

THE LATEST NEWS,

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Nothing is more certain than that Mr. Crampson will be invited to withdraw from the court at Washington if his own Government does not recall him. This is a fixed fact, but it will not disturb the amicable relations between the two countries.

Alex. C. Pennington of New-Jersey, who is here and is called a Republican and a Know-Nothing, is more talked of for the Speakership just now than any other man of the opposition. Should he be the candidate of the opposition it is said that Mr. Vall of the same State, who is popular with the Democratic party, will be his competitor.

C. F. Widup of Indiana, a Republican, resigned his office in the General Land Office to-day.

Mr. Buchanan, in his dispatches to the Government, states that professions of friendship toward the United States were never more strongly expressed by the British Cabinet than now.

Government having six years ago instituted a suit against Win. B. Scott, formerly Navy Agent at Washington to recover an alleged balance on the settlement of his accounts, the Jury this afternoon, in the Circuit Court, rendered a verdict of nearly \$15,000 in favor of the Government.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

GALENA, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

The upriver mail brings the following returns from counties in Wisconsin not hitherto definitely heard from: Lacrosse county gives Bashford (Republican) for Governor 49 majority; Pierce county—Bashford, 92 majority; Jackson county—Bashford, 90 majority; Monroe county—Bashford, 67 majority; Chippewa county—Bashford, 60 majority; Clark county—Bashford, 59 majority; Dunn county—Barstow (Democrat), 12 majority; Polk county—Barstow, 10 majority; Trempealeau county—Barstow, 22 majority; Buffalo county—Barstow, 112 majority.

There are now two counties, Douglas and Laporte, to hear from. Bashford is unquestionably elected.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 21—11 p. m.

A heavy snow-storm is raging here, and the weather is very thick, so that there is little or no prospect of the steamer Canada (now in her berth) day out, and fully occupied making this port to-night.

BANK DIFFICULTY.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

The Bank Commissioners and the several representatives of other city banks to-day examined into the condition of the Grocers Bank of this city, a report having been started that it had suspended payment of its bills. It was found that the difficulty was but temporary, caused by a rather injudicious extension of loans and other banks having loaned it \$100,000, it is again placed in a paying position.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

The sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, advertised to take place to-day, was postponed on account of the late arrival of the vessel, and the interest time to make arrangements to save their stock.

MURDER.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

Two Germans named Kronenberg and John Grassie, were arrested by the police yesterday evening on the Bel Air road, a few miles from Baltimore, by a man named John T. Patterson. Grassie was instantly killed. The deed was entirely unprovoked. Patterson has been arrested.

FIRE AT MACON, GA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

Flora's Hotel, the telegraph office, and other buildings at Macon, Georgia, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CARLETON, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

A fire occurred in Carleton this morning, destroying five dwellings and a large store. The loss is about \$15,000. Partially insured.

BORDER RUFFIANISM.

From The Western Reporter, Extra, Nov. 18.

A meeting of the citizens of the city of Weston was called at our Court House at 7 o'clock last evening. Before many of our citizens had assembled, fifty or sixty men from Platte City had been invited into the hall.

When Mr. E. appeared on the stand, he was greeted in the heartiest manner, after which he proceeded to address the meeting. It is not possible to give even the substance of his speech from memory.

The rights to which the actual settlers were entitled by the letter of our Constitution, the spirit of our Government, the genius of our institutions, and the positive provisions of the bill which established the territorial government were invaded by the citizens of Missouri.

His allusions to the Administration at Washington were peculiarly happy. Without a word that could be answered, he presented the wavering, truckling imbecility of Franklin Pierce in a light that most effectually opened the eyes of some of his adherents.

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FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

The Daily Advertiser doesn't like your remarks upon its ridiculous blunder in attacking the Republicans of 1855 because the Free Soilers in 1844 defeated Mr. Clay by nominating Mr. Van Buren. It protests that "the error was of no consequence, so far as affecting the argument of the article" was concerned; and was, moreover, corrected "in a subsequent issue of our paper."

The first part of this apology is unquestionably valid, for so absurd was The Advertiser's argument that a mere error of statement was indeed of "no consequence"—especially a "slight error," as The Advertiser mildly calls the mistaking of Mr. Clay for Mr. Cass, of Mr. Polk for General Taylor, and of Mr. Van Buren for Mr. Birney.

But as to the correction or admission of error which The Advertiser pleads I have serious doubts. I am a diligent reader of the venerable Daily, having studied it with a regularity for many years—yet I remember no such correction or admission. It is true that the ponderous articles in which the blunders occurred have been since reprinted, and in the new edition Birney has been substituted for Van Buren—but that is all, I think. There has been no other notice of the error, although, as The Advertiser now admits, "it afforded food for jokes to the opposition papers, and was the subject of several anonymous communications addressed to us."

The Advertiser, I see, has found a rival, or perhaps a disciple in The Express of your City, which calls the Republicans "the old Van Buren Francis Adams Buffalo party of 1848, that elected Polk and brought on the war with Mexico." The Express is as true a Know-Nothing as Mr. Ely of this city, who a few days ago in a letter or speech, I forget which, brought the same charge against the Republicans. Mr. Ely was the competitor of Gen. Wilson for the United States Senate last Winter, and is one of our few original and sincere Native Americans, having been one, I think, in 1844. Now, I remember very well that immediately after the election of that year The Tribune severely denounced the natives of that day. Mr. Ely's party, for causing the defeat of Mr. Clay by persisting in voting for a candidate of their own. The idea of charging that defeat upon the Birney men was not thought of till after, and it is rather amusing to hear Mr. Ely and The Express joining in the cry at this late day.

The truth is, the Birney men were perfectly justified in refusing to vote for Mr. Clay. They declared in advance that if he were nominated they would not vote for him. They had a fixed and well defined line of policy supported by reasons, satisfactory at least to themselves, and to vote for Mr. Clay would have been to depart from that policy and to abandon the principles which they had cherished and avowed for many years.

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CONSEQUENCES MUST FALL UPON THE NATION FROM SUCH FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS OF ITS FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

The whole effort was a most masterly one, leaving no doubt on the mind of all present that in Gov. Reeder we have not only the man for this crisis in Kansas, but that he is one of those men of great mind and iron will that arise from time to time in the providence of God to rescue nations from the curse of inflexible or corrupt rulers, and the deeper curse of their own apathy.

THE CULTURE OF CRANBERRIES.

DENNIS, Cape Cod, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

In my last letter I specified the nature soil best adapted for the successful cultivation of cranberries. In this I propose to name which are the most valued and marketable fruits, and the method of planting the vine. In the four-acre cranberry-yard owned by Mr. Hall of this place, after a close and patient research, I discovered two varieties—the cherry and the bell-fruit. The cherry cranberry is round, and when ripe presents the appearance of that fruit after which it is named.

In a reason that has been favorable to its development, it has almost attained the size of the cherry. There are two kinds of this variety—the large and small. The largest are of the above description, and the smallest rarely or never exceed the dimensions of the ordinary pea. These grow on the bushy or tufted vine. Though this vine throws out its suckers or runners, it is its nature to take root and form a small bush, something like the box. It is seldom that fruit is found on the runner, but the bushy plant yields enormously. The fingers may be spread out and placed between the branches, and then drawn through them, and a handful of fine fruit which was concealed among the leaves will reward the effort.

The cherry cranberry is hard and sound, and when ripe glitters like a piece of crystal. It is a variety which may be called a pearl. This variety is mostly sought for by the wholesale dealers. Persons who buy from them for retailing prefer the cherry, because their customers will always take it before the bell cranberry. Between this and the bell fruit there is no essential difference, when they are grown on the same soil; one will keep as well as the other, and taste precisely the same. But it is the case with those fruits as it is with dry goods—persons do not so much mind the quality as they do the pattern of the print or shawl they wish to buy; so it is in the cranberry market—the cherry looks the prettiest and it is always purchased first.

From what I have stated, it will be observed that it is most desirable to obtain the cherry vine for planting, and those who contemplate making a yard, will, if possible, secure this variety in preference to all others. I have taken some pains to examine this plant in its wild and naturalized condition. In a six-acre swamp within half a mile of my residence I found the vine in its central variety, penetrating from the edge of the swamp into its interior. And in yards where this variety is cultivated it is true to its own nature, always seeking the damp or most moist portions of the yard. The difference between the cultivated and uncultivated vine is remarkable; the fruit of the latter is small and stunted in its growth, while that of the former will average three or four times its size.

The bell cranberry, if found in the middle of a swamp in its wild state, will invariably throw out its runners toward the driest parts of the bog and its fruit will be small and stunted in its growth. When it is transplanted, and brought under cultivation, it is true to the same law, and will send its suckers up the banks of the yard, and these will yield well. The inference drawn from this, that it can be cultivated on upland soils adapted to the wheat, given should it not be overdone.

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REJOICE IN THE DECLARATION OF HOSTILITIES, BUT THAT FRANCE MUST INVADE SPAIN FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESTORING FERDINAND TO POWER, AND AS SUCH WOULD MEET WITH NO OPPOSITION FROM ANY OF THE POWERS OF THE CONTINENT.

In the Spring of 1852 a French army entered Spain the constitutional government was overthrown, and the monarchy restored—the object of the Holy Alliance was attained, and as soon as Ferdinand was restored he invited the aid of powers to cooperate with him in extinguishing his revolted provinces in America.

England had already taken possession of the question, and while she was about to withdraw not only any effort of appropriating to herself any portion of the Spanish colonies, or any intension of forming any political connection with them beyond that of anti-commercial intercourse, yet declared that she would support the aid of any foreign power in such a question, and in regard to which she would act as she interests might require.

In this emergency, it became desirable for England to obtain a decided expression of opinion from the United States, and it has been said that the American Minister at London was selected by Mr. Cassing to call the attention of the Government of the United States to the proposed interference of the Holy Alliance, and to obtain some expression from the President on the subject. It was under these circumstances, it was in this crisis, that Mr. Monroe's declaration was made.

THE TRIBUNE IN THE COUNTRY.

The following are extracts from our Business Letters.

Westfield, Laporte Co., (Ind.) Nov. 9, 1855.—I enclose you will find the money for eighty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year. This village is the place where Mr. Greeley got off from a head-car in coming from Lafayette to Laporte two years ago last month, which was amusingly described by him in a letter to THE TRIBUNE from South Bend. He will naturally think the place has grown much since then, as he then described it as a village of half a dozen houses. It has grown somewhat, but not so much in number of houses and wealth, as in intelligence and the diffusion of general knowledge. I have obtained the above club of eighty within a short time and without much trouble. I remain very truly yours in favor of Free Principles, C. G. POWELL.

Panama, Chautauque Co., (N. Y.) Nov. 8, 1855.—Please find enclosed a draft on B. K. Westfield of \$104 and 87 in bank bills for ninety one copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and ten copies of THE SEMI-WEEKLY. You may judge by this list that 'Sam' is not in very good demand in this town. Yours, truly, JOHN W. WINSOR.

Painesville, (Ohio), Nov. 14, 1855.—I enclose the money for thirty two copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and eleven copies of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Yours, truly, WM. LOCKWOOD.

The Wellborough, (Tioga Co., Pa.) Agitator publishes the following in regard to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—A Prospectus of the above-named Journal will be found in the news columns of this paper. We give it place in the news rather than in the advertising columns, for the reason that we consider the prospectus of this paper as one of the best of the kind. It is a paper of Free Speech, Free Soil and Free Men as being indissolubly linked. THE TRIBUNE has always been found battling in behalf of the weak and oppressed against the strong and oppressive—always true to the best interests of Humanity, and never hesitating when a blow is to be struck for the Rights of Man.

THE TRIBUNE does not come fully up to the standard we have fixed in our own mind as the true one for a paper of its kind. Perhaps it might have missed much of its present popularity had it come up to that standard, and never been so successful as it has been. It is not a paper that is not as yet a "New Thing" with that candor and fairness which afterwards proved them entitled to it. It is not so tolerant and considerate as it was when struggling for the promotion of its new occupant—the head of Journalism, and never hesitating when a blow is to be struck for the Rights of Man.

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MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CLEOPATRA.—Some time since we mentioned the loss of this vessel at sea. From the Commercial Advertiser of Oct. 5, published at Rio Janeiro, we copy Capt. Taylor's statement of the disaster.

The North American ship Cleopatra of the port of Boston, of 1,200 tons, left Calicut on the 10th of August with a cargo of 1,600 tons of guano. Nothing of importance occurred during the voyage until the 20th of Friday, the 21st of September last, in latitude 40° 40' N. and longitude 110° 15' W. The vessel was making good time to thirty miles an hour, in a calm and cloudy weather, and with the wind from the east in contact with something which produced a great shock to the vessel. The portion of the crew that started in a boat, shortly after going to the pump, was discovered that the vessel was making more water than usual, and at daybreak on the following morning we found that some of the coaling and part of the ship's side was carried away. We kept pumping all that day, but instead of the water diminishing, we found that it was increasing, and that the vessel was sinking. We were obliged to throw the guano overboard, and the vessel was making more water than usual, and at daybreak on the following morning we found that some of the coaling and part of the ship's side was carried away.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 23d we sounded and found ninety feet of water in the hold, and the pumps stuffed with the guano. A half hour afterwards we abandoned the vessel, and in the small boat, we got off a short distance, and we had hardly got from our boat when we found that the vessel was full of water. We then got up into our boats, and at 6 o'clock in the evening, in rainy weather, we had nine men from the launch, and in the small boat, we got off a short distance, and we had hardly got from our boat when we found that the vessel was full of water. We then got up into our boats, and at 6 o'clock in the evening, in rainy weather, we had nine men from the launch, and in the small boat, we got off a short distance, and we had hardly got from our boat when we found that the vessel was full of water.

FIRE.

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a fire occurred in the building No. 167 William street, first floor, occupied by George Ackerman as a depot for cheap publications; second floor by E. Blumenthal, general real estate and newspaper agent; third floor by J. Watson, watchcase manufacturer. Mr. White, a journeyman in Mr. Watson's establishment, while engaged at work discovered the issuing from the crevices of the boards on the sidewalk near the chimney. He immediately tore away the boards and threw a pall of water upon the flames, when a dense volume of smoke filled the room. The neighbors observing the smoke raised an alarm, and in a short time the firemen of the district were on the spot. The place where the smoke and flames issued was broken away, and several heavy streams of water thrown into the opening. The flames were speedily subdued, being confined to Mr. Watson's room. The principal damage sustained was from the copious supply of water thrown into the building by the firemen. The loss of Mr. Watson is estimated at \$300. His stock, tools and fixtures were much injured by water. He is insured for \$1,000 in the Lorrillard Insurance Company. Mr. E. Blumenthal sustained only about \$50 damage. No insurance. Loss of Mr. Ackerman about \$50. His stock was much damaged. The building is occupied as a residence by a German named Neale, who sustained \$25 damage. The building is owned by Widow Williams, and is insured. Damage about \$300. It is thought by some that the fire originated from the fire of the adjoining house, which appeared defective, while others were inclined to the opinion that the fire took place from a soldering machine which Mr. White had been using on a shelf adjoining the wooden partition, and which connected with the chimney by a small sheet iron pipe.

Last night a fire occurred in the store No. 88 Beaver street, occupied by Wm. P. Wright as a cotton-broker. Loss about \$50—fully insured on fixtures. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of a boy employed in the store.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A comedy of London birth was produced at this pleasant theatre last night, entitled "The Little Treasure," to a full and most happy audience. The plot is singularly simple, a point always in favor of a comedy's effect in these dull, practical days of ours. It is a quiet home story, full of domestic dramatic effect, and had the air, we may almost say without exception, of most excellent acting. If we were asked to particularize, however, we should say that Mr. George Jordan as Captain Maldoch was most excellent opinion, and that Miss Emily Thorne by her most genial representation created quite a "surprise" and was most deservedly called before the curtain and crowned with an affluent applause.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF DEAD BODIES.

SIR: Your paper a few weeks since made some remarks in regard to the burial of the dead, the reading of which led me to suggest, in place of burning the bodies, that some chemist who has the talent and good of the community at heart would send you for publication a receipt for a chemical caustic compound which would decompose the body and leave it in a dry, powdery state. I believe they now have the means of doing this, and the receipt would be a most valuable one. It would be a most natural, easier, cheaper, healthier, cleaner, less repulsive to our feelings and offensive to any other mode, especially that of consuming them by fire or burying. Respectfully yours, THOS. J. LEWIS.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

WE hear of a most horrible and brutal murder, committed on Sunday morning in the vicinity of Chaumont, Jefferson County. A man by the name of David Kider, a highly respectable citizen, and who has been a member of the Legislature of that county, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a fish knife, on the morning above mentioned. It seems as we hear, that he had been in a melancholy state of mind for some little time on account of some domestic trouble. In the morning, whilst his wife was about the house, he commenced a struggle upon her, she attempted to escape, and as she was rushing into an adjoining room he made a pass at her throat with the knife, cutting a deep g