

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: No. 107 NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS: Each copy 5 cents. THE DAILY HERALD is published every Saturday, at 6 cents per copy, or \$2 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS: Sent on application to the office.

Volume XX, No. 103

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth St. WILLIAM TELL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—JONATHAN BRADFORD.

WELLS' GARDEN, Broadway—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—HIS LAST LEGS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanic's Hall—72 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 82 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 82 Broadway—FARINA OF EUROPE AND SINGS OF HESPERUS.

FERRAS'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 63 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

New York, Wednesday, June 13, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, will leave this port to-day, at twelve o'clock, for Liverpool.

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

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

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

LIVERPOOL, John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange Street, East.

LONDON, J. W. Thomas & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

PARIS, J. W. Thomas & Co., No. 9 Place de la Bourse.

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

The News.

The steamship Atlantic is now fully due at this port from Liverpool, and her arrival will be looked for at any moment. She brings a week's later news.

We continue the proceedings of the Know Nothing National Convention on our first page. Yesterday was occupied in discussions on the slavery question. Other subjects have been laid aside until this test is definitively settled.

As will be seen by our report, a proposition has been introduced ignoring that portion of the platform which has reference to slavery in the Territories and in the District of Columbia.

Reports were rife in the streets of Philadelphia that the abolition faction had bolted. They were premature; but such a contingency is by no means a remote one.

The Philadelphia Sun, the Know Nothing organ in the Quaker city, in reviewing the Life of George Law, as lately published, says that it desires to do justice to the man who has thus far acted well his part, and has made his mark for good in the generation in which he lives.

It says Live Oak George will be able to outlive the assails of the odious aristocracy, and perhaps demonstrate that a "vulgar speculator" can be President of the United States.

The democratic members of the New Hampshire Legislature have nominated in caucus John S. Wells and Harry Hibbard as candidates for the United States Senate.

The Know Nothings also held a caucus last evening. John P. Hale was up for the United States Senate, but whether he received a nomination we have not learned.

The proceedings of the caucus were very turbulent. Paul R. George heading the opposition to Hale. It is supposed that James Bell and John P. Hale will be chosen by the Legislature when the election takes place.

The result of the recent election in Kansas, though perfectly satisfactory to the inhabitants of that Territory, has placed the administration in a quandary.

But President Pierce and his advisers ought to be accustomed to such things by this time, as they have been a score of times in positions of ridiculous embarrassment.

The trouble now is how to get rid of Gov. Reeder. They do not wish to turn him out of office, and he will not leave voluntarily, as he belongs to that class of official incubi, of whom it is said they sometimes die, but never resign.

Our Washington correspondent, however, states that it has been determined to remove, not only the Governor, but also Judges Johnson and Ellmore, and the District Attorney of the Territory. The voice of the people must not be disregarded.

A Washington paper states that intelligence has been received of the capture by a revenue cutter of a bark belonging to Colonel Kinney's filibuster expedition.

The bark, which was loaded with ammunition, as is reported, was taken into Mobile. The statement requires confirmation.

We have intelligence from Mexico to the 24th inst. Santa Anna was driving the revolutionists before him. The town of Zamora had been captured, and two thousand prisoners taken.

After a brief respite Santa Anna left Morelia on the 23d for Ariz, where General Comonfort was posted with 2,500 men.

In various parts of the country small bands of the revolutionists had been dispersed by the government troops. Such are the first accounts of Santa Anna's campaign, but it is not advisable to place implicit reliance upon them.

By way of New Orleans we have Havana dates to the 9th inst. Nothing important had occurred since previous advices.

The steam frigate San Jacinto, of the Gulf squadron, the flag ship of Com. McCauley, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Key West, and now lies at anchor off the Navy Yard.

The customary salutes were exchanged between the receiving ship and the San Jacinto. The Princeton, from Havana 6th inst., arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday.

On Monday evening Mr. Nevins, of the United States Marshal's office, assisted by the Brooklyn police, rounded some forty or fifty men who were on board the British brig Trelawny, lying at the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, in a state of preparation for a voyage to the Crimea.

The officers arrested Mr. Rosenbaum, who had been already indicted for enlisting parties to serve against a friendly power, and also two other persons, named Weiss and Speltzer. They were all locked up.

Mayor Wood has issued a general order to the captains of police, directing that lists of the residences of engineers and firemen be prepared, and that the patrolmen promptly call at night on each of them as may reside upon their beats whenever a fire occurs thereon.

The Ten Governors had quite an interesting meeting yesterday. A committee of the Board of Councilmen having notified them of a visit they were about to pay the institutions on Blackwell's Island, a debate sprung up on the propriety of confining their guests to cold water and crackers, but the advocates of a more generous diet, including good brandy and spring chickens, succeeded in appointing a committee of entertainment favorable to their views.

There was also a debate on the propriety of confirming an appointment of Dr. Sanger's, which elicited some curious facts. It appears young men have been appointed on the medical staff who knew nothing whatever of medicine or surgery, and precious work they must have made of it with the

stick and maimed. A discussion occurred as to what was gentlemanly propriety, but on this subject the Governors were quite befogged.

Governor Draper presented an interesting report on the recent commitments of alleged Cyprians, in which he gave some startling facts connected with that subject. See the report.

The Board of Aldermen last evening agreed on appropriating the sum of four thousand dollars for the expenses of the celebration of the anniversary of the glorious Fourth of July, with the proviso—offered by Alderman Varian—that no portion of the amount be expended on edibles or stimulating drinks.

The days of civic jollification are fast coming to an end, and the good living formerly provided by Mr. Taylor, of the City Hall, will henceforward be known only as amongst the things that were.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a communication was received from the Mayor in regard to detailed policemen. We give the document in another column.

As everything relating to the police force is of importance to our citizens, it will no doubt be extensively read. Nothing else of particular interest was done in the Board.

The Fire Commissioners sat last night until eleven o'clock, and transacted a variety of routine business.

relating to complaints for running on sidewalks, "runnings in" to engines and hose carriages, general "musses" of firemen, and non-payment of companies dues by members, none of which are, however, important to the public. No decision given to the public. Adjourned to next Thursday evening.

The cotton market yesterday was less active owing to the disposition of dealers to wait for later foreign news by the Atlantic. The market was limited to about 800 to 1,000 bales, the sales were few. Common grades of flour were 12 cents lower. Canadian wheat sold at \$2.46. Corn was mixed without material change in quotations for active Western. Yellow sold at \$1.08. Among the sales were lots for export and future delivery. Provisions generally were firm and tended towards higher prices. Sugars sold to the extent of about 1,000 to 1,100 hhds. About 20,000 bushels of corn was engaged for shipment to Liverpool at rates stated in another column.

The Philadelphia Convention—A Practical View.

There appears to be quite too great a tendency on the part of the Know Nothings at Philadelphia, to haggle and dispute about a platform on the subject of slavery.

Slavery is an institution established and guaranteed by law in fifteen out of the thirty-one States of the confederacy; and hated and ill-thought of by a vast number of people in the other sixteen.

Those who have it is the best thing for them; those who have got rid of it speak of it with bitterness, some with anger, very few with love or approbation. Cannot the business of the country be carried on, and the cardinal principles of the Know Nothings be put in force and effect without an endeavor to drag down these two antagonistic classes into harmony of sentiment on this point?

There are a host of subjects on which the Know Nothings differ. It would probably be impossible to obtain a vote at the convention in favor of any particular church; and if the convention agreed not to report progress and rise till they had devised a religious platform on which all could agree, they might sit till the crack of doom.

Why nobody wants to insist on a religious test—why not practice a little of the sage tolerance on the subject of slavery? Why not let every man be welcome to think of it as he likes, and meanwhile carry on the business of the convention for the general benefit?

As to hoping that men are to be convinced at the present day, on such a question as that of slavery, by argument, much less by vituperation, the thing is absurd. It is very questionable whether men, in masses, have ever been or ever will be convinced of the truth of any moral or philosophical principle by argument.

The whole history of religious controversy shows how futile it is to expect conviction to flow from reasoning on matters of religious faith; and, like all other experience, goes to prove that our opinions on questions of ethics, religion, and pure philosophy, spring directly from the feelings and are impregnable against the assaults of argument.

So in the slavery controversy; it is mere waste of breath to attempt to convince a Southern planter that slavery is wrong, or a fanatical abolitionist that it is right.

Both are beyond the reach of argument, and the only thing that can be done is to place them in such a position as may prevent their injuring each other's property, or resorting to the last recourse of fanatics, cutting each other's throats.

If the Philadelphia convention would bear this simple axiom in mind, its troubles in relation to slavery would easily be overcome. Let it boldly look the fact in the face; no platform on the subject of slavery can be contrived which the delegates from Georgia and Massachusetts can concur in supporting.

Fire and water cannot co-exist in the same vessel; night and day cannot cover the earth at the same moment of time; neither can an Eastern free soiler and a Georgia slaveowner view slavery, or agree to deal with slavery on the same principles, and in the same manner.

They may pretend to agree, and may send forth a lie to the world for corrupt purposes; but as to an honest agreement or compromise, nothing of the kind is possible. And if the convention are now at work in the hope that by pruning and grafting, and twisting and dressing the old commonplaces about slavery, they may place them in such a light as to be acceptable to both parties, they will fail, and nothing is so clearly in prospect for them as confusion and trouble.

We expect nothing of the kind. We have very little concern about the platform discussion, for we believe that it must end, as all such discussions have always ended, in the adoption, by a small majority, of a platform on which the defeated minority will "split." Ever since 1840, all political conventions of all parties have adopted such platforms. The minority has execrated them and spat upon them; but has supported the ticket meanwhile, and this answered as useful a purpose as sustaining the platform. The real platform is the man; and however the Know Nothings at Philadelphia may quarrel about slavery, we see no reason for supposing they will quarrel on the choice of a man. The Know Nothings of Massachusetts will go home more fiercely anti-slavery than before, and the Georgians will be fiercer than ever in their denunciations of the abolitionists; but at the same time, both will vote for George Law or whomever happens to be the nominee of the Know Nothing Nominating Convention, and really this seems to be sufficient for all practical purposes.

We know that imagination leads the world, and see every day fresh proofs of the power of abstractions in dominating men's reason. But after all, there are such things as facts, whose stubbornness is attested on all hands. The Know Nothings have been in existence as a political party for a year or so; and at the present moment, according to the recorded and oral data, they number within a trifle as many

voters as the whigs did in 1852. The following are the figures:—

Table showing Presidential votes in 1852. Columns include Free States, Slave States, Total, and K. N. Strength. Rows list various states like New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.

Now, is it at all reasonable to expect that a party which after eighteen months existence commands 1,375,277 votes is going to break up, and throw away all the fruits of its past labors and triumphs for the sake of an abstraction?

Assuredly not. Of course the delegates will vote in convention according to their sympathies, just as at home they will canvass for the candidate of their choice or principles that are likely to be popular.

As Governor Gardner said, you could not carry a village in Massachusetts on a pro-slavery platform; nor could you secure a score of votes in Alabama in favor of an avowed free-soiler.

Instead of trying anything so foolish, Gardner will ask the citizens of Massachusetts to vote for George Law or whomever the Know Nothings nominate without prejudice to their opinions on slavery; and the delegates of the South will make the same request, with the same proviso.

Each will act according to his conscience. But as, after all, the future of slavery in this country does not seem likely to hinge altogether on the choice of the next President, both may consistently unite on the same man and the same ticket, without waiving the least shadow of their peculiar opinions on the vexed question.

CURIOUS CRIMINAL CASE BEFORE THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The second trial of Lyman Cole for forgery on the Chemical Bank commenced the day before yesterday, and will probably continue for several days to come.

It will be recollected that the first trial on this indictment resulted without a verdict; the jury disagreed and were dismissed.

The evidence in this case is precisely of the same character as that which was given on the trial of Kissane, who, owing to its force and clearness, was at once convicted and sentenced to two years and a half in the State prison, where he now is.

If the evidence, after a rigid examination, was sufficient to convince an impartial jury of the guilt of Kissane, it seems strange that the same facts should be questioned on the trial of his associate on the same charge.

This discrepancy in the two trials has drawn in a remarkable degree the attention of the public to the management of the case before the Court of Sessions, in which his Honor Recorder Smith presides.

It must be in the recollection of most of our readers that Kissane and Cole were implicated, with a number of others, in the famous Martha Washington case, which occupied the courts in the Western States for such a length of time, and which baffled all the legal industry and skill that were employed to procure a conviction against the accused parties.

It is generally supposed that the outside pressure brought to bear during this trial in the Western States was of such a character as to prevent the healthy current of public justice from flowing in its natural channels.

We are certain, however, that when public attention in these latitudes is directed to the action of courts and juries, no secret or indirect influence can prevent the operation of truth and fact on the minds of those engaged in the administration of justice.

If on the same evidence Lyman Cole should be acquitted of the charges brought against him in reference to the forgeries on the Chemical Bank, we see no reason why Kissane should continue any longer an inmate of the State prison.

Of the fact of the forgeries there can be no question. Money was drawn by their means from the Chemical and other banks, and the only point of difficulty is as to the identification of the parties who perpetrated them.

This is the question for an honest court and jury to decide.

This curious trial has already developed some remarkable features, which we recommend to the attention of our readers. As the trial proceeds it will, no doubt, disclose some new facts which may call for further comment on our hands.

THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE—LAW STOCK.—A Know Nothing State Council was recently held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and, as we learn from a correspondent, a very good platform was adopted, and a wish expressed that the National Convention would arrange some plan by which the party might be harmonized for action in the coming campaign, and select a candidate for the Presidency. All this is very good.

One circumstance, however, occurred, which made the whole affair an abortion. A resolution was introduced recommending Commodore Stockton as a candidate for the Presidency. It was voted down, and afterwards withdrawn.

The Commodore, however, is not to be sneezed at. He is a formidable candidate, far ahead of Fillmore, Clayton, and some other old politicians whose names have been mentioned in the same connection.

But we think the Philadelphia Convention will find that he lacks the freshness of novelty, the strength, the live oak vitality of the old fellow in this State called George Law.

Stockton is the coming race. Most formidable antagonist in the coming race. All the other nags will remain quietly in the stable, or be sold for saddle horses at the springs, or on the sea shore, during the coming hot months. They are worn out, and not fit for the hard work of a dreadful Presidential contest.

As for Live Oak George, he is gaining strength every day. It has appeared that his nomination is not all a hoax—in fact, that there is no joke about it. There are now plenty of parties ready to take him up. Recently a meeting of mechanics has recommended him for the succession; but he cannot be monopolized by any clique.

KANSAS QUIET.—From all accounts it seems that the troubles in Kansas are over, and all parties are relaxing into peace and tranquillity.

The slaveholders and the free settlers have set themselves down side by side, and are usefully engaged in tilling the earth, or building houses, or undertaking other works necessary for the development of the country and its preparation for admission to the Union.

Where, a short time since, there was nothing heard but the sound of strife, and threats of revolvers and so forth, the voice of merriment has now the field to itself, and the only tools in requisition are the axe, the plough, and the saw.

So much for the ominous forebodings of the free soilers.

It seems likely that Kansas will afford a solution of a problem that has been much discussed without, as yet, any definite understanding being had upon its merits.

The free soilers from the East and the slaveowners from the South have, as we said, settled side by side, and engaged in similar pursuits. Labor for profit is the spirit of both. Now it is quite clear that in a very few years all these people will know exactly whether free labor or slave labor is the most profitable for that region, because they will have tried both under like conditions, and watched the results.

If after a few years' trial, say, when they apply for admission as a State, slave labor has been found the best, they will frame a constitution acknowledging slavery; if on the contrary, as the abolitionists pretend, slave labor will be really more costly than free, they will of course have found it out, and will exclude slavery by their own act.

An experiment of the kind has been much needed in this country to settle the debated question of the relative productiveness of slave and free labor.

It is pretty nearly established now that in by far the greater part of the South whites can labor as safely and as productively as the negroes; though it seems unlikely that any European race will ever be able to labor in the fields in such a climate as that of Cuba, or parts of Louisiana, Alabama and Texas.

The question is whether hired white labor would be as profitable as slave labor in those regions where the whites can work. And that question can only be decided by full experiment in a southern latitude, where whites and blacks work side by side.

This experiment is being tried in Kansas. If for no other reason than the importance of having it made, it would have been a pity to exclude slavery from the country.

TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE.—Citizen Robespierre McElrath, true to his instincts, still defends the bloody policy of the Mayor of Portland, and now declares that the enemies of the law who conspired against it in Maine have been discovered.

We suppose that, if such is the case, Neal Dow will have them brought out and shot down like rabbits, as he did a few days since with another party of conspirators who wanted Neal Dow to obey Neal Dow's law.

Citizen Robespierre McElrath is also furious against increasing the salaries of Judges, but he has no objection to take a salary as President of the Nassau Bank while plotting against the interests of the business men who support it.

Citizen Robespierre McElrath ardently desires that the system of English club life shall be introduced in this community. Now, the London club life system is one of exclusive grogshops, where drinking, gambling and gormandizing are carried on in a private way, beyond the reach of law or public opinion.

Citizen Robespierre McElrath has rather too many irons in the fire. We should not be surprised if some of them—the Nassau Bank, for example—should suddenly get cool.

NEW MOVEMENT BY THE ABOLITION KNOW NOTHINGS.—Some of the Northern and Western Know Nothings—radical abolitionists—despairing of any hope for niggers at the Philadelphia Grand Council, have arranged for a secret gathering at Cleveland, Ohio, this week, for the purpose of forming a new Northern party on the Summer and Wilson platform—repeat of the Fugitive Slave act—no more slave territory, &c. &c.

The following named gentlemen—some of them great men of Massachusetts—passed through New York on Sunday, en route for this Council, as it is called.—Hon. W. S. Darrrell, M. C. elect; Hon. Gershom B. Weston, of Duxbury, formerly a coalitionist democrat, and one of the Governor's Council in '52; E. E. Aldrich, Esq., County Attorney for Worcester county; Rev. John Prince, of Essex; Nathaniel Patten, Jun., of Dartmouth; E. W. Jenks, North Adams; L. Moody, of Chicopee, members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; James Lock Brown, of Reading, and others.

THE HON. C. C. LEIGH.—Lawyers are used to have hard things said of them, but Mr. Leigh has surpassed the most vindictive of the enemies of the bar. He compares them to Cyprians; and afterwards seeming to consider even this comparison too flattering, he adds that they are like cabbage or sheep's head. These compliments are predicated on the supposed venality of the gentlemen of the bar, who according to Mr. C. C. Leigh are ready to give an opinion on either side of a question for a fee.

It is unfortunate for the temperance orator that the next proceeding after this speech of his was the "sending round a plate, and the taking up a collection." The bar may be venal; but it appears that even such pure patriots and moral reformers as Mr. C. C. Leigh cannot dispense with a plate and a collection. And if the lawyers are paid for their opinions, the thing is done openly and is understood by every one; whereas the greener portion of humanity would be likely to suppose that the Carson League and C. C. Leigh are disinterested were it not for the published appeals of the former for "forty thousand dollars or a larger sum," and for the plate which is sent round after the latter has ended his homilies on corruption.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.—The resolutions now before the Board of Supervisors for increasing the salaries of the Judges, seem to encounter strong opposition on the part of some of our contemporaries. We differ from the conclusions of these political economists. The salaries of our judicial officers are in general too small.

Of all the functionaries of a republican government, the Judges are the most important; and this is particularly the case in this Republic. Other officials have various direct and indirect ways of adding to their emoluments, such as, for instance, by contracts, lobby fees and bribes. The Judges are, however, isolated from the public treasury, and it is to be prepared, also from all corrupt influences. Their position gives them great power over the moral elements of society, but it is expected that they shall only employ it for the public good. To preserve them from the temptations that beset other men in public life, it is important that

their remuneration shall be such as to place them above the danger of yielding to them. Men of high character and acquirements will then be found willing to accept judicial offices.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

REMOVAL OF GOV. REEDER AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1855.

The administration is sorely puzzled with Governor Reeder's case. It is understood now that he will be removed forthwith unless he resigns, which he is unwilling to do.

His Associates Judges, Johnson and Ellmore, and the District Attorney, will also go by the board. This course was determined on to-day by the President. The Kansas Legislature meets on the 2d of July.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BARK BELONGING TO THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1855.

The Star says intelligence has been received of a revenue cutter bringing into Mobile a bark belonging to the Kinney expedition, loaded with ammunition. It also asserts that if Col. Kinney succeeds in reaching Nicaragua, the government is prepared to take care of him there.

The statement of a paper at St. Catherine's, C. W., which has been copied into sundry papers in the United States, that notice had been received to prepare rooms there for President Pierce and family, in July, has not a syllable of truth in it.

The Post Office Department having had its attention drawn to the fact, that vessels are preparing to carry letters across the ocean at postage rates less than those established by law, it may be of interest to correspondents to learn, that the subject is under investigation, and the proper authorities of this government. The principle with regard to the former land mail private expresses in this country will probably be made to apply to independent ocean mail carriers, and letters thus sent be detained. It may also be stated, that though the reduced postage proposed by the said vessels seems to be less, it will, in consideration of a change on the other side of the ocean, amount to more than the rates established by our laws.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has returned from his trip to Canada.

Land warrants sold to-day at \$1 09 a \$1 10 per acre.

Information has been received here of the sinking of the steamer Australia, loaded with government stores for the Sioux expedition, in the Missouri river.

New Hampshire Politics.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—STORMY CAUCUS OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS, &c.

CONCORD, N. H., June 12, 1855.

The democratic caucus to-night nominated John S. Wells and Harry Hibbard, for United States Senators, and the candidates of last year for Secretary of State, Treasurer and Printer.

The American cause are having a very exciting time. Paul R. George addressed the meeting, denouncing the grasping proclivities of the free soilers, and re-asserting against the nomination of John P. Hale to the Senate. He made no objection to James Bell, but contended that the election of Hale would prove the destruction of the American party in New Hampshire, and in the nation. Six thousand democrats were in the State, he said, in opposition to Hale and abolitionism, and in favor of Americanism.

Joel Eastman is now addressing the caucus.

There is no prospect of a vote being taken before midnight.

At a caucus last night the Senate reconsidered the vote assigning to-day for the election of United States Senators, thus allowing the House to take the initiative in the election. It is confidently stated that leading members of both branches have united on James Bell for the long term, and John P. Hale for the short term.

Later from Mexico.

PROGRESS OF SANTA ANNA'S DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1855.

The steamer Oriaba has arrived at this port, and brings dates from Mexico to the 2d inst.

Santa Anna had taken possession of Zamora, the insurgent leader leaving on his approach. The fugitives were, however, pursued, routed and 2,000 taken prisoners.

Santa Anna returned to Morelia on the 21st of May, and left on the 23d for Ariz, where Comonfort was posted with 2,500 men.

Several smaller bands of the revolutionists had also been routed by the government troops.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1855.

By the arrival, to-day, of the steamship Empire City, we have dates from Havana to the 9th inst. The news brought by her, however, is unimportant.

Arrival of the Steam Frigate Princeton.

BALTIMORE, June 12, 1855.

The United States steamer Princeton arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday. She left Havana on the 6th inst., but brings no news of interest.

The Propeller Caledonia Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, June 12, 1855.

The propeller Caledonia, Capt. Scudder, from Portland for New York, with a cargo of molasses, sugar and heading, went ashore at Point Judith, on Monday morning at high water, a thick fog prevailing at the time. The molasses on deck was stove and thrown overboard.

At about 8 o'clock this morning she was lying in a very bad position, with her head on among the rocks. It was thought, if the weather continued favorable, she might be got off, though she is in a very critical condition. The Caledonia is a first class vessel of about 500 tons burthen.

A despatch from Newport states that forty hogsheads, of molasses, one hundred barrels of sugar, and 25,000 feet of heading, were thrown overboard from the propeller, but she still remained afloat this afternoon. She is still tight, and hopes are entertained that she will be got off at