

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PROGRESS OF THE RIOT AT BOSTON.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GENERAL RISING.

APPREHENSIONS OF A BLOODY CATASTROPHE.

VERY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Anticipated Explosion of the Cabinet.

Address of the New York Anti-Nebraska Democratic Representatives.

Victory of Mrs. Robinson, at Troy.

Burning of a Steamboat on the Delaware.

Narrow Escape of a Thousand Passengers.

From Washington.

Direct Troubles—Prospect of an Explosion—

CONOR ON THE RISE—MARRY ON THE HIGH LIST.

There are rumors again of trouble with Mary on the high list.

He holds back, while Cushing and Davis are pushing forward.

They are crowding Mary hard, as would be crowded out, in which event, perhaps, Mr. O'Connor will probably take Cushing's place as Secretary General, while Cushing may be advanced to the State Department.

It is after it, any how, in full view of the country.

It is thought, that O'Connor has been retained in the cabinet, for the purpose of watching the harbor.

It is supposed that Mary intends to carry off the President's carriage, and to go to Europe.

She is expected to have all the fun in Europe. The times here are going with stirring events, and about eight months ago at that.

THE NEBRASKA BILL AND THE NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Members James Maurice, John Wheeler, James V. Peck, John W. Eckham, and Andrew Oliver, Representatives of New York in Congress from the First, Sixth, Ninth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-sixth Congressional Districts, of New York, in press an address to the constituents, in relation to the Nebraska bill.

They intend that the transit of the measure through the house was characterized by the most tyrannical exercise of power.

They object to the bill, on the ground that there was no immediate necessity for organizing a territorial government, there being, according to the last report of the Indian Commissioners, only three white persons in the territory embracing Nebraska and Kansas, in addition to government officers; that the land is still owned by the wandering tribes of red men, and that the lands cannot be taken without extinguishing the Indian title; that to extinguish the title would be to extinguish the Indians, and they do not intend to do so.

They object to the machinery that is being employed to realize their ends. They think the machinery involves great expense, and creates a large amount of executive patronage; and they are unwilling to increase the one or extend the other. And a still more objection is found in the fact that the amendment of the Missouri compromise is a departure from the platform laid down by the democratic convention of 1848, and opens again the agitation which was lulled by the compromise of 1850.

The address is severe upon the President for his alleged departure from the sentiments expressed in his inaugural address, and also upon the courses pursued in relation to the Nebraska bill.

They say that the passions of the country have been kindled by the President and his advisers, and that discord, confusion, and sectional animosities again threaten to harass and disturb the peace of the Union.

For their own part, they are indisposed to follow the authors of this renewed commotion, but prefer to remain where they have ever stood, true to the principles, and professions, and pledges of the Baltimore Convention, and opposed to disturbing or unsettling so ancient and so beneficial a measure as the Missouri compromise.

The authors of the address give copious extracts from the opinions of Messrs. Peck, Cass, Douglas, Atchison and Pinkney, to show the great esteem in which the Missouri compromise has been held by those eminent men previous to the introduction of the Nebraska bill. The address says—

In the address of the President, we were called upon to follow the lead of the President in this dangerous measure from the compromise measures of 1850, and with the most subservient of his creatures, to violate our pledge to adhere to the Missouri compromise of 1850, and to have the Nebraska bill in its most formidable aspect. This we have refused to do, and we confidently appeal to you, to whom we are addressed, to do the same. We are confident that you will not in this respect, do us wrong. Events daily transpiring constrain us to believe that the annual session of the Missouri compromise act, is the first of a series of measures, long premeditated and deliberately pursued, having for their object the formation of a great sectional or Southern party, and the destruction of the Union. We are confident that you will not in this respect, do us wrong. Events daily transpiring constrain us to believe that the annual session of the Missouri compromise act, is the first of a series of measures, long premeditated and deliberately pursued, having for their object the formation of a great sectional or Southern party, and the destruction of the Union.

Under such grave and portentous circumstances, we are unwilling to contribute, by our votes or otherwise, to the aid of the measures which we so strongly oppose.

We have reached the conclusion of our task, with pain and deep regret that an occasion should have arisen which rendered it necessary for us to address you in the manner we have done. Consistent with the rectitude of our conduct, we entertain no fears that you disapprove of it or its contents.

The address concludes with an extract from the message of President Pierce to the present Congress, in which he says—

This message is to be read at a school during my official term, and I have the honor to assure it, those who placed me here to be assured.

An Exciting Casualty.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 28, 1854.

A terrible scene was witnessed on board the steamboat Star, this evening. The boat, whilst returning from Red Bank, with nearly one thousand passengers on board, took fire around the smokestack, when about one mile from the landing. Prompt measures were taken to extinguish the flames, and the boat was headed for the nearest wharf, where the passengers were safely landed and the fire was extinguished. During the excitement on board the steamer, many of the passengers could hardly be restrained from leaving on board.

THE LATEST FROM BOSTON.

PROGRESS OF THE RIOT—PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY—

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE, &c.

BOSTON, MAY 28, 1854.

The case of Anthony Burns, the alleged fugitive slave, continues to strongly agitate the public mind. Many persons openly denounce Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker as the direct instigators of the riot of Saturday, and indications of an organized attempt to lynch them are so strong as to induce the Mayor to detail a police force for the protection of their persons and property.

There has been no outbreak to-day. Court square was cleared last night, and the Court House surrounded with a cordon of ropes. A detachment of one hundred United States troops is quartered in the Court House, and two companies of the Boston military are stationed at the City Hall.

The following handbill has been extensively circulated to-day, in contradiction of a report that Col. Suttle had sold Burns—

The man who is not to be bought! He is still in the slave pen in the Court House! The kidnappers agreed, both publicly and in writing, to sell him for twelve hundred dollars. That sum was raised by eminent Boston citizens, and offered to him; but he then clamored more, and the bargain was broken off. The kidnappers breaks his agreement, although the United States Commissioner advised him to keep it. Be on your guard against all who watch the slave pen. Let every man stand by his trial.

Printed notices were also left in every church pulpit this morning, requesting that prayers be offered for the escape of Burns from his oppressor.

The abolitionists are very active in getting up secret meetings. Large delegations are expected to-morrow from Salem, Worcester, New Bedford, and other places.

One thousand pistols, principally revolvers, are said to have been sold by dealers on Saturday. A very large crowd remained in the vicinity of the Court House all last night.

The following is the copy of a circular which has been widely circulated in the country towns—

Boston, May 27, 1854.

To the youngmen of New England! Countrymen and brethren! The Vigilance Committee of this city, and the friends of the poor fugitive slave, have further postponed to Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., their meeting for the purpose of coming down and lending the moral weight of your presence, and the aid of your counsel, to the friends of justice and humanity in the city. Come down, then, sons of the Puritans, for even if the poor victim is to be carried off by the brute force of arms, and delivered over to slavery, you should at least be present to witness the sacrifice, and you should follow him in sad procession, with your prayers and your prayers, and then go home and take such action as your manhood and your patriotism may suggest. Come, then, by the early trains on Monday, and rally in Court square, with your arms and resolution on your heads, but this time with only such arms as God gave you. No signature is attached to this document.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, MAY 28—10 P. M.

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A Sabbath-day exhibition of this kind creates a feeling among our more quiet citizens, which, to judge from its open expression, is anything but favorable to the fugitive slave law, as it is being enforced here.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM OF THE RIOT.

The funeral of James Bachelder, who was killed in the slave riot on Friday night, took place from Charleston, this afternoon. There were but few persons present, except the immediate friends of the family.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BOSTON RIOTERS.

BALTIMORE, MAY 28, 1854.

The Washington Union says that the President telegraphed to the United States Marshal at Baton yesterday, that his conduct in the matter of the slave case was fully approved by the government, and that the law must be enforced.

EXCITEMENT IN ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 28, 1854.

Great excitement exists in Alexandria, with regard to the slave riot in Boston. Popular indignation is especially directed against Messrs. Sumner, Giddings, and one or two other members of Congress. The President is determined to have the law enforced with alacrity, if not with cheerfulness, and he has, I have reason to believe, transmitted orders for a sufficient force to sustain the civil power in Boston, and secure the slave at all hazards.

Later from Mexico.

SANTA ANNA'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE CAPITAL, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 28, 1854.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer Oriaba, from Vera Cruz, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 18th inst.

Santa Anna made a triumphal entry into the capital on the 16th, on his return from Anapulco. A general rejoicing was continued for three days, had been announced in account of a victory over Alvarez at Mount Puliquero, in a battle fought after Santa Anna had mounted the siege of Anapulco. The account of the affair, received from General Banco, says the government troops stormed Puliquero on one side, and drove the rebels down the other. All the accounts, however, come from the government journals only, so that it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth.

The steamer Hurbide arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th, with the news of the ratification of the Gadsden treaty.

Mrs. Robinson Convicted of Murder.

TROY, MAY 28, 1854.

The jury in the case of Henrietta Robinson, charged with murder, after being out nearly three hours, returned with a verdict of guilty. She received the verdict with great boldness, and exclaimed—"Ghame on you, Judge. You are prejudiced against me." She also charged the jury with being bribed. Sentences were also charged the jury with being bribed. Sentences were also charged the jury with being bribed. Sentences were also charged the jury with being bribed.

Departure of the Empire City.

NEW YORK, MAY 28, 1854.

The steamer Empire City, for New York via Havana, left this port to-day.

Markets.

NEW YORK, MAY 28, 1854.

Cotton has advanced 1/4c. Sales the last two days 10,000 bales. The market for wool is quiet. Flour dull. Corn unchanged at 65c. A 50c per bushel. Rye 45c. Oats 35c. Hops 10c. Sugar 10c. Coffee 15c. Tea 10c. Gold 150. Silver 150. Exchange on London, 9 1/2c. Freight of cotton to Liverpool, 10 1/2c. Vessels scarce.

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Our Barbadoes Correspondence.

BARBADOS, MAY 12, 1854.

The weather is very fine, and over one-half of the sugar crop has already been exported.

Coffee is being extensively purchased here, but not much for the berry, the tree may bear, but for its leaves, which are nutritious. The inhabitants of Sumatra are a healthy and robust people, and owe more to the strength-giving qualities of the leaves of the coffee than to any other vegetable that grows in the island.

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The cotton growers in Mobile are on a strike for an advance of wages.

Drummed and Musical Matters.

Mr. Burton closed his theatre in Chambers street on Tuesday evening, after a most successful season, marked by the production of many new pieces, and the revival of "The Comedy of Errors," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Tempest." Mr. Burton has made excellent arrangements for the next season. The theatre will be enlarged, as the prospect is to be extended under the boxes. Several American comedies will be produced, and the company will be of the highest order of talent. Nearly all the old favorites have been re-engaged, including Charles Fisher, George Jordan, T. B. Johnston, Mrs. Hughes, and Miss Raymond. Among the new engagements we hear the names of A. Davenport and his wife (the celebrated Lisie Weston). On the last two nights of this theatre, "The Honey-moon" and "Morton's Fate" (the "Two Buzards") were played, introducing two artists new to this theatre. The Duke Aranza was Mr. Walter Keeble, from the Dublin theatre. He is a sensible, judicious actor, reads well, and understands stage business, but his style and figure are not suited to Duke Aranza. Sir William Don, well known as an actor and writer, played John Small in the farce. It was a good performance, though not quite fast enough for this style of farce. The tall baronet has since been playing an engagement at the Bowery, and has been quite successful. At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. Anderson has been playing old parts to very little success. His engagement closed on Saturday, and this evening the most dramatic spectacle of "Faust" is to be brought out. The piece was quite successful at this theatre in 1851, and as it will be done now in the same manner, with about the same cast, it will probably be equally well received. Mr. John B. Wright, the new and efficient stage manager of the Broadway, will superintend the present production of "Faust." Mr. Leeder will appear in the ballet—At Mr. Wallace's theatre, "As You Like It," Planchon's comedy, "The Scholar," and "The Merchant of Venice," have drawn good houses during last week. This evening Mr. Wallace will make his last appearance for the present, when he will play Erasmus, in the "Scholar," and Mr. Matthews will play the part of the Duke. The evening Mr. Wallace's theatre, "As You Like It," Planchon's comedy, "The Scholar," and "The Merchant of Venice," have drawn good houses during last week. This evening Mr. Wallace will make his last appearance for the present, when he will play Erasmus, in the "Scholar," and Mr. Matthews will play the part of the Duke.

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