THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6517. MORNING EDITION—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Dubious Prospects of the Reciprocity Treaty.

SPIRITED DEBATE ON THE TEN MILLION BILL.

EXPLOSION OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Corruption in the New Hampshire Legislature.

Rumored Dreadful Railroad Explosion, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

THE TEN MILLION BILL—SPEECH OF MR. HAVEN—THE CORRESPONDENCE—THE FISHERY AND RECIPROCITY TREATY—SPAIN AND CUBA—CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACTS—FOURTH OF JULY—ADDRESS AT OLD TAMMANY—THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1854.

The Ten Million bill in favor of Santa Anna and the Kitchen Cabinet, having been made an administration measure, will of course pass, as there is not sufficient independence in the present House to resist the *dictum* of the Executive.

Mr. Haven made a telling speech to-day, urging that the Gadsden correspondence should be presented to the House for the information of the public; but it is of such an utterly disgraceful character that there is no danger of its being sent in. The Senate was so disgusted with it that it was returned to the State Department as being unfit for the Senate's files.

It is believed the fishery and reciprocity treaty will not be sent to the Senate this session. At all events, it is evident if it is sent, the Senate will not act upon it till next winter.

The administration have for the present abandoned all their outcry about Spain and Cuba. It is to be renewed as soon as the ten million plunder is secured and the general appropriation bill passed.

Mr. McDougal's bill for increasing mail communication with California, and which the Aspinwall Company have got him to consent to amend so as to continue their monopoly, will probably pass about the same time as his Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Latham, the very talented young representative from California, is to address the sachems at Old Tammany on the Fourth of July.

It is probable a joint resolution will be agreed upon for an adjournment *sine die* on the 31st July.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1854.

PETITIONS, PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

A few petitions were presented.

Sixteen private bills were received from the House and referred.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill making Fronteras, in Texas, a port of entry was passed.

The bill creating a new collection district in California was passed.

MONEY DUE TO MARYLAND BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The Senate took up the bill providing for the re-examination and settlement of accounts between the United States and the State of Maryland, for interest on money advanced to the United States during the last war.

The bill allows Maryland interest on the amount advanced by her to the United States during the war of 1812, the principal having long since been repaid, but interest denied.

Messrs. PEARCE and PRATT supported the bill, and Mr. Bayard opposed it.

The bill was passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Evans, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Thompson of Ky., Toucey, Wade.—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Iowa, Sumner, Walker.—7.

CHANGING THE TIME FOR THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, (dem.) of Miss., the Senate took up the House bill changing the time of the meeting of Congress from December to November.

Messrs. FITZPATRICK, RUSK, BENJAMIN, PRATT, BROWN, and BAYARD opposed the bill, and Messrs. DOUGLAS, JOHNSON, BADGER and GWIN supported it.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., moved an amendment, that all elections for members of the next Congress shall take place on the first Tuesday in October, and on the same day every two years thereafter. Lost.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (whig) of La., moved an amendment, that the meeting in November shall be only for the second session of each Congress. Lost.

The bill was then rejected—yeas 15, nays 33—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brodhead, Foote, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Seward, Sumner, and Thompson of Ky.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Gillette, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toucey, Wade, Walker and Williams.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1854.

THE SUPPOSED EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

Mr. HARRIS, (dem.) of Miss., asked, but did not obtain leave—Mr. Clingman, (dem.) of N. C., objecting—to introduce a resolution requesting the President, so far as in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the House with any information relative to citizens of the United States, and other persons residing therein, being engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of Cuba, as may have been in his possession on the 31st of May last, the date of his proclamation.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., offered a resolution to terminate debate on the Mexican treaty bill to-morrow at noon. He said, great anxiety is expressed that this session shall terminate on the 31st of July, and in that feeling he sympathized as much as any member. On Monday next he should move to take up the resolution for adjournment, and if the progress of business shall warrant, will vote for it.

Mr. HAVEN, (whig) of N. Y., said, from the turn the debate had taken it was evident, if the House will not call for the correspondence and instructions relative to the Mexican treaty, the debate might as well be closed now as not. It seemed to be conceded on all hands that this House has the right, as a matter of expediency, to withhold the appropriation. If the friends of the administration are willing the instructions and correspondence shall be laid before the House, that it may be acted on as a question of expediency and propriety, then the debate ought not to be closed for several days. He supposed the correspondence and instructions was in a condition to be transmitted to the House, having already been before the Senate confidentially. The treaty looks fair on its face, but if the House would test whether it is a proper one, they should have the documents before them.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 94, nays 58.

CLERK FOR A COMMITTEE.

Mr. MACE, (dem.) of Ind., offered a resolution, which was adopted, allowing the Select Committee on frauds connected with mail steamers, to employ a clerk for twenty days.

The House went into committee on

THE MEXICAN TREATY BILL.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of La., said—The provisions of the treaty are so explicit that every member can easily comprehend it. The first possession secured to us by the treaty is twenty millions acres of land, which is not of so much importance for its intrinsic value, as that it secures to us what we supposed was secured by a former treaty—that is, the right of a southern route for a railroad to our Pacific possessions. This treaty releases us from the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which gave rise to a long-continued and able debate in the Senate, and has been productive of nothing but agitation, uncertainty and doubt ever since. The eleventh provision stipulates that the United States shall restrain the Indians from all incursions on Mexican territory; and, further, that in the event of being unable to do so, the United States will punish the Indians and exact compensation and justice to the Mexicans for damage done. There have been two constructions put upon that article from the day of its ratification till now. We stipulated nothing more than that if these Indians should make incursions on Mexican soil, the United States, by armed force, shall punish the Indians and make exactions of them to the same amount that we would exact for ourselves under similar circumstances. But this is not the construction of the Mexican government, which holds us responsible for such damage, and says we must make compensation out of the national treasury. It is known that the Mexican government has already presented claims to the amount of $16,000,000, and it is said that President Fillmore was willing to pay $6,000,000 and thus settle the question. If he was mistaken then he had been misinformed. It is rumored that Mexico has preferred claims for $40,000,000, owing to the non-fulfilment of the eleventh article of the Guadaloupe Hidalgo treaty. But, according to this view, she has no just claim. By this treaty we settle forever, (at least it is hoped,) this harrassing question of boundary. This treaty would close all debateable questions. Mr. Trist, under President Polk, offered fifteen millions for the right of way for a railroad way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. We now get more than this for ten millions. He replied to Mr. Benton, denying that the privileges of the House have been invaded by the negotiation of this treaty.

Mr. HAVEN, (whig) of N. Y., said he understood Mr. Jones as taking ground, as others who preceded him had, that the House has the constitutional right to withhold an appropriation for a treaty if, in their judgment and good sense, it was for the interest of the country. That being so, he did not design to say a word about the abstract right. It was a question of expediency, and the only subject was the face of the treaty and the brief message which the President has thought fit to lay before the House. We find it refers to two antecedent treaties. The treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo and the treaty of Amity of 1831. With regard to the eleventh article, the construction put on it by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Tones,) and others, was that put on it by the last administration, which he proceeded to show. He did not know what he ought to do with regard to this treaty. He had been told by learned gentlemen that the House has the right to withhold the appropriation. That is a question of expediency and good faith. But the only thing he had to act on was the simple test of the treaty. He would take that, and be satisfied if it stood there, and there alone. He then alluded to the rumors afloat concerning the secret movements preceding the negotiations of the treaty—not, if report was true, creditable to all parties. It was therefore due that the correspondence should be laid before the House.

Mr. BAYLEY, (whig) of Va., asked whether the gentleman knew of a case where the correspondence was published before the ratifications of a treaty were exchanged?

Mr. HAVEN replied, the gentleman had had more experience than he had, and that he did not profess to know. If, however, the correspondence was not given, they must vote in the dark.

Mr. BAYLEY said, the treaty speaks for itself. In connection with our diplomacy with Mexico, there was no need for the documents.

Mr. HAVEN remarked that all the information furnished was on the face of the treaty. He had, according to the argument to vote yea or nay, but had not the right to know the contents of the corresponpence. He asked Mr. Bayly whether if, outside the message of the President, the treaty was fraudulent and adverse to the interests of the country, he would vote the appropriation, because the treaty spoke for itself?

Mr. BAYLY said, in the consttuction of legal instruments, his opinion was they stand on themselves. He did not believe much in protocols or explanations which are given them by the correspondence. They are rather the arguments of counsel, not affecting the judgment of the court. When he had the treaty before him, and had the antecedents, he should be very likely to have his judgment satisfied as to its bearings and effect.

Mr. HAVEN replied, he would too when he had the precedents. He wished to know the parties attending the treaty.

Mr. TAYLOR, (whig) of Ohio, understood Mr. Jones, (of La.) to assert that President Fillmore offered the Mexican government six millions dollars to get rid of the eleventh article in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He asked Mr. Haven whether he had any information, official or otherwise, concerning that subject?

Mr. HAVEN had no hesitation in communicating what information he had. So far as he knew of the preceding administration, it had no kitchen cabinet; and no man who was privileged to enter and obtain information by the back door. He had never heard of such a proposition being made as that alluded to by the gentleman from Ohio; nor did he believe it was ever made. He repeated, he wished to know more of what the gentleman from Nirginia (Mr. Bayly) calls the antecedents—the correspondence.

Mr. BAYLY, interrupting, said—When he spoke of antecedents, he did not allude to the correspondence, but he meant the relations which existed notoriously and openly between the two governments, not diplomatic correspondence.

Mr. HADEN repeated, he wanted to know all the circumstances. There are men able to vote without further information, such as his friend from Virginia. He was not an enemy of the administration in its just purposes. He asked whether it was not due to those at the other end of the avenue, that the changes to which he had alluded should be put to rest, or this treaty for ever retrobated. He had confidence, however, that the correspondence, if produced, would put these rumors to rest.

Mr. PHILLIPS, (dem.) of Ala., denied that this House has any privileges to be invaded. This House possesses certain constitutional rights, but we have no privileges, as the word is used, relative to the legislation of this country. In the British authorities, we find that the King is the fountain of power, office, and of privilege. He replied at length to Mr. Benton, dissenting altogether from the opinions of that gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (dem.) of Illinois, rose to a personal explanation. He had been accused of an act, for which, were he guilty, he would deserve to be expelled. He called attention to a telegraphic despatch, which not long since appeared in the New York Daily *Times*, purporting to be sent from this city:—

An astounding fraud has just been discovered by Messrs Campbell, Benton, Mace, and others, in the Nebraska bill. It seems Mr. Richardson stated to the House that his substitute was the same as the Senate bill, simply without the Clayton proviso, when in fact he had inserted a clause providing that no person, other than a citizen of the United States shall hold office or vote until he has sworn to support the principles of the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (free soil) of Ohio, desired to say to the gentleman and the committee, inasmuch as his name was mentioned in the despatch, that in various conversations on this subject, he said he regarded the passage of the Nebraska bill as a great fraud; but he desired to say to Mr. Richardson that at no time did he intend to charge the gentleman with perpetrating a wilful fraud.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Do I understand the gentleman to say I ever perpetrated any fraud at all?

Mr. CAMPBELL replied, no; I thought the passage of the bill was a violation of the rules. Some months ago, when I was at home, I received a telegraphic despatch urging me to return to Washington, as it was believed the friends of the Nebraska bill intended to take a snap judgment on the absentees. My constituents became alarmed, and urged me to return. I said to them, "I know the gentleman (Mr. Richardson was incapable of committing a snap judgment, for my intercourse with him during the pending of the measure was intimate and personal, and so far from having such a design, I knew he would take no such advantage. I thought his course had been open and frank, perhaps as much so to the foes as to the friends of the bill, and at no time could I discover on the part of the gentleman an effort to take improper advantage. I still hold to my opinion that the Nebraska bill was passed in violation of the rules.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I am perfectly satisfied with the gentleman's statement; it is clear and full. I am satisfied, the person who sent the dispatch had no authority from him to make the charge. I desire here to brand the authors and endorsers of the dispatch, whoever and wherever they may be, as infamous liars. He then proceeded to prove and establish the truth of his denial, referring to the card, and saying he had merely restored in the bill the words which Mr. Clayton's amendment struck out.

Mr. KEITT, (dem.) of S. C., made a few observations in support of the pending bill, and vindicating Mr. Gadsden in reply to Mr Haven, who afterwards rejoined, saying, so far from doing Mr. Gadsden wrong, he ought to do him justice.

Mr. GERRITT SMITH, (abolition) of N. Y., said he was not troubled about the papers; they had no right to them whatever. If the treaty has been approved by the Mexican authorities, and by the President and the Senate, it is a law, in the language of the constitution, a part of the supreme law of the land. It is a law whether or not the House approves it, and a law which Mexico can enforce on this nation, and it is binding on the nation. It is a law, and all we have to do is to obey it, unless it is grossly and violently wrong, and cannot, in good conscience, be obeyed. He gave his views on liberty and State rights, and said he would have Cuba come to us. He would not consent to wait for Spain. If this is filibustering, make the most of it. (Laughter.) With him it was a question of human rights and philanthropy. He did not subscribe to the doctrine that the American people are slaves of the government. The sum of $10,000,000 is enormous to give for this treaty; $5,000,000 is a large sum. He looked on the treaty, in the language of the day, as inoperative and void for want of the money. (Laughter.)

Mr. GIDDINGS obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Peckham, who said it had been suggested by the gentleman from Alabama, that he was not in earnest in calling on the President for the correspondence relative to the treaty.

Mr. HOUSTON denied that he said any such thing.

Mr. PECKHAM replied the call was made for the very purpose stated in the resolution. He asked the committee to rise, in order that he might submit it to the House.

Mr. HOUSTON desired to say the resolution yesterday was proposed to be offered at no late period.

Mr. PECKHAM said the correspondence had been laid before the Senate, and it could be here by to-morrow in time for the five minutes debate.

The committee rose.

Mr. PECKHAM asked leave to offer his resolution. There being no quorum present, Mr. MCMULLEN moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. PHELPS said Mr. Peckham could not get the information, the President not being in the city.

Mr. HOUSTON said the adoption of the resolution would only delay business.

Mr. PECKHAM replied, it could do no possible harm, and if the information was not obtained it would not hurt.

The House refused to adjourn—and went again into committee.

Mr. GIDDINGS opposed the bill, wanting to have the correspondence to know what he was voting for.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Me., contended for the right to examine into the propriety of treaties, and could not vote for this bill unless satisfied it was proper.

HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

[Not more than twenty members present, and only five persons in the galleries.]

Mr. BOYCE contended that the House being called on to appropriate money, have a right to exercise full discretion on the subject, and gave his reasons for supporting the bill.

Mr. PECKHAM—after alluding to the Nebraska bill, saying its opponents sought to give the people sovereignty in form and fact, and not a delusion and a name—remarked that they had nothing before them but what appeared on the face of the treaty, and yet they were told by Messrs. Boyce and Bayly that they can exercise unbounded discretion, but that facts and knowledge, and full information are of no account and benefit to his House. We must, he said, go by faith or animal instinct. They must have faith in the President and Senate, or an instinctive conviction—in the language of Pope, that "Whatever is, is right." Because a treaty has been negotiated, we must pay the money while all light and information is shut out from us. Why not pass the resolution and give the House light? The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means objecting to it, precluding him from having the vote of the House on it. On Monday, at the very first moment it was in order, he had sought to introduce the resolution, but he was met with the remark, "It is too late."

Mr. PENNINGTON (in his seat)—And because the President had gone to the Rip Raps.

Mr. PECKHAM resumed—The design and purpose, as evinced by the acts of the objectors, was, that we should not have the information, that we should grope in darkness, and not have light. This seemed to be in accordance with the purpose in making the treaty. He would not go for the treaty in darkness. He would go for it only when he was able to give a reason, not relying on instinct or faith for knowledge to guide his conduct. He further spoke on this subject, contending that the treaty is of no moment.

Mr. BISHOP PERKINS opposed the bill. It was for the government to show that the treaty is right, not for them to show that it is wrong. The information is withheld for fear it would peril the fate of the treaty. We will not get an acre of land, but only sovereignty. He would not pick the pockets of the people for any such purpose.

Mr. MILLSON said it was an unquestionable right to call for information concerning the appropriation to carry the treaty into effect. He dissented from the doctrine advanced by Mr Phillips.

Mr. BOCOCK replied to Mr. Peckham, arguing the propriety of passing the bill. He stigmatised the calling for information and opposition to the measure, as an attempt to overthrow, break down and disgrace the administration. The opponents of the Nebraska bill were taking their spite out in this way.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., looked on the call for information as designed to defeat the bill. The gentlemen who favored that resolution do not really desire light.

EIGHT O'CLOCK.—Almost total darkness in the hall, the chandelier not being lighted.

Mr. HAVEN said the country would be more gratified in reading, for ten minutes, the correspondence, than listening to the speeches of the two able gentlemen who last occupied the floor.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

From New Orleans.

FROM MEXICO—EXAMINATION OF FILIBUSTERS—DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1854.

Santa Anna has issued a decree declaring all departments, districts and towns refusing obedience to the government, in a state of seige.

Madame Sontag was first taken sick on the 11th inst., on which evening she was announced to appear in Lucretia Borgia. She was somewhat better on the 16th, but a relapse occurred, and she died on the 18th inst. Universal grief was manifested for her by the citizens of Mexico, and an immense number attended her funeral.

The cholera was committing frightful ravages in various parts of Mexico, and in one day in the city of Mexico the deaths from it are stated to have reached 200. At latest dates, however, it had somewhat abated. Amongst the victims were Mr. Barkeley, the Secretary of the British Legation, and Senor Bustamente, Secretary of the Spanish Legation.

The examinaton of the witnesses before the Grand Jury in reference to the expected Cuba expedition was unsatisfactory, they being excused from answering the principal questions on the ground that they might criminate themselves.

The steamship Black Warrior sailed from Mobile, on Saturday, for Havana and New York, and the Empire City left here to day for the same ports.

From Cincinnati.

RIOT AT RIPLEY—AN INFERNAL MACHINE—SHOCKING EVENT.

CINCINNATI, June 26, 1854.

A riot occurred at Ripley, Ohio, on Saturday night, caused by the inmates of a coffee house throwing rotten eggs into a temperance meeting. The temperance men rifled the coffee house, and then visited all the liquor shops in the town, and those that did not agree to give up the business were assaulted. No lives were lost.

Last evening a box was sent to the Marine Hospital, corner of Longworth street and Western row, and deposited in the room of the steward, J. H. Allison. About ten o'clock, the steward and his wife being alone in the room, opened the box, when it exploded with terrific force, mangling the bodies of both in a horrible manner. Mrs. Allison had both her arms blown off and her skull fractured, while Mr. A. was dreadfully mangled. The furniture, windows, ceiling of the room, &c., were shattered to atoms. The indications are, that the box contained a bomb shell of about six inches in diameter. No clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrator of this hellish act.

The Allisons are both dead. Mr. A. made a statement before his death, which, with the information obtained to-day, will probably lead to the detection of the guilty parties. It is said that a fellow named Conwell committed a murder some time since, and that Allison was acquainted with the facts—consequently, it is supposed that Conwell desired to take Allison's life. The description given by the latter of Conwell, answers that given by the boy who delivered the box, of the person from whom he received it.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION—HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

CONCORD, June 27, 1854.

A committee of five was appointed to inquire into certain charges made against the coalitionists, in attempting to bribe members, and of drugging their liquor,—and a bill having special reference to the punishment of bribery and corruption was introduced.

The whole forenoon was spent in debating the anti-Nebraska resolutions, but no decision was come to.

Disturbed State of Politics in Maine.

BANGOR, June 27, 1854.

The Hon. Shepard Cary, liberal democratic candidate for Governor, spoke here last evening. He took strong ground against the Portland regular Convention and its candidate, Judge Parris, denouncing the Convention as a packed concern, and declaring the democratic party to be dissolved. According to the report in the *Whig* this morning, he evaded the Nebraska question, and placed the present issue on the liquor law alone. The whig delegates to the State Convention from this vicinity, will generally go for nominating a whig candidate for Governor.

The Hot Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1854.

The heat has been intense here to-day—the thermometer in the afternoon reaching 96 in the shade.

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1854.

It has been intensely hot in this city—the thermometer at the Exchange was as high as 96.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1854.

The thermometers here in the shade ranged about 93, while in some positions they were as high as 97.

CINCINNATI, June 27, 1854.

The weather here is excessively hot, the thermometer marking 98 in the shade.

Trouble Among the Grocers in Albany.

ALBANY, June 27, 1854.

The Recorder of this city to-day gave an opinion that grocers, under licenses granted by the city charter, have no right to retail spirituous liquors on their premises. This decision has created some excitement here, and is the subject of much discussion.

Rumored Frightful Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, June 27, 1854.

A rumor is prevalent in this city and at Niagara Falls that a serious collision has occurred on the Great Western (Canada) railroad, and that some ten or fifteen persons have been killed. The rumor needs confirmation.

Conference of Congregational Churches.

BANGOR, June 27, 1854.

The Maine State Conference of Congregational Churches assembled here to-day. A large number of delegates are present.

Two Boys Drowned while Fishing.

BOSTON, June 27, 1854.

Two sons of Mr. John Bass, of Scituate, were drowned yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat, while catching lobsters off that harbor.

Fatal Casualty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1854.

John Welsh, a stevedore, died in the hospital last night from the effects of a blow on the head by a colored laborer in the hold of the schooner Lone Star yesterday.

Movements of the President.

NORFOLK, June 27, 1854.

The President left Old Point Comfort this morning for Washington.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1854.

Our cotton market is firm to-day at 8⅜ for middling.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1854.

Our market for tobacco is quite active, 1,500 hhds. Kentucky leaf having been sold to-day at 4⅜c. a 8c. Freights are very active. Eight ships were chartered for Europe yesterday.

Political Intelligence.

FUSION IN MAINE.—The whigs, free soilers and anti-Nebraska democrats of the Sixth Congressional district, in Maine, (composed of Washington, Hancock and Aroostook counties, and represented by T. J. D. Fuller,) are going to meet in one convention, for the purpose of uniting their strength upon an anti-slavery candidate for Congress at the September election.

Hon. O. L. Shafter, nominated by the whigs for Lieut. Governor of Vermont, has declined the nomination.

Domestic Miscellany.

Nine thousand seven hundred and ten women, and one thousand five hundred and sixty men have been arrested in New Orleans during the past six months.

In the vicinity of Henderson, Ky., the apple trees are dying off with great rapidity. The cause of this fatality is attributed to a peculiar kind of worm, which, it is feared, will work great destruction to the apple orchards throughout that section of country.

The Late Madame Sontag.

HER CAREER IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The death of a great artist leaves a void in the public heart that can never be filled up. As in private life the loss of the social qualities and kindly intimacies to which we have been accustomed robs us as it were of a portion of our sympathies, so, in the sphere of our amusements, the departure of a favorite singer or actor cuts us off from associations that have become endeared to us by habit. But when the memory of these associations is hallowed by the consciousness that the object of our regrets was a person whose private career was even more admirable and loveable than her professional one, and that in all the strange vicissitudes through which she was destined to pass she displayed a firmness, constancy and self reliance but seldom witnessed even in the stronger sex, we may well be excused devoting some small space to the illustration of talents and virtues that reflected as much honor upon the proud and haughty class amongst whom accident placed her, as upon that to which she originally belonged.

Henriette Sontag was born at Coblentz, in Prussia, of one of those families of German comedians of which Goethe has given us such a poetic description in his "Wilhelm Meister." Coming to the light like the halcyon, upon the crests of stormy waves, she early knew the vicissitudes and trials of an artist's life. At the age of six years she made her first appearance at Darmstadt in "Das Donauweibchen" ("The Daughter of the Danube"), an opera very popular in Germany, where, in the character of Salomé, she won admiration for her childish grace and just intonation. Three years afterwards, having lost her father, Henriette Sontag went to Prague with her mother, where she played children's parts under the direction of Weber, who was then director of the orchestra of the theatre. Her precocious success obtained for her, by singular favor, permission to enter the Academy of Music of that city, although she had not yet reached the age required by its rules. There for four years she studied vocal music, the pianoforte, and the elements of vocalization. An indisposition of the prima donna of the theatre gave her the opportunity to appear for the first time in a part of some importance—that of the Princess of Navarre, in Boildieu's opera, "John of Paris." She was then fifteen. The flexibility of her voice, her budding charms, which announced her future beauty, the agitation which stirred her heart and filled it with mysterious presentiments, secured for her a success which augured well for the future of her professional life. From Prague, Henriette Sontag went to Vienna, where she met Madame Mainville-Fodor, whose example and good counsels developed the rich gifts which she had received from nature.

Singing alternately German and Italian opera, she was able to prove her powers in these two strongly contrasting languages, and to choose with deliberation between the dazzling caprices of Italian music and the sober and profound accents of the new German school. An engagement having been offered her, to sing in German opera, at the theatre of Leipzig, she went to that city, the centre of philosophical and literary discussion, and acquired a great reputation by the manner in which she interpreted Weber's "Der Freyschutz" and "Euryanthe."

The admirers of the genius of this great composer were chiefly the young men of the Universities, and all those ardent and generous spirits who wished to relieve Germany from foreign rule, as well in the realm of fancy as politics; they sounded with enthusiasm the praises of Mademoiselle Sontag, whose name was known throughout Germany as that of a virtuoso of the first order, born to renew the marvels of Mara. It was at Leipzig that Mara, that famous German singer, at the close of the eighteenth century, was educated under the care of the venerable Professor Hiller. It was vouchsafed to M'lle Sontag to dedicate a magnificent organ and a vocalization almost unknown on that side of the Rhine, to the performance of the vigorous and profound music of Weber, Beethoven, Spohr, and all those new German composers who, severing all alliance with foreign scepticism, had given freedom to the national genius. Overwhelmed with homage, celebrated by all the brilliant men of the day, the students singing her praises, and followed by the *hourras* of the German press, M'lle Sontag was called to Berlin, where she appeared with immense success at the theatre of Koenigstadt. It was at Berlin, as every one knows, that "Der Freyschutz" was represented for the first time. It was at Berlin, a Protestant and rationalistic city, the centre of an intellectual and political movement which sought to concentrate within itself the life of Germany, at the expense of Catholic Vienna, in which reigned the spirit of tradition, sensuality, the gaiety and the light melodies of Italy: it was at Berlin, we say, that the new school of dramatic music founded by Weber, had found its stand point. Mademoiselle Sontag was received with enthusiasm as an inspired interpretress of the national music. The Hegelian philosophers found in her a subject for their learned commentaries, and they recognized in her limpid and sonorous voice, "the subjective blended with the objective in an absolute unity." The old King of Prussia received her at court with parental kindness. It was there that diplomacy had occasion to make approaches to M'lle Sontag, and to effect a breach in the heart of the muse.

Availing herself of a leave of absence which had been granted her, M'lle Sontag went finally to Paris, and appeared at the Italian theatre on the fifteenth of June, 1826, in the part of Rosina in "Il Barbiére di Seviglia." Her success was brilliant, especially in Rode's variations, which she introduced in the second act, during the singing lesson. This success she at once confirmed and increased in "La Donna del Lago" and "L'Italiana in Algieri;" many portions of which, written for a contralto voice, she was obliged to transpose. Upon her return to Berlin she was received with redoubled manifestations of interest. She remained in this city until the close of the year 1826; when, abandoning Germany, and the school which it had founded, in the very sanctuary of its nationality, she fixed herself at Paris. Mdlle. Sontag first appeared in the character of Desdemona in the opera "Otello," on the second of January, 1828. She was one of that constellation of admirable virtuosos who at that epoch charmed Paris and London; and among whom Madame Pasta, Mad. Pisaroni, Mad. Malibran and Mdlle. Sontag shone as stars of the first magnitude.

Between the last two vocalists, so different in their styles, there was supposed to exist one of those fruitful rivalries of which Hoffman has given us so dramatic a picture. There was, however, no real ground for this impression on the part of the public. The circumstance which probably originated it occurred the night Mdlle. Sontag sang the Barbiere for the first time since her return. Rossini came in the interval betwixt the acts to tell the Rosina of the night, at that moment surrounded by a crowd of admirers, that he had left Malibran in tears in her box, in despair at ever attaining such a purity of tone and such a perfection of execution as she had displayed. This was a sincere tribute of admiration, and not of envy, on the part of that lamented vocalist; whose real character, being impressed with the eccentricity which too often besets genius, few could understand, and whose warmth of heart and imagination made her too often the victim of cold-blooded worldliness.

The truth is, that on her arrival in Paris, Malibran received her fair colleague with open arms. Their meeting produced friendly emulation, instead of hostile pique and rivalry, and the two incomparable singers agreed to perform, in turn, the same operas. Thus did they enact, on alternate nights, Desdemona, Rosina, Cenerentola, &c., while they performed together such operas as "Tancredi," &c. This was the most glorious, the culminating epoch of the Italians in Paris. On one occasion "Don Giovanni" was given—Mad. Sontag performing Donna Anna (perhaps the greatest of her triumphs); Malibran, Zerlina, and Heinfetter, Elvira. On this, one of the coldest nights on record, among the most stirring, elbowing their way from without, in the rush of the eager aspirants to seats in the house, were observed at the same time Rossini, Cherubini, Paër, Meyerbeer and Auber. Well might the journals of the day observe that no better criterion was needed of the merits of the performers.

Even in the midst of such successes and festivals of art, a black spot showed itself upon the horizon: diplomacy labored secretly to work confusion—its protocols became menacing, and it was suddenly announced that M'lle Sontag was about to quit the stage to devote herself to more serious duties. The fortunate object of M'lle Sontag's choice—and time has proved how well founded was her judgment—was a member of the diplomatic body then accredited at the Court of the Tuileries. Count de Rossi, although then a very young man, was already, at that critical period of political affairs *Conseiller d'Ambassade* of the Sardinian mission—a sufficient proof of his mental powers. He had the good looks, the elegant manners, the tastes, and the gifts of conversation which distinguish the travelled man and the real *homme de qualité*—qualities which no adversity can diminish. Fearing the prejudices of his noble relatives and of his royal master, until they could be assuaged it was determined to conceal the wedding for the time being. It consequently was solemnized with all due form, but in secret, with only two or three intimate friends as witnesses.

A highly interesting circumstance attended this marriage—one perhaps unparalleled.

The late kind-hearted King of Prussia, apprised of the intended marriage, was desirous on the one hand to show his estimation of his fair subject, and on the other to prepare for the prejudices and obstacles this marriage would meet with on the part of the Sardinian Cabinet. Unsolicited, he spontaneously bestowed on Md'lle Sontag, before her marriage, a patent of nobility, with every necessary detail of coat of arms, &c., together with a title, and the name of De Launstein. So singular a circumstance cannot be contemplated without the deepest interest. It appears to us to do as much credit to the feelings of the lamented sovereign as it did honor to the character of Md'lle Sontag.

But now the time was arrived when the Countess de Rossi must leave Paris once more. The regret was universal; by this time she had endeared herself to every one that approached her.

If at Paris Md'lle Sontag was admired by the public at large for her talents and her beauty, her gentle and amiable character and her generosity in private life gained her the esteem of all circles of society. One trait, amongst many, may be cited, which adds glory to her character as a woman as well as an artist.

The parents of M'lle. Sontag were, as we have stated, artists, with very limited means. This she never forgot; and her short experience of adversity in her earliest years was sufficient to awaken every sentiment of charity. She was known by all the exiled Germans whom adversity had driven from their native land to seek charity and sympathy in France. One cold night, on leaving the theatre, after a performance of "Don Giovanni," Donna Anna, still full of emotion, observed on the step of a door, as she passed, three young girls near their mother, singing *lieders* of their Fatherland. M'lle Sontag recognised the poor mother, who was weeping, she was scarcely thirty years old. She recollected what she had seen her at the theatre at Darmstadt, when she herself had been taken there in the arms of her parents. The cantatrice approached the group with trembling steps, and in a voice deeply moved by emotion, asked the mother where she lived—procured an answer—dropped a gold coin—hurried to her carriage, and drove off.

On the same evening, a servant, attired in splendid livery, knocked at the door of a garret of a house in the Faubourg du Temple. "Who is there?" was asked by a voice, weakened by poverty and want. "A friend, who brings you good news," was the immediate reply. The door opened. "Here is a letter which I have been requested to deliver to you," said the lacquey. "Read it." The letter was thus couched:—

"On presenting yourselves to-morrow at No. 17 Chaussée d'Antin, at Mr. M. B., the banker, you will find a sum of three thousand francs, which I beg you to accept. Return to Darmstadt with your three daughters, whose education I will look after."

"Pray tell me the name of the saviour of myself and children." "I cannot," was the reply of the messenger; "at Darmstadt only will it be known to you."

The beggar dressed her children in their best attire, and the following morning took the road to Germany. For seven years she regularly received a pension, which enabled her to give her daughters a good education. One of them entered the Conservatoire of Berlin, and has now become one of the most brilliant stars of the German stage. Her name we of course, must refrain from mentioning. Only within the last two years has the poor wanderer of those days discovered the secret author of a deed of such noble charity.

This is but one instance of the many acts of signal charity of the Countess Rossi recorded by the German writers, from whom we have borrowed largely for the uses of this trifling sketch.

Md'lle Sontag took leave of the Parisian public at a performance for the benefit of the poor, which was given at the opera, in January of 1830. On her return to Berlin, her friends and numerous admirers won her consent to give a few representations, and she quitted the stage definitively two months before the revolution of July. But before entering upon the new path of life which she had chosen, and before laying aside the brilliant renown which had been so justly acquired, Md'lle Sontag went a journey to Russia, giving at Warsaw, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and afterwards at Hamburg, and other principal cities of Germany, concerts equally brilliant and profitable.

In 1835 the Sardinian cabinet, to reward Count Rossi for his good services, appointed him Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederation of the Rhine, at Frankfort. Here the reputation of Madame Rossi for beauty, goodness, and talent, had preceded her. The great diplomatic functionaries at Frankfort hastened to celebrate her arrival with re-unions, dinners, and balls. During her residence at Frankfort her life glided away cheerfully and rapidly amidst general esteem and domestic happiness.

The only event which signalized her residence at Frankfort was a noble act of charity. The overflowing of the Danube had produced desolation at Pesth and Buda, and appeals had been made to all parts of Germany, and particularly to the rich town of Frankfort, the commercial as well as the political capital of the German confederation. Madame de Rossi, amongst other distinguished persons, was appealed to. She at once responded to the calls on her charity, and assembling all the amateur musicians and singers, so numerous in every German capital, she gave an oratorio with their assistance, at which she, of course, herself sung, in the cathedral, the Dom, at Frankfort. The receipts of this truly religious concert were even beyond all expectation in amount. The Prince Metternich addressed to the Countess Rossi an autograph letter, thanking her for this great act of charity to the Austrian Emperor's subjects.

The Countess Rossi, though she had no taste for the publicity of the stage, having gone uncorrupted and unscathed through all its glittering temptations, had an innate enthusiasm for her art. The young Countess, therefore, cultivated it as assiduously as the young prima donna, and in Frankfort and in Berlin, where she principally resided, in St. Petersburg, which she visited, her saloon was the resort of all that was renowned in the artistic world. That wondrous voice sang on as admirably as before, following all the progress of musical science, and knowing all the *repertoire* of the best masters, as their compositions appeared before the world. Her silvery tones now resounded in the halls of palaces; and, instead of a public, she had kings and princes for her guests. Yet she was the same simple-minded and unaffected woman, with a mind pure as in infancy, and a heart beating only with good and tender emotions. Often during these years did she sing for public charities, and her name was sure, as in former days, to fill the coffers of the institution for which she sang.

But this bright destiny, which seemed placed beyond the reach of change, and which time seemed to have consolidated, was, during the revolution of 1848, from circumstances of an entirely private nature, completely destroyed.

Then, with her sweet temper unruffled, her calm, pure mind undisturbed, the mother and the wife remembered the early days of the prima donna, and how that voice and those talents had achieved fortune and honor. The instant her determination was whispered, all the theatres of Europe were open to her. She chose the Queen's theatre, in London, and Lumley offered her £7,000 sterling for the season. This she accepted; and once more she stepped on to those boards where twenty years previously she had stood in all the freshness of her youth, but in the full maturity of her talent. To say how the house welcomed her would be impossible. It greeted her with shouts, with the waving of handkerchiefs, with tears—for she had many friends, who remembered her hospitality in her high estate. It rose to receive her. She stood before them, gentle, unassuming, as in former years, but lovelier, far lovelier. So youthful was she when she left the stage that she had not attained her full stature; she had grown considerably now—her form was rounded with the full grace of womanhood. There were the same matchless arms and hands, the proverbially beautiful foot. That countenance had still the purity of outline of former years; but a life, however happy, will, in a high and sensitive nature, leave a thoughtful and pensive look upon the features. Her beauty had gained what is almost a substitute for beauty—expression. The wavy ringlets which had floated in clouds around her girlish face were now braided over that deep, intellectual brow, on which no evil passion or sordid calculation had ever set one wrinkle. Those who had, in youth, witnessed her first appearance, looked at each other's careworn features with astonishment, and asked if that fair creature were not the daughter of the one enshrined in their memories. But the voice, like which none had ever since been heard, soon proclaimed that it was the Henriette Sontag. If its lower notes had lost a little of their fulness and freedom, as is always the case with soprano voices, the upper notes still retained their roundness and their charm. Her powers were hardly less exquisite than when she was twenty years old; her execution had lost nothing of that marvellous flexibility which was then its characteristic, and with the slightest awakening of the imagination, there was recognized the finish, the charm, the placid and serene expression which had distinguished her among the eminent vocalists who have astonished Europe in the last half century. Received with distinction by audiences of the highest fashion, who were drawn together by the rumor of her greatness and her misfortunes, she sung with the most brilliant success many selections from her former *répertoire*. Among these, none attracted more attention than Rode's Variations, a sort of musical tapestry, brought into fashion by Madame Catalani, and upon which Madame Sontag had embroidered the most intricate and charming arabesques. An ascending scale, launched out at lightning speed, and flashing upon the ear like a ribbon of fire, excited the liveliest transports of enthusiasm amongst her auditors.

Tempted by the brilliant success which had attended the professional career of Jenny Lind and other great artists in this country, Madame Sontag made up her mind to visit the United States in the fall of 1852, and arrived in New York on the 19th of September of that year. She commenced with a series of concerts at the Metropolitan Hall, which proved most successful, and stamped her at once with popularity. From New York she went to Boston and Philadelphia, where she continued to give concerts, and firmly established her reputation with the American public. She then returned to this city, and appeared at Niblo's in a succession of the lighter operas, in which she had won her European fame, and so great was the success which attended this experiment, that she was readily induced to enter into an arrangement with Max Maretzek, to appear in another series of operatic performances, given at Castle Garden in July, 1853. This engagement proved to be one of the most profitable operatic speculations that had ever been undertaken in New York, and, in fact, according to the evidence of Maretzek on the Fry trial, the only one that had ever proved satisfactory to all concerned. The result justified Madame Sontag in forming a travelling operatic company of her own, with which she successively visited Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans, and in every city that she went to, the high reputation that preceded her ensured her the most satisfactory pecuniary results. In New Orleans, she entered into an engagement with M. Masson, the director of the principal theatre in the city of Mexico, to play in opera for a fixed period of two months, with the privilege on his part of continuing the arrangement for three months longer, at a salary of $7,000 a month. Before she started for the Mexican capital she despatched her agent, Mr. Ullman, to Europe, with instructions to secure all the available talent that could be procured for the formation of a fresh opera company, which was to meet her in New York on her return. That gentleman has been some time gone on his mission, and is, we understand, already far advanced in his arrangements; and it is not improbable that the first intimation that he will receive of the sad calamity which has deprived the artistical world of its brightest ornament, and crushed at a blow this promising enterprise, will be the lines that we are now sorrowfully indicting.

But scanty particulars have as yet reached us of the cruel event which has spread such universal sorrow amongst us. It is stated that Madame Sontag was to appear at the theatre in Mexico on the 11th instant, in the opera of "Lucretia Borgia," but the performance was postponed in consequence of a sudden attack of cholera, which terminated fatally on the 17th. It is unnecessary to say that her demise caused a general and profound sensation of grief. At her interment, which took place in the Church of San Fernando on the 19th, an immense concourse of persons was present, including all the foreign ministers, the members of the Philharmonic Society, and most of the artists resident in the city.

It is singular that in none of the biographical notices that have been published of this charming singer, is any mention made of the date of her birth. From data furnished to us by some of her private friends, we have reason to believe that she was in her forty-eighth year when she died. From the early period of life at which she had already attained celebrity, and the long interval that elapsed before her second appearance on the stage, an impression prevailed that she was considerably older. The above was, however, her real age.

To add to the affliction in which her family will be plunged by this sad bereavement, it appears that three of her children, from whom she has been so long separated, were on the point of leaving England to visit her, if indeed, as there is reason to apprehend, they are not already on their way. The joy and hope with which they looked forward to this reunion with a mother who had made such heavy sacrifices for them, will be converted into a poignancy of grief which none can appreciate who have not experienced the same fearful revulsion of feeling.

Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the fallaciousness and uncertainty of human projects, than the melancholy fate which has overtaken this admirable and accomplished artist. Her whole ambition has been centred in the reconstruction of that fine fortune, the loss of which plunged her from the elevated rank to which her talents had raised her, into the original poverty from which she had sprung. There was, however, nothing of selfishness or of unbecoming pride, in this natural desire. Devoted to her husband and her children, it was for their sakes alone that she again applied herself to a life of unremitting toil and fatigue. Success had almost crowned her efforts, when death deprived her of the pleasure of enjoying the fruits of her labors. From the period when she set foot in this country, until the close of her Mexican engagement her profits clear of all expenses would have been close upon $100,000, and she had calculated that another season or two, with her new company, would have nearly doubled this amount. Her agent in Europe has concluded engagements for her return, which in forty nights would have brought her $60,000 more. It is but a short time since she purchased a noble chateau and domain in Germany, with a portion of the proceeds of her American tour. Alas! for the vanity of human hopes!

Nullification in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, CT., June 26, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The following infamous nullification law has been reported by the Judiciary Committee to the General Assembly, and has passed the Senate—(every democrat voting against it, however)—and will undoubtedly pass the House. It is openly avowed by Mr. Harrison, (Senator Fourth district,) who drafted it, that its object is to render the Fugitive Slave law "null and void" in Connecticut. Will the people of Connecticut sustain such legislation? I trow not.

AN ACT

FOR THE DEFENCE OF LIBERTY IN THIS STATE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

Section 1. Every person who shall falsely and maliciously claim, declare, represent, or pretend, in presence of any judge, commissioner, marshal, or other officer of the United States, that any other person is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure, or to aid or assist in procuring the forcible removal of such other person from this State, shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State prison.

Sec. 2. Every claim, declaration, pretence, or representation, that any person being or having been in this State, is or was a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any other person or persons, shall be deemed, in all cases arising under this act, to be *prima facie* false and malicious; and the truth of any such claim, declaration, pretence, or representation, shall not be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such claim, declaration, pretence, or representation, or by testimony equivalent thereto.

Sec. 3. If, upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, the prosecuting officer shall claim that such false claim, declaration, representation, or pretence, was made wholly or in part by means of any affidavit, record, or other writing, parol evidence of the substance of such affidavit, record, or other writing, shall be admissible as primary evidence of its contents.

Sec. 4. Upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, no deposition shall be admitted as evidence of the truth of any statement in such deposition contained.

Sec. 5. If, upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, any witness shall, in behalf of the party accused and with intent to aid him in his defence, falsely and wilfully, in testifying, represent, or pretend, that any person is or ever was a slave, or does or ever did owe service or labor to any person or persons, such witness shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State prison.

Sec. 6. Whenever complaint or information shall be made against any person for any offence described in any section of this act, and upon such complaint or information a warrant shall have been duly issued for the arrest of such person, any person who shall hinder or obstruct a sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable, in the service of such warrant, or shall aid such accused person in escaping from the pursuit of such officer, shall be imprisoned one year in the Connecticut State prison.

Sec. 7. No claim, declaration, pretence, or representation that any person is or was an apprentice for a fixed term of years, or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall be deemed prohibited by this act, and no such claim, declaration, pretence, or representation that any person is or was such an apprentice for such fixed term, or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall render any person liable to any penalty under this act.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day in the steamship Arabia, we notice the names of Mr. John Van Buren, Mons and Madame Jullien, Mr. Jullien, jr., Herr Kœnig, and the remainder of his orchestra; Mons. Roger and family, French Consul at New Orleans, bearer of despatches; Madame Dillon, wife of the French Consul at San Francisco; Lieut. Farrell and lady, Royal Engineers; Mr. Thomas Dixon, of New York, and Mr. John Dixon, well known in this city for his cricketing prowess in the St. George Cricket Club. There were 175 passages engaged yesterday evening.

M. A. Mathias, Richmond, Va.; W. C. Gane, Boston; Samuel K. Baily, do.; N. M. Gibson, do.; R. A. Buckingham and party, Ohio; C. A. Wright, Cinn.; Hon. G. H. Wyse, Yarmouth, arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

Hon. J. Williston, Mass.; Col. Newbold, Philadelphia; Dr. J. McHenry, Trenton; J. B. W. Stockton, California; Rev. Dr. Chilworth, Concord; Rev. G. Graves, Randolph, Vt.; Col. Calvin Townsley, Vermont; Dr. T. Cody, South America; Henry Darrow, St. Louis; Hon. Archibald Kennedy, N. H.; Geo. Y. Delard, Washington Territory, were among the arrivals at the Irving House yesterday.

Hon. J. Hughes, Pa.; Hon. S. A. Wheelock, Mississippi; Mr. Padelford and family, Savannah; L. P. Oakley, San Francisco; R. H. Taylor, U. S. Army; J. C. Converse, Boston; Robt. Cook, St. Louis; J. S. Williams, U. S. A., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ARRIVALS.

From Savannah, in steamship Florida—Misses Hora, Miss Black, W L Baldwin, W H Barton, J P Bourse, Wm D Bloodgood, Wm Crowder (senr) Mrs W Crowder and serv't, Wm Crowder, Jr, Geo Crabtree, Z W Crabtree, J B Coles, Miss Clealand, Miss Cleary, Mrs E Condon, A W Gravin, M B Dorsey, H Edgecomb, Mrs J B Foley, Misses S and B Foley, Misses M E and G Foley, F Gilliland, Mrs Gorsuch, E Z Haskett, Miss Holland, D L Hines, Miss J Ingersoll, Miss L B King, Jno Keil, R A Lewis (senr), Mrs R. A Lewis and servant, Misses S C, J M and B Lewis, R A Lewis, Jr, Wm C Lewis, F A Lewis, J C Morse (senr) Mrs H Morse, Mrs J C Morse and serv't, J C Morse Jr, M Martin, Mrs M Marsh and serv't, Mrs J F Ogden and serv't, H Ogden, R Ogden, Miss F Ogden, J W Perkins, E Padelford (senr) and lady, Misses C and M Padelford and serv't, G P Padelford, H Pope, Mrs W Preston, Mrs Pupert, E Russell, J Schwerd, E Smith, Miss Scudder, W R Symons and lady, H Saulsbury, W H Thompson, Mrs Villalonga, Miss L Villalonga, J Washburn, H R Worthington, and 25 in the steerage.

From Charleston, in steamship Marion—S Urso, Madlle Camilla Urso, Mrs E M Gilbert and nurse, J S Jewett, L S Wood, Mrs H S Adams, Miss M Jacobs, Miss M Wagner, Miss Brews, J C Coster and lady, Theo Romain, Miss G Majurey, Miss Campbell, Mrs M A Clarke and child, Mrs E Perry, Capt C S Lovell, Miss S E Lovell, R B Rhett, A R Shaw, N F Rockwell, W F Wilmot, C H Jones, O Dufrais, W B Heriot, lady and 2 children, Miss Heriot, Mrs Evans, Miss M Smith, Miss H Smith, Miss C Warren, Jno Domenique, Wm Dothard, J H Rowan, B H Cook, Chas Norton, J P Genung, Mrs J J Middleton, Miss S Middleton, A Middleton, J J Middleton, Mrs Butman, J D Butman, E Cottenet, Capt Mallory, lady and 2 children, Geo N Wheeler, N W Hooke, and 30 steerage passengers.

From New Orleans, in ship Westminster—Mrs Farns, Miss Kennedy.

From New Orleans, in ship Eastern Queen—Mr J Holmes, lady and child.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

THE WHITE HAT AGAIN—AN AFFRAY IN CONSEQUENCE.—Sometime about one o'clock on Monday night an attack was made upon a man wearing a white, or know nothing hat, while passing the corner of Willoughby and Carll streets, by four young men of Irish parentage. The man, it appears from what could be gathered by the officers, was proceeding quietly along, when he was abused and eventually attacked by one of the party, named Thomas Seery, and both became clinched, when the others also fell upon him. Feeling himself unable to stand out against the whole party, he drew a revolver and fired. The ball struck Seery on the forehead, taking an upward direction towards the crown, and made a severe flesh wound, but did not effect the skull. The man who fired then travelled, and the other party took their friend to his residence, which is near the place where the affray occurred. Dr. J. P. McDonnell attended upon Seery, yesterday. The injury it is thought is not likely to be attended with very serious consequences. The assailants do not appear to know who the man is that used the weapon.

The Louisville *Journal* states, upon the authority of a gentleman who arrived there from Lexington on Monday evening, that the hair of Weigert, found guilty of murder in the first degree, which was formerly black, has turned white since his conviction.