MARINE AFFAIRS.

NEW CLIPPER-SHIP.

The new clipper-ship Swallow, which sailed from this port yesterday for London, is a renewed proof of the celebrity for speed and beauty, so frequently exhibited in the building yards of Messrs. Westervelt & Mackay. In length this vessel is 200 feet, and 44 feet depth of hold, and her registry is 1,000 tons. The state-rooms in her cabin, to which are attached, are spacious and elegant. In addition to the ordinary supply of fresh water, she carries an iron tank capable of holding 6,500 gallons. A commodious room has been had in the construction to the comfort of the seamen, and there are not less than twenty double berths in the forecastle. The Swallow is owned by Dugan & Bishop, No. 87 South-st., and she is commanded by Capt. Tucker, who traveled with the late lamented John L. Stephens in his last visit to Yucatan. The Rev. A. Bullock, D.D., of New York, and the Rev. James Inglis of Brooklyn, were among the passengers. Our readers may recollect that this splendid ship, one of the best that ever sailed from this port, was delayed nearly a week from inability to procure a crew. The old race of American seamen, the growth of our whale and coasting trade, is fast becoming extinct, and in its place we have the refuse of every nation. The law of Congress in regard to the citizenship of a portion of each crew is not merely or solemnly violated—it is never complied with. Under the present system, who can estimate the amount of false swears ing, or the loss of time, property and life? The Swallow took out with her eight boys, who act as apprentices. These boys were from the country, the sons of poor but honest parents. Their homes are separated from the contaminating influences of the forecastle. They are to receive instruction in navigation. If all our vessels were to take the same number of apprentices according to their tonnage, we should soon have a nursery of seamen that would leave no cause for complaint either of their scarcity or character. [Evening Post.

SHIP CAMDEN ASHORE AT OCRACOKE.

Capt. Sherman, of the schooner Eva, arrived here yesterday afternoon, reports the ship Camden, from New-York for Charleston, ashore at Ocracoke, N. C. It was supposed that she would be got off without much damage.

CALIFORNIA NAVAL DEPOT AND STATION.

The Naval Department having, within the last few days, received satisfactory evidence of the cession by the State of California to the United States, of the land purchased at Mare Island for a Naval Depot and Station, we learn that the Secretary of the Navy is to-day busily engaged in making preparations to order the necessary officers to that station, and to carry out the directions of law in relation to the improvements and buildings at that important station. [Washington Star.

First Evening Edition.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. ....JUNE 20.

$1,000	Erie Bonds of '53	59	10	New York Cen. RR.	93½
5,000	Panama Bds. 30 mos.	105	250	do	93⅝
20,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	85	70	do	93⅞
1,000	do.	86	100	do	93⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds. pri.	87	100	do	93⅞
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	64	100	do	93⅞
40	Corn Exchange Bank	98	70	do	93⅞
10	Hanover Fire Co.	95	50	do	93⅞
100	Morris Canal	12	15	Mich. So. & Northern Ind. RR.	76
100	Canton Co.	53	1	Panama RR.	130
50	do	53½	20	Northern Indiana RR.	117
200	do	53¾	10	Third-av. RR.	48
200	do	53¾	6	Michigan Cent. RR.	91½
200	Niagara Transit Co.	26	15	do	91½
100	do	26½	112	Michigan Southern RR.	117
300	do	26	200	Erie Railroad	27½
50	do	26½	50	do	62½
100	do	26¾	150	do	62⅞
50	do	26	100	do	62
300	do	27	100	do	62½
100	do	27	100	do	62
200	do	26	100	do	61
100	Penn. Coal Co.	26	100	do	61
10	do	105	50	do	61½
5	Crystal Palace	18	300	do	62
20	do	17	100	do	61
100	Gold Hill Mine	3	250	do	61
850	do	3	50	do	61½
50	Cumberland Coal Co.	3	200	do	61½
250	do	34	100	do	62
200	do	34	100	do	61½
250	do	34	300	do	62
250	do	34	100	do	62½
100	do	34	100	do	61
100	do	34	175	Harlem Railroad	16
100	do	34	200	do	15½
100	do	34	50	L. I. Railroad	25
100	do	34	2,500	Reading Railroad	71
100	do	25	100	do	74
100	do	34	150	do	74½
100	do	34	200	do	74
200	Penn. & Lehigh Zinc Co.	4	200	do	74½
500	do	5	100	Hudson River Railroad	56
50	Caledonian Mining Co.	2	100	do	56
20	Cleve. and Toledo R.R.	69	100	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	85
20	do	69½	20	do	85½
500	do	69			

FIRES.

FIRE IN THE THIRD-AVENUE.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the building No. 226 Third-av., occupied as a millinery store by Avery Clark & Co. It was discovered at an early moment, and the flames were extinguished before much damage occurred. From the appearance of the premises it was clearly evident that the fire was the work of design. The porter who usually sleeps in the store was absent when the fire was discovered. The proprietors had an insurance of $5,000 on their stock, but in what Company we could not learn.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whigs of Butler Co. recommend the nomination of Samuel A. Purviance, to succeed Thomas M. Howe, from the XXIId District in Congress. Three Delegates were chosen to confer with a similar Committee from Allegheny Co., with reference to this nomination. A thorough anti-Nebraska County ticket was presented. The series of resolutions recently adopted by the Whigs of Allegheny Co. was reaffirmed, taking strong ground against Slavery Extension in the New Territories, with Free Men, Free Labor and Free Lands inscribed upon their banner, together with an indorsement of Bell, Benton, and Houston, and other Southern Members of Congress, for their opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Official Returns of the Democratic Primary election held in Westmoreland County, Pa., are published in an extra of *The Republican*. Augustus Drum (anti-Nebraska Democrat) has 2,130 votes for Congress to 379 for James Todd, a Nebraskaite.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature was to adjourn Saturday, after a session of a week. What a comfort it must be to have *such* a Legislature. An important amendment to the Liquor (Maine) law was passed. It authorizes the arrest, confinement and fine of any person found drunk in any of the towns of the State; but if such intoxicated person shall disclose the name of the person who furnished the liquor with which he got drunk, and shall give evidence against said person, he may be discharged from imprisonment; and persons furnishing intoxicating liquors, giving or selling, are liable to prosecution. The vote for the bill stood 43 Yeas to 12 Nays.

WISCONSIN.—The following papers publish and indorse the call for a People's Mass State Convention, at Madison, July 13, viz: *Sentinel* and *Free Democrat*, Milwaukee; *Advocate*, Racine; *Telegraph*, Kenosha; *Free Press*, Janesville; *Journal*, Beloit; *State Journal*, Madison; *Chronicle*, Watertown.

All the remaining Free Democratic papers and all the Whig papers have approved of such a Convention, and publish the call at the head of their columns.

The Milwaukee Free Democrat believes that the people are resolved on a united effort and that neither politicians nor presses can prevent so desirable a consummation. And when the people arise in their might, serviles and doughfaces must stand aside.

LANSING, the capital of Michigan, has a population of 1,537. In 1850 it had 1,229. They have 8 hotels, a variety of industrial establishments, 6 clergymen, 6 lawyers and 6 doctors—plenty of room for those who can "log" or "grub;" 1 broker, 1 barber, 1 "gentleman,"—guess who he is;] "miscellaneous" not counted; "Know-Nothings," 0; 1 printing, binding and publishing establishment; 1 billiard saloon; 3 churches. Altogether, a thriving, prosperous, and busy town, the "City of the Woods" and capital of the State, where but a few years since the red man cultivated his corn. At present, they need most farmers, a steam saw-mill, (lumber is in good demand and very scarce,) and a general assortment of mechanics and manufacturers.

INDIANA.—A mass meeting of the people of Jefferson County opposed to the Nebraska villainy took place in Madison on Tuesday. *The Banner* speaks of it as one of the largest meetings ever held in that county. Messrs. John A. Hendricks, Samuel Wilson, M. C. Garber, and other prominent Democrats, took an active part in the proceedings. Addresses were delivered by Col. John A. Hendricks and Col. Thomas Smith. Mr. Smith, it will be remembered, was for a long time a Democratic member of Congress from the IIId District.

A series of strong resolutions were unanimously adopted, denouncing the bill as iniquitous, and pledged themselves to oppose the reelection of any and every Senator or Representative in Congress from a Northern State who voted for or aided in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—that they would labor earnestly and diligently to reinstate it on the statute-books—that John Pettit was right in his opinion of the North when he said that there would not soon be another Congress which would pass the Nebraska Kansas bill—that they cannot stand on the platform at the Democratic party recently manufactured at Indianapolis: first, because the Democracy is thereby pledged to the extension of whisky; second, to the extension of Slavery; third, to the confiscation of religion.

It was recommended to hold a Mass State Convention of all opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to be held in Indianapolis on the 14th July, 1854.

OPENING KANSAS TO SETTLERS.

The St. Joseph Gazette (Missouri) of the 7th inst. has the following account of the recent Treaties with the Indian tribes for the lands in Kansas:

TERMS.—The following are the particulars as near as we can get them:

Iowas, Sacs, and Foxes, reserve together, 160 square miles, it being a strip four miles wide, extending twenty-five miles along the south side of the Great Nemaha, fronting the Missouri, the remainder to be sold to the highest bidder, in quarter sections, after it is surveyed, at public sale as lands sold at public sale heretofore. Each tribe has six months in which to remove.

The Kickapoos have the privilege of selecting 150,000 acres of land, and may select on the Grasshoppers ten miles wide, running back, and get $300,000, payable in twenty years in equal annual installments, and are to move in twelve months.

The Delawares make a small reserve, not known exactly where, the remainder to be sold to the highest bidder. Their land is below Fort Leavenworth.

All the Indian titles to land on the Missouri river will be extinguished, except four miles below the Nemaha, and a small strip at the mouth of the Kansas.

The farm on which the Agency and Mission are located will be retained for two years, when it is to be sold to the highest bidder.

Maj. Vanderslice has worked faithfully for the accomplishment of these treaties, and done all in his power to induce the Indians to agree to remove in less time than is stipulated. Twelve months is the *longest* time given the Indians, and they may remove in much less time, perhaps six months. In the meantime, we hope and trust the Agent will not be compelled to enforce the law, however disagreeable it may be to him, against trespassers on the Indian lands. The time will soon come when all will have a fair and equal chance of settling there. No one will be disturbed for marking out or otherwise designating a claim. Maj. Vanderslice will be compelled to discharge his duty as an officer, but we are satisfied it will not be to harass the people, but only where a palpable violation of the law is committed. He will be just and generous. He is a faithful officer, worthy of all praise.

FORGERY AND SHOOTING.

The Evansville Journal states that a man named Dr. Marks, a resident of Sacramento, on Green River, was last week detected in several ingenious forgeries. One of his neighbors, Mr. Eaves, had been in the habit of indorsing the Dr's notes in bank, and was called upon some time since to back a note for $300, payable at Russellville. This note the Dr. altered to $1,300 and drew the money. When this note was near maturing, the Dr. called upon Mr. Eaves to indorse a bill for $800, saying that he wished to take up the $300 note, and wanted $500 for other purposes. The Dr. got another indorser upon the note, and altered it to $4,800, and presented it at the Owensboro' Bank to be discounted, when he was informed that the second indorser was then under protest, otherwise the bill would be cashed. The Dr. again went to Mr. Eaves and stated the circumstances, and a new note for $800 was made. The last note was changed to $1,800, and the money drawn. The cashier of the bank at Owensboro' had previously written to Mr. Eaves, stating his regrets that the note of Dr. Marks for $4,800, upon which he was an indorser, could not under a rule of the institution be cashed, and that no disrespect or disparagement to his credit was intended by the refusal.

The cashier's letter "let the cat out of the bag," and Mr. Eaves began to look into the matter. He found the Dr. and made him disgorge $1,700 of the money he had obtained, intending to proceed against him legally for further satisfaction. An attempt was subsequently made to arrest the Dr., but he was found armed to the teeth, and shot one of his pursuers, breaking his leg at the thigh, and fled. He spent Thursday night last in Evansville. Several men from Rumsey were in that place on Friday in pursuit of him.

SUPPOSED MURDER—ARREST OF THREE PERSONS.—This community have been thrown into an indescribable state of excitement the past few days, by further developments in regard to the mysterious disappearance of Thos. Estabrook of Reading, Vermont—a short notice of which appeared in our paper of 9th of February. Mr. Estabrook arrived at Leonidas Corners, in this County, on or about the 15th of November last—left his trunk at the hotel with instructions to forward it to the residence of Miss Woods, three and a half miles distant, the following morning—inquired for the residence of Miss Woods, and left the tavern, since which time he has disappeared. The trunk arrived at Miss W.'s, (to whom the missing man was to be married the following morning,) containing his wedding suits, and $120 in money. Information of the receipt of the trunk and the non-arrival of Mr. E. was forwarded to Vermont, upon which his brother came to Leonidas, and, with the assistance of the Sheriff and citizens, a thorough search and investigation was had, in February last, but without finding any traces of Mr. E. Thus matters stood until Saturday last, when Sheriff Hull and his assistants, who have never ceased their efforts to ferrit out the mystery, arrested Amos White, S. Uhan and son, in Leonidas township, and lodged them in our jail. As the case will undergo a thorough investigation, we are not at liberty to publish the various reports and circumstances concerning the arrests until after a legal examination takes place, when the evidence and other particulars will be laid before our readers. [Circleville (Mich.) Chronicle, 15th.

MASONIC STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—Hiram Powers, the Michael Angelo of America, has concluded a contract for a statue of George Washington for Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4. *The Masonic Union* for June gives a description from a letter which had been received from Florence: "It "is to be made of the best marble, and after the model of "the statue recently purchased of Mr. Powers by the State "of Louisiana. The dress is a fac-simile of the suit worn by "Washington just before his death, and the head is copied "from Houdon's statue in Richmond. Masonic regalia, of "course, will be added, similar to that worn by him in the "Lodge of Alexandria, over which he presided after he had "retired from public life."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW YORK.....JUNE 20.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Bark—Venus (Meck.) Permisen, Falmouth, Thompson & Neubaus.
Brigs—P. R. Richborn, Ellis, Georgetown, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Albatross, Patten, Norfolk, H. D. Brookman & Co.
Schooner—C. L. Watson, Jump, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.
Berge—Falcon, Cohen, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston 53 hours, mdse. and pass. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 10 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida, for Savannah. At 10½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Mission, for Charleston. The N. came over the bar Saturday at 11 P. M.
Bark Cenecilisa, (Bras.) Marchado, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., mdse. to Silkens & Ironside.
Brig Wingew, (of Rockport) Hancock, Saguala Grande 9 ds., sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. June 9, off Cape May, saw steamer Sun prise sig. S. W.
Schr. Ann Hyman, (of Newbern, N. C.) Powers, Antigua 12 ds., molasses, &c., to R. B. Eldridge.
Schr. W. A. Ellis, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., naval stores to McCready, Mattle Co. Sld. in co. with schr. H. Hallett, for New-York.
Schr. E. Flower, Churchill, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.
Schr. Florio, Dodge, Ellsworth 12 ds, lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Wilcox, Lubec 5 ds., laths and plaster to Smith & Boynton.
Schr. Hyena, Clark, Lubec 6 ds., plaster and pickets to Smith & Boynton.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Kelly, Dennis 3 ds., fish to master.
Schr. John Freeze, Hathaway, Sippican 8 ds., nails to Sprague & Robinson.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Yarmouth, N. S., 30 inst., schrs. Emma, Soule, Salem; 3d, Corsair, Healey, New-York; 4th, brig Lodus, Kelley, Providence; 5th, schrs. Active, Allen, Portland; 8th, Meteor, Stanwood, Boston.
Arr. at St. John, N. B., 19th inst., bark Grafton, Swanson, New-York; brigs Abaddon, Lockhart, and Cordelia, Dorman, do.; Echo, Estabile, Portland; schr. Pearl, Smith, Boston; 14th, ship Fame, Orkney, Baltimore; brig Albert, Robinson, Savannah; 15th, ship Halloran, Chapman, New-York; bark Rose, Sherwood, do., Cld. 19th, schrs. Sarah Reed, Potter, Boston; 18th, Groveland, Kavanagh, Boston.

Domestic Ports.

BANGOR—Arr. June 16, brig H. B. Crosby, Kent, Cardenas; schr Savannah, Staples, New-York. Cld. June 17, brig Julia E. Arey, Stone, Greenock; schr. Rudder & Co., Fletcher, New-York.
NANTUCKET—Sld. June 17, schr. Sarah Jane, Fitzgerald, New-York.
NEW-BEDFORD—Arr. June 17, schrs. Sarah, Sherman, and Louisa Gray, Haley, Philadelphia. Sld. bark Robert Pennell; schrs. Thomas B. Smith, Kelley, Albany; Cornelia, Young, New-York. Arr. June 18, Fanguest, Bourne, Albany.
NEW-HAVEN—Arr. June 19, bark May Flower, Duell, Porto Rico.
PORTSMOUTH—Arr. June 17, brig Elisha Doane, Loring, Baltimore.
PORTLAND—Arr. June 17, bark Peri, Thurston, Philadelphia; brig Tiro, Brown, Matanzas; schrs. Adrian, Kniphe, Matanzas; Roman, Parr, Philadelphia. Cld. brig Moluskus, Bailey, Eastport. Arr. June 18, barks Wm. Lavrabee, Gilkey, Matanzas; Sarah B. Hale, Crowther, Boston; brigs Julia, Pomroy, Matanzas; Mismer, (Br.) Lewis, Grand Turk, Turk's Island; schrs. Jane Ingraham, Hawes, New-York; S. D. Norton, Norton, Philadelphia.

$25 REWARD.—LOST between the hours of 11 and 12, a ladies' Gold Patent Lever WATCH, Tobias make, chased face; missed in Madison-st. between the Industrial School and corner of Rooseveltst. The finder will be rewarded as above, by returning the same to JANEWAY & Co., No. 5 Dey-st., New-York, or to No. 37 Oak-st., Recruits depot.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for HAVANA and NEW ORLEANS.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Henry Windle, on TUESDAY, June 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Warren-st. pier.
Freight to New-Orleans, at 40 cents per cubic foot, will be received on the 24th inst.
Specie only taken on freight to Havana.
Bills of lading will be supplied with blank bills of lading of the form signed by this Company, on application at their office.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren. M. O. ROBERTS.

RUNNELS & HERMANN'S CALIFORNIA FAMILY AND ISTHMUS EXPRESS.—Through from New-York to destination in charge of special conductors, for conveyance of LADIES and CHILDREN. Will leave per steamship NORTH STAR, July 5. Address prepaid, A. L. STIMSON, No. 36 Broadway, New-York. RUNNELS & HERMANN, Passengers.

Second Evening Edition.

FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &C.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

TUESDAY, June 20—3 P. M.

ASHES—The market is firm for Pots at $6 75@$6 81, and Pearls at $9 50.

COTTON—The market continues dull at yesterday's quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Market for the low grades of State and Western Flour is 12½@25c. lower; the Eastern demand is less active, but there is more doing for the home trade and export at the decline.

The arrivals are light, but holders of brands liable to sour, are determined to realize. We notice a new Flour on the market made from new Southern red Wheat, manufactured by Hecker & Brother, small sales of which are making at $12 for extra brands. Canadian Flour is lower, and dull, sales of 1,700 bbls., part last evening, at $7 50@$7 62 for common brands, in bond.

The sales of Western Canal are 5,000 bbls. at $7 25@$7 75 for common to straight State; $8@$8 12 for favorite State; $7 50@$8 12 for common to good Ohio and mixed to fancy Michigan; Southern Flour is not plenty and is heavy; sales of 500 bbls. at $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to good brands, Baltimore, &c. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 50 for fine. Corn Meal firm; sales 100 bbls. Jersey at $3 87½.

GRAIN—There is but little inquiry for Wheat, and the market is heavy, especially for red; sales of 1,000 bush. red Western, $1 75, and white Genesee, $1 85. Rye is nominal with buyers at $1 15. Oats are in better supply, and prices are lower; sales of State and Western at 50@52c. Corn is better, the supply is moderate; the demand is mostly for the East; sales of 21,000 bush. at 79½@80c. for damaged and unsound; 81@84 for Western mixed; 83@83½c. for round yellow, and 87@88c. for Southern White and Yellow.

WHISKY—The market is firm; sales of 150 bbls. at 29c. for Ohio and 29@29½c. for Prison.

PROVISIONS—There is little change to note in Pork, and the demand is fair; sales of Mess at $17@$17 12, and Prime $11 75@$11 87. Beef is in limited demand and very firm; sales of repacked Chicago at $16. City Mess $15 50 and $11 13 for Country Mess. Lard quiet at 9½@9¾c. Butter and Cheese unaltered.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE EXPECTED STEAMER.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

We have received nothing from Halifax since yesterday, the telegraph not being in working order to-day. The Canada is now ten days out, and fully due at Halifax.

THE MAIL FOR EUROPE—SEVERE THUNDER STORM.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

The mail for Europe closes at ¼ o'clock to-morrow morning, and the Niagara leaves at 10 o'clock.

A violent thunder-storm, accompanied with rain and hail, visited the South Shore last evening. The Unitarian Church in Kingston was struck by lightning, and considerably damaged. A house was struck in North Bridgewater, and one man killed. A large quantity of hail fell in Taunton.

DESTRUCTION OF A MILL DAM.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

Yesterday afternoon the Factory Dam at Union Village in Holden, gave way, carrying with it the bridge and wing building of the factory. The building was forty feet wide and from fifty to sixty long, and was filled with valuable machinery. The damage is about $10,000. It was owned by John Parsons of Boston.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

Mayor Conrad held the first hearing this morning of tavern-keepers charged with infractions of the Sunday law. Witnesses in ten cases were examined, and the defendants held to bail in $1,000 each for trial on the charge of keeping disorderly tippling houses. Among the defendants were Messrs. Guy, Barr, Mooney and other prominent tavern keepers.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

The New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received but contain no news of interest.

The train from Philadelphia, when crossing the Susquehanna, at 2 o'clock this morning, met with an accident. Adams & Co.'s express car ran off the steamboat into the river and detained the steamboat until 7 o'clock. The mail car passed half way over but was drawn back.

EXTENSION OF MORSE'S TELEGRAPH PATENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

The Commissioner of Patents has renewed the Morse Telegraph Patent of June, 1840, for the term of seven years—Professor Morse having disclaimed so much of his eighth specification as brings it within the decision of the Supreme Court in the recent case of "Morse vs. O'Reilly."

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SLOOP-OF-WAR CYANE.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane dropped down from the Brooklyn Navy Yard a few days ago, and is now at anchor in the North River, opposite the Battery. Her crew is on board, consisting of one hundred seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, who were transferred from the receiving-ship North Carolina during the present week. She will sail from this port on Monday, in obedience to orders issued by the Secretary of the Navy. Her destination is unknown to the public. The following is a list of the officers of the Cyane:

Commander—George N. Hollins; Lieutenants—Pickering, Reed, Fantenay and Edwards; Surgeon—Brownlee; Assistant Surgeon—George Peck; Acting Master—Wm. L. Wilcox; Purser—Upham; Passed Midshipman—Samuel L. Breese; Boatswain—Felix Hoeglen; Gunner—James A. Lilkeston; Carpenter—Edward Williams; Sailmaker—Daniel C. Brayton.

A newspaper is about to be established in Kansas, it seems. A man by the name of Mercier, a little bandy legged Englishman, residing in Washington, has been selected by Senator Douglas for the mission. There is any amount of patriotism at Washington about those days. The hotels are full of aspirants to office in Nebraska and Kansas. It is a pity they were not all obliged to go there, and compelled to subsist upon what they might earn with their own hands.

THE MILLVILLE TRAGEDY.

The Boston Traveller gives the annexed particulars of the shocking affair at Milville, on Saturday evening, referred to our telegraphic dispatches on Monday:

A man named Alexander Hewitt, of intemperate habits and as is supposed excited by liquor, had a quarrel with his wife, which resulted in her quitting the house from fear for her life. She entered the house of Mr. Orrin Brown, a neighbor and an estimable citizen, and claimed his protection, which he accorded to her and instantly locked the door to prevent the entrance of her husband, who was in hot pursuit and soon reached the house. He demanded his wife, and Mr. Brown went to the window to speak to him, when Hewitt drew a revolver, with which he had provided himself, and shot him in the head, the ball passing into the forehead and killing him instantly. The wife, Mrs. Hewitt, was in the room at the time, and passed the window in an attempt to fly from him. As she passed her husband fired at her, but the ball missed its aim. Mrs. Hewitt then attempted to escape by a back door, but just as she reached an embankment of earth, he came up and seized her by the arm.

He then held her at arm's-length with one arm, drew his revolver, and shot at her twice, one ball passing through the head, and the other lodging there. Hewitt then fled to the woods and remained there over night. On Sunday morning he left the woods and came back to the scene of the murder, where he was immediately taken into custody by the officers. He stated to them that he was perfectly willing to be taken, as he had swallowed a dose of strychnine, and could not possibly live but a few moments. He was shortly afterward seized with convulsions and died at most instantaneously. He stated to the officers that the murder of his wife was premeditated, from motives of jealousy, but not that of Mr. Brown; that he went to Providence last week and procured the poison with which to kill himself after he had killed his wife. Mrs. Hewitt was alive at last accounts, but could not possibly long survive. An inquest was being held on the body of Mr. Brown, amid much excitement. Mr. Brown leaves a family, who were present in the house at the time of the murder.

Hewitt was a scythe plater by trade, and when not under the influence of liquor, of industrious habits. He leaves four small children, who by the expected death of the mother will become orphans. Mr. Brown was employed on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and had just returned from his week's work to spend the Sabbath with his family. His children are two boys, one ten and the other twelve years of age. It is also stated that Mrs. Hewitt is a drinking woman.

The Washington Union predicts that at the next election in New-York, "the friends of the Administration will roll up an overwhelming majority." We don't believe they will roll up anything but the whites of their eyes. [Louisville Journal.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE GREAT EXCURSION.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: It was stated in THE TRIBUNE and other City papers that the Directors of the Rock Island Railroad Company were to issue free tickets, entitling all the Stockholders of the Company to a free passage from their respective localities to Rock Island, and thence up the Mississippi to St. Paul. This announcement was considered both liberal and just—liberal in the Directors and just to the Stockholders who had furnished the means for the construction of the Road, and who will doubtless have to "foot the bill" of the expenses of the Excursion. But, Sir, the expectations of a part at least of the Stockholders have not been realized: they have not by any ingenuity been able to get the first sight at any of the aforesaid free tickets. And it now appears that others who had neither claim, title or interest in the Road, were made the recipients of these free tickets, while the Stockholders (some, at least,) who were justly entitled to them were put off with excuses or utterly refused them. This would have been well enough were not those who are crowded out by this procedure obliged to pay for the role of the "Stockholder." As it is, it has little too much the resemblance of your City officials in their funeral jaunts at the expense of the taxpayers.

It is probable the Directors can explain this unusual procedure—if so, one Stockholder, at least, would like to see it. A STOCKHOLDER.

Remarks.—We think "A Stockholder" misconceives the object of the Great Excursion. We always understood that it was not peculiarly intended to benefit or gratify those who took part in it, but rather to diffuse a knowledge of the country traversed and excite such a general interest as would induce thousands during the warm season to pass over the route so traversed and rendered conspicuous. In other words, the Excursion was got up with an eye to business, and in the hope of making business for the roads traversed and money for their Stockholders—not of gratifying the invited at their cost. Of course, we do not decide that our correspondent ought not to have been invited—probably he should have been—but the fact that he is a stockholder in one or more of the roads traversed is of no account one way or the other. [*Ed.*

THE BAPTISTS OF CONNECTICUT.

The following resolves respecting Temperance and Slavery were passed by the Annual Baptist Convention of Connecticut at its session at Hartford last week:

Resolved, That we greatly rejoice in the prospect of the speedy enactment of a suitable Prohibitory Liquor Law in this State, and that we recognize a new and imperative obligation as about to devolve upon us as religious teachers and friends of truth and purity, to prepare the public mind for, and aid in, the effective execution of such a law, until the promiscuous rum-traffic, so long notorious before God and so injurious to men, shall be overthrown in this Commonwealth.

Whereas, It is the privilege of American citizens, whether as individuals or in a collective capacity, to express their opinions of the acts of the Government under which they live, and whereas, we believe it to be the duty of Christians to protest against and resist by all lawful means the commission of moral wrong; therefore

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Connecticut, and especially as the representatives of the Baptist Churches therein, in Convention assembled, regarding involuntary servitude, except for crime, an evil, condemned alike by principles of American Independence and the Gospel of Jesus Christ,—an evil which Christian men everywhere, by virtue of their profession, are bound, by all legitimate measures, to limit in its influence, and to seek to exterminate,—do protest earnestly against the act of our National Legislature establishing Territorial Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, repealing the Missouri Compromise, thus opening to the blight of Slavery Territory consecrated to freedom,—in defiance of the prayer of numerous petitions addressed to Congress on the subject,—in contempt of the will of the people as expressed in public assemblies and by the press,—in perfidious and palpable violation of plighted faith, tending to destroy confidence in the integrity of our Government, and to general public demoralization.

Resolved, That we perceive in this act the determined purpose of the slave power to achieve supremacy in the confederation, even though it call for the sacrifice of honor, personal, sectional, and national; that we regard it as one, and not the *first*, of a series of measures tending to this end—measures to which men may not submit without an abnegation of their manhood, nor *patriots* without forgetfulness of the price and nature of their liberties—nor CHRISTIANS *without* ignoring the obligations of their faith.

Resolved, That the contempt with which the respectful remonstrances of the New-England clergy against the commission of the Nebraska Inquity was rejected by the Congress of the United States, was a violation of the sacred right of petition.

Resolved, That, regarding the present as a crisis in the affairs of our country, involving its position among the nations of the world for justice, honor and integrity, and as involving not only the future of now unpeopled solitudes, but the true freedom of free men on free soil, we, as pastors and representatives of Baptist Churches in the State of Connecticut, feel called upon to use all constitutional means to prevent the spread of slavery in all the Territories of the United States.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, eliciting some fine and forcible and determined remarks from Dr. Turnbull himself, and from a number of the ablest men of the denomination of Baptists in the State.

The Rev. E. Galusha was present, and in a brief address alluded to his uncivil decapitation some years since, in the National Triennial Convention of Baptists, and congratulated the audience on the change that has come over the sentiments of the ministry on the Slavery question since that event:

Resolved, That we regard the forcible rendition of Anthony Burns, a licensed Christian minister, into unmitigated Slavery, as an act utterly inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity and the genius of our free institutions; and that we will use all lawful means for the modification or repeal of the law in accordance with the provisions of which he was delivered up.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ILLINOIS.

We give place to the following correspondence, not only as an evidence of just public appreciation for the services of a gentleman whose character and labors do honor to the House of Representatives, but as a gratifying indication of the state of feeling in Illinois:

To the Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned citizens of Chicago without distinction of party, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, desire to testify their approval of your course in Congress upon the Nebraska bill, and for that purpose respectfully invite you to address them and their fellow-citizens at some time most convenient to yourself, during your passing visit to our city. (Signed by many citizens of Chicago.)

Chicago, June 10, 1854.

TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO, June 10, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your note of this date, in which you express a desire to testify your approval of my course in Congress on the Nebraska bill, and invite me to address my fellow-citizens of your city during my stay here. I leave for Washington in the one o'clock train this afternoon, and it is therefore impossible for me to comply with your polite invitation. I left my seat for a few days to accompany my family home to my residence at Galena, and a domestic affliction has already prolonged my stay beyond the time I proposed to be absent. I deem it my duty, therefore, to hurry back to my post without the loss of any further time.

I do not regard your desire to have me address you as arising from any personal merit, or from anything you might expect to hear from me; but I most highly prize it as an approval of an earnest and determined opposition to the passage of the Nebraska bill. I opposed that bill from its first introduction until its passage was enforced in our House by overriding and trampling under foot all the rules established for the government of that body. I did so, not only in accordance with the convictions of my own judgment, but to carry out the wishes of a generous constituency, which is alike distinguished for its intelligence and patriotism, its love of liberty, and its watchful jealousy of the aggressions of slavery.

I look upon the passage of the bill for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas as an outrage upon the North which can find no parallel in the legislative history of our country. The enactments of that law buries national honor and public faith in one common grave. I have said, Gentlemen, that I opposed the passage of that bill. I opposed it in every shape and form, and by every means in my power; but I consider that my opposition to it, and to the policy that instigated it, has only begun. All the signs of the times portend that we are on the eve of events fraught with fearful import to the North. We have great duties to perform. Issues are now upon us which rise infinitely higher than all party, and which must be promptly met by northern freemen. I look upon the Nebraska bill as only the first of a series of measures, the object of which is to give complete dominion to the slave power of the country. For one, I take my stand in defiant and unrelenting hostility to the whole brood of unrighteous schemes, having in view the extention of Slavery, which have been hatched at Washington during the present session of Congress by the hot incubation of southern politicians and northern doughfaces. I intend to war upon them all so long as I can raise my voice or lift an unshackled arm.

Thanking you, Gentlemen, for your expression of approval of my course on this great question, I beg you to believe that I am, with sentiments of high regard,

Your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE.

To Messrs. W. W. Saltenstall, Edward I. Tinkham, A. J. Brown, W. B. Herrick, Edwin C. Larned, E. W. Herrick, L. C. P. Freer, R. L. Wilson, and others.

DEMISE OF TWO CATHOLIC ORGANS.—*The Buffalo Sentinel*, a Catholic paper, has been discontinued. The publisher says the expenses of the paper for the past year have been $60 per week and the receipts $15. The editor says *The Shepherd of the Valley*, another Catholic paper at St. Louis, has been discontinued for want of patronage.

Judge BARCULO died this morning at 20 minutes before 11 o'clock, at the residence of his father-in-law, No. 12 West Nineteenth-st.

The Montgomery Advertiser, (Alabama) proffers the compliments of the season to its Democratic brother, Gen. Houston, as follows:

Gen. Sam. Houston did us the honor the other day to send us word by a couple of our citizens who met the hero of Texas, that if he had his way about it, he would hang up the editors of *The Advertiser and Gazette* "like dogs." Doubtless the old traitor would like to hang all the editors in the country "like dogs," except the beauty of THE NEW-YORK T