the floor, being wholly stunned and blind from the first. It is stated by a reporter who was present, that Keitt stood by, and brandished his cane to keep off others.

Messrs. Morgan and Murray, of the New York delegation, were in the front ante-room, and hearing the noise, came in. Mr. Murray seized hold of Brooks, who had now broken his cane into several pieces, and Mr. Morgan went to the relief of Mr. Sumner, whom he found prostrate and nearly unconscious. The persons present in the Senate were Mr. Stanton, one of the Assistants to the Secretary, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Stanton, Samtors Crittenden, Iverson, Bright, Tombs, Douglas, Pearce, and others. No one of the Senators offered to interfere, but Crittenden, who pronounced it an inexcusable outrage.

Mr. Wilson rushed into the Senate Chamber when he heard of the attack, but found Mr. Sumner had been removed to the Vice President's rooms, and a surgeon was in attendance. He then helped to put his colleague into a carriage, and went with him to his lodgings. Mr. Sumner is badly injured, having two very serious cuts on the head, and his condition is considerably critical, and his physicians allow no one to see him. His clothes were liberally colored with blood when he was removed. Considerable blood was also spattered on the adjoining desks.

State of Affairs in Kansas.

We have now some reliable intelligence by mail, says the New York Herald, that the civil war in Kansas is making a headlong rush to a riot of a terrible description, in which a life was lost on each side. At the last authentic accounts the civil war had terminated in the flight of all the leaders of the anti-slavery party. The whole of the business originated with President Pierce and his adviser, Forney. By appointing as Governor, Mr. Reeder, a schemer, who invited a host of anti-slavery landjobbers like himself into the Territory, they started all this excitement. Reeder's anti-slavery movements and land speculations naturally stirred up the blood of the borderers of Missouri and the pro-slavery men of the other States, but latterly the first appearance of civil war, the anti-slavery leaders fled, and left the nigger drivers triumphant throughout Kansas.

Reeder and his associates are now roaming about the country, raging like madmen, and calling on the Northern States to fight the battle which they had not the courage themselves to see out. The consequence is that Kansas will be a Slave Territory, and will probably ask admission into the Union as a Slave State. If it should do so, we see no reason why it should be refused. Her admission in this character will serve to make an acquiescence to the influence of the Northern States. When the Benton men entered the Hall of Convention, fighting their way, the excitement was intense. They marched in a military order, and the President, his head erect, and his cane elevated in his hand like a baron's mace, exclaiming, "We represent the true Democracy of Missouri, and we are entitled to seats in this Convention, by God!" It soon became apparent that these men would be ejected by force, if necessary, and that they

would resist desperately, and for a few minutes there was danger of a bloody fight, and it was only averted by prudent private counsel, and they subsequently retired.

Driving out the Free-State Men.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 4, 1856. Lieut. Gov. Roberts and Gen. Polk, of Kansas were here. I have seen several other persons who left Kansas last week. A general quiet prevailed, though the reign of terror continued. A party of Buford's Southern Company were ordered to Leavenworth, and were arresting or driving out leading Free-State citizens. Mr. Phillips, Correspondent of The New York Tribune, to escape their vengeance, had gone to the Port.

The reported cold-blooded murder of eight Pro-Slavery men at Osawatimie is altogether a different affair. Five Pro-Slavery men had got a Free-State man, tied a rope round his neck, and were just about to swing him off, when a party of his friends came up and shot his persecutors dead. A hundred armed men left Westport, Mo., last Saturday, to scour southern Kansas, and make the country, as they said, "a hot lot for the Free-State people." Guerrilla parties were scouring the territory, and collisions were occasionally occurring, but the general disposition of the Free-State people is to remain quiet and pursue their farming. Settlers were coming into the territory in considerable numbers from Indiana and Illinois.

The Congressional Commission closed last week.

American Seaman's Friend Society.

[Extract from the Report.] The commerce, tonnage and seamen of the world have much more than doubled during the last forty years. Everything indicates a more rapid increase in the future. This century shall not end ere the 150,000 vessels of the civilized world shall have become 300,000, with swifter wings and stronger power to do the biddings of commerce; and their 15,000,000 of tonnage shall have become 30,000,000, and their million and a half of seamen shall have become three million; a number of men larger than this whole nation three quarters of a century ago. A nation dwelling on the sea, drawn from every other, diffusing its life, and spirit, and energy through every other; yet peculiar to itself, a unit in itself, separate from all the rest, dwelling alone on the sea. This is the Society's field.

Platform Making.

The Cincinnati Convention cannot proceed to nominate a candidate until it has tried its skill at platform-making. Parties have made so many platforms and adhered so little to any that the people have ceased to have any respect for them. They will now look to the character of the man nominated, than to the platform, knowing well that manly men are lifeless things—often little better than millstones upon the necks of candidates—while men are living geniuses, influenced by the current of events, either for good or ill.—N. York Sun, June 4.

California.

Thomas B. Cunningham. Since the arrest of this gentleman, there are a great number of stories about reflecting very injuriously upon his reputation for honesty and even the common dictates of humanity. That startling disclosure concerning him have been made to the Vigilance Committee, there cannot now be a doubt, and some of which come to us so straight, and tally so well with occurrences within our own remembrance, that we are convinced, it is said, was one of the parties implicated in what is known as the "Theatre Alley" murder, which occurred in New Orleans some five or six years ago; when he forfeited his bail, and made his escape to this country, upon which his bondsman and the State authorities offered a reward of \$1,000 for his return, which is still unreclaimed; also, that upon arriving here, he established himself as a gold dust dealer on Pacific street, corner of Front—a business in which he had some experience whilst a resident of New Orleans, and in which by the use of false weights and "doctoring," he rapidly accumulated a large property. We were assured yesterday by a member of the police, that a number of implements used in this nefarious business are in the possession of the Committee. A very ingenious piece of mechanism, used to scoop up the dust when weighing and examining it, was particularly described to us. This instrument, to the observer, looks like a simple thin sheet of silver fashioned into the shape of a large spoon, with a handle like the case of a pencil; in this handle is concealed a delicate spring, which upon the slightest touch, raises a partition, leaving a hollow tube, which, when the scoop was immersed in the dust, was filled, when the partition was shut down. This tube will hold probably an ounce of dust, and as often as it could be emptied without detection in the drawer of the counter underneath, was again filled.

To show with what success these experiments have been carried out, we take the following account of one of their transactions from the Evening News of June 30th, 1854. The McCann spoke of was the successor of Cunningham in the "Exchange" office alluded to: "Thomas McCann, the proprietor of an Exchange office on Pacific Wharf, who was arrested yesterday by an officer in disguise, was examined this morning on the charge of swindling."

It was shown that a miner, putting up at the Mercantile Hotel, wishing to dispose of his gold dust, was informed of McCann's place, where 20 cents per ounce was offered above the current rates; at the same time he was told to beware else McCann would cheat him.

Mr. Barnes, of the Mercantile House, thought there was now a good chance to detect McCann, and accordingly immediately set about the necessary manoeuvring. Officer Morton was called into the council, and it was arranged that he should disguise himself as a companion of the miner, and the two, after having the dust weighed at Adams & Co.'s, should proceed to McCann, and if possible, discover the secret of his trade. The pair soon started on their mission—and the first weight weighed in presence of witnesses and then taken to McCann's office and offered it for sale.

The dust was then taken by the polite dealer, subjected to a kind of legdemean inspection, placed in the scales, and weighed 22 oz. 8 pwt.—over 6 oz. short of the weight at Adams & Co.'s. The officer then discovered himself and took McCann into custody.

The scales were conveyed to the police office and carefully tested, but they proved correct, and it appeared equally correct that the dust had only weighed 22 oz. 8 pwt. What became of the missing 6 oz. has not yet transpired.

If the instrument described above, was used in the transfer of the dust from the bag to the scales, the shortness of weight is readily accounted for. Another dodge was, to cut the fifty dollar piece of coin, known as the "slug," in half, scoop out the gold from the inside, fill its place with base metal, and then solder the two halves together. Many of these pieces have been detected and exposed, and we have been told, can be seen at the rooms.

The "Exchange" business becoming unprofitable, on account of the bad reputation of the proprietor, and Cunningham thinking it safer to swindle dead men than live, he brought an interest in undertaking establishments, and the then Governor being a friend and he secured his patronage; in fact, the promoter and he were partners. Here, it is currently charged, that he deserted dead bodies, threw them into the bay in the immediate vicinity of some of the broken wharves, and then fished up and an inquest held over them, and then pocketed the fees for inquest and burial! In some cases, for fear the body might be identified, the coffin was filled with deposits from privies, the lid screwed down, and upon the plea that decomposition had gone too far to elicit any information, the jury held an inquest upon the body of an "unknown person," and brought in the usual verdict of "accidental drowning."

CONDITION OF MR. HOPKINS, JULY 2.—At late accounts, Mr. Hopkins remained in the same condition as reported in our last issue. The present is the most critical period of the case. The physicians think that there must be a change soon, and the symptoms are not unfavorable to improvement.

From Panama.

THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE, THE "SUSQUEHANNA" AT ASPENWALL.—The Panama Star and Herald says: "If the instructions issued by the Secretary of the Navy at Washington to vessels-at-war cruising

in the Caribbean Sea, to touch at Aspinwall, merely mean that they are to go through such a farce as that performed by the steam frigate Susquehanna, we think they had better stay away altogether.

It certainly could have been neither very expensive nor very troublesome, with a crew such as the Susquehanna carries, to have lowered a boat on anchor to the Consul at least the vessel's name and arrival, as the distance from the ship to the shore was only a couple of hundred yards.

NAVAL.—The French frigate Etna sailed on June 15 for Punta Arenas and the Sandwich Islands.

Central America.—Nicaragua.

The last steamer which arrived here from San Juan del Norte, says the Aspinwall Courier, brought us no news of importance. Walker had moved his headquarters to Leon, because of the prevalence of sickness in Granada. We have no other credible information of his movements. Quite a number of persons came on the steamer, who have been adventuring there in different ways—some of them have been for a considerable time in the Chontales mines, which they represent to be very rich in quartz, but requiring good and heavy machinery for successful working. Col. Kinney is still in the quiet way in which he has been for a considerable time past. The city of Greytown is in statu quo in business as well as in government, and H. B. M.'s ship Eurydice was still at anchor there.

Costa Rica.

The Vinacia, from Punta Arenas, via Chiriqui, arrived in port, says the Aspinwall Courier, on Tuesday. This vessel brings no late news from Costa Rica beyond the intelligence that the army was disbanded and cholera was raging throughout the State. We regret deeply to learn by this arrival, the death of Baron Bulow, Chief Engineer of the republic. The Baron died of cholera whilst on his return with the army from Nicaragua.

Chile.

The line of the Valparaiso and Santiago railway as far as the town of Limache, will be opened to the public on the 18th of September next. FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION IN HAITI.—The Traveller publishes extracts from a letter bearing date Aux Cayes, Hayti, May 10, which states that a formidable insurrection had broken out in that part of the island against the Emperor Solouque. The writer says: "A body of from two to three thousand insurgents took possession of a post between this place and Pongry, last night with a view of attacking the town to-day. The military authorities were only aware of this at seven o'clock this morning. The alarm drums were immediately beaten, and every male adult in town was ordered to join the troops. At 10 A. M., the troops marched out with the citizens who had joined them; but being only five hundred strong, it is probable they will not make an attack on the insurgents, but will content themselves with defending the principal entry of the town till reinforced."

A postscript to the letter, under date of 11, A. M., adds: "The alarm drums are again beating. It is said that the troops sent out are repulsed, and the insurgents are pushing forward. People are running distractedly throughout the streets, closing stores, &c."

Great Britain.

The Bank of England on the 23rd reduced the rate of discount for bills of more than sixty days from seven to six per cent. Short bills remaining at six per cent. An interesting debate in the House of Lords had taken place on maritime law. Lord Clarendon moved that Parliament disapprove of the conduct of the Plenipotentiaries in the Congress held at Paris, for having abandoned, without the knowledge or sanction of Parliament, the principle inherent in all belligerent powers, of capturing enemies' goods on board neutral ships. Lord Clarendon made an able speech in reply, having reference chiefly to the position of the United States. He quoted Mr. Marcy's letter on the subject, calling it moderate and dignified. He described the course of the British Plenipotentiaries in giving up a principle which it was impossible to maintain. Lord Derby, in a strong speech, denounced the abandonment of the ancient privilege as not only humiliating and derogatory, but dangerous to the interests of England. It was favorable to France who proposed it, and fatal to Great Britain, that assented to it. After further debate, the motion was lost, a majority of 54 against it. Lord John Russell gave notice that on Monday he should ask Lord Palmerston a question, with a view of ascertaining whether it was the intention of the Government to interpose in the war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in the case of the Danish vessels still unsettled between Great Britain and Denmark. The Gazette contains a Board of Trade notice, stating that the Danish Consuls in Russian ports have been instructed to afford the necessary commercial facilities to British subjects until British Consuls can be sent to Russia; also announcing that Carthagenia will be deemed a free port from the first of September next.

The British Press—especially the Times, continues to keep alive the excitement on the Italian question. Lord Lyndhurst has withdrawn his motion in the House of Lords, lest it might prejudice negotiations pending in Italian Congress. He declines to show his opinion on the affairs of Central America until the adjustment of Great Britain and the United States for their adjustment. It also says that Mr. Buchanan's statement, "that there is nothing to arbitrate," is untenable, and suggests the Emperor of Russia as arbitrator of the United States.

The trial of Palmer, for poisoning his sporting friend, Mr. Cook, continues. The defense is closed. The case turns mainly on the medical testimony, whether or not the symptoms of death accord with the symptoms of poison by strychnine. The most eminent physicians of Great Britain have given evidence, which seems equally balanced, for and against the prisoner. The case excites extraordinary interest. The testimony is valuable, as making public that vegetable poisons are readily detected long after death.

Mr. Dallas in London.

Mr. Dallas attended the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, where he made the speech of the evening. The Duke of Devonshire presided at the chair, and among the sentiments of the evening gave the following:—"The Literature and Science of the United States, and his Excellency the American Minister."

In his remarks he spoke with much force on the union that ought to exist and must exist between the two nations, and expressed his belief that nothing was so calculated to promote the sympathy and friendship of the two countries as a common literature in the same language. The toast was received with repeated cheering, and Mr. Dallas, in rising to reply, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. We quote the closing passage from his speech: "Since my arrival, and during the last seven weeks that I have been in your great capital, I have been delighted to listen to eulogies on American literature and science coming from the lips of those who are the most exalted and learned in Westminster Hall. I have been delighted to hear intermingled the names of Alison, Bancroft, Macaulay, Prescott, Grote and Irving. I have been delighted to remark that no exclusion from the almost magical precincts of 'Waverley' and 'Vanity Fair,' and 'My Novel,' is hardly pronounced against the Indian romances and the sea stories of Cooper, or against the 'House with Seven Gables,' or the 'Scarlet Letter.' [Hear, hear.] And in fine I have been delighted to perceive as having grown obsolete and permanently banished, the sarcastic criticism I used to hear in my youth—'Who reads an American book!' [Hear, hear.] It was from this harmony of scientific and literary expression between the two countries to draw the best hope of harmony in the general intercourse between them. [Loud cheers.] The influence of authors and communities were neither to be doubted or exaggerated. Let us then trust that the copious, strong, and polished language which is common to England and America, may cease to be the medium of strife—[loud cheers]—but, on the contrary, become the instrument of mutual instruction, of co-operation and of peace. [Loud and continued cheering.]

The European Times, says, it can call to mind no Minister of the United States who has won such general admiration in so short a time.

HORRIBLE.—At Leeds, England, a peculiar group of mendicants recently attracted attention, consisting of a mother, one child walking, and two in her arms. One of the children carried had been evidently got up to excite sympathy; it displayed the painful peculiarities of a deformed trunk, from which both its legs had been lopped off. The child was crying bitterly. A party of females got around her, seized the poor child, and unlocked several wrappers in which its lower limbs were enveloped. The mangled legs of the poor child, and its poor arms, had been tightly bound over the chest. The arms fitted into cavities on each side of the body, and the legs fitted into depressions in the stomach. The indignation of the spectators was intense at this evidence of barbarity. A policeman was called, and the mother given into custody. She was taken before a magistrate on the following day, and, on the evidence then furnished, was sent to prison for three months. The three children were taken to the Leeds workhouse in a dreadful state from vermin, and their clothes had to be burnt. The child who had been so cruelly tortured, for public exhibition, was placed under proper medical attendance, but died, at which the magistrates were too severe and he died. At the inquest, a mass of evidence was submitted. The surgeon stated that the thighs and legs were so rigid that they must have been tied up to the body for some time. When they were straightened out, they flew back to their position.

The New Nicaraguan Minister in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 6th inst writes: "I learn that Padre Veil, the new Minister appointed by the Nicaraguan government, has arrived in this city. He is the rector of Granada, and is said to be an unwavering friend of the United States. A letter from Granada of the 12th ult., states that he will lay before the Government and the people of the United States a statement of the affairs of Nicaragua, its past history, its condition, and that he will be of infinite advantage to flow towards this garden of Central America." The Church of Nicaragua, and the worthy Padre is attached, is an American, and not a Roman Catholic Church, and does not acknowledge the authority of the Pope.

It is said that the Cabinet held another consultation yesterday upon the question of receiving Padre Veil as Minister, and that the question is still undecided. The President has delayed his reply to the call of the Senate for information as to recent occurrences in Nicaragua, for the purpose of embarrassing its information, which is still incomplete. The President, as I learn, will soon be ready to lay before the Senate a full statement of the matter. A debate in the Senate is promised on the subject, which shall include in its scope a consideration, not only of the condition of Central America, but our relations with Great Britain and the Monroe doctrine. This, whenever it shall occur, will be the great debate of the session.

Cotton Superseded by Silk.

The Paris correspondent of the London Atlas says: "We hail with delight the announcement that a secret has just made so valuable a discovery in the art of preparing silk, that this article will become as cheap and more common than cotton. The secret, it appears, was discovered by a Frenchman, who began to think, which was not so common, says Alphonse Karr—that there was but one secret capable of producing silk—that there was one description of vegetable matter, that of the mulberry tree, fitted for that creature's food, therefore the silky substance must lie not in the animal, but in the vegetable matter; so at once the secret set about (What, eating mulberries!" interrupted the gamin Prince Napoleon, when the story was told at the Tuileries. He was rebuked by regard superior, and the story went on)—the secret set about analyzing the composition of the mulberry leaf, and by boiling it to a thick pulp has produced every description of silk in immense quantities.

I have seen several yards of manufacture, and although wanting a little of the gloss belonging to that spun by the worm, I pronounce it far superior to the finest forward hitherto made. The price of the silk is five francs a pound when spun, but one hundred and twenty francs cheaper than that of the present day. This new method of producing silk will at once be adopted in all countries, and requires scarcely any culture. The cultivation of this new branch of industry will do away entirely with the cotton, so that slavery will have its natural cause of abandonment in the United States little anticipated at the beginning of the century.

Equestrianism Extraordinary.

Correspondent of Life Illustrated gives the following as a portion of the experience of a cat at West Point: "