NEW YORK HERALD.

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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CHARITY'S LOVE—TWO BONNYCASTLES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MILLER OF WHETSTONE—SEVEN TEMPTATIONS—PAUL THE POACHER.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—YOUTHFUL DAYS OF LOUIS XIV.—WANDERING MINSTREL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—ELOPEMENTS IN HIGH LIFE—POPPING THE QUESTION—KISS IN THE DARK.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—BAYADERE—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—FLYING DUTCHMAN. Evening—EUSTACHE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanics' Hall—472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway—PANORAMA OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

New York, Thursday, May 10, 1855.

The News.

The arrival of the Asia's mails places us in possession of the full complement of her news. There are some points in the additional details thus received which are deserving of remark. One of their most important features is the fact that the latest advices from the seat of war arrived in London by telegraph direct from Lord Raglan's headquarters, the line between Balaklava and the War Office in Downing street being at last completed. Thus communications can now be hourly kept up between Lord Panmure and the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea. From a reply made by Lord Palmerston to a question put to him in the House of Commons on the 26th, as to the contents of a despatch received from Lord Raglan by this channel, it would seem that, however advantageous the facilities afforded by the new line may be in a meteorological point of view, they will further but little the operations of the war as long as Lord Raglan holds the chief command, the Premier alleging as an excuse for his withholding the despatch that it did not bear at all upon the question.

By the last accounts received in London it would appear that the allies had gained ground considerably. The ambuscades in front of the Central Tower had been occupied by their troops after some desperate fighting, and now form part of their line of works. The advance thus made is described as being most important, as the ground occupied by the Russians in front of the Mamelon tower separated the two divisions of the English left and enabled them to enfilade both. It is added that the French guns had completely crushed the Flagstaff battery, and that the front of the Quarantine tower had been entirely destroyed. The French had succeeded in tracing and digging the trench of their fourth parallel, which brings them close up to the Russian works. These statements, however, conflict with the contents of Prince Gortchakoff's last despatch, which covers most of these operations. We have no fuller details of the sanguinary conflicts of which they are said to be the result.

It is now certain that the Vienna Congress has adjourned *sine die*. In the House of Commons on the 24th, Lord Palmerston made a statement to that effect, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Bright. From the explanation of the English Premier on that occasion, it would appear that the conditions insisted upon by the allies, and on which the negotiations broke off, were that Russia should either reduce the amount of her naval force in the Black Sea or that that sea should be declared neutral, and all ships of war be excluded from it. No counter proposition was made by Russia. Lord John Russell and M. Drouen de L'Huys had left Vienna on their return home.

The French Emperor and his consort returned to Paris on the evening of the 22d. The brilliant reception given them in England had made a marked impression upon all classes, even the most hostile of their subjects. Public feeling in the departments seemed to be greatly gratified at the enthusiasm manifested towards them. From a semi official statement in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, it seems now pretty certain that the Emperor will proceed to the Crimea. His camp equipage was in course of preparation, and his departure was stated to be fixed for the 10th of May. From one of our private letters we learn that previous to the Emperor's quitting England, it had been agreed at a meeting of the Cabinet that, although all military plans were to be submitted to a council of war, the Emperor's will was to be omnipotent in all the operations of the campaign—in other words, that he was to be the sole commander of the allied forces. The Imperial decree dated from Windsor Castle, appointing Admiral Hamelin Minister of Marine, in place of M. Dacos, had been commented upon as a singular revolution in the fortunes of a man who a few years since would not be allowed to put a foot within the precincts of the royal palace.

The *Constitutionnel* admits that Russia has so far succeeded in the Vienna conferences as to break down the threatened hostility of Austria, which probably was as much as she hoped for or desired from these negotiations. The general impression in Paris now seems to be that Austria, Prussia, and the smaller German States, will coalesce in an armed neutrality.

Queen Victoria will not visit Paris until September next, when the industrial prizes will be awarded. Only ninety American exhibitors have applied for space.

From Madrid the news is meagre. One of our correspondents states that General Concha had remitted a million and a half of dollars in bills of exchange for the equipment of the reinforcements about to be sent to Cuba. The publication of the Ostend correspondence had produced a most exciting effect upon the public mind. Mr. Soulé was not, of course, handled with gloves in the commentaries of the press.

We learn from Copenhagen that on the 12th ult. Colonel Bedinger had an official interview with the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he delivered the formal notice of the cessation of the treaty of the 26th April, 1826, between the United States and Denmark, after the lapse of the stipulated term of twelve months from the date of the notice.

The American Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its 22d anniversary, by a grand gathering of the faithful at the Metropolitan theatre, yesterday forenoon. The old speakers—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, the gentle Antoinette Brown, and a distinguished colored orator—were present, and indulged in the usual disunionist speeches for which the leaders of this society are famous. On the part of Mr. Parker there was a very interesting dissection of political parties, with a diagnosis of the various ailments with which they are afflicted; in which operation he very clearly demonstrated the identity of the anti slavery and free soil parties with that of the Know Nothing party. It will be an instructive lesson for our Southern brethren to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest." In the evening Senator Sumner delivered a lecture before the same society.

In another column will be found the second day's proceedings of the convention of colored people. It is is very funny and very interesting, showing human nature in some of its curious phases. Fred. Douglass is accused of being false to abolitionism, and the American Anti Slavery Society is charged with being merely a mutual admiration society. Our report will repay perusal.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society, met in the Pierrepont Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, and held three sessions under the presidency of the Honorable and Rev. Mr. Eddy, Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the Hon. Albert Day, of Hartford, Connecticut, who has been elected president of the body. Owing to the demands on the funds of the society, the treasurer has only a small balance on hand. The location of the society, after a removal from Nassau street in this city, was much discussed, and reported on by a special committee. Church building had made much progress during the year. Many members leave to-day for Chicago.

The American Swedenborgian Printing and Publishing Society met last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Barrett and Prosbick. The annual reports represent the society as in a flourishing condition, and the efforts towards spreading the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg have been very successful. Our report will be published to-morrow.

Full and interesting reports of half a dozen other anniversary meetings are published in to-day's paper, to which we have no space for a more particular reference.

The Recorder yesterday rendered an important decision in a case of selling liquor without license, which we publish elsewhere. No penalty can be imposed for selling liquor without license at the present time, and the defendant was therefore discharged.

The Carson League held a meeting last night, and its speakers announced their intention of prosecuting every violation of the new liquor law. In the Sixteenth ward alone they have reported over two hundred cases of illegal liquor selling, all of which they intend to prosecute according to law. A series of public meetings are to be held, so as to form associations in every ward in the city to enforce the prohibitory law. So the liquor dealers had better be prepared for a vigorous attack upon them and on their traffic.

The Commissioners of Emigration have determined to take possession of the Castle Garden immediately, and it is likely that emigrants will be landed there during the coming week. It appears the Garden is State property, and was ceded to the city until such time as it would be advisable to use it for public purposes. As the Commissioners are acting under a State law in providing a dock for emigrants, they argue that the city cannot take it from them, should they feel so disposed. From a statement made by Commissioner Kennedy, at a meeting of the Board yesterday, there is reason to believe that the American Consul at Antwerp is influenced by improper motives in his charges against the ship Leopold. It is said he illegally charges a fee to ships for a certificate of good character, and that those who refuse paying the fee are subject to his displeasure. Hence the charge against this ship.

Last evening the Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen held their final meeting, at the City Library. The new Board of Fire Commissioners, created by a recent act of the Legislature, will hereafter transact the business heretofore done by this committee. Alderman Howard, of the Sixth ward, the chairman, has, during the time he held this position, given general satisfaction to the firemen of this city and the public at large. One excellent reform introduced by Alderman Howard was, that the meetings of his committee were open to the public, and that he announced his decisions with promptitude.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the paving of Fulton and Grand streets. See our report of proceedings. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

In the Board of Councilmen last night a little fun was made at the expense of the Maine Law, Councilman Seeley offering a resolution appropriating one and a half millions of dollars to build a jail for the fifteen thousand who would be turned out of business by the Maine Law, and become "law converted criminals." Nothing more of interest was done.

The gale of yesterday was very severe from northeast. The steamship Hermann, arrived from Bremen and Southampton, reported seeing a number of large vessels bound in hove-to off shore, the weather being very thick. The Sound steamers were behind their usual time of arriving. We do not hear of any disasters along the coast. All the outward bound steamers went to sea. The storm extended along the Atlantic seaboard and some distance into the interior. At Hazelton, Pa., yesterday morning, snow fell to the depth of four inches. We do not learn of any damage to the growing fruit, except at Cincinnati, where the vineyards have suffered badly.

Cotton was active and firm yesterday, with sales of about 5,000 bales, part said to be in transitu. The market closed firm, at about the following quotations:—Middling uplands at 9⅞c.; do. Floridas at 10⅛c.; do. Mobiles, at 10¼, and New Orleans and Texas, at 10⅜c. Common grades of flour and grain advanced about 12½c. per barrel. Small lots Southern write wheat sold at $2 55 a $2 60. Indian corn was again firmer. White Southern sold at $1 16, and yellow was held at $1 17½; and 30,000 bushels Western mixed sold to arrive in July at $1 per bushel. New mess pork was up 12½c. per barrel, while other provisions generally were firm. Among the engagements to Liverpool were cotton at old rates, and some lots of provisions. About 500 a 600 bales of cotton were taken for Havre at ½ cent.

The Know Nothing State Council was in session at Syracuse yesterday, but their proceedings were strictly private.

Senators Wilson and Sumner on the Slavery Question—Fearful and Perilous Tendencies of the New Agitation.

The late speech before our city Anti-Slavery Society, of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, which we published yesterday morning, and the speech delivered at the same place last night on the same subject, by Mr. Charles Sumner, the Senatorial colleague of Mr. Wilson—an abridgment of which we publish this morning, —are well worthy of public attention. Were there perfect peace and concord now existing between the two sections upon this vital issue of slavery, these violent and seditious abolition outbursts, even from United States Senators, might be regarded as the idle wind; but at this crisis they are ominous of impending trouble and danger. The armistice of 1850 upon the slavery question has been cancelled by this administration, and the war is renewed. The reactionary results of the late Northern elections have given a formidable momentum to the anti-slavery alliance, and the old trouble, which Henry Clay and his associate peacemakers had vainly imagined to be reconciled, is again upon us, in a shape more palpable and fearful than ever before.

The speech of Sumner, excepting the rampant abolition spirit which pervades it, does not amount to much. It was a general oration of transcendental philosophy and mock philanthropy of the sophomore order, smooth and flowery, but exceedingly thin and diluted. The speech of Wilson, on the other hand, is full of matter—the most able and powerful combination of acts, facts, dates and figures, which, we dare say, have ever been grouped together in so short a space, in support of this unholy and treasonable Northern anti-slavery movement. The contrast which he draws between the feeble and desponding anti-slavery societies of 1835, and the bold, bristling, boisterous and triumphant anti slavery reaction of 1855, is certainly indicative of anything but sectional peace and harmony for the future. This reaction is, in truth, the paramount evil of the day. It is the armed enemy taking the field to stop the extension of the political power of the South, and to abolish its peculiar and peace preserving institutions, in the face of all the perils and disasters that may follow it.

The anti slavery platform which Senator Wilson lays down is unquestionably the most feasible and practical that could be devised for hastening the dissolution of this great republic. With all the zeal of a fanatic, he combines the method and system of the man of action and business. Such a leader of the anti-slavery societies is positively dangerous; whereas, the ravings of such infidel and fanatical ultras as Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker and Mrs. Rose are harmless, from the excessive impudence, the atrocious absurdity, and disgusting incongruities of their theories, doctrines and purposes. Wilson proposes to take things as he finds them, and to get at the citadel of Southern slavery, first by carrying its outposts, then by putting it under a Northern blockade, and by gradually sapping and undermining it, as in the processes of a regular siege. He proposes:—

1st. To repeal the Fugitive Slave law.

2d. To abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

3d. To organise the North against the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State.

4th. To carry this issue into the approaching Presidential election.

5th. To repeal the act of 1807, under which the slave trade between the States is carried on.

6th. To abolish all laws making any distinction among individuals on account of color.

This schedule covers the whole ground. The first two or three propositions, if carried out, will be quite enough to drive the South, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must," into a separate confederacy.

Taking this speech, therefore, in connection with the corresponding anti-slavery spirit and movements now prevailing throughout the North, we repeat that there is danger and trouble impending of the most fearful character—trouble between the two sections, which will require the exercise of the highest qualities of patriotism, courage and prudence to pacify, and danger of the direst calamities of disunion. Before their adjournment, the other day, the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature unanimously approved the doings and policy of Governor Reeder in Kansas. The democratic administration organs of the North stand all of them by Reeder, while the Seward journals here are demanding a detachment of the United States army to aid in repulsing the Missourians from the Territory. These may be but straws, yet they indicate the drift of the gathering storm. Whether the next step towards the settlement of this issue of squatter sovereignty in Kansas is to be a war in the Territory, or an agitation in Congress leading to its abrupt dissolution, we cannot divine. Both contingencies are possible. Under this miserable, equivocating and shuffling administration, what else can we expect, brought suddenly up, as it is, to the dreaded alternative of confessing its treachery to the North or the South?

It were idle here to discuss the abstract question of African slavery. A word or two will suffice on this general issue. Voluntary or involuntary, it is the inevitable fate—the fixed law—of the black to be the servant of the white man, especially where the two races live together in the same community. Living thus together, freedom to the black man is a myth and a mockery, for the real condition of the liberated fugitive in New York is generally worse than that of the recaptured slave returned to Georgia. Yet George T. Downing, one of our most intelligent "colored Americans," (renowned for his fine oysters,) bitterly as he complains of his disabilities here, prefers them to the equality and full measure of liberty which await him in Liberia. He can't abide a black President. So with the slaves of the South—they are happier under their white masters, and feel themselves identified with higher relations of government and society than they would be under the black despot of Hayti. Doubtless they would like to be placed on an equality with the whites, North and South; but under this arrangement Cuffee would become an intractable vagabond and loafer, as in Jamaica; or he would ferociously rise for the ascendancy, as in St. Domingo. All this abolition cant and rant, therefore, upon human freedom, in connection with the black race of this Union, is stuff and nonsense. Cuffee's destiny with the white man is servitude, enslaved or emancipated—apart from the white man it is barbarism of the African type.

There are three millions of slaves in the South. Under our present institutions they are useful to themselves, their masters, to the South, to the North, and to the world at large, for they clothe the world with cotton. But the usefulness of this class, and the safety of the white race with which they are associated, depend upon the relations of absolute control and implicit obedience. To the people of the South, therefore, (the people as defined in the constitution,) this question of slavery comprehends everything—their property, their homes, their individual safety, and the lives of their wives and children. And what are constitutions and unions, or the glory of a common origin and a common destiny, if under them the citizen is threatened with the horrors of a servile insurrection and fire and slaughter? With these perils confronting him, he must fall back upon the "higher law" of self-preservation. And what guaranty of safety, in view of this extending Northern anti-slavery movement, have the South of their future safety in the Union? Nothing, except that balance of power which they have thus far been able to command in the United States Senate. And having no security of the continuance of this breakwater, except with the addition of another slave State, they have the right to demand it, and we have no right to refuse it.

In the meantime it is becoming as clear as the sun that unless the Know Nothings, North and South, speedily organize themselves into a homogeneous, national and constitutional party, the campaign of '56 will degenerate into a sectional scrub race upon slavery, full of the elements of discord, confusion, and disunion. Let the Philadelphia Know Nothing National Council of June act accordingly, or consent to be scattered among the treacherous and clashing factions of the hour. Gen. Wilson says that this new American party must die unless it shall co-operate with the anti-slavery movement. We say that it cannot live without repudiating Wilson and his whole tribe. Let time decide between us.

The Academy of Music again in Hot Water.

When the recent junction between the two Opera troupes and their consolidation into one powerful company, at the Academy of Music, was announced, we had every reason to believe that all further trouble in that quarter was at an end, and that Italian Opera might be considered a settled institution amongst the fashionable circles of New York. It turns out that this was a mistake. Ever since the first contract was signed, in the last hour of the last day of the last week, between Mr. Rowland, the capitalist of the Niblo troupe, and the committee of the Academy, it seems that nothing but jars, difficulties, personal recriminations, explosions, and *émeutes* of every description, has resulted from the fusion, all tending to the general break up of the whole concern.

The artists, the agents, the choruses, and even the leaders of the two troupes, are all parties to this effervescence. One refuses to do this *rôle*, another to do that, a third dislikes a particular artist, and a fourth has a holy horror of a fifth, and cannot possibly think of performing in the same piece with him. Even the amiable and pliant Maretzek, that faithful servant of so many masters, had his dander roused, and had actually resigned for a period of seventeen hours and a half, because his rival, Arditi, was to be admitted to a divided enjoyment of the sovereignty of the baton. Mirate, the unrivalled new tenor, who has not been heard as yet here, refuses to perform in the same theatre with Badiali, because the latter expressed an unfavorable opinion of him many years ago in Italy. Ullman, the agent, who has been jumping about here and jumping about there, like a hungry grasshopper—sometimes on this, sometimes on the other side of the Atlantic—finding himself in water too hot for him, has vamosed for Boston in the last cold Eastern shower. Strakosch, the Mephistophiles of all this discord and trouble, has been dodging about in every direction, giving insidious advice to all who listened to him, and fanning into flame the smouldering but ever active element of artistical jealousy. Jacobsohn has of course been characteristically busy in looking after "the monish," seeking to lay his clutches upon it even before the first representation by the new company had taken place. Under these circumstances it has become necessary to postpone, perhaps indefinitely, the performance of the "Lucia," which was announced for this evening. As a sample of the difficulties which have been thrown in the way of the committee by the refractory artists, we subjoin some of the replies sent by the latter to their polite invitation to attend the rehearsal of the piece:—

LETTER FROM SIGNOR MIRATE.

NEW YORK, 9 Maggio, 1855.

PREGIATISSIMO SIGNOR:—Mi vien detto ch' ella abbia preso a suo carico la scrittura ch' io feci in Italia col Signor Ullman per i due mesi di Maggio e Giugno; desidero ch' Ella mi garantisca ciò, perchè io possa esser sicuro da qualunque lagnanza che il Signor Ullman potrebbe farmi, essendomi obbligato con lui colla mia firma.

Vorrei che mi assicurasse di non cantare che colla Signora de la Grange e col Signor Morelli, e che il capo d'Orchestra fosse il Signor Arditi, avendomi ciò formalmente promesso il Signor Ullman. Spero ch' Ella vorrà aderire a quanto giustamente domando, altrimenti sarei costretto di aspettare il ritorno del Signor Ullman per potermi mettere d' accordo con Lui.

Aggradisca i miei profondi ossequii e mi creda. Suo devotissimo, RAFFAELE MIRATE.

Pregiatessimo Signor JAMES PHALEN.

TRANSLATION.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1855.

RESPECTED SIR:—I have just learned that you have taken upon yourself the contract which I made in Italy with Mr. Ullman for the two months of May and June. I wish you would give me a guarantee to that effect, so that I may be able to answer any reproach that Mr. Ullman may make me on the subject, as I have bound myself to him by signature.

I also wish you would assure me that I am not to sing except with Signora de la Grange and Signor Morelli, and that the conductor of the orchestra shall be Signor Arditi, as was formerly promised me by Mr. Ullman. I hope that you will consent to my just request, otherwise I will be under the necessity of awaiting the return of Mr. Ullman, in order to come to some understanding with him.

Accept the expression of my profound respect, and believe me your devoted RAFFAELE MIRATE.

JAMES PHALEN, Esq.

LETTER FROM MADAME LAGRANGE.

MONSIEUR—Etant indisposée je me trouve dans l'impossibilité d'aller ce matin a la répétition, et je crois même que je ne pourrai pas chanter demain la Lucia. Veuillez je vous prie Monsieur dire a ces messieurs de faire remettre la representation a Samedi.

Mille pardons de la peine que je vous donne. Veuillez je vous prie agreer mes compliments bien distingués.

ANNE DE STARKOWITCH,
(Nee, de la Grange.)

Monsieur le regisseur du grand théâtre d'Académie.

TRANSLATION.

SIR—Being indisposed, I find it impossible to go this morning to rehearsal, and I believe that I shall not even be able to sing to morrow in the Lucia. Be good enough to tell the gentlemen of the committee to postpone the representation to Saturday.

A thousand pardons for the trouble I give you. Accept, I beg of you, the expression of my distinguished compliments. ANNE DE STARKOWICH,
(Born, de la Grange.)

The stage manager of the grand theatre of the Academy.

It is probable from this that there will be no performance of the "Lucia" to-night. Indeed, it is much more likely that the whole project of fusion will be exploded, and that an idea which was calculated to benefit at once the singers, the management, and the public, will be defeated by the intrigues and machinations of the secret wire-pullers in this notable intrigue, aided by the jealousy and perversity of the artists themselves.

Thus an enterprise which the fashionable circles of New York had begun so constantly and liberally to patronize—an enterprise in which all the elements of success, artistical talent, sufficiency of pecuniary resources, discrimination, and liberal feeling on the part of the management, and a favorable disposition on the part of the public, were combined, has been thwarted and crossed in its plans by the jealousies and rivalries of overpaid artists, and the miserable quarrels of grasping theatrical agents and pickers up of foreign Opera troupes. For the last two or three days, the scenes behind the curtain of the Academy, arising from these causes, have, we are told, exceeded in melodramatic effect and interest the more legitimate performances. These scenes, with all their attendant excitement, have since been in part transferred to the lawyers' offices down town, in which nothing is now to be heard but demi-quavers and *roulades*, in which the *fortissimo* is more frequently to be remarked than the *piano*. It is amusing, but not surprising, to observe how all these foreign artists and agents quarrel and play tricks upon each other, and how little they scruple to take the most outrageous liberties with our amiable and gullible audiences. We earnestly hope and trust that the New York public will, at length, take a firm and determined stand against the repetition of such experiments upon their generosity and forbearance, and that they will teach those persons that they can no longer play such antics with impunity. In the meanwhile, we are entitled to some explanation of the mysterious origin of all these troubles. We call upon Messrs. Jacobsohn, Ullman and Strakosch to come forward and define the share which they have had in again throwing into confusion the affairs of the Academy.

KANSAS IN THE CABINET.—Our general telegraphic correspondent informs us that neither Reeder's case nor the affairs of Kansas have been before the Cabinet. This is a great mistake. Kansas is the overshadowing question before the Cabinet. They don't know what to do with it; so they send out their runners to make false reports that the affairs of Kansas are so trifling that they have not even taken them up for consideration. We shall have a different story from Washington after the Virginia election.

SMALL CRUMBS OF COMFORT.—Mr. John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, writes to the Richmond *Enquirer* a letter on the decline of Know Nothingism in the North, which ought to be encouraging, as far as it goes. The proofs adduced, however, amount to a few two-penny local elections, which signify little or nothing. We have reason to believe that since last fall the Know Nothings in the Northern States have been rapidly increasing, and that the State elections of the coming fall will establish the fact. Let not the Virginia spoils democracy console themselves upon Mr. Cadwallader's letter. It is a delusion. All the law and the prophets and the spoils, as far as the *Enquirer* and the whole South are concerned, rest upon the issue in Virginia. Let the *Enquirer* and Mr. Wise beat the Know Nothings in Virginia if they can. It will then be time enough to talk of the weakness of the Know Nothings.

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.—This atrocious and revolting humbug appears to hang fire. Barnum seems to have exhausted his whole magazine of impositions upon the public, except this, and this threatens to be a dead failure. We venture to say that, no matter what premiums he may offer, he will fail to bring forward any decent and sensible white woman to exhibit her offspring among the Feejee mermaids, stuffed monkeys, dogs and monsters of Barnum's museum. It is time that all such expedients as Barnum's false pretences to get the odd quarters of the poor country people were stopped. This baby show should be indicted and suppressed as a public nuisance.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Exciting Times in Kansas and Missouri.

CHICAGO, May 8, 1855.

The Platte Missouri *Argus* of the 1st inst., publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Webster, Mo., at which the following extraordinary resolutions were passed:—That self-defence requires the expulsion of every person bringing into repreach negro slavery; that robbers and traitors have no right to the protection of the law; that they ratify the proceedings at the Parkville riot; that they approve of the resolutions in regard to Methodists, and add thereto all ministers preaching prejudicial to slavery; that they have no arguments against abolition papers, but "Missouri river," "bonfire" and "hemp rope." That they pledge themselves to go to Kansas and help to expel those corrupting the slaves; and that they call a grand mass meeting at Parkville on the 5th inst.

The Know Nothing State Convention.

SYRACUSE, May 8, 1855.

The Know Nothing State Convention organized, and will continue in session two or three days. The proceedings are strictly private. James W. Barker, Daniel Ullmann, and other noted members are in attendance. Syracuse has been agreed upon as the place for holding future meetings.

A Know Nothing daily, called the *American Organ*, makes its first appearance to-morrow morning. It is published by F. P. Miner & Co.

Daniel S. Dickinson has been here all day, but left for home this evening.

President Pierce in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1855.

President Pierce is in this city to-day. The object of the visit is supposed to have reference to the location of government buildings in Baltimore.

President Pierce remains in this city till to-morrow morning. He came here with W. R. Lawrence, Esq., and a party of Bostonians, who have recently been staying at the White[illegible]. They dined with the Hon. Reverdy Johnson [illegible] afternoon.

From Washington.

VISIT OF MR. WISE—JUDGE OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1855.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise arrived in this city last night, and was honored with a serenade by his friends. He addressed them for half an hour, and was sarcastic and severe in the extreme on the new party. He said he firmly believed he should get 15,000 to 20,000 majority in the election for Governor of Virginia.

The Washington *Union* of this morning confirms the appointment of Professor Scarburg as Judge of the Court of Claims, and the resignation of A. Dudley Mann.

From Massachusetts.

THE CASE OF HISS—ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—SAD DISASTER IN BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON, May 9, 1855.

The report of the investigating committee, recommending the expulsion of Joseph Hiss from the House, was passed this afternoon by a vote of 230 yeas to 30 nays. Mr. Hiss put in a memorial, and finally, after much debate, the vote of expulsion was reconsidered, and the whole matter postponed till seven o'clock to-morrow evening.

In the House to-day the bill abolishing capital punishment was passed, to be engrossed, by a vote of 166 to 129.

Mr. Slack was elected Speaker *pro tem.* in the absence of Mr. Eddy, who has gone on a visit to New York.

During the heavy blow yesterday afternoon, a South Boston fishing boat was upset in the harbor and five men drowned. Their names were Coleman, Jenneys, Patrick Kennedy, Patrick McDonough and Stephen Hallam—all married men.

Extensive Liquor Seizure.

BANGOR May 9, 1855.

Marshal Weaver to-day seized fifteen hundred gallons of liquor which he discovered in an apothecary store.

Departure of the Africa.

BOSTON, May 9, 1855.

The steamship sailed from this port at noon to-day, with 164 passengers for Liverpool and 10 for Halifax. She takes out $904,328 in specie.

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7, 1855.

A fire occurred in this city on Sunday morning, destroying the buildings on two corners of St. Charles and Gravier streets, embracing the Exchange News Room, Vanuchie's Museum, and the stores of Messrs. Sherman, Ward and Jones. The loss is about $75,000, one-half of which is covered by insurance.

Arrest for Counterfeiting.

CINCINNATI, May 9, 1855.

G. H. Cody and Elizabeth Williams were arrested in this city to-day for counterfeiting. Twenty-five thousand dollars in spurious bills, on the Farmer's Bank of Charleston, of the denomination of fives and tens, were found in their possession.

Obituary.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR FORD.

CLEVELAND, May 9, 1855.

Ex Governor Seabury Ford died at his residence at Burton yesterday.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR COLQUITT.

MACON, May 7, 1855.

The Hon. Walter T. Colquitt died here this morning.

DEATH OF JAMES A. VAN DYKE.

DETROIT, May 9, 1855.

James A. Van Dyke, Esq., ex-Mayor of this city, and the present attorney of the Central Michigan Railroad, died yesterday.

The Storm and the Weather.

BOSTON, May 9—P. M.

A heavy northeast gale is now blowing. All the Eastern boats which laid over last night have arrived safely.

HAZELTON, Pa., May 9—P. M.

Snow fell to the depth of four inches here this morning. It is now raining hard.

PITTSBURG, May 9, 1855.

The weather here is mild and clear. No damage has been done by frost to the fruits or vegetables in this eighborhood.

CINCINNATI, May 9, 1855.

The weather has considerably moderated. The growing fruit, with the exception of the grapes, which are badly damaged, have escaped without injury.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, May 9, 1855.

In the channel of the river at this point there is now six feet of water.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7, 1855.

Our cotton market is steady at 9½c. a 10c. for middling. Mess pork sells at $17. Lard in kegs, 12c. a 12½c. Western yellow corn is quoted at $1 15, and white at $1 22 a $1 25. Sterling exchange ranges from 9½ a 10 per cent premium.

CHARLESTON, May 8, 1855.

The receipt of the Atlantic's news here caused a decline of ⅛c. in the prices of cotton. The sales of to day add up 2,250 bales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1855.

The rates for money are easy. Stocks are dull. We quote reading, 43; Morris Canal, 13⅝; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania State Fives, 86⅝.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Madame Augusta's complimentary benefit is announced to take place this evening, and we hope to see a crowded house. Madame Augusta has very strong claims upon the New York public, and the testimonial of to-night, if ever so successful, cannot be more so than the worthy artist in whose honor it is given deserves. The bill of entertainments includes Auber's ballet opera "La Bayadere," in which Madame Augusta will appear in her original character. Other eminent artists have volunteered their services, and the entertainment will be well worth the money. For particulars our readers are referred to the advertisement. Seats should be secured early in the day.

THE FRIENDS OF MILLARD FILLMORE IN THE FIELD.—The leaders of the old line Clay whigs and a few of the leading friends of Mr. Fillmore held a secret meeting in this city on Friday evening last, at Constitution Hall, for the purpose of devising the means necessary to place themselves in communication with the Southern friends of Mr. Fillmore, and to secure for the ex-President the Know Nothing nomination in 1856. Among those present at the meeting on Friday night last was the Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, who, it will be recollected, was a member of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet. The ostensible visit of Mr. Kennedy to this city, as announced at the time, was to visit our navy yard and the military defences of our harbor. We are not particularly informed as to the deliberations and results of that meeting; but we do know that a new Order was formed within the Know Nothing organization, being a wheel within a wheel, calling themselves "Templars," and formed with the express object of influencing the entire Know Nothing party for Mr. Fillmore in the next contest.

City Intelligence.

FIRE IN VESEY STREET.—At half-past 12 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the glass and lamp manufactory of Joseph Stouvenel, No. 58 Vesey street. It spread from this building to No. 60, adjoining, occupied by G. S. Wight's machine shop and others. The fire was burning up to one o'clock, but it is supposed will be extinguished by the firemen, and save the buildings. At 1½ o'clock the roofs had just fallen in of both buildings; they will be totally destroyed, with their contents. There was a steam engine used in the lamp factory. The loss may be estimated at $30,000, but from the lateness of the hour we were unable to learn the amount of insurance.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the inmates of tenant house 166 West Thirty-second street were alarmed by the house being filled with smoke. The alarm was given, the police of the Twentieth ward were soon on the spot, and found in the cellar a straw bed on fire. The flames were extinguished without further damage. Suspicion rested on a man named Matthew Marrs, from the circumstance as represented by the tenants, that he had threatened to fire the premises. Officer Wageman took Marrs into custody, and the magistrate held him for examination, until the case is investigated by the Fire Marshal.

FIRE IN CHERRY STREET.—Soon after 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a foundry at the upper part of Cherry street. It was soon extinguished.

MEETING OF THE ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN.—In accordance with an announcement in yesterday's paper, a meeting of the engineers and foremen of the New York Fire Department was held last evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, for the purpose of making arrangements for paying a proper tribute of respect to the late Antonio Caraccioli, a member of Engine Company No. 16, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty as a fireman, on the 7th inst. The meeting was called to order by Mr. ALFRED CARSON, who explained what the object of the meeting was, and delivered a brief but feeling eulogium on the departed and lamented fireman, after which Mr. WENMAN, of 140 Pearl street, read the following resolutions:—

Whereas, it has pleased God, in his providence, to remove from our midst, by death, Antonio Caraccioli, a member of the Fire Department of this city, while in the active discharge of his duties as a member of Engine Company No. 16; and, whereas, the deceased, by his unexceptionable character as a man, and the faithful discharge of his duties as a fireman, had won the esteem of his brother members of the Fire Department.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Caraccioli, the Department has sustained the loss of a member with whom we delighted to associate whilst living, and to whose memory in death we desire to pay every tribute of respect.

Resolved, That we tender to the members of Engine Company No. 16 our sincere condolence, in view of the afflictive dispensation by which they have been deprived of an esteemed member, associate and friend.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow and children of our deceased friend and brother, and commend them to the kind care of the God of the widow and fatherless, trusting that his providential aid will sustain them in this dark hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That the members of the different companies of this Department be invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, and that as a tribute of respect to his memory, the usual badge of mourning be worn thirty days.

Mr. J. F. WATKINS, of Hose 5, moved that the above resolutions be adopted, and that the Chief and Assistant act as marshals, and make all the arrangements for the occasion, and that they be empowered to take charge of the banner, which was unanimously agreed to.

After the transaction of some other necessary business, on motion of Mr. Gillilan, the meeting was adjourned, and all present proceeded to No. 21 Elizabeth street, to make arrangements for the funeral, which will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the late residence of the deceased, corner of Canal and Sullivan streets.

ARRIVAL OF DR. C. A. PECK.—Dr. C. A. Peck, lately imprisoned in Cuba, arrived in the city on Monday evening. His return, although unheralded, was soon made known to his numerous friends, many of whom immediately called on him to offer their congratulations at his escape from Spanish tyranny and his return home. A meeting of his friends was held on Tuesday evening last, at which remarks of the most complimentary character were made of the manner in which the Doctor had demeaned himself during the whole of this transaction. Doctor Peck is still feeble, as might be expected, from the treatment which he received at the hands of Gen. Concha.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, Johnson P. Lee, auctioneer, of this city, was killed on the Hudson River Railroad, near Eighty-sixth street. The deceased, who resides in a beautiful mansion on the banks of the Hudson, was endeavoring to jump aboard the cars as they were passing this point, when he was struck in the head with great violence by the corners of one of the cars, throwing him about ten feet off the track. Mr. Lee was picked up in an insensible condition, and conveyed as soon as practicable to his residence, where he lingered but a short while, death putting an end to his sufferings. The death of Mr. Lee will be deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. He was well known in this city, and was extensively engaged in the real estate auction business in Broadway. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Dr. Spring. Coroner Hilton will hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased to-day.

PASSENGERS' COMPLIMENT TO A SHIP CAPTAIN.—The passengers who have just arrived here in the ship Osprey, from Bristol, held a meeting, on the 6th of May last, on board the ship, when resolutions were adopted tendering to Capt. Tomlinson their esteem for his gentlemanly treatment to them during the voyage. In addition to the resolutions, a silver goblet was presented. These are compliments which ship captains ought to be proud of.

STORMY W