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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX ..... No. 156

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—LINDA OF CHAMOUNIX.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE JIBBENAINOSAY—TWO B'HOYS—BASANIELLO.

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

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE YOUNG AMERICAN SCITHIS—SORY O'MORE—DAY AFTER THE FAIR.

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, Saturday, June 16, 1855.

The News.

The labors of the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia terminated yesterday. With the exception of the unanimous adoption of resolutions denouncing the Pierce administration, the closing proceedings are of no special importance. In the point alluded to, however, the convention have hit the right nail square upon the head. It is quite as important as either of the fourteen articles composing the platform, which is promulgated complete for the information of the public in our columns today. The ritual has been somewhat modified, and the Catholic test reaffirmed by a large majority, notwithstanding an eloquent effort was made by Judge Hopkins and others to effect its abrogation. A committee was appointed to ascertain the amount of Mr. Barker's expenditures in behalf of the cause, with the view to its repayment. The sum is said to be a large one. The representation in the Nominating Convention will comprise one delegate from each Congressional district, and two at large from each State. The next convention will be held in this city, on the first Tuesday in June next. The members separated in high spirits. A mass meeting will be held in Philadelphia to-night, one in this city on Monday evening, and another in Baltimore on Wednesday.

The Know Something abolition gathering at Cincinnati also dissolved yesterday. An attempt was made to bind the organization to the support of Seward for the Presidency, but the delegates from Massachusetts and Indiana would not listen to it. A constitution and ritual were adopted, based upon anti-slavery and anti-papal principles; but the amendment of the naturalization laws, and all those other questions which were supposed to form fundamental principles with the original Know Nothings, seem to be entirely ignored. A permanent organization was completed by the choice of Hiram Griswold, of Ohio, for President; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Vice President; Wm. Richardson, of Albany, Secretary; and Joshua Robinson, of Pittsburg, Treasurer. Two of these are said to be foreigners.

From Boston we learn that the seceders from the Philadelphia Convention intend to urge upon the Massachusetts Know Nothings the propriety of calling a convention of the people of the Northern and Northwestern States, in order to concentrate action in the present crisis.

Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio, made a speech at a free soil meeting in Ashtabula county on the 9th inst., in which he urged the free sollers to work hard for the success of their principles, as in case they failed he should resign his seat in the United States Senate, for he never could bear to look a foe in the face when repudiated at home. Wade's modesty has never been so excessive heretofore as to lead to any serious apprehensions for the safety of the republic.

The State Temperance Convention of New Jersey, which met at New Brunswick on the 14th instant, passed resolutions recommending the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, and also passed the following supplementary resolve:—"That in the opinion of this convention the drinking of lager bier as a beverage is detrimental to the interests of total abstinence, and, therefore, that we do battle against it as one of our greatest enemies." This resolve, we suspect, is not directed so particularly at the German population as against the temperance men themselves, who have taken to drinking immoderate quantities of lager, under the happy delusion that it is merely a harmless enlivening beverage.

The Germans of Williamsburg are making preparations to forcibly resist the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law. Meetings have been held, and resolutions recommending violent measures adopted. Already fifty men have volunteered to carry out the sentiments of the resistants, and preparations are making, it is said, for the organization of a formidable force. Stirring times are expected about the Fourth of July.

We have news from Mexico to the effect that the insurgents have taken possession of Guanajuato, and that Victoria and Saltillo had joined the revolutionists.

Our correspondence from Central America, published this morning, will be found very interesting. Greytown, the scene of our imbecile administration's greatest exploit, has been entirely rebuilt, and on the 24th of May the citizens who compose that "nest of pirates" formed a new government, by formally adopting a constitution and electing municipal officers, from chief magistrate down to police marshal. The reports concerning the Kinney expedition created but little interest, and the impression prevailed that the Colonel would not make the attempt imputed to him.

By an arrival at Charleston we have news from Havana to the 9th inst.—five day's later than previous advices. The island was healthy, but business very dull. The letters of our correspondents contain the latest intelligence. Some further developements are made respecting the alleged voluntary abolition of slavery as a means of securing the independence of Cuba. Owing to the report of the prevalence of cholera at New Orleans, sixteen days quarantine is now imposed upon vessels arriving from infected ports.

We have been requested to state that an investigation took place yesterday forenoon, at the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, before Mr. J. E. Ebling, as to the truth of the allegations contained in certain affidavits implicating Mr. B. Jones, the Street Inspector of the Seventeenth ward, with illegally receiving money from the men employed in cleaning the streets of that ward, and that the inquiry resulted in the vindication of Mr. Jones, there having been no proof adduced to sustain the charge preferred.

The ship Wm. Rathbone, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, had nine deaths among her passengers.

The cotton market yesterday was less active, and the sales were confined to 1,200 to 1,500 bales. The market closed firm. The stiffness of holders had a tendency to check transactions. Flour was without further change of moment. A small lot of Canadian white wheat sold at $2 44. Corn was quite active, but closed at lower figures, viz.: from 94c. @ 99c. @ 100c., the two latter quotations for shipping lots. Rye sold at $1 08. Oats were more plenty, and dropped down to about 60c. for Western. Pork was firmer, and provisions generally were stiff, with an advancing tendency. About 15,000 bushels of corn in bags were taken for Liverpool at 32c. to 42c. in ships' bags.

The Late Know Nothing Split at Philadelphia—Untimely Rejoicing of the Seward Organs.

The more violent of the Seward organs are in ecstacies at the late split in the National Council of the Know Nothings in Philadelphia on the slavery question. We are assured that this new party is thus broken up, disbanded, and scattered to the four winds, so that the track is beautifully cleared in the North for the triumph of the Seward coalition. The results yet to come, however, will probably dissipate these estimates as vain delusions.

Our view of the matter is, that the split in the Philadelphia Council on the question of a platform, secures the strength of this new party in both sections, instead of destroying it. We think, too, that an agreement, on the other hand, upon either a Northern or a Southern platform, would have destroyed the party in one section or the other. By the disagreement, the Order in both sections remains substantially intact. They are thrown back, in each section and in each State, upon first principles. Slavery remains an open question, and must so remain, at least till the inauguration of a new administration. In the meantime, no national party can be formed upon any common declaration of principles on this vital issue of slavery. The reckless follies and blunders of this ruinous free soil and secession administration of Mr. Pierce, have rendered the thing impossible—utterly impossible.

The failure, then, of the North and South in this Philadelphia Council to agree upon a common platform, amounts to nothing. It leaves the party precisely where it stood before—free in each section and in each State to act according to the circumstances of its position until the time shall have arrived for a national movement upon a common candidate for the succession. Nor is it necessary that there should be any declaration of a national platform upon slavery if the party can produce a sound conservative and acceptable man to all sections of the country. Whether Kansas, upon her application to come into the Union as a slave State, shall be rejected or admitted, can only be determined by Congress. National Councils and Conventions can do nothing with it, and they may just as well, therefore, turn over the subject to the tribunal to which it belongs.

In agreeing to disagree upon this subject of slavery, the Philadelphia Council have acted judiciously. They have not compromised their strength in any quarter. They may indulge a perfect freedom of individual opinion upon slavery in both sections, and make a common cause of union and cohesion upon other issues of quite as much importance as slavery in Kansas or the District of Columbia. The Know Nothings have the materials, and they have the examples before them of the election of General Harrison in 1840, and of General Taylor in 1848, to guide them. It is the policy of a general demand for a new administration, for retrenchment and reform in the government, and for a new and more practical, positive and progressive American policy in the management of our domestic and foreign affairs, including our European diplomacy, the finances, the tariff, the army, the navy, the Post Office system, the public lands, the disbursement of the spoils, &c. It was, more or less, upon such a platform, dropping any definite declarations upon slavery, that General Harrison and General Taylor were so triumphantly elected. It is only upon such a platform that this corrupt democratic Pierce dynasty can be met and swept away by a great national movement in 1856.

In the meantime, let the Know Nothings North and South act independently of each other upon slavery, look to the expediency of securing the State elections, without doing violence to the prevailing pro-slavery or anti-slavery feeling, as the case may be, and prepare the way for taking the offensive against the democracy upon the merits of this Pierce dynasty in 1856, and the day is their own. The democratic party are evidently desirous of shuffling off from this Pierce, Marcy and Forney, this Cushing and Jeff. Davis concern at Washington; but they must be held to it, and to the main question whether there shall or shall not be a new political dispensation, "fresh from the body of the people."

There is to be an open-air meeting of the Know Nothings this evening at Philadelphia. It is a new feature in their party machinery, and important developements may be expected—not of the dissolution of the Know Nothings in reference to the Presidential election; not of the transfer of the Order in the North to the Seward coalition; but developements indicating the continued vitality of this new party in both sections, and in every State for itself. There is to be another open-air meeting of the great guns of the conservative platform of the Philadelphia Council in the Park on Monday evening, under the auspices of the New York delegation. Having, as a Northern State, stood almost alone with the South on the Philadelphia majority platform, it is probable that some attempt will be made at this Park meeting to keep the party in New York to that position. But there is no immediate necessity for this. The party in New York should organize themselves for the direct issues of our fall election, and not attempt any unseasonable experiment of a bold conservative movement upon slavery, against the stiff current of this Nebraska agitation. An adhesion at this time to the Philadelphia majority resolutions would be playing directly into the hands of the Seward Holy Alliance. They are chuckling over the prospect. Let the New York Know Nothings disappoint them, by avoiding a rupture upon this matter. We must glide with the current till we can stem it.

There is time enough yet for the campaign of '56; but in the interval, the first thing to be done is to secure the State elections, State by State, without breaking to pieces upon the rocks and quicksands of slavery. At the proper time, with the proper man, the Know Nothings, North and South, may be easily rallied upon the general platform of a new administration, and with the same overwhelming success as that which marked the Harrison campaign of 1840 and the Taylor campaign of 1848. The American people desire a new administration; and as the government policy upon slavery can only be settled by Congress, that subject may be safely ignored by the State and national party councils of this new American party. The proper man for a new administration will be the ruling question.

CLOSING STORES ON SATURDAY.—Considerable fuss has been made in some of the newspapers about the necessity of closing stores at three o'clock on the Saturday afternoon. Why don't those persons who are so nervously anxious on the subject close their stores all day Saturday, and have done with the matter?

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.—It appears by the telegraph that wretched Mexico is once more a prey to a successful revolution. Monterey has been taken, under what circumstances we know not; but the fact seems to be undoubted, and it will give the revolutionists command of all the northern departments. Matters seem to tend towards a fusion of the revolutionary elements. Though there seems to be no evidence of anything like an understanding between the insurgents of the north and the bandit Alvarez, circumstances may and probably will render a coalition between them inevitable, and all the discontented elements will probably join them in a concerted effort to overthrow Santa Anna. That they will succeed seems more than likely. Whatever Santa Anna's designs may be, and whatever of purity there may be in his motives, the fact becomes clearer and clearer every day that his power is destined to be ephemeral. It may be, as his apologists assert, that he has no other aim in view than the good of Mexico. Indeed his worst enemies cannot suggest any form of government for Mexico, consistent with the preservation of her nationality, that would be better for the country than the one he has established.

But the more thoroughly democratic institutions are tried in Mexico, the stronger becomes the conviction that they are not suited to the present condition of the people of that nation. It is very difficult to say where the hitch lies. It might seem conceited and foolish to assert that the Anglo-Saxon is the only race susceptible of peaceable self-government; though this is the clear inference from past history. Possibly, a better solution of the failure of free institutions in countries peopled by the various branches of the Celtic race is to be found in the fact that the people to whom they have been entrusted have been subjected to tyranny for so many centuries that they have lost their native elasticity and self-reliance, and will require nursing for several generations before they can use freedom satisfactorily. But whatever the cause may be, the fact is patent. Neither Mexico nor the people of South America have proved themselves competent to erect stable and orderly republics. What fortune is destined for them, it is difficult to imagine. Without foreign interference, they may be tossed on the sea of revolution for half a dozen generations, and then finally settle down to the peaceable enjoyment of freedom. How long the preparatory process may last, no one can tell; it has already lasted over sixty years in France, and the people seem no nearer the goal than they were under the restoration.

As to Mexico, whose proximity to our borders renders her movements more interesting to us than those of the States of South America can be, it seems very doubtful whether she can reasonably expect to steer safely to port through so troubled a sea. Nothing is more probable than that some one of the revolutionary governments to which she will fall a prey will contrive to embroil her with the United States. In such an event, the issue of the contest would of course not be doubtful. And the question would arise whether it would not be the duty of this country to use the advantage it had gained to place Mexico on such a footing that further revolutions should be impossible. The British possessions in India would not have been safe for a day had not Great Britain and the East India Company established a military government in the peninsula. It seems highly probable that Mexico would be more prosperous if the fortified places were held by a garrison of United States troops and as much liberty as possible given to the people, than under any other form of government.

FUNNY LIBEL SUITS.—The publisher of the New York *Ledger*, a weekly paper, published in this city, informs us that he has commenced two libel suits against two of his cotemporaries: one the Philadelphia *Times*, and the other a little paper published in this city. He does not inform us what lawyer he has engaged or what fee he has paid to him. The cause of these libel suits, is, however, given, and it is exceedingly amusing.

Some weeks since, this editor and proprietor of the New York *Ledger* announced to the world that he had made a contract with "Fanny Fern," by which he had bound himself to pay her one hundred dollars per column for her amusing twaddle, which our amiable cotemporary of the *Mirror* calls "the most exciting and interesting literary matter of the present age." On the announcement of this contract the journals now sued for libel declared that they didn't believe it, and couldn't believe it, and wouldn't believe it, and shouldn't believe it. The proprietor of the New York *Ledger* now brings a libel suit against them for want of faith.

Now, we propose to make up this matter—to compromise this quarrel. We would advise the parties who have been sued to plead guilty in the following words, to wit:—"We believe that there is a contract between the proprietor of the New York *Ledger* and "Fanny Fern," by which the former agrees to pay the latter one hundred dollars per column. We respectfully believe this, but we also entertain the belief that the editor in question must be like the man in the play: 'a d—d fool to pay so much for small beer, when gin and water can be had so much cheaper.'" Sue for this, as much as you please.

Notwithstanding all this, we hope that Mr. Bonner, of the *Ledger*, will sell one, two or three hundred thousand copies of his paper weekly, and thus find the balance on the right side of his *Ledger*.

RESPECT FOR RELIGION.—An educated, intelligent man, with the natural instincts of a gentleman or civilized being, will never insult or ridicule the religious services or ceremonies of any sect, no matter how strongly he may dissent from its doctrines. There is an ex-member of Congress, and an actual State Senator, who conducts an obscure paper in this city, who never loses sight of an opportunity of ridiculing and insulting the observances of a particular sect of Christians, and that sect the most ancient of the Christian world. We allude especially to the tone and temper of the *Express* newspaper whenever it happens to touch on the ceremonies of the Catholic religion. If the editors of that paper be Christians, they must believe most of the essential dogmas that Catholics do. If, therefore, they had the instincts of educated men, with the feelings natural to gentlemen, in a social sense, they would never permit themselves to insult the religious observances of a sect of Christians which has a common origin with that to which they themselves belong. Hence it follows that such persons in their instincts must be low and venal in the extreme, and no controversy upon any issue between them and an Archbishop can lift them from the degradation which they so naturally occupy.

TRIAL OF LYMAN COLE FOR FORGERY.—The second trial of Lyman Cole on a charge of forgery on the Chemical Bank, was postponed the other day at the instance of the District Attorney, in order to afford time and opportunity to bring it up again in a more convenient shape. A good deal of attention has been directed to this trial, in consequence of various circumstances connected with the parties implicated, and which transpired some time ago in the Western States.

Kissane, the associate of Cole on this charge of forgery, was tried some weeks since, convicted, and is now in the State prison. In addition to the indictment for forgery pending against Cole, we believe there is another against him for fraud on an insurance company, arising out of the famous Martha Washington case, which occurred a few years ago on one of the Western rivers.

It must be in the recollection of our readers that Kissane, now in the State prison, and Cole, who is awaiting his trial on this charge of forgery on the Chemical Bank, were both parties in various indictments growing out of that conspiracy. The trial of those indictments occupied the courts of the Western States for several years; but by some means or other the parties implicated succeeded in baffling all the efforts made to convict them. The insurance companies who were defrauded have, however, followed up the matter, and have procured indictments in New York and elsewhere against the two parties above named, and their various confederates in the West. It is generally believed that the approaching trials of Cole—first, on a charge of forgery upon the Chemical Bank, and secondly, on a charge of fraud upon an insurance company—will disclose some curious facts in connection with the band of individuals with whom they have been connected in Ohio and elsewhere for some years past.

Prodigious efforts were made during the trials in the West to stifle the investigation, and to put an end to any further prosecution of the parties. These efforts were unsuccessful. It is generally believed that similar exertions will be made here to manage the judges, juries and lawyers, and so defeat the ends of justice; but we feel assured that no attempts of that description can possibly be effective whilst the public eye and mind are directed to the conduct of the prosecution, the character of the testimony and the finding of the juries.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Messrs. Hale and Bell have just been elected by the Legislature of New Hampshire to the high post of Senators in Congress to represent that State. Both these gentlemen were in Congress before, and by a revolution of the political wheel had lost their position and retired into private life. In consequence, however, of the weakness and folly of General Pierce, the President of the United States, in his management of the government at Washington, a political revolution, caused by his acts, has brought back both these gentlemen into public life, precisely in the same position which they formerly occupied. One would think that General Pierce since his elevation to the Presidency has been endeavoring to comply with the ultra Christian rule of "love your enemies." He has certainly conferred more favors on his political foes than any other man who has been in power in this country for the last half century.

Mr. Hale has left a reputation and position in Washington which will render all parties glad of his return there. He is a man of great wit and drollery, and he will, no doubt, amuse the United States Senate during the dull days of winter with the ingenious sallies which used formerly to set the Senate Chamber in a roar. Mr. Bell, who, we believe, is a respectable, quiet man, will vote according to his opinions, and at the end of the session will pocket his pay and mileage, give his receipt, and go straight home, as a sensible, honest man should do.

POST OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT.—The public is much excited about the recent Post Office revelations. The report of the Post Office Inspector on the Connecticut and Rhode Island Post Offices does not disprove the fact that money letters, and letters containing valuable papers have been sold by the Postmasters as rubbish at so much a pound or a bushel. If there were only half a dozen cases of the kind brought to light, the fact would still be shameful in the highest degree. And no excuse whatever can be offered for the infamous practices which the recent investigation at New Orleans has brought to light. The fact is, the Post Office is in the most disgraceful state of disorganization from top to bottom. Nor does their seem any reason to believe that any of the other public departments at Washington are on a better footing.

BRITISH CONSISTENCY.—The British government appear to have been taking pretty active measures to recruit soldiers for their army in the Crimea, in various cities in the United States. The newspapers in England make no secret of the matter. They talk of their recruiting agents in the United States, as coolly as if these fellows were not engaged in breaking a law of this country, and stirring up others to do the same. Yet these are the same journals which affect such virtuous indignation when a word is said about Cuba, or a few scapegraces fit out a steamer to give material aid to the poor creoles. As usual with the English, their idea of the sacredness of the neutrality laws is in exact proportion to their interest therein.

Marine Affairs.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. CAVENDY.—The passengers of the steamship Washington, at the close of their late homeward trip, presented Captain Cavendy with a silver pitcher as a mark of esteem. The following interesting correspondence took place on the occasion:—

AT SEA, OFF LONG ISLAND, June 6, 1855.

TO CAPT. EDWARD CAVENDY, of the U. S. mail steamer Washington, from Bremen.—Dear Sir—The undersigned passengers being about to part, perhaps to meet no more on earth, desire to present to you a souvenir, which may form a bond of remembrance of a voyage in which none but the kindest feelings have been exhibited. Although fogs and icebergs and cold winds have rendered the passage dangerous, and your professional reputation was deeply at stake, we have the satisfaction of bearing testimony that not one impatient word has issued from your lips; but you have watched on deck, amidst your officers and men, and showed them that in any difficulty which might arise you would choose the post of danger as the post of honor of a thorough sailor. Feeling thus, our lives secure under your faithful guardianship, we beg you to accept, as a small token of our gratitude, a silver pitcher as a testimony of our high consideration of your various qualities as a skilful and careful commander, and a thorough gentleman.

Clinton Roosevelt, Mrs. Wyeth, Otto Wm. Pollitz and lady, Rd. Chatterton and wife, Joseph Thompson, Chas. Stebbins, Jr., Elbe Hensler, J. H. Dreyer, Fr. de Bary, L. David, F. Spanzenberg, Carl O. Cassendyk, C. Pappie L. L. Wyebgram, Ed. Ahrens, E. Billnardo, G. T. Zepnier, S. W. Chiney, L. Delime, Lady Herbert, Charles Nickell, Chs. A. Rakielewicz, Augustus Mayer, Oscar Enzmann.

ON BOARD THE U. S. M. STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, June 14, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—The unexpected honor you confer on me while it delights, overpowers my feelings. Accustomed to my duties but little time has been left me to court literature, and the expression of my tongue but feebly conveys the dictation of my heart. Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves and those you represent, the assurance that Edward Cavendy will be ever pleased to hear of your future welfare; and should you ever traverse the ocean, you will find me endeavoring to merit this proof of your kind esteem. I remain, gentlemen, very gratefully yours,

EDWARD CAVENDY.

To the gentlemen of the Committee.

The Washington leaves again for Bremen this morning, with a good list of passengers.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Affairs in Washington.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS—REMOVAL OF KNOW NOTHINGS—RETURN OF SECRETARY M'CLELLAND, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1855.

It appears that the violation of seals by the special agents of the Post Office Department at New Orleans, about which so much has been said and written, was practised only upon certain letters addressed to a fictitious personage, styled "Marshal Hanson." It had been ascertained by the agents in question that this cognomen had been adopted by somebody deeply engaged in robbing the mails. To ascertain who that somebody was, and to detect him, if possible, in his nefarious employment, the Marshal Hanson letters were violated, but nobody's rights were invaded. It is not true, however, that the Post Office Department either authorized or "winked at" such violation, in this or any similar case, as intimated by the witness Whitman, who, it seems, had recently been discharged from the office of special agent by the Department. The Department has uniformly refused to authorize, sanction or justify such violations by its agents or others, and has disavowed the power to break the seal of any letter not returned to it as dead or refused, though repeatedly applied to for such authority, by the officers of the law, for the detection of crime.

As to the great paper mill story, in which 2,000 letters were reported to have been sold among the waste and rubbish of certain post offices, it proves to be baseless. The so called letters are shown to have been refused Congressional speeches and documents, unsealed lottery and insurance circulars, &c. Tons of such matter accumulate in the principal offices every year, and are, with refused newspapers, sold to the papermaker.

It is known, however, that notwithstanding the present low rates of postage, there are some persons so mean as to violate the law by concealing letters—and sometimes even valuable letters—in newspapers, to cheat the government out of the postage. It is possible that a letter, or a valentine or two, thus concealed, may have escaped the vigilance of the Post Office employees, and so have reached the paper mill in question. This is the only grain of truth upon which that misrepresentation rests. The proprietor of the paper mill referred to was more astonished than anybody else at its magnitude.

The recent removals of the Know Nothing messengers from the Treasury and Post Office department is regarded as preliminary to the decapitation of the higher grade officers belonging to that order. Much alarm exists among the clerks, especially of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Interior returned to-night.

Lieutenant Captain Ingraham is here.

Land warrants are in good demand at $1 07 a $1 09.

Henry A. Wise and the Boston Granite Clubs.

BOSTON, June 15, 1855.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, having been elected an honorary member of the Granite Club No. 1, of this city, in a letter from Onancock, Va., June 10, tenders his grateful acknowledgments and expressions of heartfelt joy there are still in Massachusetts friends of freedom and conservative democracy enough to sympathise with those everywhere, and here particularly, who are struggling to maintain the faith of the fathers of the republic in all essential matters of politics and religion. He concludes by saying, be steady, be firm, organize and be vigilant, and we shall yet see the country safe.

News from Quebec.

WRECK OF THE LOCHNABER CASTLE—ENLISTMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

QUEBEC, June 15, 1855.

The ship Lochnaber Castle went ashore on Bird Rocks at eight o'clock on the evening of June 4. She had 557 passengers, 210 of whom were taken off by the Sophia McKenzie. Two hundred tons of the cargo, consisting of salt and rice, were thrown overboard. It is supposed that the vessel and all the remaining passengers will yet be saved.

Enlistments of men for the British army, between the ages of 19 and 40, are being made at Magan.

Yesterday afternoon, two men were so severely injured by the falling of a log of timber upon them at Munn's wharf, that their lives are despaired of.

John Craig, a farmer, at St. Foy's, near this city, fell upon his hearth stone, day before yesterday, while in a state of intoxication, and immediately afterwards died of apoplexy.

Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1855.

Our Mexican advices mention that Guanajuato was in possession of the insurgents, and that Victoria and Saltillo had joined the revolutionists.

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, June 15, 1855.

Charles S. Morehead, the American candidate for Governor, addressed a meeting of eight thousand persons this evening.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1855.

Money easy. Stocks steady. Reading, 45 13-16; Morris Canal, 14¾; Long Island Railroad, 17¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; Pennsylvania State 5's, 88¾.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1855.

The foreign news by the Atlantic created a firmer spirit in our iron market, but as yet has caused no advance in prices. The accumulations caused by the late stagnant market are being slowly consumed. The sales for the past week have been active, at an advance of $1 a $2 over the current rates of the previous week; the advance, however, taking place before the receipt of the steamer's news. Sales of 1,700 tons American pig, No. 1, at $22 25; 650 tons No 2, at $24; 2 000 tons foundry iron, Nos. 1 and 2, at $23 a $26; 1,700 tons forge pig at $23—making the total sales for the week 6,150 tons. Nails in moderate request; sales of 2,400 casks. Refined bars—Sales of 230 tons American, and sheet 95 tons. The rolling mills are now manufacturing to order only. Orders receiving indicate a promising healthy resuscitation of the iron trade.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1855.

Our cotton market is firm, but the day's business did not exceed 1,500 bales. Good middling is quoted as high as 13c. Molasses sells at 29c. Ohio flour $9 50 a $9 60. Bacon—Sides, 9½c.

OSWEGO, June 15—6 50 P. M.

Our flour market is unchanged in every respect. Sales to-day, 5,000 bushels at $2 for Milwaukie, and $2 40 a $2 42 for white Toledo. Corn. Sales 45,000 bushels, at 87½c. a 90c. Receipts, 550 bbls. flour; 100,000 bushels wheat; 50,000 bushels corn; 26,000 bushels oats.

ALBANY, June 15—12:30 P. M.

Flour—Nothing doing of any consequence. $9 a $9 50 for common to good State. Wheat, no sales. Corn—Sales of 17 000 bushels Western mixed at 96c. a 97c.—principally at the lower figure. Whiskey, 35c. Receipts by canal to day: 2,015 bbls. flour, 38,132 bushels corn, 4,118 bushels wheat, 5,088 bushels oats, 2,961 bushels rye.

BUFFALO, June 15—12:30 P. M.

Flour continues very quiet—the demand being moderate, and the market still favoring buyers; sales 300 bbls. at $9 62½ for very choice Wisconsin, and $10 for favorite Michigan. Wheat continues to tend downwards; sales 5 000 bushels Milwaukie spring, on private terms; parcels of this description were offered at $1 80, and refused; 38,000 bushels prime white Michigan sold at $2 37½; the supply of this kind is very light. Corn is not so active, and the market is lower, although holders feel reluctant to concede; sales 23,000 bushels, at 78c. a 71c. Oats inactive; buyers offer 50c., which holders refuse. Canal freights are firmer; corn 12c. a 12½c. to Albany and Troy, and 14c. a 14½c. to New York.

BUFFALO, June 15—6:30 P. M.

The flour market is still drooping, and is a shade easier; sales 700 bbls., at $9 for common upper lake, $9 62½ for very choice do, $9 50 for good Illinois, and $10 for extra Michigan and favorite Milwaukie. Wheat closed inactive, and the market lower. Upper lake spring offered at $1 80, and refused; sales 5,000 bushels, private terms, and 3,700 bushels prime white Michigan, at $2 37½—the latter is very scarce. Corn lower and rather quiet; sales 25,000 bushels, at 78c. a 79c. Several holders have withdrawn their samples. Oats inactive and dull; sales 4,000 bushels upper lake, at 50c. Whiskey dull and quiet. Canal freights firmer. Corn, 12c. a 12½c., and wheat 15c. a 15½c. to Albany and Troy. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day:—Flour, 4,097 bbls.; wheat, 47,117 bushels; corn, 188,000 bushels; oats, 41,968 bushels.

Naval Intelligence.

Yesterday Capt. B. E. Brooke was detached from the receiving ship North Carolina, and ordered to report as senior officer of marines, Mediterranean squadron.

U. S. sloop of war Vandalia sailed from Shanghai previous to April 7, for Hong Kong.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.—Messrs. Pease & Murphy, of the Fulton Iron Works, have this week cast the first cylinder and second condenser for the engines of the steam frigate Niagara, and are progressing rapidly with her other works.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.—The following midshipmen have (up to the latest accounts at the department from Annapolis,) passed their examination before the board now in session there, and are hereafter to take rank as passed midshipmen:—

Of the Class of 1848—J. S. Skerrett, E. T. Spedden, E. K. Owen, W. T. Glassell, J. R. Stillwell, De G. Livingston.

Of the Class of 1849—B. P. Loyall, C. H. Cushman, O. F. Stanton, W. H. Cheever, H. A. Adams, B. B. Taylor, W. B. Ward, J. W. Dunnington, H. M. Garland, Jesse Taylor, Jr., J. G. Maxwell, Henry Erben, F. E. Shepperd, T. P. Felot, E. P. McCrea.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, June 10, 1855.

The sloop of war Cyane, Commander Wilson, entered the harbor the morning of the 9th. She has been cruising off the coast of Cuba. Together with the Princeton, she assisted the bark Dublin, of Machias, Me., ashore on the Colorado reef, and on the 29th got her afloat. On the 31st ult. the Cyane got ashore, and did not succeed in getting off until Sunday morning, the 3d inst. She sustained no damage whatever.

The sloop of war Jamestown, Commodore Crabbe, sailed last evening for the coast of Africa.

The steamer Fulton, Lieut. Mitchell, commander, arrived from Havana yesterday afternoon, and at the request of Commodore Crabbe, took a line from the Jamestown, and towed her to the ship channel. She then returned and anchored abreast of the town.

The Opera—Musical Movements.

VESTVALI'S BENEFIT LAST NIGHT—ENTHUSIASM OF YOUNG NEW YORK—THE SIGNORINA MAKES A SPEECH—MISS HENSLER'S DEBUT THIS EVENING—THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN OPERAS.

The Academy of Music was packed last night from parquette to dome. In the lower part of the house every seat was taken before the performance, and the late comers, to the number of some hundreds, were obliged to seek camp stools and chairs, or resolve themselves into standing committees. The more democratic part of the house was crowded to excess. The occasion was the benefit of Signorina Felicita Vestvali, the *prima donna contralto* of the company. The programme commenced with the fourth act of Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Signorina Vestvali in the *rôle* of Maddalena, a comparatively small part, which she made quite interesting by her capital acting and excellent rendering of the music. In the third act of "Romeo and Juliet," as composed by Vaccai for Malibran, Vestvali looked and acted the gallant Veronese to the life. The music does not amount to much, but was well executed both by Vestvali and Steffenone, who was the Juliet of the night. The performance closed with the third and fourth acts of "Il Trovatore," which are already quite familiar to all our opera going readers.

When the curtain fell on the pleasant *denouement* of the "Trovatore," Signorina Vestvali and the other artists were called out. The fair *beneficiaire* was overwhelmed with bouquets and bravos; and, coming down to the footlights, said, with just enough foreign accent to make it piquant—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I regret that Mme. Steffenone is so much indisposed that she cannot appear in answer to your call, neither can I find words fitting to express my gratitude at your unceasing kindness to a stranger in a strange land. (Cheers.)

The Signorina retired amid loud plaudits, and bravos in very choice Italian.

MISS HENSLER'S DEBUT.

This event—an important one in the musical world—will take place this evening, at the Academy of Music. Miss Hensler will sing "Linda," the *rôle* in which she made a great hit in Milan and Florence. When Miss Hensler left Boston for Italy she was a singer of more than ordinary ability, and she returns with a voice ripened by culture in the best European schools, and with the seal of approbation from the first opera house in the world. She is now to sing before an American audience in the American Academy of Music. She has peculiar claims upon her countrymen, and we hope to see them fully honored to-night. The serenade has been postponed.

On dit, that the La Grange company will return to the Academy next week, when "The Huguenots" will be produced.

"Belisario" will be given on one night next week, at the Academy, introducing the new *tenore robusto*, Signor Rossetti.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The pleasant array of pretty faces and brilliant toilettes at Niblo's theatre every night proves that the English Opera has not lost its popularity, although running its fourth or fifth short season here within ten months. Since the commencement of the season at Niblo's the houses have steadily improved. To-night "The Daughter of the Regiment" is announced. On Monday, "The Daughter of Saint Mark" (Balfe,) is to be produced. It has never been done in the United States.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

There is to be a short season of German Opera at Wallack's theatre next week, commencing on Tuesday evening, with "The Daughter of the Regiment." "Fidelio," and other German compositions, will also be given. Caroline Lehman, Mlle. D'Ormy, Mme. Siedenberg, Herr Quint, and other well known artists, are included in the company.

THE METROPOLITAN.—This theatre was crowded on Thursday evening to witness Mr. Hackett as Rip Van Winkle and Col. Nimrod Wildfire. We have seldom seen a more artistic performance than that of Rip Van Winkle.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1855.

Senator Gwin's Election—The Senate to Decide the Question—Precedent in Point—Mileage the Real Bone of Contention—The Secret Naval Medical Board in Session—Will the Proceedings of the New Examining Board be Secret or Open?—Graduates at the Naval School—Price of Land Warrants, &c., &c.

The pretended re-election of Senator Gwin, by the Legislature of California, is now a subject of general discussion in political circles, and while it is conceded on all hands that the Senate will be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, there appears to be a great diversity of opinion as to the probable result of the controversy. I think the Senate will have but little difficulty in disposing of the matter, if it is not already *res adjudicata*. Precedent, if one in point can be found, must settle the question. It will be recollected that Mr. Yulee once claimed to be United States Senator from the State of Florida on these grounds: There were forty-two members of the Legislature present when the vote was taken for Senator. Mr. Yulee received twenty-one votes, and there were twenty one blank ballots. The Legislature continued balloting, and after a long time Mr. Mallory receiving a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected. Thus was the contest brought before the Senate of the United States, Mr. Yulee claiming to have been elected on the first ballot. How the Senate would have decided his question had the voting stopped after the first ballot was cast, is not known, but under the facts as they existed, the Senate decided that the Legislature, being the most competent interpreter of its own action, had negatived the idea of Mr. Yulee's election, by proceeding with the ballottings. Will not this decision cover, precisely, Dr. Gwin's case? and if so, may we not consider the controversy already settled? Yet the seat in the Senate chamber is not exactly the bone of contention with the Doctor, so much as the mileage to be fallowed, even though unsuccessful, for it has become one of the standing rules of both houses of Congress to allow the regular mileage to all parties contesting seats, whether successful or not, as a sort of peace offering.

If it should