THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

[BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH, OFFICE NO. 21 WALL-ST.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

The Royal Mail Steamship America, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst., arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Union sailed from Southampton on the 9th inst., for New-York, with ninety passengers.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French Minister of War, had resigned, from an unwillingness to protract the war, and Count Walewski, the French Embassador at London, has been appointed his successor.

All the documents in regard to the Austrian Conference had been laid before the British Parliament.

Redschid Pasha had been superceded as Grand Vizier by Mahomet Pasha.

Pianori, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, had been condemned to death.

The emigrant ship John, from Plymouth, bound to Quebec, was wrecked and a number of lives were lost.

All the above items were conveyed by the Union. Since her departure there has been nothing of decisive importance.

The English press admits that hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria and but little from the rest of Europe; consequently, that France and England must fight it out. *The London Times* publishes an article expressing these views. *The Times* has also an editorial on behalf of the Government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna Conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace. Some, however, think differently, and Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, has given notice of a motion for the 21st inst. an address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of negotiations and stating as the opinion of Parliament that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace, by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained and by which the Allies might have obtained all the advantages which can be reasonably demanded from Russia. Milner Gibson made a similar motion in the House of Commons.

A correspondent from the camp, April 27, explains the difficulties of the siege, but states confidently that the Allies advance over the ground bit by bit, and that while the works so advance there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege. Gen. Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive he will enlarge the circle of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions. On the 28th of April, Canrobert writes to the Emperor that the English army has recovered its health and efficiency, and is on cordial terms with the French.

The latest official advices from Sevastopol are to May 10. On that day, in the morning, the Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the Allies, right advance trench, but were driven back immediately, and a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious.

Gen. Mannora has arrived with 4,000 Sardinian troops.

Procrastination and jealousies are damaging the proposed scheme of a Turkish contingent, commanded by English officers of the Indian army.

THE BALTIC.

The English fleet is working up toward Gothland as ice permits. It is said that France asks permission to establish a French camp on Swedish territory, and if refused, Romarsund will be occupied and fortified by the Allies.

Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White Sea.

The following is from *The London Standard:* A very extraordinary circumstance, reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement, reaches us by letters from St. Petersburgh. It appears that a fine American frigate-built ship recently arrived at a port in the Baltic.

It was stated that the vessel had on board 800 bales cotton, but the correspondent of our informant visited the ship and found in addition to the above she had 50,000 rifles and 5,000 revolvers. The Russians laugh at our cruisers and naturally ask if John Bull has been asleep to have allowed so valuable a prize to have escaped. The Messrs. C——, merchants of Boston, were passengers, and are supposed to have acted as supercargoes. We have not been able to ascertain if the vessel left America this season and has cut her way through the ice before our flying squadron could come up with her, or if she reached one of the lower ports of the Baltic last year and lay quiet till the Spring. We say no more than: "What are our Consuls in "the United States about to have permitted such a "cargo to leave without apprising our Government "here of the fact?" Other letters from St. Petersburg state that the vessel has since left for Koenigsberg in ballast.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Symptoms increase that the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets are attempting to effect a general accord among the German States. Editors of semi-official journals have been invited to favor the movement.

The documents of the Vienna Conference, the whole extending to ninety pages, are partially republished in the English newspapers and have excited much interest.

Palmerston has evaded answering the question whether the conferences are or are not finally broken off—but it is said as the accredited representatives of all the powers, Russia included, continue to reside in Vienna, the elements of the conference permanently exist should Russia or Austria on behalf of Russia, make at any time proposals offering a prospect of a settlement.

A Russian note in the form of a circular addressed to the German States says: That the Czar, relying on the continuance of the policy hitherto pursued by them, will adhere to the solution given at the Conferences to the two first points of the guarantee.

LATEST NEWS.

The French mail has not arrived.

The Vienna correspondent of *The London Times* remarks that so long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action, Austria will leave Russia to get out of her difficulties as she best can, but if England and France should resolve to form a corps of refugees and employ them on or near her frontiers, the holy alliance would assuredly again be formed.

PARIS, Saturday Evening—The *Moniteur* does not contain any news from the East.

VIENNA, Friday Evening.—The rumor that Count Buol had given in his resignation is not confirmed.

BERLIN, Friday Evening.—Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Embassador has returned from Havana.

It is said that Austria is on the point of declaring her complete neutrality, as well as that of the whole of Germany.

ENGLAND.

In Parliament it was stated that Lord Dundonald's proposal to blow up the Russian fortifications, had been submitted to the Scientific Committee, including Messrs. Flariday, Playfair and Graham.

The return of articles from the New-York Exposition was referred to, and mention made that the French Government is responsible for articles sent to the Paris Exposition.

A long debate ensued on a motion asking for a select committee to inquire into the practicability of uniting the British armies. The motion was lost.

The bill to suppress Gretna Green marriages was also lost. The second reading of the bill permitting the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, was carried by a small majority.

The bill removing the newspaper stamp tax, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Layard has temporarily postponed his motion of inquiry into the management of the army and navy.

Mr. Roebuck's Committee is still in session. Sidney Herbert and Admiral Dundas have been examined, and Lords Aberdeen and Deraos cited to give evidence.

The movement in favor of an Administration reform gains ground, and indignation meetings against aristocratic mismanagement continue to be held. Lord Palmerston is rapidly becoming as unpopular as his predecessor (Lord Aberdeen) was.

The London Times, in an editorial which has attracted some notice, says that the circumstance that America does not sympathize with the Allies is shocking and revolting.

An adjourned meeting was held at London of English contributors to consider how they may get back their contributions from the New-York Exhibition.

An incendiary fire, set by a discharged workman, destroyed totally one of the floating batteries just ready to launch in the Thames.

The Queen gave a state ball on the 9th. The United States Minister, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Lane were present.

AUSTRALIA.—The Champion of the Sea arrived at Liverpool from Melbourne 13th February. News unimportant. Gold quoted at £3 15s. 9d.

FRANCE.

M. de Persigney is appointed Ambassador to England in room of Count Walewski, who succeeds Drouyn de l'Huys as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Further changes are rumored—namely, that M. Billault, Minister of Interior, will succeed Admiral Hamelin, who retires from Minister of Marine. M. Boucher, Minister of Public Work, will succeed Billault, and M. de Richemont, Director of Orleans Railway, succeeds Boucher.

A new loan of 700,000,000 francs is at present under consideration by the Council of State.

The police say they have discovered a vast plot, with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote insurrection; and hence Pianori's execution will be postponed to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt was made it was freely stated in various cities in Italy, Spain and Germany that Napoleon was dead and Paris in insurrection.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes on the 2d Señor Avecilla took occasion to declare in the name of the Democratic party that it had never entered into any negotiations with M. Soulé for the sale of Cuba.

ITALY.

Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption.

It was reported that the King of Naples was fired at by an assassin at a review, but the shot was found out upon inquiry, to have been nothing more than an accidental discharge from the gun of a soldier.

AUSTRIA.

The grain growing districts on the banks of the River Theiss, covering twelve hundred square miles, have been inundated in consequence of a rise in the river, and the crops are most probably destroyed.

RUSSIA.

Russian sources themselves send confirmation to the report that there has been an insurrection in the Ukraine, and that Poland is very restless.

St. Petersburgh advices to May 1, mention the expected arrival at Cronstadt of several American ships, and cargoes of hemp and iron were sent there to meet them, and it was hoped they would be permitted to discharge and load, although considered doubtful, as the blockade is strictly notified.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Brown, Shipley & Co. again report a large and speculative demand for Cotton; advices per the America having led to the expectation that the supply would be short owing to the low stage of the rivers; prices immediately advanced a farthing on all qualities, and although with less activity the last two days the market closed steady. The sales of the week are 105,900 bales, including 50,000 on speculation and 5,200 for export. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6¾d.; Middling, 5 11-16d.; Fair Mobile, 6¼d.; Middling, 5⅝@5 9-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling, 5 9-16@5⅝d.; Ordinary, 5 3-16d.; Inferior, 4 6-16d. Stock 365,000 bales, including 274,000 American.

LATEST.—May 12, 2 P. M.—Bigland, Attage & Co. report COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 12,000, including 6,000 for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS firm. CORN 50/. BEEF and PORK in better demand. BACON sells freely at 47/. LARD in moderate demand at 56/.

MANCHESTER.—The market is dull, and without improvement.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular says: We have no alteration to notice in WHEAT or FLOUR, which are in fair moderate demand at last week's rates. INDIAN CORN has improved 1/ with more doing. White WHEAT, 12/@12/8; Red, 10/@11/9. Western Canal FLOUR, new, 40/@41/; old, 41/@42/6; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44/@44/6; Ohio, 44/@45/6; Canadian, 41/@42/; sour, 40/@42/. Yellow CORN, 49/@50/; mixed, 49/@49/6; white, 49/@49/.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—R. Spence & Co. report a good business in BEEF. Sales 1,000 tierces, prices steady. PORK moved to an average extent, but with less pressing of sales, holders anticipating an improvement. BACON continued in good demand, and a large business was done at 6d. advance; Ordinary Western sold at 44@45/; Fine 46/@47/; Boneless 48/; Short Middle is much wanted. SHOULDERS are much inquired for. LARD in moderate business, without variation in price; quoted 48/@50/. TALLOW in fair demand at steady prices, 50/@50/.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports ASHES steady and unchanged. POTS, 30/; Pearls 34@34/6. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE. ROSIN in regular demand; sales 3,000 bbls. at 4/, common 6@7/3. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 36/. OLIVE OIL continued in good demand. Nothing done in FISH OILS. RAPE OIL—Little inquired for. LINSEED OIL has declined, sellers at 37/. PALM OIL dull and rather lower. In DYE WOODS transactions are limited. SUGARS are in active demand at 6d. advance. Nothing noticeable in COFFEE; rather more business in new. RICE, moderately active; Carolina 25/6 for ordinary.

LONDON MARKETS—Baring Brothers report a good demand for the principal articles of foreign and colonial produce for the week at steady prices. BREADSTUFFS are dull; white WHEAT, 70@84; red, 74@78. FLOUR, 38@44. SUGAR and COFFEE active with an upward tendency. TEA flat. RICE in fair business at previous rates. AMERICAN STOCKS are higher, and Peaver, London, reports the market rather dull during the week, but good State Stocks are still in demand. United States '68 Bonds, 106@108, nominal; Massachusetts 5s, buyers at 100; Maryland, 91@92; Pennsylvania 5s, 77@79; Pennsylvania '77 Bonds, 82@84; Virginia '86 Bonds, 86@88; Pennsylvania Central Railway, 1st, 89½; 2d, 69; Illinois Central Construction, 67 @68. FREIGHTS from Liverpool to the United States are rather stiffer, ships becoming reluctant; passengers without improvement.

HEMP dull; Petersburg clean £48. LARD unchanged; West. ern keg, 5s @53/. LINSEED OIL receded but recovered to 36/. TALLOW steady at 52/6@53/ on the spot. TURPENTINE—Considerable sales at 35/. SPIRITS steady at 36/@37/. IRON is without improvement; Rails, £6 10/@£6 10/. Scotch Pig 61/. SPELTER dull. TIN unchanged.

THE GLASGOW MARKETS.—John Athyn & Co.'s Circular reports BREADSTUFFS firm. LARD—A moderate business at 56@52/. PROVISIONS generally quiet and unchanged. NAVAL STORES firm and in good demand.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—CONSOLS on Friday closed at 88¾ for money to 89 on account. Discounts 5@6 cent. EXCHANGES were too high for the export of Gold. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £127,000. Dollars were worth 4/11¼; Doubloons 75/; Eagles 76/4.

SHIP NEWS.

Arr. from New-York—8th, Antartic, Antwerp; Marshall, Swinemunde; Star of Empire, Bremen; 11th, Jeremiah, Thompson, Belfast; Clinton, Liverpool; 12th, Gretton, New-York.

Arr. from Boston—9th, Cathedral, Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore—9th, President, Smith, Gravesend.

Arr. from Charleston—9th, Hawk, Antwerp.

Arr. from Apalachicola—8th, Mayflower, Antwerp; 9th, Oxford, Antwerp and Havre.

Arr. from New-Orleans—8th, John McKenzie, Jabez Snow, Carolina, Mary, Clarke, Liverpool; Abby Blanchard, Havre.

Arr. from Mobile—9th, Golden Eagle, Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York—8th, Cornelius Grinnell, Portsmouth.

Sld for New-Orleans—9th, Sumner, Antwerp; Harvest Queen, Guy Mannering, and John Rutledge, Liverpool; Colchis, Portsmouth.

Passengers.

Miss Perry, Miss McKenzie, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Dearton, Miss Burnett, Miss Kirkwood, Capt. Hartley, Rev. Mr. Maxine, Miss Fox, Miss Pollard, Capt. Brockett and lady, Mr. Rox and lady, Miss Lemesivier, Mrs. Bernard, Lieut.-Col. Dalton, Mrs. Kirkwood and two daughters, C. Hufnagle, Bearer of Dispatches to Washington; Mr. Ritchie and lady, Mr. Jeffry and lady, Lieut.-Col. Austin, Col. Gingemill, Rev. Mr. Simonne Hixon and lady, Capt. Holbrooke, Mr. Ackson and lady, Mr. Van Peyman and lady, Mrs. Pierce, Mr. Amory and lady, Messrs. Perton, Berz, Lemesmer, Francis, Hodertuse, Meyer, Jackson, McKenzie, Farrell, Lowe, Richie, Matheson, Jr., Crie, Corry, Disbury, West, Dunser, Cayles, Hooper, Pemberton, Fry, Sikes, Brown, Graham, Jewis, Linten, Lindley, Hinkley, Cace, Walker, Dismond, Rogers, Hayes, Lossey, Bursley, McLean, Turpee, Nott, Roch, Ball, Kennedy, Lambert, Boutteller, Egan, Stockley, Allen, Bosuick, Gilberly, Spencer, Atkinson, Smidt, Gray, Broomhall, Snodgrass, Delisbery, Artyman, Megill, Welch, Gifford, Mrs. Haring.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

The America sailed for Boston at 10 o'clock. Weather fine.

A TERRIFIC WHIRLWIND—LOSS OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

Accounts reached this city last night of a most terrific hurricane and whirlwind in the town of Jefferson, Cook Co., and other places north and west of here.

On Tuesday afternoon a revolving funnel-shaped cloud passed swiftly along near the ground, about sixteen miles north of here, carrying up large sticks of wood, stones, &c. It described a semi-circle toward the south-east twisting off large trees and whisking them out of sight instanter.

The whirlwind then broke in two and disappeared, but almost immediately formed again and passed directly back north and west with redoubled violence. It struck a heavy frame house one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, tearing the roof instantly off, and almost immediately afterward taking the whole house bodily up the spout with all its contents.

Nine persons in the house were drawn up and buried down in different places. Four of their number were killed and others mutilated beyond any prospect of recovery. The whirlwind then passed over a post and rail fence, leaving not the slightest vestige of it.

It next took up a barn and threw it upon the horses and cattle it contained, crushing them at once. The timbers of the house and barn were hurled down to the ground with such violence as to bury them almost out of sight. The house belonged to Mr. Page, whose wife, son and two grandchildren were killed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Additional intelligence from the locality more than confirms the above. Accounts are given of persons being carried up one hundred feet in the air and then hurled down with great violence.

A number of eye-witnesses have testified to the ravages of the tempest, and describe it as most terrific. The same afternoon a severe hail-storm occurred in this city, after which the sky presented a very singular appearance to the northward, and the weather changed from the most oppressive heat to the most chilling atmosphere.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Later accounts from the region of the tornado still have an incredible and Munchausen appearance. More loss of life has not yet been discovered, and it is probable that the reports have been somewhat exaggerated. It is impossible yet to learn the exact extent of the damage.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May, 24, 1855.

The mail from Santa Fé arrived at Independence on Monday. Col. St. Vrain with three companies of United States troops, while in pursuit of a party of Utahs, overtook in the Raton Mountains a party of the Apaches, and killed five of their men and took six of their women prisoners.

The women said the Indians were to meet at the junction of Red River, and more troops have been dispatched to this point. Col. Miller is in the White Mountains, looking after a band of the Mescarilles tribe. Major Dusenberry died at Santa Fé last month. The mail party saw but few Indians. The grass on the Plains was poor and water scarce. At Independence, Flour was selling at $13 per bbl. The trees south of Independence were dying for want of rain.

MEETING IN REGARD TO THE KANSAS OUTRAGES.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

The meeting of inquiry into the recent outrages in Kansas and Parkville was held at the City Hall this evening, but was not very largely attended, although the call was signed by some three thousand names of our citizens. The Hon. W. S. Bishop, Senator from this District, presided, assisted by several Vice-Presidents.

The Rev. F. Starr, Jr., late of Western Missouri, and who was obliged to leave that country by the Pro-Slavery men, was present and addressed the meeting, describing the country and correcting the false impressions given by interested persons to prevent settlers from going into the new Territory. He said it is the finest country in the United States, and nearly equal for agricultural purposes to Western Missouri, which is the best land in the Republic. He spoke very plainly and emphatically of Stringfellow and Atchison, and their associates, and passed a high compliment on Gov. Reeder, whom he considered to be the best man for the place that could have been selected, but he needed a competent force. The Free Soilers, or Free State men in Kansas, are twenty-seven to one Pro-Slavery man, and if left to shape the political destinies of the new State, would not make it a Slave State.

Mr. Starr is a very intelligent and energetic young man, and has traveled a great deal in Kansas and knows the people well.

A series of resolutions were read by Samuel D. Porter, Esq., drawn up by a Committee, consisting of himself and Messrs. Lewis H. Morgan, Wm. H. Sage, Wm. C. Bloss and Professor Raymond.

The resolutions declare the recent proceedings in Kansas as an unprecedented outrage on civil rights, and strongly protest against them as such, and call upon the general government to interfere to sustain the rights of the settlers against the irruption of armed ruffians, and in case volunteers are needed, pledge the citizens of Rochester to aid in restoring a republican form of government to that outraged country.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Several speakers addressed the meeting in support of the sentiments above proposed.

Mr. Starr proposes to give a public lecture on Kansas at some future day.

FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

A dispatch from Kansas says the Leavenworth District Pro-Slavery ticket is elected by 61 majority, and that Pro-Slavery men are elected in every District.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

It is said that warrants were issued to-day from the Police Court against Paran Stevens of the Revere, Mr. Rice of the American, Harvey D. Parker of Court-square, and other prominent landlords, for violation of the new liquor law.

The trial of John T. Chapman for the murder of Reuben Cozzens and his wife, in Sherburne about eighteen months ago, was commenced to-day in Cambridge. He has been once before tried for the murder, when the jury disagreed.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

HARTFORD, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

An important arrest was made this evening at the depot, of two men charged with passing counterfeit money at one of our hotels and at the depot. We were also informed that in searching them there was found a lot of counterfeit bills on the Greenwich Bank of New-York, a set of burglar's tools, a loaded pistol, &c. They are now safely lodged in jail.

LATE FROM KEY WEST.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 22, 1855.

The steamer Corwin, from Key West the 19th inst., has arrived at this port with Prof. Bache and suite on board.

The San Jacinto sailed on the 19th for Havana, leaving at Key West the Jamestown, Cyane, Princeton, and Fulton. The health of the squadron was good.

The Corwin from here for New-York this evening.

THE GREAT INDIA RUBBER CASE.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

The great India Rubber case is again occupying the attention of the United States Circuit Court. The motion for injunction is being re-argued before Judge Pitman, and will probably occupy a week.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 24, 1855.

The Southern mail is received with New-Orleans papers of Friday last, but they contain no news.

Markets....*Reported by Telegraph.*

BUFFALO, May 24, 6 P. M.—FLOUR this afternoon continued in good request at unchanged rates; additional sales of 2,000 bbls. were made at $9 25@$9 50 for common to good Wisconsin, and $9 62½@$10 for choice to extra Wisconsin and Ioway. For WHEAT the demand is also good and the market steady; sales of 30,000 bush. at $1 90 for Upper Lake. Spring CORN continues active; this afternoon's sales amount to 15,000 bush. at 85@86c., the greater part at the outside price, and the market closing with holders having views above those of buyers. No sales of OATS. PORK is in good supply and demand; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $17 for uninspected, and $17 50 for repacked Western Mess. CANAL FREIGHTS—For Corn to New-York 19@19½c., and for Wheat 15c.

ALBANY, May 24, 6 P. M.—FLOUR is in fair demand with light receipts; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $10 25@$10 50 for common to straight State, $10 37@$10 62 for common to good Western, and $10 50@$11 for Canadian. There have been no sales of WHEAT to-day. CORN is lower; early in the day $1 12½ was obtained for Western mixed, but subsequently sales were made at $1 09@$1 10 and $1 08, the market closing heavy; sales of 35,000 bush. of Western mixed for delivery during July at $1 02@$1 02½. No sales of OATS.

CHARLESTON, May 22—Our COTTON market is firm with an upward tendency; sales to-day of 2,000 bales at 8½@11c.

FROM MISSOURI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 21, 1855.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) is now in session in this city. The number of delegates is large. On Saturday last, by invitation, they took an excursion over the Pacific Railroad to its present terminus at Washington on the Missouri River; and returned highly delighted with the country and their ride. The question of Slavery has not yet, as usual, been broached in the deliberations of this reverend body, though it may arise in some form or other before the close of the session. It is probable that inasmuch as the Assembly is convened in a Slave State it will decide to consider nothing but "Christ and Him crucified;" leaving it for sinful outsiders to guess, as best they may, what advantage there is in a religion of theory and creed, a religion which busies itself much with predestination and imputation and regeneration and reprobation, and neglects, as mere things of taste and habit, those weightier matters of the law, justice, mercy, humanity, chastity and the golden rule of brotherly love.

The newspapers in this region are still employed with affairs in Kansas. Indeed that Territory, so far from enjoying its proposed delightful squatter sovereignty, is considered as a dependent province of Missouri, and every editor in our State speaks as though he and his patrons owned it and could control its destiny. A few extracts showing the spirit of the press may be amusing to your readers.

The Platte Argus, pbblished at Weston, Mo., in speaking of Gov. Reeder's return to Pennsylvania says:

"The sum and substance of the whole is, the Governor has been defeated at his own game. He has been using all his power to make Kansas a *free State* but has been defeated. *The Missourians were too strong for his Free-Soil allies at the polls.*"

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"Since Gov. Reeder has shown himself to be the willing tool and lying mouth-piece to the Abolitionists since he has shown himself recreant to his Government, it now behooves the President to remove this partisan tool of the Abolitionists. Instead of driving the Pro-Slavery settlers from Kansas, we present this ultimatum to Reeder. Let the Missourians keep on the alert. *It is admitted that they have conquered Kansas*—our advice is, let them hold it or die in the attempt."

There are very important admissions. The Missourians were successful at the polls; the Missourians have conquered Kansas. What does that venerable jelly-fish, Lewis Cass, think of this? Does it comfort his "psalmist's age?"

Turning to the papers of Kansas we find them equally employed with matters in Missouri. The editor of a sheet rejoicing in the euphonious name of *Squatter Sovereign* and published at the town of Atchison, K. T., feels much rejoiced in the result of the Parkville mob and desires to see the work of destroying presses go bravely on. He remarks:

"Now that the work has been commenced let the reform be carried further. All eyes are now turned to Jefferson City and St. Louis. Presently, work will be found in the vicinity of Lawrence, Kansas Territory. We may talk about using moderate means to accomplish our ends. To us such talk sounds harsh."

I am afraid that the valorous mob that drove Geo. S. Park from his home would fare hardly in our city. We have too many Yankees here.

The proclamation of Gov. Reeder, ordering a new election in certain Districts where the frauds of the late foray were too grossly notorious to be winked at, has enraged the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas terribly, for it subjects them to the trouble and expense of collecting again their crew of Missouri allies. *The Kansas Herald* says:

"We have already elected men to represent us in our first Territorial Legislature, and we shall see that their claims to a seat in the Legislative Assembly are respected. We will not submit to all the whims and caprices of Reeder and his myrmidons. We know our rights, and knowing them dare maintain them. We do not recognise any power in Reeder to order a second election. We look upon it as a flagrant outrage, nor will we ever submit to such gross usurpation of our rights. We have elected our Representatives and shall see that they are admitted into the Legislature. We do not know that our party will take the least notice of Reeder's edict.

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"We notice that the oath as prescribed for the Judges in the last proclamation differs from that of our last election. Why is this? Why should the oath be transformed? We hear that the interpolation was made by Gov. Reeder at the suggestion of some one of his Free Soil brethren, with the view of keeping a number of Pro-Slavery men from voting. This, as well as other matters, will be attended to in due season."

That is to say perjury and violence will again be resorted to.

I have noticed with regret the course of the daily papers of this City with regard to the late election and the mob violence at Parkville. *The Republican* has used its extensive influence in support of illegal elections and to encourage the destruction of an independent press. Instead of proposing the name of Edward Bates for the Presidency it should hoist that of Davy Atchison, or his lieutenant, Stringfellow. Mr. Bates's principles and views are very different from those advocated in *The Republican*. *The Intelligencer*, which gained some credit in times past by opposing the Nebraska bill and advocating law and good order, has now, by a very ingenious system of craw-fishing, arrived at the conclusion that Kansas ought to be a Slave State, and that Missourians ought to make it so, and that the proceedings in the "Platte "Country" are not so bad as they have been represented to be. *The Democrat* has taken the only true and consistent stand. It advocates the freedom of the new Territory from the curse of Slavery and the domination of demagogues in Missouri. This fearless course will gain for it many enemies among the barbarians on the border, but troops of friends in this City.

THE PRAIRIES—MISSOURI—SLAVERY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 16, 1855.

On Monday morning we took the cars at Chicago for Burlington, passing over a splendid region of rolling prairie, especially the latter half of the distance. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad is completed as far as Burlington, and must do a great business. The route is through a magnificent region, and it is truly surprising to find villages of several hundred people on the open prairie, where one year ago not a house stood. Towns and villages grow here with a rapidity of which we have no conception at the East. The prairies are beautiful to look at, and when two main difficulties are overcome they must support a large population and add immensely to the grain-products of this country. These difficulties are the want of wood and water, both of which can be removed. The groves already planted show that it will be an easy matter to grow wood if people would only get awake to the work. I thought while passing along the Rock Island Road, and particularly the Chicago and Quincy Road, which is likely to want wood by and by, that these Railroad Companies would do themselves and the country a great pecuniary service to plant nurseries of chestnut, oak, hickory, maple, &c., on the vacant space on either side of the road and supply actual settlers with all the trees they will plant. If some enterprising persons do not take this matter in hand twenty years will go by before the trees are started. This very year hundreds of thousands of young trees ought to have been planted along these great thoroughfares for the use of railroads, fences, buildings, &c. As for water I think farmers must make up their minds, in view of the drouth of last year, to dig deep wells, and that in this way water for house and stock purposes may be obtained. At the present time, as I am told, the wells in this country are supplied principally with surface-water, and this will fail in severe drouth. I had no conception of the suffering of travelers on the prairie in a drouth until a gentleman told me that last Summer he drove his horses nearly a day without water and then purchased two pailfuls for them for one dollar. The same day he met a man with some stock, only five head, who was obliged to pay ten dollars the night before for water enough for them to drink. Overcome the want of wood and water, and then these rolling prairies must become a paradise.

The lands in Missouri are magnificent so far as I have seen them, and are heavily timbered for several miles back from the city, but the blight of the "peculiar institution" is too marked even to escape the notice of the casual observer. Old farms of hundreds of acres of the finest lands in the world have little mean houses, or rather cabins on them, hardly fit to stable cattle in. I confess to the greatest surprise at the state of farm-buildings in Missouri, in a region abounding with the best timber and stone, and with clay for brick as fine as those made at Philadelphia. At almost every house there seemed a sort of inertness, want of enterprise to do anything more than superintend the planting of a huge field of corn or wheat. Repeatedly I saw the farmers in the middle of the afternoon seated by their doors while their slaves were very leisurely working the field. I think it very certain that the slaves of Missouri are not overworked nor underfed. If the people would put away this miserable system Missouri would be *the great State of the West*. Already it has the metropolis at St. Louis, and relieved of this miserable paralysis of negro slavery the truly magnificent lands of Missouri would put the State ahead or at least alongside of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. So far as I have passed through the two, I very much prefer the lands in Missouri to those in Illinois, yet the latter is running right away from the former. The farms and villages and cities of Illinois all seem fresh and vigorous with the life of free labor, while an incubus rests on Missouri. Of course I only speak of the latter as far as I have seen it, but imagine that the two counties through which I have passed might serve as fair specimens of the whole.

One thing amused me very much in riding through splendid farms to find the chimneys even of the best farm-houses built on the outside. As yet I have not seen a single good, roomy, commodious barn in Missouri. But then as a country I do not hesitate to say it is the noblest farming region I ever looked at. I cannot compare it with Iowa and Wisconsin; but really I am unable to imagine a more inviting region, and yet even this country cannot avoid the paralysis which negro slavery always visits on those who tolerate it.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CARP RIVER, Lake Superior, May 12, 1855.

New-Yorkers, complacently and unconcernedly reading the daily announcement of "arrivals" from so many quarters of the Globe, can scarcely realize the delight we, of this Northwestern region, feel when the first boat of the season makes its appearance. It is the key that unlocks the existing icy barrier—the link connecting us with "the world" after our long seclusion. It tells us the tedious Winter is over and betokens the approach of more genial weather. What wonder then if we hail its coming with joy, or salute its arrival with a hearty "three times three."

It was about 11 o'clock last Saturday evening when the quiet of our little town was disturbed by the cry of "Steamboat," "Steamboat." The word seemed invested with magic power, and passing from lip to lip was echoed and prolonged among the rocks and hills. Soon the village was "all agog." Morpheus lost his power entirely; weariness and fatigue were alike forgotten, and every one rushed to the pier to see the boat. Nearer and nearer she came. The Point was passed and she entered our Bay—the Bay that never looked more lovely than as it lay, calm and unruffled, silvered with moonbeams.

The craft proved to be the staunch propeller Manhattan, Capt. Spaulding, and a large part of her cargo was for this place, including among other things, the castings for the Collins Iron Company, which were unfortunately left at the Sault last Fall, and the absence of which has delayed the completion of the Company's forge, that had else been now in running order. R. J. Graveraet, Esq., the enterprising agent, is determined, however, to have the works in operation by the middle or latter part of June, and what is better still, and equally reliable is that Mr. Graveraet will have *four hundred tuns of Lake Superior iron, manufactured in the country*, in New York, by or about the first of October, for making the machinery of the new ocean steamer Adriatic—all the iron needed for which is to come from this region. No better opportunity of testing the comparative quality of our iron could be asked or desired than this: and its unqualified success, of which we have no doubt, will do much toward directing attention this way and bringing the immense mineral wealth of our country into notice. As soon as the Collins Company's forge begins operation the great question as to whether iron can be profitably manufactured in the country will be solved. From my observation I should unhesitatingly say *it can*, and in another letter will give my reasons for arriving at this conclusion.

The Cleveland and Sharon Iron Company are pushing their Plankroad forward in an energetic manner, and will have it finished in the course of a few weeks. This road runs to the Cleveland Iron Mountain, fourteen miles from the lake, and will be used chiefly by the companies engaged in its construction for the purpose of hauling ore, in order to facilitate which rails will be laid upon the plank and rail-cars used. How this plan will succeed time will prove.

Beside this road the Iron Mountain Railroad Company are building a bona fide Railroad, which will be finished in a short time, and which runs side by side with the Plankroad to the Iron Range.

Our numerous sawmills are busy puffing and cutting away; but the demand for lumber far exceeds the supply, owing to the large number of new buildings now in course of erection. These are generally well-built frame houses and speak volumes for the industry and prosperity of our citizens, most of whom can boast "a home," and I might add "a garden." We have among us representatives of almost every nation, and the different elements when united and combined—the national characteristics, when softened and blended, will constitute a vigorous, active and powerful society.

The merchants have done a very good business this past Winter, and sold about "out."

The steamer Sam Ward, Capt. Easterbrook, is just in from the Sault Ste. Marie. She has been in the ice for some days, and has had a long and tedious trip. Capt Easterbrook says the ice is of unusual thickness, and that it will be some time before it goes. As the mail is about closing and the Ward does not intend stopping on her way down, I am forced to close my letter rather hastily.

CHAMP.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Tuesday, May 22, 1855.

I learn by special telegraph from Quebec that the Legislative Council last night threw out the bill for applying the principle of popular election to that House. The reason on which this procedure was based can hardly be said to have gone to the principle of the bill; they contended that it was too late in the session to permit them to give proper consideration to such a measure. The chances are that it will be revived next session. There is no very strong public enthusiasm in favor of the measure, three-fourths of the people being perfectly indifferent whether the Constitution of the second legislative Chamber be elective or not.

The Governor-General gave the Royal assent to a batch of bills on Saturday morning. Among them were: A bill to put the militia on an efficient footing; to enable the Great Western Railroad Company to construct a branch line to Brantford; and another, a sort of relief bill, to enable certain farmers of Lower Canada to obtain seed.

It is expected that the session will close in a few days.

The Collingwood route promises to become a popular one. A city paper stated this morning that passengers from the Bruce mines had reached Toronto in 24 hours, and last night 23 cars arrived here heavily laden with pork, flour, lard and other provisions, from Chicago for Montreal, Quebec and Boston. So far, the Americans are doing a large share of milling under the Reciprocity Treaty. A good deal of wheat purchased in this market has been sent to Oswego, ground there and sent to Montreal and Quebec. At present exceedingly high prices for all kinds of provisions rule here. Wheat is dearer in Toronto than in London, England, and this dearness is occasioned solely by the American market. Several lots of American butter have lately come to this market, and the effect has been to reduce the enormously high prices.

The Ministers of the Crown have introduced a measure for raising their own low salaries from £800 to £1,250 a year. They were £1,000 previous to 1851, when a retrenchment epidemic raged and cut them down to £800. It is universally admitted that the reduction was a mistake.

THE DEATH OF MR. WILLIS IN CINCINNATI.

From The Cincinnati Columbian, May 22.

On the 23d of February, 1854, a fine-looking, corpulent gentleman, apparently about 60 years of age, came to this city in search of Dr. Brisbane, from whom he wished advice as to the proper course to pursue to effectuate the manumission of a number of his slaves. Not readily finding Dr. Brisbane he obtained the advice of John Jolliffe, Esq., and had duplicate wills drawn up. One of these he took with him and the other he deposited with Mr. Jolliffe, to be used if he should die suddenly and the will in his possession be accidentally or purposely destroyed. He stated that one of his brothers had died very suddenly and that he himself, being subject to palpitation of the heart, was liable to be also summoned to another world at a moment's notice.

Elijah Willis, that was his name, stayed only a few days in Cincinnati, but his bright, benevolent countenance and manly frankness were not soon forgotton by those whom circumstances had thrown into contact with him.

Returning home he drew up a compl