THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6840. MORNING EDITION—FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

Successes for the Allies, but Sebastopol Not Yet Taken.

RESIGNATION OF DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

American Vessels in the Baltic.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

NO CHANGE IN BREADSTUFFS.

CONSOLS 88 3-4,

&c., &c., &c.

BY THE HOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH LINE, 21 WALL STREET.

HALIFAX, May 24, 1855.

The Royal Mail Steamship America, Captain Lang, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

Her dates from Liverpool are to the afternoon of Saturday, the 12th inst., one week later than received by the Baltic at New York.

The America sailed for Boston at 10 o'clock. Weather fine. She will be due at Boston on Friday night, so that her mails will doubtless reach New York on Saturday afternoon.

The steamship Union sailed from Southampton on the 9th inst. for New York, with ninety passengers.

The week's budget of news is very meagre, affording no event of importance.

Affairs before Sebastopol were in much the same position as at the departure of the Baltic, although some trivial successes for the Allies have, in the interim, been recorded.

The tone of public sentiment appeared to have resolved itself into the conviction that the war must be a protracted one, and without hope of assistance from Austria.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French Minister of War, had resigned, from an unwillingness to protract the war, and Count Walewski, the French Ambassador at London, has been appointed his successor.

All the documents in regard to the Austrian Conference had been laid before the British Parliament.

Redschid Pacha had been superseded as Grand Vizier by Mahomet Pacha.

Pianori, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, had been condemned to death.

The emigrant ship John, from Plymouth, bound to Quebec, was wrecked, and a number of lives were lost.

In a commercial view the news by this arrival, so far as regards cotton, at least, is highly important. The transactions in that staple continued to be on a very extensive scale, the week's business footing up over one hundred thousand bales, of which about a moiety was taken by speculators. The quotations generally show an advance of one farthing over the prices current at the departure of the Baltic.

In Breadstuffs there had been little or no change, except in corn, which was a trifle higher.

Provisions generally were steady, at former rates.

The London money market continued very easy, and consols closed at 88¾.

Several extensive failures in commercial circles in Liverpool were spoken of privately, just prior to the departure of the America, but no names had transpired.

THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

A correspondence from the camp, April 27, explains the difficulties of the siege, but states confidently that the allies advance over the ground bit by bit, and that while the works so advance there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the allies to raise the siege.

Gen. Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive he will enlarge the circle of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions. On the 28th of April Canrobert writes to the Emperor that the English army has recovered its health and efficiency, and is on cordial terms with the French.

The latest official advices from Sebastopol are to May 10. On that day, in the morning, the Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the allies' right advance trench, but were driven back immediately, and a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious.

Gen. Marmora had arrived with four thousand Sardinian troops.

Procrastination and jealousies are damaging the proposed scheme of a Turkish contingent commanded by English officers of the Indian army.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The English fleet is working up towards Gothland as ice permits. It is said that France asks permission to establish a French camp on Swedish territory, and if refused Bomarsund will be occupied and fortified by the Allies.

Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White Sea.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Symptoms increase that the Austrian and Prussian cabinets are attempting to effect a general accord among the German States. Editors of semi official journals have been invited to favor the movement.

The documents of the Vienna Conference, the whole extending to ninety pages, are partially republished in the English newspapers, and have excited much interest.

Palmerston has evaded answering the question whether the conferences are or are not finally broken off; but it is said, as the accredited representatives of all the Powers, Russia included, continue to reside in Vienna, the elements of the conference permanently exist, should Russia, or Austria on behalf of Russia, make at any time proposals offering a prospect of a settlement.

A Russian note, in the form of a circular, addressed to the German States, says that the Czar, relying on the continuance of the policy hitherto pursued by them, will adhere to the solution given at the conferences to the two first points of the guarantee.

OPINION OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The English press admits that hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe; consequently, that France and England must fight it out. The London *Times* publishes an article expressing these views. The *Times* has also an editorial on behalf of the government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna Conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace. Some, however, think differently: and Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, has given notice of a motion for 21st inst., that an address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of negotiations, and stating, as the opinion of Parliament, that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace, by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which the allies might have obtained all the advantages which can be reasonably demanded from Russia. Milner Gibson made a similar motion in the House of Commons.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The French mail has not arrived.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* remarks, that as long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action, Austria will leave Russia to get out of her difficulties as she best can; but if England and France should resolve to form a corps of refugees, and employ them on or near her frontiers, the Holy Alliance would assuredly again be formed.

PARIS, May 11—Evening.

The *Moniteur* does not contain any news from the East.

VIENNA, May 11—Evening.

The rumor that Count Buol had given in his resignation is not confirmed.

BERLIN, May 11—Evening.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, has returned from Vienna.

It is said that Austria is on the point of declaring her complete neutrality, as well as that of the whole of Germany.

Great Britain.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

In Parliament it was stated that Lord Dundonald's proposal to blow up the Russian fortifications had been submitted to the Scientific Committee, including Messrs Faraday, Playfair and Graham.

The return of articles from the New York Exposition was referred to, and mention made that the French government is responsible for articles sent to the Paris Exposition.

A long debate ensued on a motion asking for a select committee to inquire into the practicability of uniting the British armies. The motion was lost.

The bill to suppress Gretna Green marriages was also lost. The second reading of the bill permitting the marriage to a deceased wife's sister was carried by a small majority.

The bill removing the newspaper stamp tax was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Layard has temporarily postponed his motion of inquiry into the management of the army and navy.

Mr. Roebuck's committee is still in session. Sidney Herbert and Admiral Dundas have been examined, and Lords Aberdeen and Derby cited to give evidence.

The movement in favor of an administration reform gains ground, and indignation meetings against aristocratic mismanagement continue to be held. Lord Palmerston is rapidly becoming as unpopular as his predecessor (Lord Aberdeen) was.

The London *Times*, in an editorial which has attracted some notice, says that the circumstance that America does not sympathize with the allies is shocking and revolting.

An adjourned meeting was held at London of English contributors to consider how they may get back their contributions from the New York Exhibition.

An incendiary fire, set by a discharged workman, destroyed totally one of the floating batteries just ready to launch in the Thames.

The Queen gave a State ball on the 9th. The United States Minister, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Lane were present.

The Champion of the Sea arrived at Liverpool, from Melbourne 15th February.

France.

RESIGNATION OF DROUYN DE L'HUYS—MINISTERIAL CHANGES—NEW LOAN—RUMORS OF PLOTS, ETC.

M. de Persigny is appointed Ambassador to England, in room of Count Walewski, who succeeds Drouyn de l'Huys as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Further changes are rumored, namely, that M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, will succeed Admiral Hamelin, who retires from Minister of Marine. M. Boucher, Minister of Public Works, will succeed Billault, and M. de Richemont, Director of Orleans Railway, succeeds Boucher.

A new loan of 700,000,000 francs is at present under consideration by the Council of State.

The police say they have discovered a vast plot, with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote insurrection; and hence Pianori's execution will be postponed to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt was made it was freely stated in various cities of Italy, Spain and Germany, that Napoleon was dead, and Paris in insurrection.

Spain.

DECLARATION RESPECTING THE SALE OF CUBA.

In the Cortes, on the 2d inst., Senor Avecilla took occasion to declare, in the name of the democratic party, that it had never entered into any negotiations with M. Soulé for the sale of Cuba.

Italy.

THE KING FIRED AT BY ACCIDENT.

It was reported that the King of Naples was fired at by an assassin, at a review, but the shot was found out, upon inquiry, to have been nothing more than an accidental discharge from the gun of a soldier.

Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption.

Austria.

CROPS DESTROYED BY INUNDATIONS.

The grain growing districts on the banks of the river Theiss, covering twelve hundred square miles, have been inundated in consequence of a rise in the river, and the crops are most probably destroyed.

Russia.

INSURRECTION IN THE UKRAINE—AMERICAN SHIPS AT CRONSTADT.

Russian sources themselves send confirmation to the report that there has been an insurrection in the Ukraine, and that Poland is very restless.

St. Petersburg advices to May 1st, mention the expected arrival at Cronstadt of several American ships, and cargoes of hemp and iron were sent there to meet them, and it was hoped they would be permitted to discharge and load, although considered doubtful, as the blockade is strictly notified.

An American Merchantman in the Baltic.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR THE RUSSIANS—IS JOHN BULL ASLEEP?

The following is from the London *Standard*:—

A very extraordinary circumstance, reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement, reaches us by letters from St. Petersburg. It appears that a fine American frigate built ship recently arrived at a port in the Baltic. It was stated that the vessel had on board eight hundred bales cotton, but the correspondent of our informant visited the ship and found in addition to the above, she had fifty thousand rifles and five thousand revolvers. The Russians laugh at our cruisers, and naturally ask, if John Bull has been asleep to have allowed so valuable a prize to have escaped. The Messrs. C——, merchants of Boston, were passengers, and are supposed acted as supercargoes. We have not been able to ascertain if the vessel left America this season, and has cut her way through the ice before our flying squadron could come up with her, or if she reached one of the lower ports of the Baltic last year, and lay quiet till the spring. We say no more than:—"What are our Consuls in the United States about, to have permitted such a cargo to leave without apprising our government here of the fact." Other letters from St. Petersburg state that the vessel has since left for Koenigsberg in ballast.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols on Friday closed at 88¾ for money to 89 for account. Discounts, 3½ per cent. Exchanges were too high for the export of gold. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £120,000. Dollars were worth 4s. 11¼d; doubloons, 75; eagles, 76 2½d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Stock are higher. London papers report the market rather dull during the week, but good State stocks are still in demand. United States '68 Bonds, 106 a 108, nominal; Massachusetts 5's, buyers at 100; Maryland, 91 a 92; Pennsylvania 5's, 77 a 79; Pennsylvania '77 Bonds, 82 a 84½; Virginia '86 Bonds, 86 a 88; Pennsylvania Central Railway, first, 89½; second, 80; Illinois Central Construction, 67 a 69.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Brown, Shipley & Co., again report a large and speculative demand for cotton; advices per America having led to the expectation that the supply would be short, owing to the low stage of the rivers prices, immediately advanced a farthing on all qualities, and, although with less activity the last two days, the market closed steady. The sales of the week are 105,905 bales, including 53,000 on speculation, and 5,280 for export. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6⅝d.; middling, 5 11-16d.; fair Mobile, 6⅛d.; middling, 5⅝d. a 5 9-16d.; fair uplands, 6¼d.; middling, 5 9-16d. a 5⅝d.; ordinary, 5 3-16d.; inferior, 4d. a 4¾d. Stock 585,000, including 374,000 American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular says:—We have no alteration to notice in wheat or flour, which are in fair moderate demand at last week's rates. Indian corn has improved 1s., with more doing. White wheat, 12s. a 12s. 8d.; red, 10s. 9d. a 11s. 9d. Western canal flour, new, 40s. a 41s; old, 41s. 6d. a 42s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s. a 44s. 6d.; Ohio, 44s. 6d. a 45s. 6d; Canadian, 41s. a 42s.; sour, 40s. a 42s. Yellow corn, 49s. a 50s.; mixed, 49s. a 49s. 6d.; white, 49s. a 49s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

R. Spence & Co. report a good business in beef. Sales 1,000 tierces. Prices steady. Pork moved to an average extent, but with less pressing of sales—holders anticipating an improvement. Bacon continued in good demand, and a large business was done at 6d. advance. Ordinary Western sold at 44s. a 45s.; fine, 46s. a 47s.; boneless, 46s. Shortmiddles are much wanted. Shoulders are much enquired for. Lard is moderate business, without variation in price. Quoted 48s. a 50s. Tallow in fair demand at steady prices—58s. a 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports ashes steady and unchanged—pots 30s. pearls 34s. a 34s. 6d. Nothing doing in turpentine. Rosin in regular demand: sales 3,000 barrels; common, 6s. a 7s. 3d. Spirits turpentine quiet, 36s. Olive oil continued in good demand. Nothing done in fish oils. Rape oil little inquired for. Linseed oil has declined; sellers at 37s. Palm oil dull, and rather lower. In dyewoods transactions are limited. Sugars are in active demand, at 6d. advance. Nothing noticable in coffee; rather more business in rice. Rice moderately active, Carolina 25s. 6d. ordinary.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers report a good demand for the principal articles of foreign and colonial produce during the week, at steady prices. Hemp dull; Petersburg clean, £48. Lard unchanged; Western kegs, 50s. a 53s. Linseed oil receded, but recovered to 36s. Tallow steady, at 52s. 6d. a 53s. on the spot. Turpentine—Considerable sales at 9s. 3d. Spirits steady at 36s. 6d. a 37s. Iron is without improvement. Rails, £6 10s.; Scotch pig, 61s. Spelter dull. Tin unchanged.

THE GLASGOW MARKETS.

John Athya & Co.'s Circular reports breadstuffs firm. Lard—A moderate business at 50s. a 52s. Provisions generally quiet and unchanged. Naval stores firm, and in good demand.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The market is dull, and without improvement.

FREIGHTS.

Freights from Liverpool to the United States are rather stiffer. Ships becoming scarcer, but steerage passengers without improvement.

LATEST REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—2 P. M.

Bigland, Athyer & Co. report cotton unchanged. Sales to day, 12,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn 50s. Beef and pork in better demand. Bacon sells freely at 47s. Lard in moderate demand at 50s.

Passengers by the America.

Miss Perry, Miss McKenzie, Mrs Richards, Miss Pyorton, Miss Burnett, Miss Kirkwood, Capt Startley, Rev Mr Maguire, Miss Fox, Miss Pollard, Capt Brochett and lady, Mr Rox and lady, Miss Temcourier, Mrs Bernard, Lieut Colonel Dalton, Mrs Kirkwood and two daughters, C Huffagle (bearer of despatches to Washington), Mr Ritchie and lady, Mr Jeffry and lady, Lieut Col Austin, Col Gingsmill, Rev Mr Stonares Herion and lady, Capt Holbrooke, Mr Atkison and lady, Mr Van Payman and lady, Mrs Pierce, Mr Amey and lady, Mrs Haines, Messrs Porton, Berg, Lemesurier, Francis, Holderness, Meyer, Jackson, McKenzie, Fanell, Lowe, Ritchie, Matheson, Imbrie, Corry, Disbury, West, Turner, Cayles, Hooper, Pemberton, Grey, Sikes, Brown, Graham, Jarvis, Linten, Lindley, Hinklay, Caro, Burgoe, Nott, Beck, Ball, Kennedy, Lambert, Boutellier, Eran, Stackley, Allen, Boswick, Gilbert, Spencer, Atkinson, Smidt, Gray, Broomhall, Scodgrass, Telisler, Astyman, McGill, Welch, Gifford, Walker, Diamond, Rogers, Hayas, Loosey, Barsley, McLeary.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arr from New York May 8, Antarctic, Antwerp; Marshall, Swinemund, Star of Empire, Bremen; Jeremiah Thompson, Bethit Clinton, at Liverpool.

Arr from Boston 9th, Cathedral, at Liverpool.

Arr from Charleston 9th, Hawk, Antwerp.

Arr from Apalachicola 8th, Mayflower, Antwerp; 9th, Oxford, Havre.

Arr from New Orleans 8th, John McKenzie, Jabez Snow, Caroline, Mary Clarke, at Liverpool; Abby Blanchard, Havre.

Arr from Mobile 9th, Golden Eagle, Liverpool.

Sld for NYork 8th, Cornelius Grinnell, from Portsmouth.

Sld for New Orleans 9th Sumner, from Antwerp; Harvest Queen, Guy Mannering, and John Rutledge, from Liverpool; Colchis, from Portsmouth.

Police Intelligence.

BREAKING UP OF AN ALLEGED GANG OF BURGLARS—SEIZURE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF BURGLARS' TOOLS AND COUNTERFEITING APPARATUS.

On Wednesday night Sergeant Martin, officers Moore, Ross, Underhill, and Murray, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, aided by Lieut. Dunn, of the Twentieth ward police, made a descent upon the house of one George Wilson, at No. 218 Ninth avenue, and arrested sixteen of the inmates on suspicion of burglary. A burglary having been committed in this neighborhood, Wilson's place was closely watched by these officers for two or three nights preceding the descent. A warrant for keeping a disorderly house being issued by Justice Brennan, it was determined to enter the house, and arrest all the inmates. Accordingly, on the night in question these officers repaired to Wilson's house, and obtaining admittance, captured all the inmates. Some hard fights took place between the police and their prisoners; but the latter, as usual in such cases, came off second best. The prisoners having been sent to the station house for the night, the premises were strictly searched for stolen property, when a lot of laces, jewelry, and fancy dry goods were found secreted in various parts of the house. A couple of dies and presses for counterfeiting ten cent pieces and quarter collars were also discovered and taken away by the police. The officers then proceeded to the house of one of the prisoners at No. 71 Sixteenth street, and on searching the premises found the most complete lot of burglars' tools that was ever seized by the police. Drills for opening safes, circular knives for cutting panels out of doors, skeleton keys of every size, shape and dimension, jimmeys, files, saws, nippers, chisels, and all other tools used by the most expert burglars, were seized by the police. Indeed, the tools found at this place must have cost several hundred dollars in their construction, as they had all the appearance of having been made by the most finished tradesman. The entire party, with all the property and burglars' tools found at these two houses, were conveyed to the Second District Police Court, Jefferson Market. There the prisoners gave their names as George Wilson, William Roberts, Barney McCabe, Samuel Smith, Francis Hanley, William Butler, John Anderson, Robert Johnson, William Thompson, William Lees, Richard Greenwood, Marian Stanton, Mary Anne Taylor and Alice Butler. All the prisoners are natives of England with the exception of McCabe, who is an Irishman, and Marian Stanton, who is a Cuban. Justice Brennan, before whom the prisoners were conveyed, committed them all to prison for examination. The dies, tools, &c., are in the possession of Sergeant Martin; also the property found in the house of Wilson.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF THE PATENT SAFE SWINDLE—CAUTION TO COUNTRYMEN AND STRANGERS.

From time to time we have recorded cases of swindling by the patent safe game, showing how easily it is for countrymen and strangers visiting the metropolis, who are not carefully on their guard, to be unmercifully fleeced of almost every farthing they may have in their possession. Yet it seems people from the country will not keep shy of these sharpers until they have had practical experience of the astonishing smartness of our men about town. Almost every week some poor unfortunate visits the Chief's office, and tells a doleful tale of the duplicity of a newly formed acquaintance that he accidentally picked up at some of the hotels or theatres. It is but very seldom that the sharpers are arrested and brought to justice, and simply because those upon whom their tricks are practised are mere sojourners in our midst, and cannot remain in the city, at a heavy expense and loss of time while the police are hunting after the sharpers. Besides this, in many cases where the swindlers are immediately arrested, the complainants, not wishing to be at a heavy loss, compromise the matter, and receive the greater portion of their money back and then depart for their distant homes; and are so satisfied with the restitution of their funds, that they refuse to prosecute, or, to say the least, become witnesses so unwilling, that it would be folly for the authorities here to make any attempt at punishing the offenders. About three weeks ago, a gentleman from the town of Elba, Farmer's Creek, Michigan, named Azariah Stout, was induced, by one of these patent safe operators, to accompany him to Greenwood Cemetery, under pretence of examining a new invention for the safe keeping of money and valuables which was there deposited. On arriving at the burial ground, a gentlemanly looking man (friend of acquaintance No. 1) was met (accidentally of course). An introduction took place, and the little patent safe was produced, and in a few minutes, by the old and familiar game, Mr. Stout became a victim to the tune of $950. The whole transaction took place on a grave stone, where Mr. S. was left sitting in astonishment, while the two sharpers, by means of the many advantages the grounds afforded, were quickly out of sight, and were clear of the outer gate ere the countryman had hit upon the right path to the entrance to the cemetery. Recourse was had to the Chief's office, in order, if possible, to recover the lost money. Here a description of the individuals was left with officer Keefe, who at once felt satisfied that he knew the fellows, and told Mr. Stout that he would be on the look out for them, and when he succeeded in arresting them he would inform him by telegraph of the fact. On Tuesday night the officer arrested a man, named Wheeler, whose description agreed exactly with that given by Mr. Stout, of being acquaintance No. 1. The prisoner was taken before Justice Osborne, where he admitted having obtained $850 from the complainant, but said it was on a fair bet. The officer made an affidavit against him, and he was fully committed for trial. Meantime, Mr. Stout was telegraphed to and requested to come to New York as soon as possible to identify the prisoner and prosecute him, and he is now hourly expected to arrive in this city. Thus it is that thousands have been swindled out of their hard earnings. Returned Californians and those going thither are continually taken in by these sharpers and robbed of all their personal wealth. At this season of the year particularly, hotels, places of amusement and steamboat wharves are constantly infested with hordes of these devourers, seeking by the most adroit means to catch the unwary. Strangers should give a wide berth to these gentlemanly rascals, as they invariably succeed, if even the slightest acquaintance is formed, in swindling them to the best of their ability, and are not at all scrupulous about the amount of money or other valuables they may succeed in getting into their clutches.

THE CASE OF MRS. WEBB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR—I see, in looking over your paper this morning, the report of my wife's arrest, which was a great outrage on her. My wife was walking through the Park, on her way to the cars, to go home, when officer Fitzgerald came up and spoke to her. She told him to go away, when he said he was a countryman, and wished to go home with her. She refused, telling him she had a husband, and wanted him to leave her. After her arrest, in looking over your paper, for me to bring witnesses to prove her respectability, I did so; but he refused to believe them, and said that, in his opinion, what the officer swore to was enough. C. M. WEBB.

MAY 24, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR—In yesterday's paper I have seen a statement of a row on board the ship Mercury, from Havre. I beg, sir, with your permission, to correct part of the statement of Thomas Sherry, the sailor who jumped overboard from the steamship Plato, in consequence of being assaulted, as he represented, by the mate and carpenter of the ship Mercury. I picked the man out of the water, wanting nothing at the time, such as money, for my trouble, as was stated in yesterday's paper. When the man got into the boat he threatened me very much if I rowed him back to the ship, but said if I took him ashore he would give me five dollars. When he got ashore he offered me two dollars, which I refused to take. I said if he would not stand to his word I would ask nothing; whereupon he gave me five dollars. Had he no money, his safety would have been as much secure. It is no credit for him to speak ill of him who rescued him from being drowned. PATK MURPHY, a Staten Islander.

The Turf.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

THE TWENTY MILE TIME RACE.

Since the great performance of Trustee, in 1848, when he accomplished his celebrated task of twenty miles in harness within an hour, no attempt has been made to rival that wonderful achievement, until the present instance, which has resulted in a failure. It is, notwithstanding, a prevalent opinion among horsemen that we have among us many trotters capable of performing that task. The present match originated in opinions of this kind, and the owner of Flora Temple believing her fully capable, was induced to select her among many others for the feat; and although unsuccessful yesterday, he has had no reason to alter his opinion, and attributes her defeat solely to her casting a fore shoe in the eighth mile, and cutting her quarter so badly that he was compelled to withdraw her after the twelfth mile.

The track was never in better condition. Early in the morning it had been accurately measured three feet from the pole, and it was found to be precisely sixteen feet nine inches over a mile in circumference. This would make a difference of three hundred and thirty-five feet in twenty circuits of the track. The afternoon was cloudy, with a breeze from the south, which at times blew rather hard—a day very similar to that on which Trustee accomplished his great race. This caused considerable speculation, which seemed to be in favor of time. The betting on the race was rather contradictory before the start, odds being given both ways; but previous to yesterday, it was all even.

The match was for $5,000, Mr. McMann to produce a horse that would trot twenty miles to a wagon within one hour. As previously stated, Flora Temple was selected. The wagon was built expressly for the occasion, and weighed eighty four pounds; and the driver, Warren Peabody, weighed one hundred and forty-six pounds, making a total of two hundred and thirty pounds.

So great was the interest taken in this race that the attendance was much larger than had been seen at the Centreville since the first race between Highland Maid and Ed. Eddy; and yet, to the mortification of the proprietor, the receipts were much less than they should have been, as hundreds obtained admission by scaling the fences. These individuals were those who always patronize the cars and other cheap conveyances. During the performance the track was densely crowded, and it required the utmost exertion on the part of Sheriff Boyd to keep back the throng, who were continually pressing forward to watch the movements of Flora as she came up the home stretch. No accident, however, occurred from this cause.

Between four and five o'clock was the time selected for the race, and Flora was brought up on a square trot for the word, which was given, and away she went on her doubtful task. She appeared rather excited and broke up into a run several times before she cast her shoe, which she did on the eighth mile, just as she came to the judges' stand. Nothing of an unusual nature took place before this accident; but as soon as it was discovered, the throng became excited in the extreme, especially when it was seen that she had cut herself badly. The backers of Flora were then convinced that the race was over; that there was no chance of her winning, and that it would be an act of charity to withdraw her, as it was really dangerous to have her proceed. Her owner stopped her on the twelfth mile, and gave up the match.

As a comparison between the two races—Trustee's and Flora's—we annex the following table:—

TRUSTEE'S TIME IN HARNESS. Oct. 20, 1848.				FLORA TEMPLE'S TIME TO WAGON. May 24, 1855.			
Miles.	Time of each mile.	Total time.		Miles.	Time of each mile.	Total time.	
1st mile	3:01	3:01		1st mile	2:56	2:56	
2d mile	2:56	5:57		2d mile	2:53	5:49	
3d mile	2:56	8:53		3d mile	2:49	8:38	
4th mile	2:57	11:50		4th mile	2:59	11:37	
5th mile	2:54	14:44		5th mile	2:58	14:35	
6th mile	2:26	17:10		6th mile	3:03	17:38	
7th mile	2:57	20:07		7th mile	2:55	20:33	
8th mile	2:58	23:05		8th mile	2:58½	23:31½	
9th mile	3:00	26:05		9th mile	3:04½	26:36	
10th mile	3:41	29:26		10th mile	3:08	29:44	
11th mile	3:03	32:39		11th mile	3:26	33:10	
12th mile	2:54	35:33		12th mile	4:01½	37:11½	
13th mile	2:59	38:32		13th mile	—	—	
14th mile	3:03	41:35		14th mile	—	—	
15th mile	3:04	44:39		15th mile	—	—	
16th mile	3:05	47:44		16th mile	—	—	
17th mile	2:59	50:43		17th mile	—	—	
18th mile	3:01	53:44		18th mile	—	—	
19th mile	2:59	56:43		19th mile	—	—	
20th mile	2:51½	1:35½		20th mile	—	—	

City Intelligence.

A COLORED MINISTER EJECTED FROM A RAILROAD CAR.—The Rev. James W. C. Pennington, a colored minister, late of Prince street church, got into some difficulty yesterday in endeavoring to enforce what he deemed his right in one of the city railroad cars. It appears he entered car No. 16 of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, in order to proceed down town, where he had some business to transact. He had scarcely taken his seat before he was notified by the conductor that the company's rules prohibited colored people from riding in any cars but those designated as colored cars. Mr. Pennington declined leaving the car, as he said he had a legal right to ride in any conveyance chartered for public accommodation; whereupon, according to Mr. Pennington's statement, the conductor and driver forcibly ejected him from the car in so rough a manner that he lost his hat and cane. Highly incensed at what he deemed an unwarrantable outrage, he ran behind the car until he met a policeman, whom he requested to arrest the offending parties. This the officer refused to do, whereupon the person got so violent that the "star" arrested him and took him before Justice Connolly, letting the cargo. There an explanation was had, when the whole affair was dismissed.

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.—The Randall's Island boys, 100 strong, under command of Capt. James Hagerty, made their promised visit to the city yesterday. They first paraded to Brooklyn and visited the navy yard, where they were cordially received by Commodore Boorman, who addressed them and expressed himself highly gratified with their visit. Master Barney Mount replied on behalf of the corps. After visiting the curiosities in the yard, they returned to the city, and visited the Ten Governors at their respective places of business. They were afterwards reviewed in the Park by Colonel Ming, Mayor Wood being unavoidably absent. The Colonel made a speech, in which he talked to the boys like a father, and gave them some excellent advice. A collation given at the Astor House, by Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, finished the performances of the day. The lads looked well, marched well, and made a very creditable turn out.

PRESENTATION TO HON. JOHN KELLY.—A number of the personal and political friends of John Kelly, member of Congress elect from the Fourth district of this State, met last night to present him with a testimonial in the shape of a tea service, valued at $1,000. The presentation was made by A. H. Green, and was replied to by Mr. Kelly. A supper was then eaten, after which speeches were made by Captain Rynders, Alderman Herrick, Richard Connelly, County Clerk, and others. John H. Chambers, Clerk of the Common Council presided. The company separated at a late hour.

FIRE IN HESTER STREET.—A fire was discovered on Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, in the basement of the "Friends' Meeting House," corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets. Policemen Lee and Dunn succeeded in putting it out with a few pails of water, before it did much damage. From an examination of the premises by the Fire Marshal, the fire evidently originated in a large box used for holding ashes. On Sunday last the "Friends" held a meeting, on which occasion some fire was made in the stoves, and on Wednesday the stoves were all taken down and the ashes in them, among which there was no appearance of fire, taken out and put into this box, on top of other ashes which had been there for upwards of two weeks. From the number of fires caused by carelessness in putting ashes into wooden vessels, it would seem that but little attention is paid to the ordinance of our "City Fathers" regulating such matters.

FIRE IN NASSAU STREET.—Shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire in the Seventh district was caused by a fire being discovered in the basement of the auction store No. 79 Nassau street, kept by E. B. Franklin. It was found amongst some packages of woollen comforters in a case situated almost at the extreme end of the basement. They were removed by the firemen without further damage. How the fire came there is at present unknown.

FIRE IN JAMES SLIP.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the sailor boarding house No. 3 James slip, occupied by John Wood. The fire was occasioned by carelessly leaving a charcoal furnace on the flooring. A hole was burnt in the floor. The fire was extinguished with a pail or two of water. No further damage was done.

More Street Encumbrances.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

MAY 23.—There were 86 cases in this court for violation of the corporation ordinances, in encumbering sidewalks and streets, for leaving vault coverings without fastenings, &c. There were 46 of them in which the summons were returned served by copy, other defendants not appearing, new summons were ordered; 16 were settled and the balance of them were tried with two exceptions, judgments rendered against the defendants in various sums from $5 to $25. In one case the defendant produced a permit signed by James Farcy, Street Commissioner, allowing the defendant to occupy the public street with trucks. The Judge remarked that it could not have been the intention of the corporation to authorize the Street Commissioner to grant permits for any other purpose than that of building, although the ordinance would seem on its face to authorize him to grant general permission to encumber streets. I will take the papers and decide the matter in a few days.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

News from Oregon and Washington Territories, South Pacific, New Granada, Sandwich Islands and Australia.

$1,320,176 in Gold Dust.

YACHT RACE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

THE MINING BUSINESS.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship George Law, Lieut. G. V. Fox, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall at 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She brings the California mails of May 1st, $1,324,025 in treasure, on freight, and 817 passengers.

In the list of passengers will be noticed the name of Capt Wm. Kennish, who returns from a survey of the Isthmus of Panama, from the Pacific to the Atrato river, for a canal route. He reports a successful termination to the enterprise.

The Golden Gate left San Francisco at 11 A. M., on the 1st. About thirty miles outside the heads, passed the steamer Sonora, bound in. She arrived at Panama at 5 o'clock, on the eve of the 13th, bringing down 965 passengers and about $1,500,000 in treasure, partially on English account, the balance for New York.

Annexed is the amount of gold brought here:—

TREASURE LIST OF THE STEAMSHIP GEORGE LAW.

Order	$335,000	Probst & Meinertzhagen	$5,985
Wells, Fargo & Co.	227,400	Crocker & Warren	5,746
Metropolitan Bank	200,000	Sampson & Tappan	5,100
Drexel & Co.	200,000	Gelpcke & Co.	5,100
Wm. Hoge & Co.	60,000	R. Patrick	4,272
Bank of America	24,000	Chambers & Helser	3,902
E. Kelley & Co.	20,000	J. G. Wyman & Co	2,828
Ross, Falconer & Co	23,108	Jno. Durand & Co.	2,373
J. E. Lodge	17,869	A. & E. S. Higgins & Co.	1,922
Foster & Dickerson	17,544	C. W. Thomas	1,900
G. B. Upton	16,500	Mechanics' Bank	1,600
Reeds & Wade	16,169	H. Harris & Co.	1,457
Thos. Watson & Sons	15,000	W. S. Hansell & Sons	1,350
Andrews Carney	14,082	Snow & Burgess	1,200
Johnson & Louden	13,652	Colbert & Finlay	1,000
Booth & Edgar	11,276	Williams & Potter	979
R. L. Taylor	10,580	A. Horn	669
John Phelan, Jr.	10,250		
Hudson & Bro	10,000		
J. S. Hand & Co.	8,400		
T. W. Riley	6,722	Total	$1,320,176

The treasure list of the Golden Gate from San Francisco, May 1st, was as follows:—

Through to New York	$1,320,176
Through to British	152,984
Through to Panama	11,200
Total	$1,484,360

The English treasure was consigned as follows:—

N. M. Rothschild & Sons	$131,600
Watson, Thompson & Co.	20,034
Eugence Le Roy	1,350
Total	$152,984

Our thanks are due to Wells, Fargo & Co., Freeman & Co., Haines & Co., J. W. Sullivan, and to the Pacific Express Company, J. Hawes & Co., and Mr. Edward H. Mitchell, the purser of the George Law, for late papers.

A part from legislative action, little of especial interest has occured in the Pacific State since the news by the last steamer. That body has passed several bills of importance, among which is one providing for the construction of a road from the eastern limits of the State to Carson Valley in Utah Territory, and another for the imposing of a capitation tax upon foreign immigrants constitutionally incapacitated from becoming naturalized citizens. There are others even more important now under consideration in either body.

The State has purchased an elegantly executed portrait of the pioneer of California, Gen. Sutter, and the same artist is also to paint another of Major-General Wool.

The Senatorial controversy has not been renewed.

The State Agricultural Fair assembled in San Francisco on the 25th ult. The evening sessions, held in the Hall of Representatives, were largely attended, and many instructive and e