# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE MARRIED UNMARRIED—HOPE OF THE FAMILY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE OURANG OUTANG—WHO OWNS THE HADDI?—POOR DOG TRAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES—X. Y. Z.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY—SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—HENRY IV.—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE OLD CHATEAU. Evening—THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.

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 31, 1855.**

## The News.

The arrival of the Pacific at this port yesterday, places us in possession of seven days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is interesting. The announcement of the projected change of plan in the operations of the Allies in the Crimea seems to receive confirmation, from the fact of a secret expedition having been despatched in the direction of the Sea of Azoff, with what purpose is not known, as it returned to Balaklava in a few days, without having effected anything. The operations of the siege itself had been rendered temporarily impracticable from the heavy rains that had fallen and filled the trenches with water. General Canrobert had resigned the chief command of the French troops to General Pelissier, and had retained merely the command of a division. The alleged motive of the former's resignation was ill health, but there can be no doubt of the factot his having been civilly cashiered by his master.

No further progress has been made in the peace negotiations. It is certain, however, that Austria and Prussia are drawing closer, and that both Powers, and consequently the whole of the lesser German States, will preserve a strict neutrality. Austria is playing rather a high handed part as the trustee of the common interests of the five Powers in the Principalities. A short time since, we had an account of a barbarous outrage and murder committed by an Austrian officer in Wallachia, for which all redress was refused. We now learn that Count Coronini, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, has proclaimed martial law throughout both Principalities.

It is not unlikely that Sweden will join Russia, after all. In reply to the ultimatum presented to her by the Allies, regarding the part she should take in the war, she has called out the whole of her militia.

The democratic movement in England has even extended to a section of the House of Lords. The debate on Lord Ellenborough's motion had drawn forth sentiments radical enough for the lower house.

It appears that the new Spanish Minister to Washington has not as yet been named. It had been determined to await the arrival of the next mail from Havana before Senor Cueto's successor should be appointed. On this subject the *Journal des Débats* of the 16th inst., has the following from Madrid, under date of the 11th:—"It is not as yet known who is to be the successor of Senor Cueto, the minister to the United States. What is certain is, that the government will not occupy itself either with the opinions or with the political color of the diplomatist that it will send to Washington."

The same journal states that it is also certain that the Mexican government has refused to receive M. Antonio y Zayas, recently named Minister Plenipotentiary to that republic in place of M. Lozano. It is not known what course the Spanish government means to take in the matter. M. Zayas writes from Jalapa that he awaits orders from the government.

An interesting description of the inauguration of the Paris Exhibition will be found in our private letters. For some of the details therein contained, we are indebted to the courtesy of Prince Napoleon in furnishing our correspondent with a special ticket of admission, and other facilities.

In one of our Paris letters will also be found some curious declarations of a member of the present French government, in reference to the English alliance, and what is termed "Russian progress" in America.

The cotton market yesterday, on the strength of the Pacific's news, advanced about ¼c. per lb., with sales of about 4,000 bales. Flour, for grades under fancy and extra, advanced about 12½c. per barrel. Michigan white wheat sold at $2 60, and Genesee do. at $2 80. The receipts of corn fell off, and prices improved, with active sales, including parcels to arrive and for export. Pork was firmer, with fair sales. Coffee again sold pretty freely at full prices. Sugars were active, the sales having reached about 2,200 a 2,300 hhds., the market closing firm. Freights were inactive and rates unchanged.

There was again a large shipment of specie yesterday for Europe, to be followed by a considerable amount on Saturday. We understand that the same agents who were the heaviest shippers by the previous Collins steamer were also the largest by the Baltic yesterday. The house which sent out the largest sum was the house of Mr. Belmont, the agent of Rothchilds. The remainder was divided up among other bankers, including Brown Brothers and the agents of Barings.

By an arrival at Charleston, we have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. The prevalence of the yellow fever and smallpox, had created considerable excitement. The seige of Cuba ceased on the 23d inst. Sugar unchanged and molasses brisk. There is no other news.

The Aldermanic inquisition into the character and birthplace of the Chief of Police was resumed yesterday, but as there were no refractory witnesses to examine the proceedings were rather dull. The only humorous feature in the whole affair was an affidavit made by Mrs. McKeever, from which it appears that the worthy Chief occasionally indulged in the innocent amusement of writing love letters, and that he was also guilty of the unpardonable crime of ridiculing, before his father's apprentices, those he received from the witness. But this is not all; for it seems, while he was corresponding with her, he was courting another. What has the Chief to say to this?

Our Washington correspondence, dated on the 28th instant, informs of the departure of Governor Reeder from that city for Easton, Pa., where he intends to remain for a few days before he sets out for Kansas. President Pierce assured him that the Cabinet will not approve of his conduct with regard to the difficulty in that Territory. This is looked upon as a sop thrown to the South. It was thought that Reeder would be requested to resign his office, and if he refused that he would be removed by the Executive.

Com. Paulding has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to command the Home squadron, in the place of Com. McCauley, whose appointment was temporary.

The Know Nothing State Convention which has been in session at Bangor, Me., adjourned yesterday afternoon. No nomination was made for Governor. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were passed, with only three dissenting votes, and delegates were appointed to the National Council which is to assemble in Philadelphia next month. The convention was fully attended, and great harmony prevailed.

A fire occurred last night, about 9 o'clock, in the four story building No. 49 Ann street, occupied by John F. Trow, printer and publisher of the New York City Directory. The flames spread rapidly throughout the building, extending somewhat into the building of No. 51, which communicates by the upper stories. The principal loss will fall on Mr. Trow, whom, we understand, has insurance in the Merchants and other insurance companies, but to what amount, we were unable to learn. Three of the printers at work in the building, at the time, were burnt somewhat by the fire in making their escape. Their injuries were no considered dangerous.

### The News from Europe—Revolution in England.

The news from Sebastopol is—nothing. It would appear, from the evidence of Lord Hardinge before the Sebastopol Committee, that the position of the Allies is too strong and their artillery too complete to warrant the prospect of their being driven into the sea, or even of a second Inkermann. Of course, no one expects that the siege of the city is to be prosecuted any further for the present. Rumor still assigns to the allied Generals, Raglan and Pelissier, (Canrobert having received a hint to resign,) the intention of advancing inland to try their luck at a battle in the field.

But from the Cabinets of the European Powers the news is suggestive and pregnant with interest. There can be very little doubt now that a secret understanding has long existed between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria and Prussia, and that the diplomatic negotiations of the past twelve months have been a farce. Alison in the continuation of his history, Stiles, and other writers likely to be well informed on such a subject, said so long ago; and the language of the late Czar Nicholas to Sir Hamilton Seymour was strongly corroborative of the impression that the price of Russia's intervention in Hungary in 1849 was Austria's non-intervention in Turkey whenever the time came for the fulfilment of Russian destiny. Since then Russia has thrown the Principalities into the bargain, as an additional bait to Austria. She holds them already, and her General declares martial law over the two millions of people they contain. Who shall wrest them from her? Not Turkey, for it is dead; nor the Western Powers, for they have no business with them: nor Russia, for she has promised to let the Hapsburg have them; nor yet the people of the country themselves, for they would rather be the subjects of a powerful empire than the sovereigns of a weak one. Paid in advance, in this way, Austria has amused the Western Powers by negotiating: her position in Germany has once or twice tried her faith severely; but at the last, she seems faithful to her engagement, and the prospect every day grows nearer of France and England finding themselves thrust headlong into a war with the whole of Russia and the whole of Germany.

However momentous such a turn of the war would be, it is really less so, to the human race at large, and to the cause of civilization, than the democratic movement in England which has already grown out of the contest. It is given to very few to see the causes and trace the philosophy of cotemporary events; may hap, hereafter, the historian may allude to the British war with Russia as an accident arranged by Providence for the purpose of precipitating the fall of the hereditary aristocracy in England and the final triumph of popular principles. For the one has followed the other with startling rapidity, and has already surpassed it in importance; whether there be peace, or whether there be more war, there must be a revolution in England. The press is revolutionary, the merchants—who have the most to lose by a change—talk revolution: members of Parliament fear a revolution; ex-ministers of the crown expect it; even in the tottering House of Peers, amid the feeble senilities of that pensioner's hospital, Lord Ellenborough preaches revolution in almost the tones of Mirabeau. Does anybody dream that after a peer of England has told his brother peers that birth is nothing, rank nothing, ancestry nothing, and that merit, head, brains, democratic sense and honesty are everything—and has been listened to with silence and awe—that England can return to the old system, and the army, the navy, the church, and the civil service again become fattening stalls for sprigs of aristocracy? No, no. The hour has been long impending, it is now at hand: the bell has been long silent, but a hand is already bidding it strike the tocsin; the fight must come, it must, it must, and neither the haughty defiance of a Derby, nor the glib assurance of a Palmerston, nor even the treachery of Iscariot Ellenborough, or the passing follies of this or that popular leader, can prevent or retard it. War will hasten it, for twenty thousand Englishmen cannot beat fifty thousand Russians, as they will be expected to do, and mortification will light the match. Peace will hasten it, for it will bring leisure, and a new channel will be needed for the agitation aroused by the war. A continuance of the French alliance will hasten it, by keeping constantly before the eyes of the people the superiority of the democratic system of the French, with their ever-changing rulers and forms of government, to the old, unchanging, unimproved stolidity of the oligarchical plan of England. A rupture with France will hasten it, for it would be full of disgrace for England, and though the middle classes were the authors of the mischief, they would infallibly make a scapegoat of the aristocracy and destroy them in the first fit of self-reproach and peevishness. Come what may, happen what miracle Providence may have in store, nothing can avert revolution from England.

And, until that great question is settled, how futile the operations of the armies! Do we not all know the whole story—what Raglan will do, and what Gortschakoff—what congresses their Majesties of Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg will hold, and what further guarantees, besides the two points, the Czar will give to the German Powers in return for their alliance—what hecatombs of fine fellows will rot in the Crimea or on some other wild place on the confines of Russia—do we not know all this as well beforehand as when it shall have happened, and be recorded in formal despatches and elaborate correspondents' letters? Are not all wars alike, and do they not all end precisely at the same point? Have the kings of continental Europe—the hereditary kings, not democratic emperors—any choice in deciding on their course of action? A battle, with a butcher's bill of ten to twenty thousand men fairly hewed to pieces, or otherwise put out of life into death on the field, seems a very shocking thing to quiet people, especially if they have a brother, cousin or father in the army; but look at it with the eye of history and it is the most insignificant of accidents or pastimes. So of alliances. All these powers have a course forced upon them which they must take; many of us saw this long ago and scouted the notion of new national leagues. The only chance of anything new growing out of this war hangs upon the prospect of revolution in England.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—It appears at last to have been discovered in the Spanish Cortes that the imbroglio of Mr. Soulé with the Spanish government was caused by his withholding one or more of Marcy's "sober second thought" despatches from the Spanish government. This agrees with our statements of the case published six months ago, and we presume that there is little doubt now of their correctness. But we charge the whole of Soulé's difficulties, Ostend convention inclusive, to the double-dealing and treachery of the administration. It is not likely that he would have persisted in his filibustering experiments at Madrid without encouragement from Washington regarded as of higher authority than Marcy's official instructions. We understand, too, that although Mr. Pierce affected to be highly indignant about the Perry letter, he was well advised of that document in advance of its publication. What is to be done with Perry remains to be seen; but as all others concerned in Mr. Pierce's European Cuban diplomacy have been sacrificed to the treachery which has ruled this business at Washington, there can be little hope for Mr. Perry. Our new Minister, Mr. Dodge, will most probably refrain from exercising the slightest discretion, however advantageous it may appear, and will stick to the exact letter of Marcy's orders, for fear of the consequences. In the meantime, as the Perry letter promises to bring out all the suppressed correspondence touching Soulé's mission, we may expect in due time, some interesting developements of the conflicting tactics of Mr. Pierce, under the alternate counsels of Marcy, Jeff. Davis and the Kitchen Cabinet.

CITIZEN ROBESPIERRE MCELRATH ON THE KANSAS DISTURBANCES.—The President of the Nassau Bank, Citizen Robespierre McElrath, like the Jacobins of the first French revolution, is thirsting for blood. Through the columns of his Seward coalition newspaper he is scattering his firebrands of agitation and sedition with a most ferocious zeal. For example, he suggests the getting up "an organized force in the Territory, to repel the invasion of the slaveholders, and to repudiate the proceedings of the official scoundrels who will assemble and call themselves the Legislature of Kansas." This sort of *coup d'état* is the very thing for which this Danton McElrath and his revolutionary associate, now in Europe, Anacharsis Cloots, denounced Louis Napoleon as a perjured cut-throat and murderer. But circumstances alter cases, and where niggers are concerned, the cutting of throats is suggested as a positive virtue. Our amiable conspirator, Master McElrath, seems to have an echo in Kansas equally amiable. In a letter of his published yesterday, this law-abiding Kansas free soil emigrant says that the people of the North "know very little of the proper mode for securing the freedom of Kansas, which is to fight," that "a battle or two must be fought—a regular pitched battle;" and he accordingly calls for a shipment of "revolvers and other weapons" of moral suasion of the same deadly character. Has it come to this? Is this the way that the blood-thirsty Citizen M'Elrath deals with the customers of the Nassau Bank when they call for a discount, especially if they be liquor dealers? When it comes to "revolvers and other weapons," and a call for "a pitched battle," the abolitionists, like quiet people, keep within doors.

LIQUOR DEALERS IN TROUBLE.—We perceive that Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, under the auspices of the Carson League, have been brought under a prosecution as violators of the liquor law. For many years these gentlemen of the Astor House have been the friends and purveyors, politically and socially, of this very Seward coalition which is thus ungratefully rendering them evil for good. The agents of the very parties who have time and again enjoyed the champagne and other choice liquors of the bountiful Astor House, on the most liberal and easy terms, are now as remorselessly pursuing this firm of the Astor as if they were escaped convicts from Blackwell's Island. Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, how do you like your Seward associates now? What is your opinion of the working of the new liquor law?

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Ernani" was given for the third time last night, by the La Grange company, with the same cast as before, with the exception of the part of Don Silva, which was taken by Signor Gasparoni. The house was only a moderate one. The "Barber of Seville" will be given on Friday evening. A writer in one of the morning papers complains because he could not be allowed to sit in a reserved seat at the Academy on the night of the Wallack benefit. The rule of the Academy is, as is well known, to retain secured seats during the whole performance, in case they are not previously occupied by the persons who have paid for them, and the ushers carry out this rule. As far as our experience and observation at this house go, we can say, with entire truth, that the ushers manage their arduous duties with much skill and courtesy. On the night in question every seat was taken, and two or three hundred chairs were provided by the ushers for the accommodation of those persons who had neglected to secure seats in season. The rules of the Academy are the same as at all first class opera houses.

THEATRES AND EXHIBITIONS.—We are compelled to omit the usual notices of places of amusement. Our readers are referred to the announcements in the advertisement columns, where something to suit every taste may be found.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—There was an excellent house at Niblo's last night, to witness the "Crown Diamonds" The Daughter of the Regiment is to be given this evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.—The patrons of Wallack's will not forget that Mrs. Hoey, one of their prime favorites, has a benefit to-night. The bill is very attractive.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Collins steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, sailed from her dock at one o'clock yesterday for Liverpool, with 251 passengers and $1,686,888 in specie.

### Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

MAY 30.—*The Schuyler Frauds.*—In the case of Miller vs. Schuyler and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the facts of which we reported some time since, the Judge rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. It will be recollected that it was an action to recover the value of bonus on plaintiff's claim to certificates for three hundred shares of stock at a pro rata subscription on an issue of a second million of stock. The Court held that Mr. Miller was entitled to the bonus, and that the company were liable, as they knew from the evidence on the certificate that plaintiff was entitled to what he claimed. Judgment for plaintiff, $17,000.

### United States Commissioner's Court.

THE ALLEGED ENLISTMENT FOR THE CRIMEA.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

MAY 30.—*The United States vs. Geo. Watcher, A. Lutz, W. Schumnacher, and J. Parker.*—The testimony in this case having been closed, the Commissioner decided that there was no evidence to prove that Watcher had been engaging men for the Crimea, and he therefore ordered his discharge. As to the others he would hold them for further examination.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

### News from Havana and Key West.

EPIDEMICS AT HAVANA—THE MARKETS—SHIP ELLEN WOOD ASHORE, ETC.

CHARLESTON, May 29, 1855.

The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana, via Key West, with dates to the 25th.

Left in port United States sloop of war Cyane, all well. The Sutton left on the 25th for Matanzas.

Yellow fever and smallpox were prevailing at Havana, and had created considerable excitement. The state of siege in Cuba ceased on the 23d.

The San Jacinto sailed on the 24th.

Markets.—Sugars unchanged, and transactions were decreasing. Molasses brisk, with large purchases at 3 a 3¼, showing a tendency to advance. Codfish abundant. Rice advancing. Freights improving. Exchange dull.

Ship Ellen Wood, with 3,300 bales cotton, went ashore on Cape Florida; got off by wreckers, and was expected at Key West. The island is healthy. Business dull.

### Know Nothing State Convention.

BANGOR, May 30, 1855.

The Know Nothing State Convention which has been in session here since yesterday morning, adjourned this afternoon. It was fully attended and a harmonious spirit prevailed. No nomination for Governor was made. When such a nomination is made it will not be by the convention process, but each member of the Order will have an oppertunity to express his individual preference for a candidate, and the designation will be thus made some time previous to the first of August. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were passed with only three dissenting voices, and it is understood that comprehensive ground was taken in relation to the politics of this State, by recognizing the republican party, and the propriety of concurring in the nominations of that party whenever practicable. Delegates were elected to the National Council which assembles at Philadelphia next month.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1855.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by both parties for the municipal election on Monday. The Judges are all Know Nothings, but their opponents are resolved to have outside committees at the polls to count each vote, to prevent any deception on the part of the Judges. It is thought the election will be a very close one.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Commodore Paulding to command the home squadron, in place of McCaulay, whose appointment was only temporary.

### From Boston.

TESTING THE LIQUOR LAW—MAY TRAINING—A WORTHY CITIZEN DEAD.

BOSTON, May 30, 1855.

The appearances are that the vitality of the Liquor law will be fairly tested. To-day, Lewis Rice, of the American House; Harvey D. Parker, of Court square; George Young, of the Cornhill Coffee House; Peter B. Brigham, of Concert Hall, and other prominent landlords and dealers, were before the Police Court for violation of the law. Most of the defendants plead guilty, and were sentenced to a fine of $10 and twenty days imprisonment in the House of Correction. From this sentence they appealed, and gave the required bonds. Other cases will be called up to-morrow.

Chester Adams, President of the Union Bank, died last evening, aged 76 years.

To-day being the annual May training, the military were out in full force. Most of the companies proceeded out of town for parade, dinner, &c.

### The Ohio River.

WHEELING, May 30, 1855.

There is but four feet three inches of water in the channel of the river at this point, and the water is falling. Weather cloudy, indicating rain.

### Row Boat Regatta.

BOSTON, May 30, 1855.

The city government of Boston have decided to have a regatta on the 4th of July, open to row boats from all parts of the Union. The prizes will be pieces of silver valued at $400.

### Markets.

BUFFALO, May 30—7 P. M.

The inquiry for flour to-day has been active, and prices are a trade better. Sales 2,100 bbls. at $9 25 a $9 37½ for common Wisconsin; $9 50 a $9 62½ for good Wisconsin; $9 75 for good Illinois, and 510 a $10 50 for fancy and extra Indiana and Michigan. Wheat continues in good request, but the market is without change in prices. Sales 12,000 bushels Upper Lake spring at $1 55; 2,000 bushels Wisconsin, and 1,800 bushels white Milwaukie at $2 15; and 10,300 bushels Canadian at $2 23 a $2 40 for common to prime parcels. Corn is active at steady rates. Sales 70,000 bushels at 90c., including a parcel of 7,000 bushels at 89c. Oats in good demand and firmer. Sales 34,000 bushels to arrive and now afloat at 63c. Whiskey in moderate request, and small sales at 37c. Canal freights are firmer—10½c. for corn, and 14½c. for wheat, to Albany and Troy. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day: Flour 5,766 bbls., wheat 36,825 bushels corn 67,130 bushels, oats 29,159 bushels.

OSWEGO, May 30, 1855.

There have been no receipts to-day of flour, wheat, corn, oats, or barley worth reporting. In flour, a limited business was transacted at previous rates. A parcel of Upper Lake sold at $9 a $9 50. Wheat.—A sale of 11,000 bushels Upper Lake at $2.

### Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. Francis Hincks, late Prime Minister of Canada; ex Governor Anthony, of Rhode Island; and Mr. E. George Squier, late U. S. Charge to Nicaragua, sailed for Liverpool yesterday, in the steamship Baltic.

ARRIVALS.

At the St. Nicholas—Mrs. Gen. Harney, St. Louis; Capt. Beckett, England; Capt. Marcy, U. S. A.; Col. Atchinson, Russia; Lieut. Willoughby, British army.

At the Astor House—Hon. R. M'Lane, Minister from China; Judge Wright, Kingston; Lieut. Tyler, U. S. A.; Dr. Jas. Laws, Arctic Expedition; Hon. E. B. Olds, Ohio; Hon. Amos Tuck, New Hampshire; Gen. Barstow, Wisconsin; Sam. L. Crocker, Taunton.

At the Metropolitan—Hon. Isaac Davis, Mass.; Charles Clapp, Boston; Frank Johnson, San Francisco; Edward Chaffin, Boston.

At the Irving House—Major Crossman, U. S. A.; Gen. Cadwalader, Philadelphia; Hon. J. Hotchkiss, Conn.; Major Drills, U. S. A.; J. Moxwell, England; Hon. B. Douglass, Conn.

At the Smithsonian House—Col. T. M. Blonrch, Washington; J. H. Holeman, do; Dr. J. H. Trotter, Albany; Col. C. Graham, Ky.; Capt. A. T. Ferguson, do; Dr. A. Terry, New Haven; Mrs. Vanness and daughter, Washington; Miss Ann E. Carroll, T. Tyron, Del.; Lieut. J. T. Jones, U. S. N.

From Liverpool, in the steamship Pacific—Hon R M McLare, U S Minister from China; R P Carman, Esq. bearer of despatches from France; Mrs Emerson, W Toler and lady, J W Wallis, lady, three children and servant; Mr and Miss Colt, J Blanc, lady, child and servant; Mr Rohn, lady and servant; J Caverly Hall, lady and two children; R Carman, Jr and lady, Mr Brownshield and lady, H S Hoyt, lady and servant; Miss Duer, D Forgeaud, lady, two children and servant; Mrs P Gauge and child, J C Treadwell and lady, J A Bayard, D D Foote, lady and child; Mrs Fielding, Capt Fielding, (late of ship Geo W Bourne,) lady and daughter, Capt A P Weeks and servant, Mr Englecest and lady, Mons Lorrilleaux, E Millott Bastian, T T Wood, A T Hall, H Winter, J A Conner, Denny, Bellenhagen, A Hoppin, O C Joslyn, L V Arnsinch, W B Curtis, P L Freneau, W A Budd, E Dyer and son, V M Moore, J Brownson, J Simpson, D Richardson, R Smith, J N Phelps, A Kelsey, R Webster, D Beatson, G A Vettle, H A Taylor, C H Appleton, L Side, J Azarian, Mrs Ezekiel, Rev J Jones, Miss Puisent, Mr, Mrs and Miss Huron; Countant and Miss Brown, Mrs A Harrison, Mrs Percy and child, W Todd, R Neilson, E Elisbecert, N S Neville, S Smith, T Verzen, J Glover, D Askew, C J Cox and son, Vadek & Bro, J Jaye, Burgess, T T Baker Wetherell, R J and H Leslie, S Huston, R M Tillotson, J Denny, E Greenhill, E Nordman, T Filmont, J Govenback, S D Campbell, J Maxwell, K Northers, J Moyle, Miss C Markbridge, Mrs Curry, Miss E Gedge, Mrs Robinson and son, Miss Lindsley, Mrs Miller, H Oehsker and lady—Total 135.

From Key West, in brig Andover—J T Packer and daughter, Col W C Green, lady and three children, A Wilson.

DEPARTURES.

For Liverpool in the steamship Baltic—Mr James Harper, Miss Morris, Pa; Mr Gilbert and lady, Mrs and Miss J Gilbert, Mr and Mrs Geo P Bell, Mr Cortes, and P Tristam, E G Squire, Mrs H J Hunt, John J Chauland & lady, Mr J P Delaplaine, Mr Spear, Mrs Spear and Miss Phalen, E V Happhwout, and E Baker, NY; Mr H Lochus and E Wolff, C F Hand and friend, W de la Rue, Miss de LaRue, NO; Salvador Delancy and M Essacter; E Collamore, NY; David Wood and Miss E Wood, N Y; J S Gillespie and J B Gillespie, do; T J Carson, two children and servant do; Mr and Mrs B Seulia, NO; E Bowe and E Flagg, NYork; W Fellows, A N Cisson and two Miss Fellows; Hon K F Aleton and family, Charleston; Mr and Mrs O'Neill Bayley, NY; S O and R A Edes, do; Mr and Mrs C Marigault and Miss E H Harrington; Mrs L Marigault and friend; Ewd Godfrey; Mr and Mrs S W Crittenden, New York; Mr and Mrs W A Haines, do; Mr and Mrs A Buchanan and two ladies; Hon F Hincks and friend, Ca; Miss Ferris, Misses Hincks, J Morris and son, C H Sheehan, NYork; Mr and Mrs M Sacer, NO; Emil Marcus, do; Mr Gulibean, T B Merrick, H Dardonville, Miss Mawson, N Starr and lady, W Wood, W Wood, Jr, Miss and Misses H & E Wood, M Adams, A Sollice, J J Haines, M Fuller, NY; A A Low, lady & two children, Miss Carter, C Routh, Mrs Y Phelps, Mr and Mrs W Orr, D McDonald, Rev Edhuheimer and lady, Dr Cochran and sister, C Dalton and Misses P and H Baker, NY; Geo D Foster, Utica; C R Carroll and son, Baltimore; J F Beekman, NY; H A Tupper, child, infant and nurse, SC; Wm Prehn, Mr Prentice, NY; R G Anthony, RI; J Fellows, S A Mitchell, Jr, J Wheeler, Jr, NY; Mr Ackerland, Rev Edward Anthon, Mrs Large, W B Barber and lady, W B Pert, Miss Pert, Mr and Mrs W B Pert, Jr, N Y; P Sorda, A Ariosa, V Abram and J Maros, J J Domingo Colnisnto and son, Havana; E C Moore, J L Moore, H A Tupper, D A Caldwell, N Y; C Zimmerman, K Eisenauinger, Mrs E Kraulick, Mr and Mrs Thos Ellis and child, Mathew Steele, John Jones, England; James Smith, N Y; Mr and Mrs Jas Harris, St Louis; Mr Jacob Abbott, N Y; A G Jerome & lady, Mr Simeon Pratt and A W Higgins, SC; Mrs Lsborde & son, James Gray, NY; G H Sanborn, Portland; E J Mann, Charles Rhind, D Haviland, Dr E R Black, J B Hall, E D Huller, Mrs T Hirschel and daughter, Iowa; Mr and Mrs Escheveria, NY; G W Kendall, N C; Mr J Moulson, Jr., Mr. Bideau, Mr J H Falle and Edward Falle, N Y; Mr and Mrs Meike, Germany; Biedeman, N Y; Mr and Mrs Thos Mott, Philadelphia; V Le Cense, North Carolina, D W Hogue, Scotland; Mr McGowan, Mr Oppenheim, Geo George B English, Mr and Mrs Poullain and two children, two Misses Potter and governess, New York; Patrick Wipeman and Mr Bassaco, George Framar, D A Lee, H Cirman, D Rinney, New York; A Berthillet, France; Mr and Mrs Jacob Loup and two children, Germany; S Mazell and Sra, Mexico; W H Jens, Philad; Miss E C Murray, Dr Jolly, P O'Connor Miss E M Tilbee, R Renfren, Geo Beattie, P Hesinger, J D Buessuere and son, NY; A Delius, Geo Berkenbosh, Chas Hiersute, Mexico; Dr E Mocombe, France; Capt Patten, D Black, NY; J McDowell, O; Chas Eindsay, Pr Garnell, J B Ancenter, Mexico; Jos Dominico, Cal; A Friedman, NY; G Weltman, NY; Mr Caldwell, Mrs Caldwell and maid servant—Total, 251.

For Richmond, &c, in steamship Roanoke—Mrs M Mathews two children and servant, J Aiken, J C Wilson, Mr Kenny, M B Pickerson, R Merrison, V Miller, Miss Mary Miller, J C Avery, W Fairfield, W M Fleming, J J Stephenson, J J Stigler, Rev M Bissell and daughter, E J Baldwin, lady, child and servant, F Warner, J Watrous, Miss Watrous, J D Lawrence, Wm H Carow, J Chase, C A North, [illegible] Stevens.

### Extensive Fire in Ann Street.

DESTRUCTION OF TROW'S DIRECTORY—PROBABLY $25,000 OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—THREE MEN INJURED BY BURNING.

At about nine o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the four story building No. 49 Ann street, principally occupied by John F. Trow, printer and publisher of Trow's New York City Directory. The fire, we understand, was first discovered by James Fox, engineer of a steam engine, situated in a small building directly in the rear of Mr. Trow's premises. Mr. Fox says he stepped out from the engine room and saw the fire bursting out of the third story rear window of the building No. 49 Ann street. He forthwith ran to the engine house of No. 5, located almost opposite to the building, in Ann street, and gave them the alarm. At that time no fire could be seen from the front of the building.

Mr. Louis Durr is insured for $2,000; and his damage, which is by water, will be but trifling.

Morrell, Donald & Co. were just moving in, and had but little stock on the premises. Their loss will be but trifling.

One half of the cellar under No. 49 was occupied for the manufacture of printers' rollers. The name of the person we could not learn, but understand he was not insured.

The Hall bell rang off the alarm for the Seventh district, and soon after the flames burst forth from the windows. The firemen rushed to the scene of conflagration in great numbers, and the streets were thronged with people, who could be seen running from all directions towards the burning.

It seems, at the time the fire was discovered, some twenty printers were at work in the adjoining building, No. 51 Ann street, which communicates on the third and fourth floors. At first they thought it could be extinguished with a few pails of water, and some of them approached the fire for that purpose, but they very soon found out their mistake; and so rapidly did the fire extend, that several of the printers were compelled to escape through the scuttle to the adjoining building, the smoke being too dense for them to pass down stairs. Great confusion became manifest among the printers, as the step ladder leading to the scuttle had been displaced, and could not be found, and they were compelled to erect a kind of scaffold, in order to reach the scuttle for escape.

At times, Ann street, towards Nassau, was completely smothered in smoke, and many were compelled to leave in a half suffocated condition. Considerable fear was entertained by the firemen in reference to the condition of the building, as it was rumored that a large number of printing presses were in the upper floors, together with some heavy iron safes. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that a few weeks ago several of the largest presses had been removed, also the iron safes. The firemen worked desperately to conquer the destructive element, and in the space of about two hours the flames were sufficiently subdued to prevent its extending beyond the above named premises. The whole of the building, No. 49, has been completely gutted, and a portion of No. 51.

Trow's Directory, it is said, was very near completion, and was nearly, if not all, destroyed by the fire. The first floor of No. 49 appears to have been occupied by Leavitt, Trow & Co., stereotype printers. The first floor of No. 51, was occupied by Lewis Durr, gold and silver refiners. No. 53 is occupied by Morrell, Donald & Co., printing ink makers.

The fire had been burning about half an hour when an explosion took place, supposed to be caused by the gas meter.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.

About 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the attic of the frame building No. 211 Greenwich street, occupied by John F. White, brush manufacturer. His loss by fire and water will be about $200—fully insured. The camphene, oil and lamp store, in the same building, occupied by M. Smith, was somewhat damaged by water; he is insured in the Lorillard Insurance Company for $1,500. The breaking out of this fire caused considerable excitement, and the Chief Engineer ordered the fire bell to be rang for the Third district, in order to bring the up town engines down to attend to this fire in Greenwich street.

FIRE IN WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.

Soon after the breaking out of the fire in Ann street a fire took place in a dwelling house in West Eighteenth street, near Ninth avenue. It occurred in one of the upper rooms, said to be caused by the carelessness of one of the servants. It was soon extinguished with but little damage.

### The Kinney Expedition Besieged.

VISIT TO THE BESIEGING FORCE—LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The announcement that the clipper steamship United States, having on board the participants in the Kinney expedition, was about to sail on Monday afternoon from her dock foot of Eighth street, caused no little excitement among the government officials at this port, and on the news being transmitted to Washington, word was immediately sent back to stop it by all means. Accordingly orders were forwarded to Commodore Boorman at the Navy Yard, to hold all his available force in readiness to intercept the fleet little craft, with her gang of presumed filibusters, and on no account to permit her even to leave the dock. On the receipt of these orders, (this was last Saturday,) the greatest commotion prevailed among the officials at the Navy Yard, and four vessels—three steamers and a revenue cutter—were immediately got ready for active service. Victuals, powder, ball, and all the appurtenances of war, were put aboard, and every available man and officer in the Navy Yard pressed into the service. So difficult was it to find officers that the Commodore was compelled to impress several who had but just left the flag ship Columbia, just returned from a cruise, and were anticipating a good time on shore. All being in readiness, the war fleet sailed and was stationed in the river to prevent the United States leaving the dock, as described in yesterday's HERALD.

Yesterday one of our reporters visited the dock foot of Eighth street, to give an account of the affair, and see when the expedition would sail. He found, on arriving, the United States lying at the dock quietly, and the government vessels out in the stream, ready to pounce on her should she quit her berth. Abreast of the dock lay a long, low, black topsail schooner, clipper built—one of those pert little crafts that would delight a sailor to look upon, and, to use a nautical expression, capable of "sailing in the wind's eye." Above, in the river, at the foot of Twelfth street, was a larger vessel, —a propeller—so placed as to cut off escape in that quarter; while below, at the foot of Houston street, was a smart looking, saucy little steamer, evidently ready for any emergency. After surveying this formidable fleet, our reporter stepped on the deck of the United States, prepared to find the vessel filled to overflowing with terrible fellows, "bearded like pards," and armed to the very eyes, with revolvers, muskets, bowie knives, cutlasses, tomahawks, and all manner of death dealing weapons. But what was his surprise to find everything on the deck still as death, nor was there apparently a human being on board. After stumbling about the ship, up stairs, down stairs, through the cabins and corridors, for some time to find a stray filibuster, he at length discovered a young man, whom he afterwards learned was the Purser, W. F. Perkins, in one of the cabins, with whom he had the following conversation:—

REPORTER—This is the United States, I believe, that had been chartered to take out the famous Kinney expedition last Monday?

PURSER—All I know about the sailing on Monday was what I saw in the HERALD this morning. Indeed, I don't know when we will sail, or anything about it. We have plenty of salt provisions aboard, but no fresh food.

R—How many persons have you aboard now?

P.—Four, two stewardesses, a storekeeper, and myself. Captain Graham is now on shore. I see by the papers that these government vessels outside are placed there to stop us going out; I don't think they'll have much trouble. They seem quite nervous about our movements. Yesterday afternoon we had occasion to build a fire in the furnace, and when the smoke made its appearance from the pipe it caused great commotion on the vessels in the stream. The officers were running about, glass in hand, taking observations, while the men were stationed at their posts on deck. To give them an excuse for their excessive vigilance we threw some pine knots in the fire, and caused quite a smoke. In less than two hours several United States Marshals came on board to see what was going on, but found nothing to justify their suspicions.

Mr. Perkins had little else to say, further than that the vessel was undoubtedly hired by Colonel Kinney, and was provisioned solely for passengers.

A small boat was then procured and the little revenue cutter next visited. Everything on board showed that every preparation had been made for a pitched battle should an opportunity offer. The decks were cleared, and the guns shotted to the very muzzle, while the men lay around ready for immediate action. The prope