NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX.....No. 134

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—LOVE AND LOYALTY—GAME OF ROMPS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—SEVEN TEMPTATIONS—AMERICAN ENTERPRISE—SEPT TO THE TOMBS.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY—SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE TOWN AND COUNTRY—IRISH DRAGOON.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—CAPTAIN OF OUR WATCH—MONS. JACQUES—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—SLASHER AND CRASHER. Evening—GOLDEN FARMER—MOUNTAIN MAID.

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.

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

New York, Tuesday, May 15, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, will leave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE HERALD (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LIVERPOOL..John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
LONDON....Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
PARIS.....Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

The steamship Baltic left Liverpool on the 5th instant for this port, and is, therefore, now in her tenth day out. She will bring one week's later news.

Archbishop Hughes' promised letter on the church property law, and the statements made in the newspaper controversy growing out of it, is published on the first page of to-day's paper.

Another filibustering expedition is on the *tapis*. This time Peru is to be the favored country. According to the reports in circulation, the friends of General Echinique, lately overthrown by Don Domingo Elias and General Castilla, are organizing an expedition to restore their fallen chieftain to the presidency of that republic. It will be recollected that Gen. E. was beaten by the aid of seventy Americans, disappointed Amazon gold hunters, in the army of General Castilla, and the adherents of Echinique argue that if seventy Yankees put Castilla in power, a hundred or more could restore Echinique. Peru has been in a disturbed condition since the last revolution, and is probably ripe for another. An expedition could be easily formed here just now. The failure of the other filibustering schemes has left abundant floating material in this country, which could be made available by a leader with plenty of funds; and it is said that the Echinique party have a large supply on hand, and any amount in prospective, in the shape of land and other spoil. Gen. Echinique arrived here about two months ago, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Ewen, the gentleman who, it will be recollected, so successfully mystified Judge Edmonds a few months since, by the publication of a fictitious narrative in one of the San Francisco papers, pretending to give the revelation of the experience after death of the hero of the story. But it appears by a letter from Judge Edmonds, which we also received yesterday, that he has satisfied himself by spiritual communications that the wonderful imaginary narrative of Mr. Ewen is correct and authentic after all.

A full report of the proceedings in the Circuit Court yesterday, in the injunction case of Miss Bunkley, the escaped nun, is given in our columns to-day.

In the case of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company against Cornelius Vanderbilt and several others, in the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Cowles rendered a long decision, stating that to all who held the stock without knowledge of its fraudulent issue the company were liable. With regard to liability of the company on certain other shares the Judge gave no definite decision, and the matter is to be further argued on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

The motion for attachment against the witnesses who refused to answer the inquisitorial committee of the Board of Aldermen, was yesterday again postponed, until Friday next, by Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas.

The trial of the Gray Eagle slave piracy case in Philadelphia terminated in the acquittal of the defendant.

There was nothing of particular interest before the Board of Supervisors last evening, and they adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

Both branches of the Common Council were in session last evening. In the Board of Aldermen, the resolution from the Councilmen making an appropriation for the employment of counsel to the police investigating committee, was adopted, after an animated debate, a sketch of which we publish. Several remonstrances were presented against converting Castle Garden into an emigrant passenger depot. Judge Hoffman yesterday granted a temporary injunction against the Commissioners of Emigration, prohibiting their use of the premises for the purposes contemplated, and directing them to show cause why the injunction should not be permanent. A number of petitions from residents of Yorkville were offered, setting forth the annoyances to which they and others are subjected by the negligence of the proprietors of the Second, Third, and Fourth avenue railroads. If these representations are true in part merely, the subject is one that should receive the immediate attention of the city authorities. Five hundred dollars were voted to defray the expense of entertaining a delegation of Boston municipal officials, now in this city to view the "institutions." A session of the Briggs committee would, perhaps, present an amusing interlude in the festivities. In the Board of Councilmen but little of importance was done. A communication from Mr. Dillon in regard to Washington market, and a remonstrance from the First ward against the Castle Garden project, were the only papers of importance before the Board.

The new propeller Arctic, built for the Kane expedition, arrived at this city yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia. She is about 240 tons burthen and is hermaphrodite brig rigged. She proceeded to the navy yard to complete her outfit previous to sailing on her intended voyage.

Cotton continued steady yesterday, with sales of about 3,600 bales. Flour declined from 12½c. to 25c. per bbl. Among the sales were 3,000 bbls. common to good State, part to arrive in the latter part of July, and the remainder in August, at $8 75 a $9 per bbl. Indian corn was easier, and prices favored purchasers. Pork closed firm, while other provisions were generally buoyant, and outmeats and bacon were scarce and higher. Sugar and coffee were steady, with moderate sales. Freights to England and France were inactive, while a fair business was doing for Hamburg and Bremen.

The Kansas Question and the Anti-Slavery Disorganizers—Union or Disunion.

The ferocious philanthropists of our elder Seward organ, whose political platform has been whittled down to universal niggerdom, are perfectly rabid at our suggestion that the admission of Kansas as a slaveholding State, may comprehend the ultimate issue of union or disunion. Consulting that balance of power between the two sections, so essential to the security of the South in these latter days, we have said that the South have the right to ask that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union as a Southern State. Now, mark the implacable wrath of our Seward negro-loving brethren. They say that:—"If a more insolently audacious proposition than this on the part of the oligarchy can be framed or suggested, it is one past our powers of conception. And if there is a lower deep of meanness, servility and poltroonery into which their Northern servitors can descend than to back such a proposition, that also is also fathomless for our penetration." And they further say that, "if the people of the free States are capable of listening for an instant to the humiliating threat, they deserve the eternal brand of coward and slavery."

All this may be very fine as a violent outburst of abolition indignation; but it does not touch the merits of the question. The issue is, shall Kansas be admitted into the Union or rejected, if her application is based upon a constitution recognizing the existence and providing for the protection of the Southern institution of slavery within her borders? We believe that the Southern squatters now hold the ascendancy in the Territory; that they will continue to hold it; that they will give shape to the ultimate institutions of Kansas, and that she will be admitted into the Union as a slaveholding State, notwithstanding this prevailing anti-slavery *furore* throughout the North. With a view to the restoration of that equilibrium of power which they have heretofore held in the federal Senate, we have said that the South have the right to demand the concession of Kansas to them, and that the good sense of the country will, in good time, appreciate the justice and sound policy of this concession.

For this we are told that "the open audacity of the [Southern] oligarchy, and their Northern tools, is only equalled by their iniquity and violence." But it so happens that instead of being the "tool" of the "oligarchy" we are opposed to any oligarchy, and have never been the "tool" of any, whether a United States Bank oligarchy, a spoils administration oligarchy, or a seditious sectional Seward oligarchy. Our platform has been, is, and will be, the Constitution and the Union, against all conspiracies and all oligarchies. But we are no negro worshippers; nor do we believe that universal negro emancipation would usher in the millenium. We believe in the lights of revelation and the tests and proofs of history and experience. We believe that the blacks of the South are doing very well as they are; that emancipation would be ruinous to them and disastrous to the white race. We know that the whites of the South believe that their security from the bloody scenes of St. Domingo depends upon this institution of slavery; and we know that they will secede from the Union rather than consent to open the door to the abolitionists and the hazards of a servile insurrection. Hence the vital importance of this Kansas Territory to the South. It is the issue to them of positive safety or positive danger, while to the North, upon the subject of slavery, it is at best but a question of mock philanthropy and false pretences.

We must adhere to the spirit of the original compact of the constitution, or this Union cannot last. It was established only after certain concessions to the South were given—a three-fifths representation of their slaves in the federal enumeration for Congress, a continuation of the African slave trade to the year 1808, and a positive binding obligation for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, being conspicuous among these concessions. From 1789 to 1812 the slavery question was quietly managed; for most of the Northern States were directly interested in slavery to a later day, and in the African slave traffic down to the year of its constitutional expiration. Meantime questions of finance and foreign policy were predominant. But in 1812, when the federalists of New England received their death blow in the success of the war policy of the republican party, the former in the Hartford Convention, as a last expedient for political capital in the North, opened this Pandora's box of the slavery agitation, and scattered abroad those seeds of mischief, to the bitter fruits of which there seems to be no end.

The first crop of these seeds of discord and confusion ripened into the Missouri agitation of 1819-20. And the compromise which was then agreed upon was not a constitutional one, but an extra constitutional truce upon the spoils of the Presidency. Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Crawford and Jackson, four aspiring Southern candidates for Northern votes, were in the field. Hence the Missouri compromise—that temporary armistice which could not stand, because it was a violation of the constitution, and of no binding force to either party. A temporary peace, however, did follow, which was not materially disturbed until the annexation of Texas, when, upon the same false basis of a geographical line, another temporary pacification succeeded. With our vast acquisitions from Mexico, by the treaty of peace of 1848, the general issue assumed a most complex and threatening character, when there was another settlement in 1850, partly upon the old Missouri fallacy; but to a far greater extent upon the constitutional landmarks of State and popular sovereignty. In 1854 the desperate straits of an imbecile administration suggested the repeal of the remnant of the Missouri restrictions, and it was repealed. The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were accordingly organized, leaving it to the people of each to determine their local institutions for themselves; and this brings us to the immediate question in hand.

The test question is to be Kansas. The Territory is open to the people of both sections, with or without their slaves, at least until the authorized people shall have finally settled that matter. Squatters from both sections, some with their slaves, are going in, and not a few without slaves, who are in favor of recognising the institution. The anti-slavery societies have boasted, and menaced all sorts of terrible things against the slaveholders who may venture there. The slaveholders have acted accordingly. There have been in the Territory of late some unlawful proceedings, the natural consequences of a local government packed by a free soil administration to advance the interests of free soil land speculators and the anti-slavery cause. But we still believe that the South have a legitimate majority in the Territory, that they will make it good, make Kansas a slave State, and that this being done, they have the unquestionable right to demand the admission of Kansas as a slave State into the Union.

The administration, through its favorite free soil Governor, Reeder, may continue to play into the hands of his land speculators and our Northern anti-slavery emigration companies; but the people of Missouri, Arkansas and other Southern States appreciate their danger and the vital importance of saving Kansas from the grasp of the abolitionists. Looking to the necessity, at this crisis of the slavery agitation—the permanent necessity of a positive balance of power in the South against Northern aggressions, we say that had Congress the power the South would have the right to demand the establishment of slavery in the Territory by act of Congress. But the question is with the settlers of the Territory, and if the South are most active, the victory is theirs, the State is theirs, and as such, if we aim to deal justly and honorably, it must be admitted into the Union. We cannot refuse it.

But, as we understand it, it is the fixed policy of the Northern anti-slavery league, including Seward, his followers, and his organs, to reject the application of Kansas if she asks for admission with a State constitution in favor of Southern slavery. Are there not two sides to this question? Viewed in any light, it is the policy of the South—the vital policy of self-preservation—to resist any further additions to the preponderance which the North now possesses in the Senate at Washington. Consulting this policy, then, we repeat that this Kansas question may become the test of union or disunion. Meantime our Northern vagabond intermeddlers, fanatics and scheming agitators, in connection with this Pierce administration, are responsible for what has occurred in Kansas, and for the ultimate results of this ugly and ominous territorial imbroglio. The people of the South will look out for their own safety and future security; it is for North to say whether there shall be union or disunion.

The Position of Austria.

The whole European war turns upon the conduct of Austria. If the Austrian Emperor fulfils his treaty with the Western Powers, and the conditions now plainly accomplished, proceed to act offensively against Russia, the disasters of the Crimean campaign may be repaired. If, on the contrary, Austria adheres to her hereditary policy, and either gives to the Czar the open support of her armies or the equally efficient moral support of her armed neutrality and occupation of the Turkish Provinces, the war will at once assume Continental proportions, and it would baffle the wisest to foretell how it may end.

All reasonable probabilities point to the latter as the most likely course for the young Emperor to pursue. By espousing the cause of the Western Powers against Russia, Austria would inaugurate a new era in her policy, entirely at variance with historical precedent, and popular bias. Once, in modern times, the Austrian soldiers marched against Russia; but though they then had no choice but to obey the master spirit who pressed them into his ranks, though they could console themselves with the reflection that they were in the service of the husband of an Austrian princess, they marched with the utmost reluctance, abandoned their ally at the first opportunity, and gave Napoleon cause to mark, as the greatest of his faults on that disastrous expedition, his having trusted in the faith of Austria so far as to leave her at liberty to turn against him when his eagles were away. On the other hand, principle and policy alike indicate that the Czar and the Hapsburg should be friends. Principle, because their governments are based on the same theory, rest on the same foundation, look to the same end. Policy, because independent of national considerations, they have between them and under them, a host of small races which they have subjugated and hold in thraldom; which, were there ever so slight a chance, would rise in rebellion to regain their separate nationality, and the success of one would be the success of all. Poland, Hungary, Gallicia, Servia, and numberless scattered tribes of the Sclavonic family are ready now, as they have been ready for years, to rise in arms if but the smallest chance offers: a war between their two oppressors would afford them the best of opportunities. These motives would be enough, even without the additional incentive growing out of family connexions between the Romanoffs and the Hapsburgs, to ensure a firm alliance under ordinary circumstances, between Russia and Austria. Nicholas showed his appreciation of the importance of remaining on good terms with his neighbor when he lent his troops to suppress the Hungarian movement in 1848. The question whether Austria will, so soon after that signal service, resolve to pursue the opposite course and repudiate the alliance which in a measure has been the means of her aggrandizement on one side and her safety on the other, is the one to be decided.

Both sides of the question are pregnant with danger for the Hapsburgs. If Austria joins the Western Powers, her influence in Germany will be almost neutralized. Russia, whose influence among the miniature princes and dukes and electors of Central Germany is very great, would throw it into the scale against Austria and in favor of Prussia; this would be likely to give the latter the preponderance in the Diet, a contingency greatly to be feared by the Hapsburgs. On the other hand, despotic as Russia is, there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the threat which Alexander is said to have uttered a short while since, namely, that he would call the Sclavonic tribes to arms against the feudal sovereign, the Hapsburg. So long as their separate nationality was guaranteed, they would not inquire on what principles Russia was to be governed. And they would be quite as ready to gain their object under the Russian as any other banner.

On the other hand, the allies' power for mischief would be immense. Sardinia having moved already, the rest of Italy only waits the word, money, and muskets to march. Hungary is not by half so well satisfied with the present state of things as the Emperor's organs would have us believe. All over the empire in fact, from the students of Vienna to the peasants of the Tyrol, a cry for separate nationalities and popular governments would call men to arms, and Austria would find herself again in as helpless a condition as she filled when the great Napoleon assailed her. Her greatest immediate difficulty is want of money. The country is rich, but the State is poor; and what is worse, its credit is bad. Shut out from the exchanges of London and Paris, the Emperor would find himself hard pressed to provide the means for a single campaign. His half million of soldiers might turn against him, as Austrian troops have done before, and their very efficiency which is his strength, might prove his ruin in the event of financial trouble.

Still, the news from Vienna has a decided leaning towards the Russian side of the quarrel. Though the allies have not taken a step in diplomacy in which Austria has not fully concurred, her armies are meanwhile consolidating their tenure of the Principalities, setting free the Russian division assigned to that line of operations, and menacing the line of the Balkans without enabling Turkey to meet threat by threat, or even invasion by defence. The calm confidence displayed by the Russian Court is not without foundation. The school of Russo-Austria is not extinct. If Austria had meant to join the allies, why did she let their army go to pieces before Sebastopol? If she did not expect to share in Russia's conquests, why did she prevent Omer Pasha driving Gortschakoff out of the Principalities? Trickery and deception delude for awhile; but events follow each other rapidly. Nations must act, and mere words soon cease to have any weight.

SEWARD MISREPRESENTATIONS.—The lesser Seward organ contained an article yesterday intended to injure the Know Nothings, by misrepresenting them and the people of this State.

It stated that the re-election of Mr. Seward to the United States Senate, and the passage of anti-slavery resolutions by the Legislature proved that the bulk of the people of this State belonged to the anti-slavery party. This is not true. Mr. Seward's election was the result of a trick, a fraud; among the men who voted for him were many of the most corrupt politicians in the State, men who sold themselves openly for various considerations—the same in fact who came here and got drunk, then went to Albany and passed the Prohibitory Liquor law. The fact was, the anti-slavery party before the last election had no strength at all worth mentioning, as its leaders found when they tried to organize the great republican party which was to sweep all the elections at the North, and make William H. Seward President in 1856. It made nominations at Saratoga, but the candidates would never have been heard of again had they not been adopted and endorsed by the temperance party, and half a dozen other sectional and sectarian cliques and associations. After all, with all the temperance and all the anti-slavery, and all the fanatical strength of the State, they were left in a decided minority, having less, we believe, on an average, than one-third the total vote polled. What abominable impudence it is after this to say that the anti-slavery men are a majority in this State!

Nor are the misrepresentations of Mr. Seward's lesser organ in relation to the proceedings of the Know Nothing Convention at Syracuse less impudent. It states that the convention split upon slavery. There was no approach to anything of the kind. The subject was broached thrice. Once when a man of the name of Chubbuck, an adherent of Mr. Seward, was caught in the convention room, and was expelled as an intruder. A second time, when it was understood, by unanimous consent, that the relations of the Order on the subject of slavery, being a point of national politics, should be left to the National Council, and not discussed at a State Council which of course could only speak for itself. A third time when the State Council of New York exposed its utter aversion for disorganizers and disunionists. Mr. Seward's organ is wholly under a mistake if it intends to say that on any of these points a difference of opinion existed.

PANORAMA OF EUROPE.—A couple of hours spent in seeing Smith's Panorama of Europe, which is at present on exhibition at the Chinese Building in Broadway, would give one almost as clear an idea of the great cities and most remarkable places in the Old World as he could have by visiting them in person. London, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Venice, and the other capitals of Europe, pass in review before you, in all their splendor and magnificence; while the departed glories of old Rome and the Middle Ages are brought vividly before you, reminding you of the buried past. Herculaneum as it now exists, and as it appeared before it was overwhelmed in an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, is painted with much artistic ability, as are also the ascent of Mont Blanc, and the wild and romantic scenery of the Alps. Switzerland, with its unrivalled lakes, and Italy, "the garden of Europe," with its sunny scenes and its ruins of empire, are presented with admirable effect. In addition the artist gives a miniature representation of the siege of Sebastopol, the bombardment of the city, a storm on the Black Sea, and the desperate conflict between the besieged and the besiegers. As the panorama moves before you, Mr Smith gives an interesting and instructive sketch of each scene, and humorous incidents of travel.

Obituary.

MRS. GEORGE CLINTON.

The record of the death of Mrs George Clinton, on the 12th ult., requires at least a more particular notice than a mere advertisement of the event. Mrs. Clinton was the youngest daughter of Walter Franklin, who nearly a hundred years ago was the wealthiest merchant in this city. Having acquired all that he could wish, he constructed the mansion house in Cherry street where he lived, and which was afterwards occupied by Gen. Washington during his residence in New York—now known as Franklin square. It was unquestionably a very fine house in those days, and still has a most respectable appearance, notwithstanding the more gaudy taste of the present day. Mr Franklin died in 1780, a few months before the birth of his youngest daughter, the subject of this notice. By his will, he left his mansion house and grounds (now Franklin square) to Mrs. Clinton, and from that time to the time of her death she kept the legacy as it was bequeathed to her, except what the city occasionally took off for improvements. There she was married to her husband, George Clinton, a brother of Governor De Witt Clinton; and in the same house, a short time after, De Witt Clinton was himself married to her sister; and upon the same evening Citizen Genet was married to another sister, a daughter of her mother by a second marriage. These events were of the olden time; and this age of progress—we wish we could say of improvement—has almost thrown the veil of oblivion over every event that is so ancient. How many of those who are now vainly decorating their gorgeous palaces up town, will devise their mansion house and grounds to a child? And how many of those children would preserve them for seventy five years? Not one. Throughout a long life, Mrs. Clinton always occupied a respectable and distinguished position in the society which she adorned and enlivened. Her manners were gentle, refined and dignified, yet winning and agreeable, and numerous friends will still give evidence how much she was beloved. Her funeral will take place to-day, the 15th, at 10 o'clock, from St. Thomas' church.

DEATH OF GENERAL ANTHONY LAMB.

General Anthony Lamb, whose serious illness was noticed in the HERALD a few days since, died on Sabbath evening, at six o'clock, in the 84th year of his age. General Lamb was well and widely known in political and social circles. He was engaged in the last war, and since that time has filled many offices of trust and honor. He represented the Fifth ward in the Common Council, as Alderman, from 1825 to 1831. He was then a whig in politics, and died, we believe, a believer in that political faith. At the time of his death he was President of the New York State Society of Cincinnati—he succeeding Gen. Morgan Lewis in that office. General Lamb was a remarkably healthy and vigorous man, never having known what sickness was up to the time of his final illness. He maintained the use of his faculties unimpaired to the last, and died in a green old age respected and honored by all who knew him.

CAPT. J. HENRY EVERS.

Capt. J. Henry Evers, lately of the Mayor's office, and a member of the Independent Battalion Rynders, a gentleman much loved and respected by his associates, and holding the command of the second company, died yesterday at half-past 12 o'clock. The funeral will take place from St Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston streets. The battalion are ordered to attend the funeral, which is to be at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

CHANGES IN THE PATENT OFFICE—CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1855.

The following changes have been made in the Patent Office:—Wm. Chauncey Langdon, of Kentucky, assistant examiner of patents, is to be chief examiner, at a salary of $2,500 per annum, and Wm. Reed, of Delaware, Amos T. Jencks, of Rhode Island, Thomas H. Dodge, of New Hampshire, and Isaac D. Toll, of Michigan, are to be assistant examiners, each at a salary of $1,800 per annum.

The Judges of the Court of Claims to-day appointed the Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, of Connecticut, Clerk of the Court of Claims.

The way train leaving Baltimore at three o'clock this afternoon, ran upon a bridge on fire, four miles east of Annapolis junction. The locomotive and four passenger cars got over safely, but the last car and way mail car ran off, slightly injuring the brakeman and mail agent. The way mail was delayed an hour. The New York morning mail arrived only fifteen minutes behind time.

The Hiss Case.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF MR. HISS.

BOSTON, May 14, 1855.

Some confusion was caused in the House this afternoon by the expelled Joseph Hiss, of Nunnery and Mrs. Patterson notoriety. He entered the hall and resumed his vacated seat twice, and each time was removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, by orders which passed the House almost unanimously. It is presumed Hiss acted in this singular manner under the advice of his counsel. Messrs. B. F. Butler and Benj. Dean, counsel for Hiss in the late investigation, have published an address denouncing his expulsion from the House as arbitrary and done on frivolous pretexts, and intimating that the members of the House feared an impartial developement of all the facts in the case.

The Baptist Home Mission Convention.

CHICAGO, May 14, 1855.

The Baptist Home Mission Convention met here this morning. Dr. Cane was elected President. The attendance was very large. There were delegates from thirteen States.

The report of the Provisional Committee was adopted, and the committee continued until the society remove from Nassau street to the Bible House. Resolutions were passed unanimously approving of the course of the committee and minority of the Home Mission Board, and strongly condemning the majority, and directing the Convention to organise a new society, and pledging the Convention's co-operation with the committee appointed last week in Brooklyn.

A great conciliation meeting was held this afternoon, Dr. Armitage presiding, and all present pledging themselves to harmony and co-operation.

Capt. Ingraham Declines a Public Dinner.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1855.

Capt. Ingraham, in reply to the invitation of our citizens tendering him a public dinner, says he must decline the proffered honor, as circumstances require his immediate presence in South Carolina.

The Gray Eagle Slave Trade Case.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1855.

The jury in the case of James G. Darnand, charged in the United States Circuit Court with piracy, in being concerned in the slave trade with the brig Gray Eagle, last night returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Case of Postmaster Kendall.

BALTIMORE, May 14, 1855.

The examination of Postmaster Kendall, of New Orleans, is in progress. The evidence against him turns on proving certain letters, signed Marshal Harrison, through which attempts were made to negotiate the draft, to have been written by Kendall.

The Catholic Provincial Council.

CINCINNATI, May 14, 1855.

The Provincial Council of the Catholic Church commenced its session at the Cathedral, in this city, yesterday. There was a very large attendance, and the ceremonies were extremely imposing.

The Railroad Accident at Elkhart, Ohio.

TOLEDO, May 14, 1855.

Wm. Hurley, the engineer, and a fireman injured by the railroad accident at Elkhart, on Saturday last, are not expected to live. A lady and four children, whose names are unknown, are the only passengers who have been seriously injured.

Burning of the Bridge Across the Juniata River.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1855.

The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Juniata river, at East Birmingham, Blair county, was destroyed by fire last night. The trains were considerably delayed. Passengers were forwarded by changing cars at East Birmingham. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Powder Mill Explosion at Wilmington, Del.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1855.

Garesche's drying and grinding powder mills at Wilmington exploded this morning; but no lives were lost, and no personal injury sustained.

Loss of the Ship Climax.

BOSTON, May 14, 1855.

The ship Climax has been lost in the harbor of Callao, with a cargo of guano on board. She belonged to Howes & Crowell, of Boston, who were insured for $60,000 on the ship and $10,000 on freight, in the New England, Boylston, Commercial, Tremont, Alliance, United States, and China Insurance companies of this city. [See Marine News.]

Conviction and Sentence for Robbery.

MAYSVILLE, N. Y., May 14, 1855.

Hall, the negro barber, who was arrested in New Orleans for robbing a man of $1,400, by administering chloroform to him while shaving him at Dunkirk, was tried on Saturday, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

Movement of Steamships.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, May 12, 1855.

The U. S. mail steamship Southerner, Capt. Thomas Ewen, from New York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, May 12, 1855.

The steamship Alabama has arrived at this port from New York, after a passage of fifty-five hours.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1855.

The rates for money are without alteration. Stocks are firmer and better. Reading, 43½; Morris Canal, 13¾; Long Island, 16; Penn. Railroad, 43¾; Penn. State Fives, 86½.

Personal Intelligence.

The arrival of ex-President Fillmore at Montpelier, on the 10th inst., created considerable sensation. It was telegraphed that he would arrive on the Thursday morning train, but owing to the unusual running of the cars he and his company reached Cottrill's hotel about half past ten o'clock. Charles Lyman, Esq., Abijah Keith, Charles Lewey, and C. W. Willard, with others, met him at the junction. At the hotel, the Montpelier band played several lively pieces, when the ex-President appeared upon the balcony, and delivered a brief speech, though he was at the time suffering from a severe cold. He was answered by hearty cheers.

A Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* says:—Within the past few days the University of Virginia has been the scene of incidents hardly creditable to the chivalry of the Old Dominion. Miss Beecher, an able and accomplished lady, the sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and of Mrs. Stowe, visited the vicinity of that institution. Her presence was soon known, and she was treated to a mock serenade, and Mrs. Stowe was burned in effigy.

The Columbus, Ohio, *Journal*, of the 11th inst., says:—In company with a large number of friends and acquaintances, at the railroad depot, this morning, we bade farewell to our young friends Dr. William Mcfillen and Dr. William R. Thrall, who have left us for the purpose of entering the service of the Emperor of Russia as surgeons. They proceed directly to Washington to hold an interview with the Russian Minister, after which they will sail from New York to Bremen, thence by railroad to Berlin, and from there make their way to St Petersburg over the usually travelled route. It is expected, as soon as they are properly commissioned by the Emperor, that they will be dispatched at once to the seat of war. We have seldom seen a more sad array of tearful countenances than we witnessed at the departure of these young men upon this venturous expedition. While all deeply regret their departure, they could not but admire the bold and manly spirit, the proud self-dependence and fearlessness that have actuated these fine specimens of "Young America."

Hon. E H Ewing, of Tennessee, has arrived in Washington on his way to New York, where he takes the next Liverpool steamer for a brief European tour.

Lieutenant Scott, of the United States steamer Michigan, who was court martialed at Erie, Pa., on the charge of purchasing coal for the steamer's use from personal favorites, has been honorably acquitted.

Governor Barstow, of Wisconsin, is now on a visit to Washington city.

Mr J. W. Peterson, of the Parkville *Luminary*, has returned to Chicago, his former residence.

ARRIVALS

At the St. Nicholas Hotel.—Hon. H S. Sanford, Derby; Gen. D. Kimberly, New Haven; Lewis E. Wells, Philadelphia; Col. R. France; James McQuade, Utica; Watson Wall, Fort Wayne; J. N. Marks, New Orleans; John B. Marsh, Schenectady.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon E H Ewing, Tennessee, Hon D T Disney, Ohio; Gen Cowan, Pa; Wm R Bedford, Long Island; E W Bailey, Philadelphia; Gen Johnson, Pa; Robt Renshaw, Baltimore; R W H James, Ct; A R Eddy U S A.

At the Astor House—Capt A Darling, Washington; D W C Morris, Philadelphia; G A Robinson, Tennessee; Andrew Tracy, Woodstock; J R Morgan, N J; J T Elliott, Philadelphia; Walter Hopkins, New Orleans; R G Crittenden, Albany; J Sawyer, Boston.

At the Prescott House—Chas Berger, Fort Washington; S L Freneb, Boston; S Meyers, Virginia; Chas Brandies, W Gerber, A Kienke, Charleston, S C; T Blesinger, N Y.

From Charleston, in steamship Nashville—E A Walker, Mrs Walker, Mr McLynex and son, Mrs Witherell and son, F Bose, Mark G Tiche, T S Parker, G B Brown, Mrs J Beach, Miss B Jones, A Bassett and lady, J Bischoff J G Lave, C Heede, J M Beech, Rev J Cohn, Mrs E Cohn, Miss S Bailey, Miss McDorugh, G W Morris, T D Grimke, Capt Gedney, U S A; Mrs Stone and niece, E Hinkamp and lady, Miss Hinkamp, W Brisbane and three sons, Misses R and C Brisbane, Miss A Brisbane, H Weshe, lady and child; M Weiver, S Richer, W Hopkins, C F Butler, F M Seaman, E H Clerk, C N Crandall and lady, J Marsenheff, D G Hitchell, J Hunter, lady, child and two servants, O Eldridge and lady, Capt R H Tucker, C Wadsworth, G M Yate and lady, G E Eldridge—52 steerage.

The Academy of Music—William Tell.

The scene presented by the Academy last night was even more brilliant and imposing than on any former occasion, great as has been the success of its last representations. The house was literally crammed from top to bottom, and the *coup d'œil* offered by this vast congregation of human beings was strikingly grand, and reminded us of some of the palmiest nights of Her Majesty's theatre in London. A noticeable feature in the aspect of the house was the fact that the gallery was as closely packed as any other part of the theatre, proving that it only required a judicious scale of prices to popularize this amusement with the general public. We have so frequently had occasion to criticise the merits of the fine opera repeated on this occasion, that it is unnecessary for us to say more than that the artists were all in excellent voice, and did full justice to their scores.

It had been announced by the management that the opera of last night was to be the last of their representations previous to the visit of the troupe to Boston. On entering the theatre, a bill was placed in our hand altering this arrangement, and stating that, in consequence of a request forwarded to them by Mr. Barry, the director of the Boston theatre, to postpone their appearance until Monday, the 21st inst, instead of Thursday next, as previously agreed upon, two more representations would be given at the Academy before their departure—one on Wednesday, and the other on Friday. It is but due to the managers of the Academy to state that this change of plan is in no wise to be attributed to them. Everything had been positively fixed for their departure, and part of the properties had even been packed up. The alteration, we believe, is simply owing to the fact that Mr. Barry is obliged to devote several nights in the present week to the benefits of the actors of his theatre, which it had been hoped could have been so arranged as not to interfere with the period fixed for the visit of the Academy troupe to that city. In the meanwhile, the public will have no reason to regret this fortuitous circumstance, inasmuch as it will procure them two additional evenings' enjoyment of operas which are unanimously pronounced the finest and most effective that have ever been produced in this city.

The negotiations between the Ullman and Jacobsohn coalition and the autocrats of the Academy seem as far from conclusion as ever. The conferences have been frequent and stormy, but there is such a conflict of interests and purposes between the allies themselves, and such a disposition to impose terms which it does not comport with the views of the Czars of the Academy to accept, that we fear both parties will be compelled to revert to the *status quo ante bellum*. Another meeting, we understand, was held between the belligerents last night, but up to a late hour there were no prospects of an amicable solution of the difficulty. What the points of difference are we are not, of course, informed, the plenipotentiaries on both sides preserving a diplomatic secresy on the subject. We presume, however, that Jacobsohn holds out for a larger material guarantee in the shape of "monish," than the autocrats think they are justified in granting, so that the conference of last night, like the last congress of Vienna, has probably ended in smoke. This supposition derives confirmation from the fact that the great diplomatic genius of the Academy and "manager of the press"—the Chevalier Wikoff—was not present at the meeting, being more agreeably employed in doing the honors of his box to our worthy Mayor and his amiable lady.

Metropolitan Theatre—Opening Night.

This theatre was opened last evening, for the summer season, under the direction of Mr. James H. Hackett. There was a fair house—the parquette and dress circle being full. The play was Shakspere's comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor," cast as follows:—Sir John Falstaff, Mr. Hackett; Slender, Mr. Walcott; Dr. Caius, Mr. M. Barnett; Justice Shallow, Mr. Anderson; Sir Hugh Evans, Mr. Norton; Master Ford, Mr. Hield; Master Page, Mr. Levera; Pistol, Mr. Sloan; Bardolph, Mr. T. Price; Simple, Mr. Maskell; Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, by Mesdames Sloan and Gannon; Ann Page, Miss E. Morant; and Mistress Quickly by Mrs. Vernon. This was a very good cast, and the piece was spiritedly and carefully played throughout. It was the best acting ever seen on the boards of this theatre, as far as the general ability of the players was concerned. Mr. Hackett's finished and artistic rendition of "Fat Jack" was, of course, the chief attraction of the night. Its merits are already pretty well known by all theatre-goers. Since the death of Dowton and the retirement of Farren, it has rarely been equalled, and never excelled. Mr. Walcot's Slender, and Mrs. Vernon's Mistress Quickly, were vivid pictures, drawn by the hands of true artists. They were, in their way, quite equal to Falstaff. Mr. Walcot's first scene with Anne Page was one of the nicest bits of acting we have seen in many a day. Mr. M. Barnett's performance of Dr. Caius was very French and very good. The other characters were well done; but there was nothing worth special mention, except a clever bit of acting by Mr. Haskell, in Simple's scene with Dr. Caius. This actor is a stranger here, but will soon be favorably known if he continues to act as well as he did last night. The performance was warmly applauded throughout.

The prospects for the Metropolitan are good. The stock company seems good, so far as it has yet been developed. To-night is set apart for the ballet, when M'lle Ducy Barre, Signorina