Interesting from Central America.

OUR COSTA RICA CORRESPONDENCE.

HEREDIA, COSTA RICA, May 10, 1855.

Defence of the Democratic Army of Nicaragua—Incidents of the Siege of Granada—What Property was Destroyed—Taxes, Losses and Cost of Revolutions—What the People Wish For—How will Nicaragua End?—A Look Out for Colonel Kinney.

In the HERALD of the 27th March last appeared the following from your Rivas (Nicaragua) correspondent:—"The so-call'ed democratic army have marked their steps, wherever they went, by fire, plunder and destruction." It is a subject of regret that they who attempt to enlighten the public through the medium of the press do not always first inform themselves upon the subject upon which the propose to write. We, the people, who buy the papers, are in search of actual facts—positive information. In these your Rivas correspondent is lamentably deficient. I speak from a knowledge of his subject, acquired by actual observation, as well as from a personal acquaintance with the man, and of his source of information. The democratic army took in succession from the government troops the cities of Chinanaega, Leon, Managua, (the capital,) Masaya and Rivas—all the large places in the State, except Granada. In not one of these places was there any property burned, plundered, or destroyed. Theft by the soldiers was made a capital offence, and so published in the orders of the army. Individual instances of petty thieving, no doubt there were, and always are, in the best regulated armies, in all parts of the world.

During the siege of Granada, houses were burned and a large amount of property destroyed. Some were burned by the besieged, to prevent their being occupied as fortifications by the democrats, the besieger; others, by the besiegers, for a like reason, or because they were already thus occupied. But as both armies used the houses of the city as barracks and fortifications, and the efforts of each were mainly directed to dislodge the other, by far the greater amount of damage was done by the artillery unroofing the houses, the walls of which were of *adobes*, (a mixture of mud and straw,) and which, being exposed to the rains—it being the rainy season—were soon reduced to heaps of rubbish. The besiegers were poorly provided with artillery, and scarce of powder and ball; the besieged were well provided with both. Their guns were not only four times as numerous, but were of a much larger calibre. They had also some guns in a tower, that ranged the entire camp of the besiegers, consequently the destruction of property was greatest in that part of the city occupied by the democrats.

It is this "terrible destruction of property," as described by the besieged, with their native excitation, accusation and exaggeration, that your correspondent, in his innocence and ignorance of the native character, is made to charge as habitual to the democratic army. The truth is, that it matters little to the property holders, so long as the revolution exists, who governs. Their property is doomed to suffer in various ways.

The first thing done when a revolution breaks out is to catch and force to take arms all the men that they can find of the lower classes; next, a contribution is levied on the property holders to pay expenses. This paralyzes all business; yet property must pay a monthly tax, generally far superior to its proceeds when in the most flourishing condition. This is continued by both parties so long as the revolution lasts, and as they find themselves pressed for funds the contributions are augmented to the utmost capacity of the individual to pay, and failing to do so, he is made prisoner till he can meet the demand. If he escape to an adjoining State his property is embargoed and, if saleable, sold to raise the required sum. This state of things is of frequent occurrence in Nicaragua—generally every two years, on or soon after the usual change of administration—and its effects upon the country, moraly and pecuniarily, are deplorable.

The department of Rivas has fallen off in her agricultural productions, in consequence of these often repeated revolutions, from $800,000 to $70,000, and I have no doubt that other parts of the State have suffered still worse. The revolution still exists, and from present appearances is like to continue for an indefinite period. The people are sincerely tired of revolutions. The rich see their patrimony yearly, daily becoming less and less, their lives often jeopardized, and their wives and daughters insulted by a brutal soldiery. And if they dare to have a political opinion of their own, and that opinion is merely supposed to be adverse to the government, they are caught like malefactors and compelled to labor, in chains, upon the most exposed places of the fortifications. During the late siege of Granada several unfortunate persons perished in this manner.

The poor are tired of being forced from their homes and families at the point of the bayonet, and compelled to fight to support a government that affords them no support if they are wounded or crippled for life, or to assist some political aspirant in his attempt to gain power, and when gained perhaps becomes their oppressor. It may be asked if there are no men in Nicaragua of sufficient knowledge and capacity to form a better and more substantial government. Men of knowledge and capacity there are, but the material of which to form a sound government is lacking. The masses are ignorant and bigotted and know, and, if let alone by political demagogues, care nothing about government or government matters. The more intelligent few are divided in opinion as to the form of government best calculated to ensure the desired end. One party believes that the power of the executive should be increased; that he should have the power to arrest and expel from the State, if he think proper, all persons obnoxious to his government; that he should have at command a sufficient military force to crush at a blow any uprising of the masses (It was an attempt to put in execution this system that caused the present revolution.)

This party is decidedly monarchical in its tendencies has the sympathy, and to some extent the support, of the present government of Guatemala; and it is said by intelligent persons, who have an opportunity recently of becoming acquainted with their present policy, that they intend, if they succeed in re-establishing their government, to put themselves under British protection. The other party, the "liberals," as they are called, are satisfied with the constitution of the State as formed after the pattern of the constitution of the United States, are totally opposed to the measures of the opposite party, ardent admirers of the great "model republic," as they call it, and desire to be under her protection. Many of the most intelligent of this party are avowed annexationists. Intelligent men of both parties are satisfied that Nicaragua alone and unaided cannot govern itself. Thirty years of sad experience has taught them this; hence the desire of foreign protection. This protection is an absurdity, not at all practicable, and I doubt if possible.

What, then, is to become of Nicaragua, torn and distracted as she is by party strife?—for the feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster, that so long distracted England, were not more inveterate or deadly than that between the "serviles" and the "liberals" of Nicaragua."

God only knows what will be the end of this strife, unless Colonel Kinney or some one else should put a stop to it. I sincerely believe (and my opinion is formed from a long residence and an extensive acquaintance in Nicaragua) that should Colonel Kinney or any one else arrive in Nicaragua with a sufficient force of armed colonists—say five hundred men—to restore the country to peace, and in conjunction with the well-disposed citizens form a substantial yet liberal government, he would be hailed as a public benefactor by a very large majority of the nation. J. L.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1855.

New Bounty Land Warrants—Important Decision of Commissioner Waldo—Date of Land Warrants—Mass Meeting this Evening—Object in View—Plan of Operations for Monday—Check upon any Attempt at Fraud, &c., &c.

The old soldiers, and others interested in the operations of the bounty land law, will, no doubt, be pleased to hear that to-morrow (June 1), the Commissioner of Pensions will commence the issuance of the land warrants under the late act. Seven hundred one hundred and twenties will go forth to the country to morrow only as the forerunner of the stream that will henceforward pour forth until all claims are satisfied. That warrants have not been issued before is no fault of the Pension office. The plates for printing the warrants had to be engraved, and the engravers promised them by the first of May. Mr. Waldo, however, deemed it prudent to allow the artists a margin of one month for delay in their work, and promised to commence the issue on the first day of June. This promise will be kept on his part, although all the plates are not yet finished. Such as he has will be send out to the claimant.

The date of the warrants issued to morrow will not be June 1st, but will correspond with the date of examination and allowance. The Commissioner has decided that when the office has once acted upon the claim, and determined upon its allowance, that is the proper date for the warrant, and not the date at which the warrant is signed, as the warrant is nothing more than evidence of the previous action of the office. This is an important decision, affecting, as it will, the disposition of very many warrants which may issue to soldiers dying between the examination of the claim and the time of issuing the warrant.

The friends of the Governor elect of Virginia are to hold a mass meeting this evening, at the United States Hotel, for the purpose of arranging for the municipal election on Monday. It is called as a meeting of the friends of Mr. Wise, but the object is to draw together the opponents of the Know Nothings, to organize to guard the ballot box on Monday against an anticipated fraud on the part of the "invisible invincibles." They have appropriated to themselves all the judges and commissioners of the election, and now refuse to admit members of the other parties to be present and witness the counting of the ballots. The anti-Know Nothings will have clerks stationed outside of the windows in each ward, who will call upon all their friends as they vote to show their tickets and register their names. The correctness of these lists will be a score to, and may serve as a check upon any attempt at fraud. E.

Brooklyn City News.

CELEBRATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.—An immense gathering of the democracy of this city took place at the Eleventh Ward Hotel, in Myrtle avenue, last evening. The crowd began to gather at an early hour, and by the time the meeting was organized the avenue in the vicinity of the hotel was blocked up with a dense mass of human beings, computed at not less than ten thousand. A salute of one hundred guns was fired by Captain W. H Hogan from a vacant lot opposite, and in the meantime the band of the North Carolina played from the balcony of the hotel, which was also fitted up and occupied by the speakers and officers. Transparencies, with the mottoes "O. K. is not K. N." "The Peoples' Rights are Sacred," "Wise and Victory," "The Old Dominion All Right," were placed in different positions about the rostrum, while below, among the crowd, fire rockets were sent off in plentiful abundance, which illuminated the space at intervals for a considerable distance round about.

Cricket.

MARRIED VS. SINGLE MEMBERS OF ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The above match was played yesterday, on the ground of the New York Club, at Hoboken. Married, having won the toss, opened the ball with Waller and Bage, and after some good play, went out for 109 runs, a pretty good score, but nothing when compared to the single men, who figured up 208 in one innings. The married in their second innings got 79, so that they were beat in one innings and twenty runs—a pretty glorious victory. Gibbes played splendidly, and got eighty-three without being put out. His bowling, especially in the second innings, was much admired. Meikleham, Waller, Bingham, La Montaigue and Bailey also played well. The fielding might be better, and the bowling on the married side is capable of great improvement. This club is very strong this season, and we may expect some good matches. At two o'clock, the company sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Sams, for the first time, when the health of the President was proposed and loudly responded to on the occasion of the first match of the season. The following score terminated the day's amusement:—

MARRIED.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Waller run out	20	b. Walker	21
Bage c. Gibbes b. Meikleham	5	b. Gibbes	13
Hindbaugh c. and b. Gibbes	0	b. Gibbes	0
Bailey c. Bingham b. Walker	20	c. Burnett b. Gibbes	3
White c. and b. Walker	7	c. Greville b. Walker	4
La Montaigue st. Timson	22	c. Bingham b. Gibbes	9
Tilt not out	19	b. Meikleham	12
Osborn b. Meikleham	0	c. Sudlow b. Gibbes	0
Brown b. Meikleham	1	not out	5
Embree c. Ludlow b. Meikleham	4	leg before wicket, b. Walker	3
Byes	5	Byes	4
Wides	6	Wides	5
Total	109		79

SINGLE.

Munn b. Bailey	19	Meikleham c. Walker	21
Bennett c. Tilt b. Bailey	14	Timson c. Tilt b. White	7
Gibbes not out	83	Johnson hit wicket	6
Bingham b. Bailey	26	Ludlow b. Bailey	7
Walker b. Bailey	3	Stevenson b. White	0
Byes			13
Leg byes			7
Wides			8
Total			208

The Utica and Albany play a match at the latter city on July 10.

Two new clubs have lately been started, one at Yonkers, J. H. Stedwell, Esq., Secretary; the other at New Brighton, Beverly Robinson, Esq., President; G. Ransford, Esq., Treasurer; and Leonard Goddard, Esq., Secretary. Their ground is near the New Brighton dock.

Base Ball.

KNICKERBOCKER VS. GOTHAM CLUB.

The Red House, Harlem, yesterday, was crowded to witness the above match between these two great clubs. Knickerbocker, having won the toss, commenced, but they did not play so well as their opponents, with the exception of Dr. Adams, who played short, De Bost, behind man, Stevens the pitcher, and two beautiful catches of Kissain and Conover. Gotham boys played first rate, particularly Teed, behind man, and Sam Cott, the pitcher. Knickerbocker lost by nine runs a great victory. The following is the score:—

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB.	*Runs.*	GOTHAM CLUB.	*Runs.*
Adams	3	McFarlane	3
Kissain	1	Marshall	3
Wadsworth	1	Lease	2
Eager	0	Cudlip	3
De Bost	2	Teed	2
Dupignac	1	Salsman	2
Stevens	0	Burns	2
Davis	2	Van Cott	3
Conover	2	Sail	1
Total	12	Total	21

The Knickerbockers and Eagles play a match on the Elysian Fields, at Hoboken, on Tuesday next, commencing at 3½ o'clock.

The Turf.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

A trotting match of an unusual character took place on Thursday last, between Rose of Washington and Belle of Saratoga. It was half mile heats, in harness, for $500. The reputation of both mares stands very high; but being out of condition for a longer race, they were matched to go half mile heats. The race was won very handily by Rose, in 1:15½—1:16¾. Both mares are highly prized by their owners—Rose of Washington having been purchased by her present owner from Smith Burr, of Long Island, for $3,005; Belle of Saratoga cost her owner over $4,000. They are both very fast, and would have made much better time but for the wind, which was blowing a hurricane at the time.

City Intelligence.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a man named John Connor, residing at 158 East Thirty-first street, died from severe injury sustained, as it is alleged, by the hands of one John Wall, while engaged with him in a quarrel on Sunday night last. The particulars of the occurrence, as far as we could ascertain, are these:—On the night in question Connor and Wall had a dispute relative to a female that both were on intimate terms with. High words passed between them, when Wall, as it is alleged, picked up a paving stone and throwing it at Connor, struck him in the head, inflicting a severe wound. Wall was taken to his residence in an insensible condition, while Wall was arrested by the Twenty-first ward police and taken to the Jefferson Police Court prison, there to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. The following day Justice Pearcy, of the Second District Police Court, on hearing of the occurrence, visited Connor at his residence, for the purpose of taking his ante-mortem examination; but the injured man was so ill that the examination could not be proceeded with. Connor lingered till yesterday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. He was entirely unconscious of all around him up to the last moment. Coroner Wilhelm proceeded to the house of deceased yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon his remains; but there being some difficulty encountered in the getting of the witnesses, the jury were merely empanelled, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN SECOND AVENUE.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest upon the body of a child about three years of age, named Rosanna E. Crimmens, who was accidentally run over and killed by a horse and wagon, in Second avenue, near Sixty-first street, the vehicle being driven by James Sinclair. The evidence adduced on the inquest went to show that the case was purely an accidental one, the child having suddenly attempted to cross the street while the wagon, going at a moderate pace, was close beside her, and, ere the driver could rein up the animal, the unfortunate child was knocked down and trampled upon by the hoofs of the horse. The child's neck was broken, and instant death of course followed. The driver was arrested at the time of the occurrence, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, but the jury, in their verdict, exculpating him from all blame in the matter, Coroner Hilton discharged him from arrest.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon a man named James Moran, while attempting to jump on one of the Hudson River Railroad cars, at Thirty-first street, fell from the platform and was dreadfully injured by the wheels passing over his lower extremities. The sufferer was taken to the New York Hospital, where Dr. Thurston amputated his left leg above the knee, the thigh being fractured. The right foot of the injured man was terribly lacerated, and it will probably be necessary to amputate this limb. The Doctor considers Moran's case a very precarious one, as he is much exhausted

HARLEM RAILROAD—RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harlem Railroad Company, held yesterday afternoon, the resignation of William P. Draper, Esq., Treasurer, was tendered and accepted. The board elected as his successor William A. Whitehead, Esq., the present Secretary and Acting Treasurer of the New Jersey Transportation Company. Mr. Whitehead's qualifications for the office are extensively known and appreciated, and it is believed that his appointment will give general satisfaction to the stockholders of the road as well as to the public at large.

LA SOMNAMBULA.—A Mrs. Sutter, residing at 88 avenue D, was seen to fall from the second story window of her house on Thursday night. She was picked up insensible, and it is feared the occurrence will terminate fatally. It appears that this lady has been addicted to sleepwalking for some time past, and it is supposed that while in a somnambulic state she raised the window and, leaning her balance, fell to the ground.

THE LAST RUN OF SHAD.—The shad season is over. Last Wednesday the fishermen hauled up their nets and poles in the Hudson river and packed them away for another season. This has been a plentiful year with the fishermen, and the shad have commanded very good prices, $20 to $30 per hundred being the average rate, during the season.

INAUGURATION OF THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.—This institution, No. 83 Madison avenue, will be opened this day at eleven o'clock A. M., with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses from Dr. Tyng, Dr. J. N. Francis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, the attending surgeon, and others, are expected.

CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—At a regular meeting of this body last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a public meeting be held in the Tabernacle about the middle of June, or as soon as practicable after that, to make a grand temperance demonstration prior to the time when the new liquor law goes into effect.

Resolved, That preparatory meetings be held in all the wards, in connection with the ward alliances, to make known the positions and claims of the City Alliance, and to provide means for conducting the cause.

SURGEON TO THE POLICE FORCE.—The Police Commissioners have appointed ex Councilman F. H. Kimback, M. D., of Fourth street, to the office of Surgeon of the police force of this city.

Interesting from Salt Lake City.

OUR DESERET CORRESPONDENCE.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 23, 1855.

Serious Collision with the Army Officers—Justice in Utah—Mob Law Triumphant.

Some disgraceful scenes appear to have been transacted lately in Utah. Since Col. Steptoe has been nominated as Governor, the Deseret *News*, Brigham Young's organ, has been teeming with panegyrics on the "gallant Colonel," and Orson Hyde, the chief of the Twelve Apostles, has declared to the universal world that "Col. Steptoe is a gent'eman." Those who were not previously aware of the fact now know it for a certainty, for it is endorsed by the venerable apostle.

But while the most fulsome praises of the Colonel have been circulated by the columns of the church paper, merely to deceive persons at a distance, the officers and men of the Colonel's command have, on several occasions, been publicly blackguarded and insulted in open day. As a sample, a party of officers of the army were lately riding out with some ladies, in Salt Lake City, when they were set upon by a mob of Mormons, among whom were the sons of Brigham Young, and Heber C. Kimball, Presidents of the church, and two others, Huntingdon and Moore. These men rode by the party at full speed, waving their hats and shouting the most opprobrious epithets and vulgar oaths in hearing of the ladies, and endeavored to frighten their horses. One of the ladies, the daughter of the Hon. Judge Kinney, Chief Justice of Utah, was only saved from being thrown from her horse and injured by the coolness of one gentleman, who seized the bridle and with difficulty restrained her horse.

As the officers wished to proceed lawfully, instead of putting a few bullets through the chief actors in this disgraceful affair the case was represented to the Mayor, Jedediah M. Grant. A mock trial was gone through; and though the conduct of the mob was in direct violation of the city ordinances, it was discovered that the individuals stood too high in the church to be punished; the case was dismissed and the costs of the court, amounting to an almost fabulous sum, were thrown upon the plaintiffs. During the trial, the ladies, who were present as witnesses, were grossly insulted by a low fellow, a witness for the defence. The greatest excitement prevailed during the trial—nearly two hundred armed Mormons being collected in and about the Mayor's office.

The anti-American feeling seems to run high in Salt Lake City, and the Gentile residents anticipate a rupture. The sooner it comes the better. The Mormons, it has been demonstrated, cannot live with any other people, not on account of their religious tenets, but their utter disregard of all law and decency.

News from Mexico.

We have received files of journals from the city of Mexico up to the 12th of May.

Santa Anna had not at that time returned from his expedition to the department of Michoacan.

A band of some four hundred revolutionists—or bandits, as the government again calls them—under the command of a Portuguese named Campos Rivera, and a physician named Casota, were making themselves quite at home in the haciendas of Guanajuato, and had made an unsuccessful attempt to seize that town. The Commandant General of the Province, Don Francisco Pacheco, had attacked them, and it was reported that the banditti had lost seventy men in the encounter.

A council of war presided over by Gen. Rangel, had been formed on the 10th, to try the Lieutenant Don Cayetano Garcia, on the charge of having attempted to get up a mutiny in the squadron of Aguas Calientes.

Don Juan Agea and the Count de Brignoli had been accredited as Mexican Commissioners to the Universal Exposition at Paris.

Two men, named Hernandez and Maxiono, found guilty of robbery and assassination, had been executed at Matomoras de Izucar; two others, Esquivel and Villegas, were executed at Toluca, on the 9th May, for having pronounced in favor of Alvarez, and ten others for conspiracy and desertion.

General Bonilla, Superintendent of Police, has issued a proclamation requiring all foreigners resident in the municipality of Mexico to present themselves, with their documents, at that office, within twenty days. All not doing so would be liable to punishment.

Dona Matilda Diez, the famous Spanish *tragedienne*, arrived at Mexico on the 9th. She was to have made her *début* on the 18th. The prices of tickets were $45 for first boxes; $40 for second boxes; $35 for third boxes; $8 50 for balcony seats; $8 for the parquet; and $2 50 for the upper tier.

El Universal, of the 10th of May, in an article under the caption "The Cuba Question," says, after discussing the various complaints made on the part of the United States, for the last few years:—All these matters joined together are sufficient to prove that the question of Cuba, far from having latterly acquired a flattering aspect, is to-day in a condition which renders new complications in a short time to be apprehended. The presence of an American squadron in the waters of Cuba, in front of a Spanish squadron, cannot but produce fatal results. The threats of the American press—as frequently repeated as they are imprudent, and but little justified—are replied to by the Spanish press with the warmth and haughtiness pertaining to wounded national honor. Certainly, from this condition of things there will spring new motives of resentment and disgust—the catalogue of reclamation will be augmented—Spain will not lend herself either to satisfy or make reparation for outrages or wrongs which she does not recognize, and here evidently is a case for war. And a war between Spain and the United States is not a thing on which we can look with indifference. Its theatre will be our gulf—the combats will take place at the gates of our house—our commercial relations have to feel it—our political situation is profoundly interested in the results—and, in fine, our race has as much to fear as to hope from that war as if it was ourselves who were engaged in the strife. For all these reasons, the question of Cuba deserves to be treated as of high importance, so as to fix upon it the eyes of Europe and America. Perhaps we may soon do so. It will be well to demonstrate what we can gain or lose in that game which is now being much developed.

Queen Isabella of Spain has accepted the Grand Cross of the Mexican Order of Guadalupe which Santa Anna had conferred upon her.

United States District Court.

Before Hon Judge Ingersoll.

REVOLTS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

JUNE 1.—Six sailors, named Ogilvie, Bennett, Gallagher, Brown, Wilson and Harris, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with an endeavor to make a revolt on board the ship Cynosure, on her last voyage from Liverpool to this port. Ogilvie was sentenced to seven months imprisonment, and the others to six months each.

REVOLT AND MISCONDUCT TOWARDS PASSENGERS.

Six other seamen, named William Damery, Henry Sinclair, Frank Ward, William Douglas, John Shephard and Henry Paite, pleaded guilty to a charge of revolt on board the ship Ontario, on her last voyage from Liverpool to this port.

The District Attorney read to the Court some extracts from the log book, and from the testimony of some of the passengers, by which it appeared that the conduct of the prisoners was very bad indeed. They refused to do duty, and one of them, Shephard, had, when remonstrated with, drawn a knife on the captain, who, in self defence, was obliged to fire a pistol at, and wound Shephard in the arm. Shephard, it appears from the documents read by the District Attorney, was guilty of many acts of indecencies of the most revolting kind towards the female passengers.

The Court sentenced Paite to one month imprisonment and all the rest to three months.

The Court took up the Admiralty calendar, and after hearing a few causes adjourned for the term.

Family Marketing.

RETAIL PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE IN WASHINGTON MARKET—HOW THE MARKET LOOKS.

Washington market is well worth a visit just now, if it was for nothing else than to see the tempting array of nutritious vegetables and luscious fruit interspersed with blooming flowers that now adorn its stalls.

On entering a low dirty entrance way that is termed—facetiously, it must be—on a sign overhead, the Grand Entrance, one may see the butcher stalls, which are now doing but a poor business, owing to the exorbitant prices of meat. There is a thriftless, empty look about this part of the market, that compares unfavorably with other and more thriving departments. Passing further on, you come to the vegetable stalls. These you find just now filled to overflowing, and the spectacle they present is most enlivening. Garden truck of every hue and color, red and green and gold, sparkle and glisten on every side. The flaunting beet and carrot and radish blush out in sharp contrast to the green salad and spinach surrounding them, while the modest garbed potato, with its brown and russet coat, forms a pleasing relief to the whole. Then there are flowers—lilacs, dahlias, moss roses, pinks, and the like—that garnish the edges of the stalls, and which give additional beauty to the scene and help to overpower with their fragrance the unsavory odors of the onion and garlic tops. Strawberries and cherries also have made their appearance in abundance, and help to increase the effect of the scene. As to the fish market beyond, it has its delights no doubt for those who are piscatorially disposed but for ourselves, we prefer to linger amid the Pomonal and floral departments, as to us it affords greater attractions. The only drawback to the market just now is the filth to be seen in every direction. There surely should be cleanliness in our markets.

THE PRICES.

Meat is still high, and maintains the same inordinate rates, notwithstanding the reduced price of cattle, as our report of the cattle market shows. The butchers are always ready to raise the price of meat when cattle are high, but not so willing to reduce when it comes down again. It cannot remain much longer at the present rates. Of poultry there is hardly any in market, and prices are consequently high. Fish is plentiful, with but little change in price. Vegetables are abundant and as cheap as can be expected. New potatoes are in from Charleston and Savannah and Bermuda, and are very fine for so early in the season. Butter is cheaper, and eggs dearer. Early summer fruit is coming in. By the end of next week strawberries will be plentiful and can be had at tolerable rates. Farmers say the berry trite will be very abundant this summer, so will peaches, as the crop looks most promising. The following has been carefully corrected:—

MEATS.

Beef—Sirloin, roast, per lb		20	a 22
Rib, roast, prime		16	a 18
Rib, chuck		12	a 14
Sirloin steaks		—	a 18
Porterhouse steaks		—	a 20
Rump steaks		—	a 16
Plates and navels, corned		10	a 12
Mutton, per lb	0 15	a	0 16
per carcass "	0 11	a	12
Lamb "	—	a	0 30
Veal "	—	a	0 10
Veal, fore quarters "	—	a	0 9
Hind quarters "	—	a	0 12
Veal cutlets "	0 20	a	0 25
Pork—Fresh, per lb	0 —	a	0 12
Hams, smoked, per lb	0 12	a	0 13
Shoulders " "	0 09	a	0 10
Sides, "	0 —	a	0 12½
Sides, pickled, "	—	a	0 10
Jowls, "	—	a	0 09
Smoked beef, "	—	a	0 12
Sausages, "	—	a	0 10
Bologna do. "	—	a	0 25
Tripe, "	0 07	a	0 08
Lard, "	—	a	0 12

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkeys, per lb	15	a	0 18
Geese. "	0 12	a	15
Ducks, tame, per pair	1 50	a	2 00
Ducks, black, "	—	a	1 12½
Ducks, redhead, "	1 25	a	—
Chickens, per pair	1 00	a	1 50
Fowls, "	1 00	a	1 25
Guinea do. "	75	a	0 87½
Rabbits, per doz	1 00	a	—
Wild ducks, per pair	—	a	1 00
Grouse, per pair	—	a	1 50
English Snipe, per pair	62½	a	0 75
Tame squab, per dozen	—	a	3 75
Long Island snipe, per dozen	2 00	a	—

FISH.

Shad, each	0 16	a	25
Mackerel "	0 06	a	0 12
Bass, per lb	—	a	12
Weak fish "	06	a	—
Halibut "	0 8	a	0 10
Smelts, "	0 06	a	—
Codfish, "	0 —	a	0 04
Sturgeon "	0 06	a	—
Pickerel, "	0 12	a	—
Sunfish, "	0 06	a	—
Eels, "	06	a	0 10
Perch "	—	a	0 06
Flounders "	0 04	a	—
Salt mackerel, per lb	0 12	a	—
Salt shad, "	0 12½	a	—
Smoked halibut "	0 10	a	—
Smk'd mackerel "	0 12	a	—
Sounds and tongues, per lb	0 06	a	—
Smoked shad, "	0 12	a	—
Soused salmon, per can	2 00	a	—
Smoked salmon, per lb	0 16	a	—
Dry codfish, "	0 04	a	—

SHELLFISH.

Oysters—Princes' bay, per 100	0 62½	a	0 75
Virginia "	0 62½	a	1 00
Clams, Shrewsbury, per 100	0 50	a	1 00
Little Neck, "	1 00	a	3 00
Lobsters, per lb	—	a	0 06
Crabs, per doz	—	a	0 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per half-peck	—	a	0 29
Mercer do. per bbl	—	a	4 50
June do. "	—	a	4 00
Bermuda, per bbl	5 50	a	6 00
" half peck	—	a	0 50
Charleston, new, per bbl	5 00	a	—
Savannah, "	5 50	a	—
Turnips—Russia, per half-peck	—	a	18
Do. per bbl	2 00	a	—
Onions, red, per half-peck	0 37½	a	—
white "	0 50	a	—
Cabbages—new, each	0 18	a	0 25
red, "	0 18	a	0 25
Savoy cabbage	0 06	a	—
Beets, per basket	1 50	a	—
per bunch	0 06	a	—
Carrots, "	—	a	06
Salad, each	0 02	a	—
Parsnips, per bbl	3 25	a	—
" ten for	—	a	0 20
Green peas, half peck	0 31	a	—
Lima beans "	0 50	a	—
Water cresses, basket	0 56	a	62
Spinach, half peck	—	a	0 08
Garlick, per bunch	—	a	0 18½
Radishes, per bunch	—	a	0 01
Artichokes, half peck	—	a	0 18
Tomatoes, Bermuda, half peck	75	a	1 00
Rhubarb roots, each	—	a	0 9
Asparagus, per bunch	15	a	0 29
Leeks, "	0 10	a	—
Shilots, "	0 12	a	—

FRUIT.

Apples—Spitzenbergen, per bbl	7 00	a	—
Do. per half-peck	—	a	0 40
Rox russets, per bbl	4 50	a	—
Do. per half-peck	0 30	a	—
Cranberries, per bbl	16 00	a	—
Strawberries, per basket	0 10	a	0 14
Strawberries, per box	0 30	a	0 50
Pineapples, each	0 15	a	0 20
Cherries, per lb	9 12	a	0 15

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter—State, per lb	0 25	a	0 28
Orange, "	0 —	a	0 31
Cheese—per lb	0 10	a	0 12½
English, per lb	0 15	a	18
Pineapple, each	0 15	a	—
Sapsago, "	0 20	a	—
Eggs, seventeen	0 25	a	—

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4 30 | MOON RISES.....morn. 10 09
SUN SETS.....7 25 | HIGH WATER.....morn. 9 56

Port of New York, June 1, 1855.

CLEARED.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, M Livingston.
Ship President, Fillmore, Nelson, Glasgow.
Ship Margaret Eliza, Upton, Buenos Ayres, W W DeForrest & Co.
Bark Undine, Merriman, Hamburg, W F Schmidt & Co.
Bark Navarro (Span), Balaquer, Teneriffe, D Curtis & Co.
Bark Charm, Havener, St Jago, R W Trundy.
Brig Enrico (Port), Luciano, Oporto, DeGouves Leal.
Brig Emma, Pitts, Ceara, Cornine, Bento & Co.
Brig Walhonding, Peckner, Demarara, J M Smith & Co.
Brig Merida (Br), Barlbache, Blanc San Blanc, Labrador, Siffken & Ironsides.
Brig Baltic, Josselyn, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard.
Brig Wizard, Hanson, Boston, Howes & Co.
Schr Happy Return (Br), Babin, Port Honduras, H G Donovan.
Schr M Rogers, Farren, Eleuthera, master.
Schr E L Hilletts, Camerden, Washington, J H Mathews.
Schr Vapor, Smith, Wilmington, B Blossom & Son.
Schr Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C H Pierson.
Schr M M Freeman, Nickerson, Baltimore, J S Merrill.
Schr American Belle, Brown, Philadelphia, Jas Hand.
Schr Galeta, Bacon, Philadelphia, Jas Hand.
Schr W T Conquest, Sellock, New Haven, master.
Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

ARRIVED.

Steamship North Star, Warnock, Havre, May 19, 1.30 PM, with mdse and passengers, to D Torrance. Encountered strong westerly gales and heavy head sea from lon 20 to 55. May 19, at 5 30 PM, 30 miles NW of Cape la Havre, passed Sardinian steamship of war Conte de Cavour, having in tow the Br ship Timour, loaded with ammunition for the allies in the Crimea; 21st, lat 49 54, lon 13 06, signalized ship "Golden State," steering E; ship Golden State, Hepburn, sld hence 26th May for Hong Kong; 26th, lat 45 15, lon 40, signalized ship Gaston, steering N and W; 28th, lat 44 30, lon 50, saw a large Am ship with painted ports, showing a red flag with white swallow tail (Grinnell, Minturn & Co's London signal), steering eastward; 31st, lat 44 30, lon 69 09, passed steamship Baltic, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Star of the West, Turner, San Juan, Nic, May 22, with mdse and specie, to C Morgan. Saw 27th an Am bark ashore on the Colorado reef with all sails aback, apparently just gone on; 29th, at 8 AM, lat 27 30, lon 79 48, passed brig Flying Eagle, of Philadelphia, with loss of foremast five feet above deck; with mainmast head gone; had standing sails set for staysails; wanted no assistance; at 4 PM, signalized a large Am ship standing South.

Ship Adirondack, Taylor, Glasgow, April 22, with mdse and 29 passengers, to E S Innis.

Ship Malabar, Crocker, New Orleans, 20 days, with cotton, &c, to master. May 26, lat 34, lon 74 30, passed bark Trinity, of Boston, bound E (from Galveston for Boston).

Ship Simoda (of Boston), Knight, Sagua la Grande, May 23, with sugar and molasses, to master.

Bark C B Truitt (of Philadelphia), Vanaman, Nassau, NP, 8 days, with mdse, to Bacon, Sargent & Co. May 25, lat 26 41, lon 76 29, saw ship Silas Holmes. (The C B T was incorrectly reported in yesterday's edition as the Charles Blunt).

Bark T F S Means, Means, Matanzas, 10 days, with sugar and three passengers, to C & E J Peters.

Bark Maseppa, Smith, Matanzas, 10 days, with molasses, to master.

Bark Pilgrim, Andros, Matanzas, May 22, with sugar, &c, to Eagle & Hazard.

Bark Reindeer, Franklin, Trinidad, Cuba, May 4, with sugar, to master.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Charleston, 7 days, with cotton, &c, to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Isabella Lawley (Br), Lawley, St Ubes, 33 days, with salt, to DeGouves Leal.

Brig Charlotte, Herton, Rio Janeiro, 60 days, with coffee, to J L Phipps & Co.

Brig Abner Taylor (of Bangor), Smith, Guayama, PR, May 16, with sugar and molasses, to Pillsbury & Sandford. May 26, lat 32 30, lon 71 40, spoke whaling schr Walter Irvine, from Provincetown for the Western Islands.

Brig E Lird (of Portland), Buckman, Guayama, PR, May 16, with sugar, to John Norton, Jr.

Brig Edwin (of Boston), Matow, St Joh