THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS TO SETTLE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

DECLINE IN COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS.

CONSOLS 89¼@89¾.

HALIFAX, Tuesday afternoon, June 6, 1854.

The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool on Saturday the 27th ultimo, arrived at this port, en route for Boston, at an early hour this afternoon.

There is no news from the seat of war of a decisive character.

Silistria was hard pressed by the Russians at the last accounts.

Advices from Vienna state that negotiations, looking to an adjustment of the present difficulties between Russia and Turkey have been again opened, and that Austria and Prussia have taken a more decided stand against Russia.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. Dunlopton & Co. say that in the early part of the week the market was tolerably active, but at the close of the week there was less demand, and prices fell off 1/ on FLOUR, the quotations being Western Canal 38/6, and Ohio 40/@42/. For WHEAT there had been a fair demand throughout the week, but at a slight decline from the rates current at the sailing of the Asia; white is quoted at 12/9@ 13/6 lb. For CORN, in the early part of the week, higher prices were paid, but at the close the advance was lost, though the market was firm at 42/6 for white, and 42/ for mixed and yellow. [The following quotations, which vary materially from the above, are from the Circular of Messrs. Milligan, Lempriere & Co.: Western Canal FLOUR, 38/; Ohio, 39/; white and yellow CORN, 41/.]

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. Gardiner & Co. report BEEF firm with a fair demand.

PORK very firm, and the probability of an advance on fine.

LARD declined 3/; sales having been made at 47/@50/. There had been large arrivals.

RICE in fair demand at firm prices.

London Money Market.

There was increased stringency in the London Money market. Console closed at 89¼@89¾.

London Produce Markets.

SUGAR in fair demand at previous rates. Western LARD considerably lower; sales of kegs at 56@54/.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The late advices from India have had an unfavorable effect upon the Manchester market, and prices have considerably declined.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, May 24—In our COTTON market there has been no quotable change during the past week; the sales reached 9,000 bales. New Orleans ranges from 60@100f.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. report a decline in COTTON during the week of ⅛@¼d., particularly on the middling and lower grades. At the close a slight speculative feeling was perceptible, but some few holders were pressing upon the market. The sales of the week were 41,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,600, and exporters 5,000. The following were the closing quotations, but they are nearly nominal:

Fair Orleans	6¼d	Middling Orleans	5¼d
Fair Uplands	6¼d	Middling Uplands	5 d

TWO WEEKS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE DANIEL WEBSTER AND EL DORADO AT NEW-ORLEANS.

$3,000,000 ON THE WAY FOR NEW-YORK

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 5, 1854.

The steamships Daniel Webster, from San Juan, Nicaragua, and the El Dorado, from Aspinwall, have arrived at this port, bringing California dates to the 15th of May.

The passengers have arrived here in 19 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.

The steamship Star of the West sailed from San Juan for New-York on the 31st ult., with 250 passengers and nearly one million and a half in treasure.

The steamship George Law left Aspinwall on the 31st ult. for New-York with the mails, passengers and nearly a million and a half in gold dust.

The revolution in Nicaragua is reported to have been successful.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

There is no doubt that the articles in *The Star* and *Union* against Mr. SUMNER, were written or dictated by Cushing and Forney.

The Canadian Reciprocity treaty will probably be finally negotiated. Lord Elgin has been daily with Mr. Marcy, and he is on the best terms with the President.

The Know-Nothing victory here is a festering sore upon the Administration, and hundreds of good Whigs deplore the result.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for light-houses, light buoys, &c., and for the erection and establishment of the same. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. LETCHER asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Charter of Washington as to abolish the system of voting by ballot, and substituting therefor the mode of *viva voce*. Objection was made.

Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole. No quorum.

He then proposed that Committees be called for reports, members having their desks full of them.

Much confusion ensued, the Speaker several times appealing to gentlemen to cease their conversation.

Mr. HILLYER moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—13 to 81.

The House was called, when 107 members answered to their names, and at 1 o'clock the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

Our Municipal election is progressing quietly, with the probability of a heavy vote being polled. The general impression is, that Conrad, Whig, will be elected Mayor, and Hazlehurst, Solicitor. The "Know-Nothings" are at work, and confidently predict the above result. It is currently reported that Democratic "Know-Nothings" are voting for Conrad.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The polls closed at 8 o'clock this evening. The election of Conrad (Whig and Know-Nothing) for Mayor, and Hazlehurst (Whig) for Solicitor, is conceded by all parties. The majorities will probably be large, but the collection of the returns is an arduous task, and will not be completed before daylight.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Fifth Ward gives Conrad 251 majority; the Seventh Ward gives him 859, and the Ninth Ward 530. Vaux, (Dem.) for Mayor, has a majority of 362 in the Seventeenth Ward, and 127 in the Fourth Ward.

Ward	Conrad's maj.	Ward	Conrad's maj.
Third	130	Fourteenth	779
Tenth	1,050	Sixteenth	200
Twelfth	391	Twentieth	300
Thirteenth	800	Twenty-fourth	150

The returns show large gains for Conrad in the lower and upper Wards. His majority will be from 6,000 to 8,000.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUSES.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

The Democrats at their caucus this evening nominated Francis R. Chase of Conway for the Speakership, and E. A. Hibbard of Meridith, and A. S. Marshal of Concord for Clerk and Assistant Clerk. The votes in all instances were unanimous. The Free-Soilers have nominated Mason W. Tappan of Bradford for Speaker, which nomination the Whigs will indorse. The Whigs will probably nominate J. O. Adams of Manchester for Clerk. Mr. Eastman of Conway (Webster-Whig) made a speech against any coalition, which he affirmed would ruin the Whig party in New-Hampshire, and which it had nearly accomplished already by the election of John P. Hale to Congress.

The Legislature assembles to-morrow.

KINGSTON CHARTER ELECTION.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

The first election under the new charter was held in this village to-day, and the ticket supported by the "Know-Nothings" was elected by a large majority.

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE RIOT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

The result of the examination of the parties arrested in the fugitive slave riot before the police court is as follows: Bishop, Stowell, Jackson and Morrison fully committed, without bail, for the murder of Batchelder; Brown, Wesley and Phenix held in $3,000 bail each, for riot; Cluer, Howe and Hopewell discharged; Thompson and Roberts were held for further examination, but will probably be discharged.

THE CANAL LOAN.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have extended the time for the acceptance of the Canal Loan of $1,000,000 to the 22d inst. at noon.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JUDAH TOURO.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

The funeral of the late Judah Touro of New-Orleans, was solemnized to-day in the Jewish Synagogue, with imposing ceremonies, and with every demonstration of respect, in which the city authorities and public bodies joined. Many Hebrews from abroad were present.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

The large four-story warehouse on Wharf-st., above Arch, running through to Water-st., was burnt this morning, and the contents were nearly all destroyed. Messrs. G. W. Ridgeway & Co., had about $12,000 of oils burnt; Mr. C. P. Relf lost 330 bales of cotton, valued at $18,000, and a large stock of zinc paint belonging to Messrs. French & Richards, was also destroyed. The above losses are all covered by insurance. The side-walls of the building fell in, crushing the whole mass down to the first floor. Fortunately, no one was injured.

OUR FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS—BUCHANAN—OLDS—INGERSOLL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 5, 1854.

The George Buchanan lately appointed U. S. Consul to Rochelle in France and who goes out as bearer of dispatches to our Ministers in France, Spain and Russia, is the man who wrote that scurrilous letter which appeared in *The Richmond Enquirer* abusing Gen. Houston for his course on the Nebraska bill. This same Buchanan is well known among the hotels and boarding-houses in this District, where he has been a clerk in one of the Departments and a loafer since his since his removal, "seen and known of "all men" and washerwomen. Gen. Houston alluded to this letter and its author in his speech in the U. S. Senate, and he afterward called on the Secretary of State, informing that functionary of the fact and of Buchanan's true character. Mr. Marcy acknowledged that he had received a note from the widow of a naval officer, informing him that Buchanan had boarded in her house, had acted disgracefully, and left owing her over seventy dollars. Such is the character of our foreign appointments. Dr. Olds of Ohio expects to go to Constantinople, in place of Mr. Spence, to be recalled. Mr. Ingersoll expects the Chili Mission, and Mr. Orr of South Carolina expects to be the Administration leader and Speaker of the next House of Representatives. R.

INTENDED WAR WITH SPAIN—SENATOR HOUSTON AND DISUNION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 5, 1854.

The programme of the President is to nominate two Commissioners to join Mr. Soulé in Spain, so as to exhaust the present session of Congress, and amuse the American people with diplomacy, till from dispatches from three joint Commissioners, and an appropriation to be inserted in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill just before the session closes, placing the sinews of war at the discretionary disposal of the President, war shall be declared by Executive action, in conjunction with the Fillibusters of the Old and New World. Such is the secret, but certain intent, and determination of the President. Will Congress clothe him with the power to levy war, and place at his disposal such a sum of money as may be necessary? Of course it will. If he could carry Congress on the Nebraska bill, "with five loaves and two small fishes" the territorial appointments, with the Chili mission and two or three Consulates, he can certainly buy up members enough from the sum to be appropriated. He will buy them up with their own appropriations. I look upon a war as certain and inevitable, and the time will be in the autumn, after the adjournment and before the meeting of Congress.

The angry clamor against the Nebraska bill is to be drowned with the roar of cannon. The Abolitionists and Free-Soilers are to turn in with their ships and sailors and take Cuba for southern slaveholders. This will give employment to the universal Yankee nation, and draw off their attention from constitutional compacts and compromises. The lead is already with the South and the North has nothing to do but vote the supplies and "follow for "reward" and the spoils of war. Who can doubt the President's ability, (that has ever seen him on horseback,) to carry out the plans laid before him by the Secretary of War?

Gen. Houston, who understands the designs of the southern secessionists, predicted over a year ago, that we should have a war in less than two years. The slave power and secessionists regard him with distrust. He denounced the Nebraska bill as only a pioneer movement toward disunion and the separate southern confederacy idolized by Mr. Calhoun.

The charter election has terminated in the triumph of the Know-Nothings against the power and patronage of the Administration. The procession of the victors is just passing my window, and I behold "Mene tekel" written on the walls of the White House.

THE OPENING FESTIVAL OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

From Our Own Reporter.

CHICAGO, Monday morning, June 5, 1854.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Excursion over the Rock Island Railroad to its western terminus, and thence up the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony, is to get under way. Great preparations have been made for this magnificent festival, and throngs of guests have been accumulating here for several days. Among them are many notables: Ex-President Fillmore, Mr. Bancroft, Thurlow Weed, Miss Sedgwick, Count Gurowski, Mr. Controller Flagg, Prof. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. Schouler of Cincinnati, Mr. Hale of Boston, and many other gentlemen and ladies of literary, political and artistic distinction. The party will number in all some 1,000 persons, and for their conveyance up the river five steamboats are engaged. From the time of leaving Chicago until the return the entire crowd will be lodged and fed at the expense of the Company, and in this magnificent weather, to be carried through the scenery of Illinois and the Upper Mississippi must make one of the grandest entertainments imagined. The party will be absent from Chicago some eight or nine days. No wonder the applications for tickets have far outrun the original design; two steamboats were thought to be sufficient at first, but the unexpected number of invitations issued has compelled the engagement of three more.

—The ride from New-York here has had one unvarying discomfort in the oceans of dust enveloping the trains like pillars of fire by day and clouds by night. One gets out of the cars at the stations in a state of inhuman unwholesomeness and ill-temper, feeling as though all the waters of all the rivers would not suffice to remove the geological strata covering the face, hands, neck, and indeed the entire person. It is shameful that some efficient means is not generally adopted to prevent this infliction. On the cars of the Michigan and Southern road, I hear there are ventilators which do the business very well, but the Central Road of New-York, the greatest thoroughfare of the country, is also, in this respect, the filthiest of all, and no effort so far as I am aware, has ever been made by the company to obtain a good apparatus for the purpose. The cars of that road are also unnecessarily narrow; without any increase of gauge they might easily be made wider and more comfortable, and it is to be hoped, for the convenience of the public, that this will be done when new cars are put on.

The new hydraulic works at Niagara Falls are advancing without much apparent rapidity, but in a very substantial and durable manner. When they are completed, a great manufacturing town will grow up there, without interfering at all with the natural features of the cataract. The works in question consist of a long basin extending below the village at a convenient distance from the river, affording sites and power for mills by means of races to be cut from its sides, and pouring their water, each for itself, down into the river below.

The railroad cutting, which leads down the side of the river bank from below the Suspension Bridge to Lewiston, carrying the track along the face of the rock from the level of Lake Erie down to that of Ontario, is advancing to completion. The Suspension Bridge, which is to carry the trains across the fearful chasm of the river between the States and Canada is also near being finished. The big cables are swung across and the wire-ropes by which the bridge-floor and the railroad track are to hang, dangle in the air waiting for the bridge to be suspended to them. In September the work will be done, and the bridge come into use. Whether it is intended to carry passenger trains across that seemingly frail structure, at so dizzy a hight, I do not know, but I fancy that most people will prefer to cross on foot without the weight of loaded cars to add to their instinctive fears of a break-down. It takes some nerve for a new comer to pass the present bridge even in that way, and then one does not wish to look long into the bottomless gulf below; but if I had to go over in the cars, I should prefer to go West by some other line. This bridge will not obviate the necessity of changing cars, as the gauge of the Canadian road is wider than that on the other side. The crops on the line of the Great Western road in Canada seem more forward than in the States, especially the winter wheat, which is generally very thrifty and promising. Corn and potatoes are scarcely to be seen at all on the whole route I have traversed, but the grass is uncommonly fine, and the verdure of the whole country, fresh and luxuriant from the spring rains, is lovely beyond description.

NEBRASKA IN INDIANA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LA FAYETTE, Thursday, June 1, 1854.

The passage of the Nebraska bill and the action of the Democratic State Convention in reading out of the party all who will not sanction that iniquity, are creating a great commotion in the ranks of the heretofore impregnable Democratic party of the State.

Major DANIEL MACE, the Representative in Congress from this district, made a speech in this place on Monday evening last, in which he exposed and denounced the villainy of the late action of Congress. The Court-House hall, in which the meeting was held, was filled to overflowing. MARK JONES, Esq., the present Clerk of Tippecanoe County, and a prominent and influential Democrat, presided. Two more staunch Democrats acted as Vice-President and Secretary, and another was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The resolution (a copy of which I inclose) were of the right stamp, and express the sentiments of a large majority of the voters of the State. It will be seen that they recommend united action on the part of the opponents of the Nebraska swindle, and this plan is looked upon with favor by Whigs, Independent Democrats and Free-Soilers.

Major MACE also delivered a speech at Indianapolis on Wednesday evening, where he was listened to by a still larger audience than he had at this place, and the same determination was evinced to rebuke the Democratic party for indorsing the foul wrong which has been done to the North.

The intelligence from all parts of the State is cheering for the friends of freedom, and lively hopes are entertained that the result of the ensuing election will show that Indiana does not sanction the removal of the landmarks of freedom. Compromise Whigs and Democrats are foremost in the efforts being made to produce that result. J. H.

We published a portion of the resolutions referred to in Monday's TRIBUNE. [*Ed.*

OHIO POLITICS—NEBRASKA AND THE BANKS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, June 1, 1854.

There is no mistaking the fact that Ohio is against the Nebraska bill by an immense majority. Disney, Olds and the other members from Ohio who voted for it, have sealed their doom beyond all peradventure. They voted for it in defiance of the voice of their constituents and the sentiment of the State.

Ohio Loco-Focoism is in great trouble just now, by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, pronouncing the law which taxes the State Bank Branches beyond the amount provided for by the charter, unconstitutional.

As you are aware, Ohio Democracy has for years been waging a crusade against the Banks. Rejecting the doctrine that a Bank charter is a contract to be faithfully observed by both parties, they have gone on taxing the Banks enormously, violating the plain provisions of the charter, and sustained by the decision of a Court of their own election. Now, however, upon a fair hearing before a tribunal elevated above the miasma of Ohio politics, they are defeated; and great is their fall.

Nor is this all. The law taxing the Banks provided that they should not be permitted to deduct from their assets the amount they owed—thus leaving the balance for taxation.

In the case of individuals the law was different—allowing the deduction.

Now, our new Constitution providing that the rate of taxation shall be uniform on all property, it was urged before our Supreme Court that the law as to the Banks was both unjust and unconstitutional, as it provided for taxation upon a basis different from that applicable to individuals. The Court, however, sinking the judge in the partisan, pronounced the law as to the Banks constitutional, and as to individuals unconstitutional; thus bringing the latter upon the same basis with the former.

The Legislature, in session, months after the decision, did not dare to touch the matter, and adjourned, leaving the law as it stood.

The Auditor of State has intrusted County Auditors to require the return of property without any deductions, and in accordance with the decision of the Court.

The excitement against this order all over the State is intense, and many counties have resolved to make returns as the law requires, and not as Auditor Morgan demands.

Upon the heel of all this comes the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, that so far as the Banks are concerned, any law changing the rate of taxation, provided for in the Charter, is unconstitutional.

So the Banks are out and the people are in for it, and the Democracy, in their hot haste to plunder the Banks, have put in great peril their power in the State.

An election to-morrow would prostrate the party; but whether they will be able to humbug the people until an election comes remains to be seen.

Congressmen are elected next October, but the Legislature not until 1855. CUYAHOGA.

SLAVERY NOW EXISTING IN NEBRASKA.

From The National Era.

In any ordinary case I should be very loth to expose a brother missionary, but the case now before us is one of so monstrous a character as to forbid longer silence.

It may not be generally known that there is in this Territory an extensive missionary establishment, under the direction and control of the Methodist Church South, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service of the mission. These slaves have been kept here in utter disregard of the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery was forever prohibited here.

It would seem to a candid thinker a difficult matter to conceive a grosser inconsistency than to go forth to preach Christianity to the heathen, and to carry slaves along to assist in the glorious work. Thus, while they would hold up the Gospel to the heathen with one hand, with the other they bind fast the yoke of bondage on the neck of the poor slave. How can they show any consistency in such a monstrous absurdity? On what grounds should one portion of the human family be degraded and heathenized to elevate and enlighten another?

But to come nearer to the point—Thomas Johnson, the superintendent of this slaveholding mission, by adroit management was elected last fall a delegate to Congress from this Territory, or, rather, was sent to Washington to attend to matters pertaining to the various tribes of Indians here, preparatory to selling their lands and organizing a Territorial Government. He has been at Washington during the present session of Congress, where he has been using all his influence to secure the passage of Douglas's Nebraska bill; and he has not scrupled to make unfair statements to promote his ends. He is using his utmost endeavors to induce those Indians to sell out their lands entire—a thing which they are very unwilling to do, and which would be very disastrous to their best interests.

They have emigrated, to make room for the white man, until they can go no further. There are no lands suitable for them. Most of the vast region between this and the Rocky Mountains is a barren desert, and wholly unfit for cultivation. These Indians are disposed to sell all the land they do not need, but they wish to be allowed to remain here in peace and quiet, for they know not where to go. But this Christian missionary would send them away. Does he care whither? It is believed that he intends to secure to himself a fat portion of these poor Indians' lands. And he would plant Slavery here; yes, has introduced it here, in violation of the laws of the land. And yet we are to believe that he is a minister of the gospel of Christ.

Friends of Freedom! Help! If ye ever intend to fight for liberty, buckle on your armor, for the time is at hand.

RICHARD MENDENHALL, Mission Teacher.

Friends' Shawnee Mission, Kansas Territory, 5th mo. 14, 1854.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The deep interest I feel in passing events must be my only apology for troubling you a second time on the same subject. In your to-day's issue you have some good suggestions to anti-Fugitive Law men, particularly where you suggest to the people of Massachusetts that "by the "voluntary association of individuals, they can strike a "blow which shall destroy the existing Fugitive Slave "Law forever." Does not a like necessity exist for the organization of a similar association of individuals in New-York, to accomplish the same result here and throughout this State; and is there no one who is competent, ready and willing to take the lead in this noble enterprize?

It appears to me that *now* is the time to strike. The organization should be immediately set on foot, and when it is once known the friends of freedom will flock together in countless multitudes. This would form a nucleus for that great political party which is soon to be gathered from all other parties, and overwhelm them all. This new party will be composed of the true champions and lovers of liberty, and the haters of tyranny and oppression. It will overthrow and demolish the *bogus Democracy*, with which the country is now rife, and in its stead will erect the standard of TRUE DEMOCRACY, which will obey the will of the people in the administration of the Government, and not set that will at defiance, and constantly bow in the most servile obedience to the exacting and tyrannical demands of Slavery, as the present *bogus Democratic Administration* does.

Let the new party be called THE TRUE DEMOCRACY, and let it adhere with unflinching tenacity to that name. I was recently informed by a friend from Wisconsin that the Germans of that State who voted for Pierce have discovered their error, and now denounce the adherents to the present Administration as *Bogus Democrats*. It is an appellation to which they are certainly entitled, and let the friends of freedom, who love liberty, and despise Slavery and oppression, which constitute the *Alpha* and *Omega* of all the leading measures of the present Administration, unite under the opposite of TRUE DEMOCRATS, which will properly designate their real character.

I have always been identified with the Whig party, but now, for the first time in my life, I feel a strong desire to forget all other party differences, aside from the one great question which is now agitating the country, that I may unite with all other true friends of equal rights and privileges in opposing the extension of Slavery, and in turning back its dark tide to overwhelm and destroy those who are now striving to use it as a means of crushing and annihilating the liberties of the country. I doubt not that nine-tenths of all northern men who think and act for themselves, feel as I do upon this momentous subject; but the South, and their doughfaced allies of the North, aided and abetted by the demoniac spirits of every section, whose souls revel with delight in the foulest deeds of darkness, seek to intimidate the well-disposed lovers of freedom, by the stale cry of "*Abolitionists*." Thus they hope to deter the multitudes of northern men, whose hearts are right upon this great subject, from uniting in their efforts to suppress this giant evil, and to advance the true interests and prosperity of our country.

It remains to be seen whether the people of the North, as a body, are as weak-minded as the slavocracy of the country suppose them to be. The champions of Slavery have boldly proclaimed that they look upon the masses of the North—the farmers who till the soil; the mechanics and laboring-men—as possessing the spirit of *dogs*, which whine and cry when they are beaten, but the moment the active application of the lash is suspended they turn and lick the hand that scourged them with the most humble docility.

Will the future conduct of the North sustain this opinion of the tyrants and oppressors who are now ruling us as with a rod of iron, or what is worse, the fiendish whip of the slave-driver? I trust not. I cannot believe that our country is so far debased as to bow in disgraceful servility to the will and wishes of those unprincipled demagogues who, having power for the moment, use that power to oppress and degrade those who, by their votes, clothed them with their present brief authority, and seek to blast the true interests of the country, by extending over it the blighting curse of Slavery.

Let us have, then, an immediate political organization, headed by such editors as William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, &c., with other leading men drawn from all political parties. Let them hoist the standard of TRUE DEMOCRACY, and invite all men to bury all former differences and unite in furthering the true interests of the country by hurling from power the miscreants who have betrayed and disgraced them. Then will the hosts of the people rush to the rescue. X.

Brooklyn, June 5, 1854.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

We copy the following from *The Providence Tribune:*

STATE RIGHTS—NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVERY.—The following petition is being circulated in this State. We hope it will be numerously signed:

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

JUNE 3, A. D., 1854.

The undersigned, citizens of , in the State of Rhode Island, would respectfully represent, that the passage by Congress of the Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1820, has destroyed our faith in *all* Compromises by the General Government, and admonishes us that the people of the free States must hereafter rely upon State action, under their own reserved *State Rights*, for absolution from all connection with, and freedom from all responsibility for, the institution of Human Slavery, as it exists in the southern States of this Union. And while we desire no interference with that institution, when confined to the States where it exists, we protest against the soil of the free States being converted into hunting grounds for human beings, who are guilty of no offense but that of seeking their own freedom and happiness, and that free men should not be degraded to the condition of slave-catchers.

We therefore respectfully ask, that the Honorable General Assembly pass an act containing the following provisions, viz:

First. Prohibiting the use of any State's Jail, Prison, Court-House or other public building, belonging to this State, for the confinement or forcible detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from labor.

Second. Making it penal offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any State, County, Town or City Officer, or for any officer or member of any chartered military company in this State to aid, abet, or in any way assist in the arrest, detention or extradition of any person claimed as a fugitive from labor.

Third. That any citizen of Rhode Island who shall, for more than ten days from and after the passage of such act, continue to hold, or who shall hereafter accept the office of Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave Act, shall be forever thereafter ineligible to any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of this State.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

PETITIONS FOR THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—It has been suggested to us by more than one of our substantial and conservative citizens, that all the surrounding cities and towns of our Commonwealth be requested to get up petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

This suggestion, we have no doubt, will meet with a ready response from every section of the State; and we would suggest that the example be followed by all the cities and towns of New-England, and of the non-slaveholding States. Let the floors of Congress be covered with the petitions of the friends of human liberty, for the repeal of a law which does violence to the best feelings of our nature, which is at variance with the moral and religious convictions of the entire population of the free States; and which has been heretofore endured only from the mistaken idea that by means of it peace might be purchased between the North and South. [Boston Traveller.

RAILROADS IN CITIES.

By the following law a long-needed and justly-due accommodation is secured to the citizens of New-York west of Broadway. By it the grant extending the Sixth and Eighth-av. Railroads through Barclay and Vesey-sts. to St. Pauls Church and Broadway, is legalized. Mr. Hope's injunction falls to the ground, and none others can stand along the route of the roads. No longer shall the special accommodation of one man shut out some 30,000 or 40,000 people twice daily from the privilege of railroad transit south of Chambers-st. That semi-diurnal walk of half a mile in the heat and sweat of the dog-days may now be spared to our citizens and the myriads who will during the coming season visit the renovated Crystal Palace. It is to be hoped the gentlemen of the Railroad Companies will hurry up and break ground in Vesey-st. in order that at the great American Musical Congress the visitors and others may be taken up and set down at that convenient point, St. Pauls Church. The Common Council may well afford to spare to the public four or five feet of the unused sidewalk on the south side of Vesey-st. alongside the churchyard for the purpose of aiding in this desirable accommodation:

AN ACT relative to the construction of Railroads in Cities.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Common Councils of the several cities of this State shall not hereafter permit to be constructed in either of the streets or avenues of said city a Railroad for the transportation of passengers, which commences and ends in said city, without the consent thereto of a majority in interest of the owners of property upon the streets in which said railroad is to be constructed, being first had and obtained. For the purpose of determining what constitutes said majority in interest, reference shall be had to the assessed value of the whole property located upon such street or avenue.

SEC. 2. After such consent is obtained it shall be lawful for the Common Council of the city in which such street or avenue is located to grant authority to construct and establish such railroad, upon such terms, conditions and stipulations, in relation thereto, as such Common Council may see fit to prescribe. But no such grants shall be made except to such person or persons as shall give adequate security to comply in all respects with the terms, conditions and stipulations so to be prescribed by such Common Council, and will agree to carry and convey passengers upon said railroad at the lowest rates of fare. Nor shall such grants be made until after public notices of intention to make the same, and of the terms, conditions and stipulations upon which it will be given, and inviting proposals therefor at a specified time and place, shall be published under the direction of the Common Council, in one or more of the principal newspapers published in the city in which such railroad is proposed to be authorized and constructed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall not be held to prevent the construction, extension, or use of any railroad in any of the cities of this State which have already been constructed in part, but the respective parties and companies by whom such roads have been in part constructed, and their assigns are hereby authorized to construct, complete, extend and use such roads in and through the streets and avenues designated in the respective grants, licenses, resolutions or contracts under which the same have been so in part constructed, and to that end the grants, licenses and resolutions aforesaid are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

FIFTEENTH WARD—SECOND DAY.

The Board of Excise for the Fifteenth Ward was in session yesterday, but as on the day previous, no licenses were granted. About thirty persons (keepers of sixpenny, shilling or fashionable rum-holes,) too indolent to obtain an honest and respectable living, applied for licenses. The applications were received, and the respectability and fitness of the applicant is to be taken into consideration until the next session of the Board. Until that time mint juleps, sherry cobblers, and all other fashionable drinks calculated to create the taste of the novice for poison in its more natural state, will be dealt out, regardless of the sanction of the law.

THE NEBRASKA RALLY.

SERENADE TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

"The friends of the Constitution and the Union" had a gathering last evening to welcome the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. At 10 o'clock the members or the "Banner Guard" of the Empire Club, Capt. Rynders, assembled in the Park and fired a salute. Shortly after, Shelton's band made their appearance, and after marching about for nearly an hour, succeeded in getting up a procession of about 300 persons, composed of Fourth Warders, boys, Rynders' followers, and Government lackeys. The procession then proceeded up Broadway to the front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where about 2,000 persons were congregated together.

Quite a number of banners were displayed, from some of which the following inscriptions were copied:

> New-York; always true to the Union.
> The People's Right of Self-Government.
> Nebraska Bill Constitutional.
> Principles Triumphant.

> "For the Union intact."
> A Black Line shall not be drawn across
> Our Country.

> A Republic the manifest destiny of Cuba.
> State Rights.

The band played several airs, and minute guns were fired. Cheers were given, among them three for Fred. Douglass, which caused much laughter.

Capt. RYNDERS came forward and said Mr. PURDY would introduce Senator Douglas. Mr. Purdy did so, and the Senator was received with cheers and a few hisses. A slight disturbance arose in the crowd in expelling the hissers.

Mr. DOUGLAS then addressed the assemblage as his friends and fellow citizens, in whose applause he recognized a different thunder from what had been predicted for him. This was the thunder of the democratic voice, sustaining, not so humble a person as he, but a great principle, and he rejoiced to hear it. He said the opposition to the Nebraska Bill was chiefly from those who neither understood, nor would allow others to understand it. What more was the principle than that of the Constitution and every State Bill of Rights—to let the people make their own laws? Let them be as bad as they please, that is no reason they should not be free to make them, and those who don't like them may stay away. Should not those who go to Nebraska make Nebraska's laws?—not those who never were there, and never calculate to be! The only way the Whig could rival the Democratic party would be by adopting the same grand principle. The Missouri Compromise was well repealed, because it forbid the people there to do what they saw fit. As to the objection that the President and Senate appoint the Governor, &c., all thus appointed were mere United States officers—the local elections all lay with the people. If the people are allowed to legislate for white men, why not for black? Does it need higher intelligence? He would have no black line cutting the glorious Union into sections, and would have traitors to the Constitution be treated as traitors ought to be. Finally, he asked the Democratic party, as the only Constitutional one, to forget feuds, and unite to support principle. Mr. Douglas's address was moderately applauded.

Capt. RYNDERS was called for, and, as an officeholder, said President Pierce's conduct on the Nebraska bill was worthy of the approval of all Democrats. The procession then retired, the band playing.

MURDER TRIAL.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judges ROCKWELL and MOORE; Justices STILWELL and STRYKER.

TRIAL OF JAMES ANTONI FOR THE MURDER OF JOHN FERDINANDI.

The trial of this prisoner, who is charged with the murder of John Ferdinandi, both Italians, in Marcy-av. on the evening of the 5th of March last, was commenced this morning, and the following Jury was impanneled:

John W. Manly,	Moses Van Buren,	John Wyckoff, Jr.,
John J. Hinchman,	Joshua Lake,	Jas. M. Seabary,
Lyman Wilson,	Charles S. Spooner,	Henry B. Starr,
Ebenezer Howell,	Cornelius Bergen,	John Angus.

The prisoner was defended by Alexander McCue, Esq., and the prosecution was conducted by R. C. Underhill, Esq., District-Attorney.

The prisoner is about 5 feet 6 inches in hight, sallow in complexion, long black shaggy hair, whiskers and mustache, and appears to be in ill health, probably caused by his imprisonment in the county jail. He pleaded Not Guilty through an interpreter.

The District-Attorney, in opening the case, said that the prisoner stood indicted for the murder of John Ferdinandi on the 5th of March last, in that part of Brooklyn which is contiguous to the Williamsburgh line near the junction of Marcy-av. and Rodney-st. The day of the occurrence was Sunday, and it took place about 8 o'clock in the evening. The attention of the neighbors was first attracted by the report of a musket or pistol, or two reports, one probably the echo of the other. On looking out they saw a man lying on the ground and found he had been shot in the right shoulder-blade. Several men gathered around the man, who was lying in the agonies of death, and some went in search of the Police of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn. When they came back he was dead. He was a political exile in this country, and had been here about a year. He was then taken to the Williamsburgh Station-House. An instrument was found by his side, but no clue could be found of the murderer. An examination took place, but nothing further was ascertained but the report of the pistol. The instrument by his side was found adapted to the wound. The Coroner proceeded with the examination, and in a day or two another Italian, (Lispani,) who had heard of the death of Ferdinandi, came to Williamsburgh and went to one of the Police offices, where he was detained, as it was ascertained that he had been acquainted with the deceased. He identified the instrument as belonging to the prisoner, which he once owned, and had given to him. Inquiries were made as to whether the prisoner was seen with firearms, and upon the ball being mentioned, he said he saw balls like the one taken from the wound in the prisoner's trunk. He had formerly boarded with him. He identified the ball, and then the officers went in pursuit of Antoni, and found him in New-York. The result of the Coroner's inquiry was, that the defendant was held for the murder. We have no evidence to show that the prisoner killed the man, but there are circumstances connected therewith which should be explained. Circumstantial details often lead to the detection of the guilty, where the direct testimony is lacking. I should here say that when the officer went to arrest the prisoner, he found a pistol in his trunk which bore evidence of having been recently discharged. If all this evidence is not sufficient, when collected, to convict the prisoner, you know your duty.

The following evidence was then taken:

Michael Dower sworn—I live in the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn, on Marcy-av., near Rodney-st.; my house is on the south-west side of the avenue; I was home all day Sunday of the 5th of March last; there are five houses in that block on Marcy-av., and two on Rodney-st.; about 8 o'clock that evening, was in the front part of my house; my attention was called outside about six minutes past 8 o'clock; I heard two shots fired, and remarked that it was an unusual thing to hear firing there on Sunday evening; I could see no person, but heard the moans; saw a man in the center of the field lying down, who raised himself up, gave a groan, fell over and died; the nearest house was about 100 feet off; I remained on the stoop about three minutes before I saw the man; then saw the man, and called to Giddes, a tenant in the same house with me, to go out; he refused to go, he was afraid; he said he would call two young men who were in his apartment, when we all went to the man that was shot; I asked him what was amiss; he said something, but I could not understand what he said; I went for the officers