SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of The Boston Post.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, OAHU, HONOLULU, Wednesday, March 29, 1854.

A petition, signed by 6,700 natives, has been presented to the King, begging him not to consider annexation to the United States, giving, as the only reason, that they were fearful the Americans would make slaves of them. A native newspaper has been started, called the "Ka Na o Hoa," edited by Mr. J. H. Marsh. It is in favor of annexation, and is ably conducted; it meets well the false statements made by the Englishmen concerning the Americans, and will have a beneficial effect. The next number will contain a translation of a speech made in Congress by Mr. Washburn, on the subject of annexing these Islands to the United States, and as the speech mentioned the natives in very complimentary terms, and as he spoke adversely to annexing these Islands, only on the basis that it should be the unanimous wish of the people of the Islands, it will undoubtedly operate well on the minds of the people. A native meeting was held last evening, for the purpose of discussing the subject of annexation; and speeches were made by Alexander Tholiho, the heir apparent, G. P. Judd, and many natives. Dr. Judd spoke very strongly in favor of annexing. Alexander stated there had been much said about revolutions, but that he was not at all alarmed. This nation had treaties with the United States, England and France, and certainly there was no fear of the independence of the nation being molested by either of those nations. It was his wish the nation should remain independent as long as possible, and in his opinion it could maintain its independence for some time to come. As soon as it became evident to his mind that the nation must seek a protectorate, then he should hold up both hands for annexation to the great republic, but his object was to secure the natives that the islands should not be annexed without their consent, and to express the wish of the King that the natives should discuss the subject fully, and make up their minds to what was best, before called upon to act. Most of the speeches were against annexation at present, but all were in favor of annexing in the event of the nation not being able to maintain its independence. The meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening next, after passing a resolution to hold a meeting weekly for the purpose of discussing the subject.

I have mentioned that there is opposition to annexation among the foreigners. I should say that there are very few foreigners opposed to it, and only such as are influenced by the English or French Consuls. Most of the English, French and Germans are in favor of annexation, and, in fact, the ex-Consul of France, Jules Dudoit, has placed his name on the petition for annexation. M. Perrin, the present Consul for France, says and does all he can to oppose annexation. He is much dissatisfied with the present government, and would be pleased to see any change but annexation. He thinks that the United States, France and England should form a joint protectorate for the islands to be governed under, each government to be represented in the cabinet.

First Evening Edition.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JUNE 26.

$4,000 Erie 1st Mtg. Bds	103½	5 New-York Central RR	97¾
3,000 Erie Con. Bds '62	82	150 do	97
12,000 Panama Bds. 3d issue	103	350 do	99
3,500 Ill. Cen. RR Bds	84½	100 do	97½
5,000 do	80 76	100 do	98 97
100 Canton Co	24½	10 do	98 97½
250 do	24½	50 do	98 97
200 McCulloch Gold	5	5 do	97
160 New-Jersey Zinc	6½	100 do	98 98
50 do	6	50 do	97½
500 Niagara Transit Co	2½	70 Sixth-av. RR	100
100 do	2½	210 Erie Railroad	61½
25 do	2½	200 do	61 61½
50 do	2½	600 do	61½
250 do	2½	150 do	61½
300 do	2½	50 do	61½
400 Gold Hill Mine	3	100 do	60 61
250 Cumberland Coal Co	5	50 do	57 61
900 do	5	150 Harlem Railroad	60 45
100 do	5	50 do	44
100 do	5	100 do	44
150 do	5	50 do	44
100 do	5	300 Reading Railroad	75
100 do	5	600 do	75
200 do	5	200 do	75
100 do	5	500 do	75
100 do	5	300 do	75
200 do	5	200 do	75
100 do	5	200 do	75
200 do	5	700 do	76
100 do	5	300 do	76
100 Panama Railroad	109	200 do	75
5 do	105	50 Cleveland & Toledo R. R.	77

Among the passengers by the Atlantic we find Richard H. Winslow, Esq., bearer of dispatches from our legations at Paris and London. Mr. Winslow is the bearer of a most appropriate and well-deserved present from a very large number of the working classes of Great Britain to Capt. Ingraham, U. S. N., as a testimonial of their esteem for his gallant conduct at Smyrna, in protecting Kozsta from the Austrian authorities. We learn that the fund with which was procured this valuable and interesting token, was raised by a penny subscription among the workmen of the kingdom. It consists of a gold double-cased, large-sized pocket chronometer, in a mahogany case. On the back of the gold case is the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO
CAPTAIN INGRAHAM,
Of the United States Navy, by some thousands of the British Working Classes, for his noble conduct in rescuing
KOZSTA, THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEE,
from the Austrian authorities.
APRIL, 1854.

The Chronometer is accompanied with an Address, beautifully engrossed and framed. The Address is signed by the following persons:

J. A Nicholay,	James Gressby,	John Milne,
Richard Moore,	Lionel A. Myers,	Samuel M. Rydd,
John Dicks,	Walter Corin,	G. Julien Harney,
	Charles Sturgeon,	

JOHN ARNOTT, Secretary. ROBT. LE BLOND, Treasurer.

FEARFULLY STABBED IN A FIGHT.

Patrick Rafferty, a laborer, living in Fifty-second-st., between Seventh-av. and Broadway, while in a scuffle last night with one Michael McCoy was dreadfully, and it is thought fatally stabbed by some sharp instrument in the hands of his adversary. McCoy, after inflicting the wound, ran off and made his escape. The Twenty-Second Ward Police are in pursuit, and have strong hopes of arresting and bringing him to justice.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Wilmington, June 22.—Grass cutting is now at the hight. Labor high. Some have paid $2 a day. Wheat is turning yellow. The crop is heavy.

Meigs Co., (O.,) June 20.—Wheat is filled out, and will make a good crop. It is the same on the Virginia side of the Ohio.

Washington Co., (Md.,) June 21.—Harvest will be at its hight the first week in July. We are offering $2 a day and roast beef and all the fixings, for cradlers.

Muskingum Co., (O.,) June 20.—If you want peaches, you must come out and see us. Some of the orchards are loaded. There will be a pretty good crop of wheat in Ohio, after all the croaking.

Jefferson, (O.,) June 22.—If our farmers are not satisfied with present prospects, they are hard to please. So far as I have seen, grain, grass, and all look well.

DECLINE IN WHEAT.—Such of our readers as have noticed our market report for the past few days, have observed that Genesee wheat has steadily declined since about the 6th inst., when it was held at $2 45. This morning some 1,400 bushels were sold at $2 12½, which is a reduction of full 32 cents per bushel from the extreme price of the season. One firm engaged in wheat buying in an adjoining county, has lost about $300 on sales made here yesterday and this morning. [Rochester Union, 23d.

WESTERN WHEAT.—*The Zanesville* (O.) *Gazette* announces that wheat is now selling in that city for $1 75, and adds that many of the citizens remember when it was a dull sale at 25 cents per bushel, payable in store goods. Many farmers in Muskingum County have got the whole of last year's crop on hand.

MICHIGAN.—A State Convention of all the friends of Human Freedom has been called to assemble at Jackson July 6. *The Detroit Tribune* says:

"It is signed by such Whigs as Van Dyke, Barstow, Stuart, Howard, Conant, Mizner, Chandler, Russel, &c., and by such Free-Soilers as Holmes, Mead, Hallock, Raymond, Thayer, Baker, &c. As soon as possible, it will be printed with the names both from this city and the country. Every Whig to whom it has been presented, nearly if not quite every Free-Soiler, and several Democrats have signed it, and they enter into the measure with zeal and enthusiasm. The ball has been fairly put in motion, the people are ripe for an Independent ticket, and if all act in good faith and a spirit of harmony, and conciliation prevails, we shall sweep the State like a whirlwind."

TO THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN.

A great wrong has been perpetrated. The slave power of the country has trampled—liberty is trodden under foot. The Missouri Compromise—a solemn compact entered into by our fathers—has been violated, and a vast territory dedicated to Freedom has been opened to Slavery.

This act, so unjust to the North, has been perpetrated under circumstances which deepen its perfidy. An Administration placed in power by Northern votes has brought to bear all the resources of Executive corruption in its support.

Northern Senators and Representatives, in the face of the overwhelming public sentiment of the North, expressed in the proceedings of public meetings and solemn remonstrances, without a single petition in its favor on their table, and not daring to submit this great question to the people, have yielded to the seductions of Executive patronage, and Judas-like, betrayed the cause. While the South, inspired by a dominant and grasping ambition, has without distinction of party, and with a unanimity almost chilling, deliberately trampled under foot a solemn compact entered into in the moment of a crisis threatening to the peace of the Union—sanctioned by the greatest names in History—and the binding force of which has, for a period of more than thirty years, been recognized and declared by numerous acts of legislation.

Such an outrage upon liberty, such a violation of plighted faith, cannot be submitted to. This great wrong must be righted, or there is no longer a North in the councils of the nation.

The extension of slavery under the folds of the American flag is a stigma upon Liberty. The indefinite increase of slave representation in Congress is destructive of that equality between freemen which is essential to the permanency of the Union.

The safety of the Union—the rights of the North—the interests of Free Labor—the destiny of a vast Territory and its untold millions for all coming thousand finally, the high aspirations of humanity for universal freedom—all are involved in the issue forced upon the country by the slave power and its pliable northern tools.

That issue is repeal and non-extension. What has been shall be again solemnly dedicated to freedom and slavery shall be driven back to the limits assigned by the Constitution.

The crisis demands action; the public sentiment of this State demands expression. We invite the people of Michigan, without distinction of party, to assemble in mass convention on Thursday, the 6th of July next, at 1 o'clock, at Jackson, to express their indignation at this outrage upon Northern Rights, and take such measures as may be deemed advisable to secure its repeal.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—The two trains running from Zanesville to Cambridge, last evening at 7 o'clock came in collision, injuring a number of persons. Mr. John Sanburn of Concord, Muskingum County, one of the officers of the Central Railroad, died this morning from the effects of the wounds received. Mr. G. P. Clark, Chief Engineer of the road, had his head and one of his arms considerably bruised, and one of his feet badly cut. Mrs. Jane Bate and Mrs. Dougherty, both of Cambridge, were seriously injured. Several others were more or less hurt. The two locomotives were literally smashed to pieces. Such was the force of the collision that one of the baggage cars was driven half way through a passenger car. The accident occurred owing to a mistake in the running time, we believe; but as the whole affair is now undergoing an investigation, we shall make no comments. We are under obligations to Mr. Mitchel, Mail Agent, who furnishes us with a copy of *The Aurora*, and to Mr. Smith, Conductor of the Central Road, for the above particulars. [Columbus (O.) Journal, 21st.

STEEP BROOK AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.—In an article on our first page on the population of Great Britain in 1851, it is stated that among 41,916 families but one solitary instance was found of a family consisting of the parents and twelve children who were living together. That is all very well for the little island of Great Britain, but the City of Fall River, which is celebrated for the extent of its *domestic* productions, can go at least one notch higher. In the northern part of our municipality (at Steep Brook) there is now living a worthy couple with their thirteen children. They have been blessed with seventeen children in all, at single births—three of them are dead, and of the remaining fourteen only one is living away from home. Ten of the surviving children are sons, and seven are between the ages of 5 and 15. Another lacks but a few days of being five. As the parents are only about 40 years of age, respectively, we may safely conclude our present sketch within the usual addendum of story-tellers—"*To be continued.*" [Fall River News.

DISASTER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—*The Detroit Free Press* says that a boat recently started from Eagle Harbor for Fond du Lac with two men on board—one named Harper and the other Rop. They stopped at Eagle River and took into the boat a family, who were to be left at the Portage. Whether this family reached that point or not the gentleman who furnished the news does not know. He is of opinion, however—from the fact that a washboard and a woman's shoe have been washed ashore—that they, in company with Harper and Rop, met with a watery death.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HEMPSTEAD, Esq.—Another of the earlier settlers of Galena has gone from us. Yesterday William Hempstead died of consumption, having survived but a few weeks his sister, Mrs. Gratiot. He was born in New London, Conn., on the 23d day of December, 1800, and was consequently in the 54th year of his age. He went to St. Louis in 1811, a boy, and in 1827 he came to Galena, where he continued to reside till his death. He has always been regarded as possessing one of the clearest business minds that Galena ever had. [Galena Adv., 21st.

NEGRO VOTERS.—On Wednesday last, the Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78 (31 not voting,) passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also (108 to 89,) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next Legislature, and published with the laws.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At North Andover, two men were engaged in painting the Unitarian church, when, in lowering their spring-stage, the rope slipped from the hands of one of the men, and both were precipitated thirty feet to the ground. A Mr. Luther Barnes was so seriously injured as to die in a short time. He leaves a family in Haverhill. The other man, named Loveland, escaped with a broken leg. [Boston Traveller, 24th.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....JUNE 26.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamship—Cahawba, Schufeldt, Mobile via Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.
Ship—Constantine, Williams, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Schooners—Mary Clark, Bigsby, St. Thomas, Russell & Vining; B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Bergen, Mercer, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.

Arrived.

Ship Benj. R. Milman, Tille, Whampoa March 7, mdse. to Moses Taylor & Co. Passed Macao March 11, Java Head March 27, Cape of Good Hope May 2; made St. Helena May 16, crossed the Equator May 26. Passed Angier in co. with 30 sail of vessels of all nations. Bark Gulnar (of Boston) Lucas, for New-York, sld. fm. Macao 4 days prev. May 24, lat. 3 29, lon. 26 16, spoke ship Jean Stuart, hence for San Francisco.
Ship New-York, (packet) Hutchinson, Liverpool May 17, mdse. and 355 pass. to C. H. Marshall & Co. June 12, lat. 44, lon. 56 30, was in co. for four do. with ship Excelsior, from Liverpool for New-York.
Ship Silas Holmes, Hawkins, New-Orleans 20 ds., mdse. and 10 pass. to W. Nelson & Son. June 15, off Cape Florida, was in co. with a ship, supposed to be the Lady Franklin, hence for New-Orleans. Pass. to J. McLane.
Brig Harriet, (of Belfast) Hazeltine, Jacmel June 7, mdse. to master.
Brig Luna, (Hanov.) Chlestoffers, Bremen 49 ds., in ballast and 160 pass. to Herschen & Unkart.
Schr. A. K. McKenzie, Dinko, Addison, Me., 8 ds., spars to B. L. Snow & Co.

Spoken, &c.

June 19, off Nantucket Shoal, steamship Hermann, from New-York for Southampton.
June 14, about 4 miles west from Dog Rocks, Salt Key Bank, ship Hudson, White, from New-York for New-Orleans, becalmed.

Whalers.

Sld. from Nantucket 22d, ship Spartan, Turner, Edgartown to complete fitting for Pacific Ocean.
Arr. at Sag Harbor 19th, brig Charlotte, Miller, S. Atlantic Ocean, with 400 bbls. on board. Sent home 200 bbls.
Arr. at St. Helena April 20, Pioneer, Babcock, Greenport, 120 sp., 900 wh. (and sld. 26th on a cruise;) 30th, Oregon, Terry, do., 325 sp., 250 wh.; May 2, Kathleen, Allen, New-Bedford, 230 sp., 600 wh., all told; 4th, Dove, Rose, New-London, 600 sp., (and sld. 5th on a cruise.) Sld. April 20, Ann, Hedges, S. H., 35 sp., 140 wh.; Seaflower, Cotworth, New-Bedford, 30 sp. on board.
Spoken—June 21, lat. 40 11, lon. 67 50, ship Mangola, of Fairhaven, from New-Bedford for Fayal.

Domestic Ports.

ALEXANDRIA—Sld. June 23, schr. Iram Smith, Crowell, Fall River. Arr. June 24, schrs. Potomac, Ketchem, New-York; Mott Bedell, Oliver, New-York. Sld. schr. Volant, ——, New-York.
WISCASSET—Arr. 19th, schrs. Rocky Hill, Clifford, Maryland; Caspian, Shortwell, Darien via Newburyport. Sld. 15th, brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, Baltimore.

Paper Warehouses.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.—J. T. DERRICKSON & Co., No. 30 Beekman-st., offer for sale on the lowest terms:
Writing Papers, English, French and American.
News Paper, all sizes, weights and qualities.
Book Paper, all sizes, weights and qualities.
Tissue Paper, fancy colors and white, of the best quality.
Hanging Paper, white and colored, different widths.
Hatters' Paper, thin, and of the best quality.
Cloth Paper, 58x40 and 40x48.
English Hardware Paper, a large assortment, just arrived.
Copper, of the best quality.
Wrapping Paper, Straw, Rag, and Manilla.
Tea Paper, of different sizes.
Tar Roofing Paper, suitable for roofs, in rolls.

THE BRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$100
Second Cabin Passage.....50
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins, AMERICA, Capt. Leitch.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie, EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison, NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at masthead; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
EUROPA Saturday.....New-York.....Wednesday, 31st May
AMERICA, Lang.....Boston.....Wednesday, 7th June
ASIA, E. G. Lott.....New-York.....Wednesday, 14th June
NIAGARA, Leitch.....Boston.....Wednesday, 21st June
ARABIA, Judkins.....New-York.....Wednesday, 28th June
CANADA, Stone.....Boston.....Wednesday, 5th July
EUROPA, Shannon.....New-York.....Wednesday, 12th July
AMERICA, Lang.....Boston.....Wednesday, 19th July
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
In consequence of the increased cost of coal, stores and provisions, the price of passage will be increased as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Commencing with the steamer of the 20th June, from New-York. The price of passage by the steamships sailing before that date will be at the present rates.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAILSTEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool in first-class cabin, $120; in second cabin, $70; exclusive use of extra-size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, $100 and $50. An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.
For freight or passage apply to
EDWIDGE COLLINS & Co., No. 36 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool.
JOHN MUNROE & Co., Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, or GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, pearls and stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

WALTHAM JEANS.—100 cases bleached Waltham Jeans, single and double-twilled, for sale by
NESMITH & Co., Nos. 69 and 71 Broadway.

Second Evening Edition.

FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &C.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

MONDAY, June 26, 1854.

ASHES—The market is firm at $5 81 for Pots, and Pearls are buoyant at $5 50.

COTTON—There is a fair business doing in this staple at the annexed quotations, adopted by the board this morning:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	10¼	11¼
Fair	11	11¼	11¼	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Common brands of Western and State Flour are 12½c. lower, and the demand for the East and home trade is moderate. Canadian Flour is inactive at $7 25@$7 37½ in bond. The sales of Western Canal include 7,500 bbls. at $7 12@$7 62½ for common to straight State; $6 75@$7 for "Bogus State;" $7 37@$8 for common to good Ohio, and $7@$8 for mixed to fancy Western; of the above sales some 3,000 bbls. State for last 15 days in July.

Southern Flour is lower and quiet: sales 500 bbls. at $8 06½@$9 12 for mixed to good straight brands Baltimore, &c. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 37@$5 50. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 81 for Jersey.

GRAIN—Our market for common qualities of Wheat is lower, and there is only a moderate business doing: sales 4,700 bushels white Canadian, sold on Saturday evening, at $2; 500 bushels red Missouri at $1 90, and 3,300 bushels Upper Lake at $1 50.

Rye is very firm: sales 1,800 bush. at $1 20. Oats are firm at 52@53c. Corn is about 2c. lower, and the demand is less active: sales 28,000 bush. at 80@83c. for Western mixed, 72@79c. for unsound, 85c. for Western yellow and round yellow, 87@88c. for Southern white—the latter are scarce.

WHISKY—A lower market with only a moderate demand at the decline. Sales 200 bbls. at 29c. for Prison, cash, and 30c. time.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited demand at $13 for Mess and $11 50 for Prime; clear $15. Beef is quite firm and the stock is moderate: sales of repacked Chicago at $16; country Mess at $12@$13, and City Mess at $15 50.

Cut Meats are dull and in good supply at 6¾@8c. for Hams and 4¾@5½c. for Shoulders. Lard is firm and quiet at 9¾@9½c. Butter is in good supply at 16@18c. for State and 12@16c. for Ohio. Cheese plenty at 6@9½c.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BUSTED NOMINATED FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26, 1854.

The "Democratic" portion of the New-York Congressional delegation have recommended Richard Busteed of your City for the vacant District-Attorneyship. He will probably be nominated when the President returns.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE FILLIBUSTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 21, 1854.

In the Circuit Court Judge Campbell has charged the Grand Jury in reference to the intended infringement of the Neutrality laws, as alleged in the President's proclamation, and has ordered several witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury to-day in the matter, amongst them Samuel J. Peters, Mr. Thrasher, Gen. Quitman, &c.

CHOLERA IN MISSOURI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 24, 1854.

Cholera has broken out at Independence, Missouri. A letter dated the 20th to *The St. Louis Intelligencer* states that the deaths in three days at Independence reached 25, and several fatal cases had occurred at Weston and St. Joseph; also six or eight on the steamers Clara and San Cleon.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Monday, June 26, 1854.

The bark Tally Ho, from the Coast of Africa and Port Praya, arrived here yesterday—reports leaving at Port Praya U. S. frigate Constitution, Commodore Mayo, to sail on a cruise down the Coast as soon as she had taken stores from the Nevada, which arrived on the 28th ult.

The sloop of war Dale, Commander Whipple, was cruising near the River Congo.

The Tally-Ho brings a letter-bag from the Constitution, also a corporal of marines (an invalid) and ten discharged seamen.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 23, 1854.

The steamships El Dorado, for Aspinwall, and Daniel Webster, for San Juan, sailed yesterday with fair complements of California passengers.

The weather here is very hot, but the city is unusually healthy.

MURDER TRIAL.

ONEIDA, Monday, June 26, 1854.

The Jury in the case of Carson on trial for the murder of his wife, could not agree upon a verdict and were discharged yesterday morning.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

CHARLESTON, June 25, 1854.

The steamship Isabel arrived here this morning with dates from Havana and Key West to the 22d inst.

We have no political news of interest from Havana. The Sugar market had somewhat improved.

The ship Northern Eagle, from Boston, had been ashore on the Bahamas, but was got off by the aid of the wreckers, having thrown overboard 250 tuns of ice. She sustained but little injury. She paid the wreckers under protest $5,000. The vessel passed Key West on the 16th with a light but fair wind for New-Orleans.

No other disasters are reported from Key West.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CHARLESTON, June 25, 1854.

The mail train from Charleston ran off the track within four miles of Augusta on Saturday afternoon. The baggage and negro cars were complete wrecks, but no passengers were hurt. A breakman named Hogan was wounded in the head, but not seriously.

The weather here is excessively hot.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26, 1854.

Mr. BELL presented a series of resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee in favor of a repeal of the duty on railroad iron; in favor of the Pacific Railroad; in favor of constructing a levee on the east bank of the Mississippi; in favor of granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812; in favor of granting land to the Tennessee Mounted Volunteers of the war of 1812; and in favor of making the same allowances for the lost in the Mexican war as in other wars. Also, in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade in American vessels, and made a speech on the subject.

Mr. CHASE gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

The motion to refer the petition presented by Mr. ROCKWELL, from citizens of Boston, for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was taken up.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) is speaking.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26, 1854.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Bliss to introduce a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an agent to investigate and bring to justice certain offenders against the United States laws, and appropriating $15,000 for that purpose. He alluded to the Martin Washington conspirators, and those who recently robbed the Pittsburg Custom House.

Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the bill appropriating $10,000,000 for carrying the recent treaty with Mexico into effect.

Mr. PECKHAM wished to offer a resolution, which was merely read for information, calling on the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate copies of all correspondence touching or concerning the treaty concluded between this Government and Mexico, on 30th December last, and all subject matter thereon.

Mr. BENTON rose to a question of privilege relative to the invasion of the rights of the House in making that treaty. He read a string of resolutions in support of his position.

The SPEAKER overruled the question, and the House went into Committee on the Mexican Treaty bill.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A. Herbemont, of South Carolina, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Genoa, in Sardinia.

S. Becker, of Louisiana, to be Consul of the United States for the clearinsate of House Cassel, the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, and the Duchy of Nassau.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CUBA, Lake Co., Ill., Monday, June 12, 1854.

One of the most terrific and destructive hail storms ever experienced in this section passed over this place this afternoon. It came from the north, and seemed to have reserved its power for our special wonder and lamentation. It laid waste everything like wheat, oats, grass, &c., in this vicinity. Our fruit trees have been stripped and mangled to such an extent that I fear many will never recover. The storm lasted about half an hour. The calamity extended over about one and a half miles in width and about three miles in length. The hail which fell on my farm I should think was from three to four inches on the level, and where it drifted it was from one to two feet deep. It was principally about the size of common bullets, with now and then a piece of broken ice an inch in diameter. My dwelling had forty-five panes of glass broken and otherwise damaged. Had the combined fleets of England and France opened their batteries as they did at Odessa upon my castle, and given me a few round of grape, I think I should not have sustained greater injury. Notwithstanding this tremendous storm has greatly disfigured and damaged my property, I am happy to inform you that "the latch string" still hangs from the door, and that I still have a vacant room and plenty of the fruits of the earth to offer the weary traveler.

A MONTH LATER FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Lieut. W. D. Smith, 2d United States Dragoons, arrived in this city last night from Fort Union, New-Mexico. The resibed Independence on the 17th, and left immediately for this city, in advance of the mail. Lieut. Smith left Fort Union on the 3d inst.

At that time, military operations were being vigorously prosecuted against the Jicarilla Indians, two detachments of United States troops being in pursuit of them. One of them was under command of Lieut. Davidson, his men having recovered from the wounds received in the battle of Cienguilla.

Col. Cooke had returned to Fort Union from his expedition against the Indians.

Gen. Garland was expected at Fort Union, from El Paso, which post he was to leave on the 3d.

A party of Indians from the Plains visited one of the frontier ranches, on a depredating excursion, and were captured by the Mexicans. They numbered seven or eight, and in crossing a river, after their capture, the chief and his wife were drowned. [St. Louis Rep., 23d.

THE TRIAL OF MATT. F. WARD.

The Louisville Courier of June 22, contains a letter from James Crutcher, one of the jurors in the Ward trial, in which as a duty to himself and the public, he sets forth his position, and course and cause of action upon that occasion.

He denies having read in the public prints, anything about Ward having killed Butler before the trial. He says: "I heard only vague reports about the melancholy "occurrence, and I had no reliable information upon "which to base an opinion, and no man can, with an hon"est heart, say he heard me express any opinion."

He continues:

"While the trial was pending, and after the evidence "was all taken, both for and against the prosecution, I discovered a part of the jury were for the prisoner, and a few "of them said very little any way. After the pleadings "were concluded, and the charge given by the Court to the "jury, we retired to the jury room, and very soon there was "a proposition made by some one of the jury, for all those "in favor of the prisoner to manifest it by holding up the "right hand, and eight of them immediately showed their "hands. Failing in that effort, the next proposition was "made by R. M. McIntire, by drawing three columns, and "heading them—Guilty—Manslaughter—Not Guilty. McIntire and myself set our names down under the head of "manslaughter; all the other jurymen set their names under the head of not guilty. We remained in that condition about an hour, deliberating on the different versions "of law and evidence given by the lawyers, when McIntire invited me into a private room. He "then told me the odds were too great, and he "believed we had as well go with the stronger "party. I told him I could not do that. He then told me "he should go for the prisoner, and he did leave me alone "and turn over to the other jurymen in favor of the acquittal. The next morning we left our lodings and repaired to "the jury-room in the court-house. I told them I did not "feel willing to give up my position; that I was not satisfied "about the evidence. I had either forgotten or did not understand as they did, and if they would send down to the "court and get the evidence, and it was in accordance with "what they said, and the instructions of the court, I would "certainly hold out no longer. McIntire then drew from his "pocket a paper containing notes of the evidence he had "taken. He said he would go before a magistrate and swear "they were correct, and that Quigley had stated that Butler "had pressed Ward back to the wall, and proffered to give "me his certificate to that effect, if I required it. I "told him he was a sworn juror, and I was bound to "take his word, for the other jurymen concurred with "him in saying he had the evidence of Quigley verbatim, "and that his evidence sustained some of the evidence for "the defense; and that we would be bound to acquit the "prisoner according to the instructions of the Court; that "if the Jury believed from the evidence that Ward was "pressed back to the wall, and was in danger of his life or "great bodily harm, it was their duty to acquit. The instructions of the Court, as well as I could recollect them, "were about these, in meaning at least: If the Jury believed from the evidence that Butler was killed through "malice, they would return a verdict of guilty; if they believed it was done in the sudden heat of passion, and not through malice, it would be manslaughter; and if they "believed it was done in self-defense—that Ward was in "danger of his life or great bodily harm, it would be their "duty to return a verdict of acquittal."

Believing that Ward did not go to the school-room with the intention of killing Butler, but that the deed was done in the heat of passion, he held out for a verdict of manslaughter until a few moments before the jury went into Court. McIntyre's notes of the evidence and the concurrence of the other jurymen induced him to give in, and he says, "if I did wrong in yielding I did it unintentionally."

"Whatever may have been the spring of action "of the other jurymen I do not know; if any of them were "bribed I had no knowledge of it, and it is a matter with "them and their God. It has been widely circulated in "some of the public prints that the case was tried and the "prisoner acquitted by a bribed jury, and in Hardin County, "where the trial was held, it has been told how much "each of the jurymen received. It has been told that I "received $750, $1,000, $1,750. Such charges and such "reports about me are as low, mean and despicable as the "author, who is as black-hearted a demon of hell as ever "disgraced the name of humanity. The infernal charges "are false, malicious, and without the slightest foundation.

He claims to have been heretofore a good member of society; to have served upon juries for thirty years without reproach, and asks that he may be proven guilty of the crime charged, before being condemned. He concludes:

"And now that I am sixty years of age, standing the head of a large, and I trust respectable family, may I not hope to appeal with some degree of success, to the reflecting men who have so long known me, to rescue me from the unhallowed efforts to sink me and my family, without the knowledge of a single fact upon which to base even a remote suspicion that I was influenced by corrupt motives. JAMES CRUTCHER.

"*Hardin County*, June 20, 1854."

CHOLERA AT INDEPENDENCE, MO.—We notice by the St. Louis papers that the cholera has broken out at Independence, and that its ravages have been truly frightful. We find the following in *The St. Louis Intelligencer*:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

Our city was visited on Sunday morning by cholera in its most malignant form; up to the present time of writing Tuesday morning, fifteen of our citizens have died. Almost every case reported proved fatal. Quite a number of our citizens have fled; several new cases reported this morning. A number have died in the country.

The same paper learns from the officers of the steamer Polar Star, which left Independence Landing on Tuesday night, that several additional deaths had taken place during the day, swelling the aggregate of deaths in three days, from cholera, in the town of Independence, to twenty-five. Several fatal cases are also reported at Weston and St. Joseph, and six or eight on the steamers Clara and Sam Cleon.

THE NORTHERN SENTIMENT IN REGARD TO NEBRASKA. *The Worcester* (Mass. *Palladium*, edited by the Postmaster of that city, publishes Mr. Banks' speech in Congress against the Nebraska bill, and says, "that Mr. Banks' "sentiments are in harmony with the ideas of the great mass "of the people of the free States—Democrats and all—is a "fact of which we have no more doubt than we have that "the Missouri Compromise is expunged from the statute "book, or that the South has been perfidious to the North "in this matter."

The death of Mrs. Catharine Adams, wife of Geo. Adams of Malone, is announced in *The Malone Franklin Co.* *Palladium*. She was riding in company with her mother, when the conveyance was upset, and the two precipitated to the ground. Mrs. Adams was instantly killed. The same paper also publishes the death of Guy Meigs, one of the oldest merchants of Malone. His age was 66.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....JUNE 26.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamer—Delaware, Allen, Philadelphia, J. M. N. Ridge.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c., mdse. and pass. to Ludlam & Pleasants.
Steamship Pennsylvania, (ar. 25th) Turner, Punta Arenas, No., 150 pass. and 1,200,000 in specie on freight to C. Morgan. June 20, lat. 24 15