

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

WILLIAM W. COCKER OF HARLEM AND FULTON STS.

VOLUME XXI. No. 49

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE HERMES ON THE FOREST FIRED AND THE DEMON HORSE.

WILSON GARDEN, Broadway—SOCIETY MARSHALS—THE KING OF WALES AND POTTERY.

BOVEY THEATRE, BOWERY—PERALTY FORTY THIEVES—THE BROTHERS, OR THE DEMON HORSEMAN.

BERTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—A WITNESS'S SARA.

OLIVERA KENNEDY VAUDEVILLE, Broadway—SIX STORIES TO CONQUER—JUDGMENT OF PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE RIVAL—THE REBEL.

BROADWAY VAUDEVILLE, 47 Broadway—THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT—HAPPY MAN, OR TRAVEL WITH JAPAN.

BUCKLEY'S HALL, 65 Broadway—PARANOID FORTUNE OF A CADEY AND JAPAN.

New York, Tuesday, February 19, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Canada mail steamship Perla, Capt. Judkins, will leave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Liverpool.

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

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe—

LONDON—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 19 Cornhill.

PARIS—do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.

BRUSSELS—do. do. 11 Rue de la Loi.

AMSTERDAM—do. do. 11 Nieuwmarkt.

ANTWERP—do. do. 11 Nieuwmarkt.

BRUXELLES—do. do. 11 Nieuwmarkt.

GENOVA—do. do. 11 Nieuwmarkt.

THE CONTENTS OF THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD WILL BE SENT BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH AT THE OFFICE DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK, AND TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Captain Marston, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, for Apia.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock.

The New York Weekly Herald—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The steamship Atlantic, which left Liverpool on the 6th inst., is fully due at this port.

A private letter was received at Halifax from Liverpool, dated Jan. 28, by the Canada, stating that very severe weather had prevailed there, and that the Pacific had put into the Shannon. This intelligence reached Mr. Collins yesterday afternoon, and was immediately made public. It is probable, however, that the Pacific alluded to was not the American steamer bearing that name. The letter is dated five days antecedent to the sailing of the Canada.

If the Pacific put into the Shannon previous to the 28th, in distress, the fact would have been the talk of Liverpool forty-eight hours before the Canada's departure. We look for reliable news of her by the Atlantic, now due. The United States steamer Arctic, which left this port on the 11th inst., in search of the missing ship, arrived at Halifax yesterday, under sails, her propeller having become "loosed."

We give elsewhere some additional European news, brought by the Canada, including a speech in the British Parliament on American affairs by Lord Clarendon.

The foreign news by the Canada imparted additional stability to the cotton market, and the sales embraced about 2,500 bales, the market closing quiet firm. Common to medium brands State flour fell off about 25 cents per barrel, with limited sales. Wheat was quiet, and sales could not have been pressed without some concession in price. A 75c. Indian was unsettled, and was nominal at 70c. 75c., with a small sale of Jersey yellow which afforded no criterion of the market. Rye was quiet and nominal. Pork sold to a fair extent at \$15 94 a \$16. Other provisions were without important change. Freight was firm, but engagements were light, shippers being disposed to await letters.

The American National Council met at Philadelphia yesterday. Our correspondent furnishes a graphic report of the sayings and doings in and out and round about the place of meeting. Read it, by all means.

In the United States Senate yesterday a debate on the proceedings of the late Naval Board was interrupted for the reception of documents upon Kansas affairs, sent in by the President. These papers are very voluminous, but contain little that is new to the public. We give under the telegraphic head a couple of letters from the chiefs of the rebellious faction in Kansas, addressed to Gen. Pierce, which show that it is through their solicitation that the President has been induced to interfere in the concerns of the Territory. Mr. Wilson commenced a speech in opposition to the action of the government. Mr. Toucey defended the President. An exciting debate is predicted. In the House Mr. Dunn introduced a bill re-establishing the boundaries of Kansas, and prohibiting slavery in that Territory and Nebraska. Mr. Lane introduced a bill to enable Oregon to form a State government, preparatory to her admission into the Union.

Nothing of moment occurred in the State Senate yesterday. In the Assembly a motion calling for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the affairs of the Manhattan Gas Company was offered. A resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency and practicability of rendering the Harlem river navigable was adopted. A motion to postpone indefinitely the Governor's Kansas message was lost by a vote of 36 to 39 against.

Both branches of the Common Council were in session last night. Nothing of interest happened in the Board of Aldermen. In the Councilmen the two reports upon the proposed city charter were referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Our correspondent on board the United States steam frigate Powhatan, at Norfolk, Va., writing on the 14th inst., furnishes an interesting summary of the performances of that vessel during an arduous but eminently useful cruise of three years in the waters of China and Japan. The Powhatan sailed from New York in February, 1853, and after touching at St. Helena, Cape Town, Mauritius and Singapore, she arrived in Borneo, where Captain McClure concluded a treaty with the Sultan of that empire. She then left for China, where she arrived in eighty-four running days from the United States. After a little rest the Powhatan joined Commodore Perry's squadron in Japan, where she took an active share in the negotiation of the important treaty then pending between our representatives and the Emperor. Here she relieved the shipwrecked Russians of the frigate Diana. Returning to China, she took up Mr. McLane, United States Commissioner, and steamed to the mouth of the Pei-ho river, near Peking. In October she was in the shoal waters of the Yellow Sea and was the first American war ship that ever dropped anchor at foot of the Great Wall. Here her crew had a look at the Manchou Tartars. The successful engagement of the Powhatan with a fleet of Chinese pirates is well known. In this combat she destroyed twenty-one large junks, and killed one thousand men, leaving at the same time fifty men

killed and thirteen wounded. Twenty-one men and two officers died during the cruise. On her homeward voyage the Powhatan ran nearly four thousand miles in seventy-five days, consuming two thousand two hundred and forty-two tons of coal.

Our files from Port Louis, Mauritius, are of the 10th of December. The Port Louis Price Current of that date says:—We have only to confirm our last accounts as regards the sugar crop, which will not exceed 35,000 tons. The dry weather has been interrupted by a few showers, but as the heat is excessive the rain has had little effect on the plantations. The Chamber of Agriculture has been occupied with a proposed means of destroying the borer so destructive to the cane.

Our St. Domingo City correspondent, writing on 21st of January, says:—The Haytian war and invasion of the negro Emperor Souleouke is a serious affair. The Dominicans have fought three battles and were victorious. The Haytiens were chased like mad dogs, and about 1,100 of them were killed and fifty-six taken prisoners.

Cape of Good Hope papers, dated at Cape Town to January 6, have been received. Trade was improving and the country quiet. We learn that the President's object in his late visit to Winburg and Rhenoster river was to investigate the causes of some dissatisfaction among the inhabitants of that remote part of the country, in reference to measures adopted regarding a number of natives who had squatted at the new village of Constadt, and on Vals river. Nine Wesleyan mission schools had been examined by the Rev. W. Moister, the society's general superintendent, in the presence of the respective resident ministers and a few of the parents of the children. The aggregate number of scholars present was six hundred and seventy-two. Rev. Mr. Pixley, an American missionary on his way to Natal from Boston, had arrived in Table Bay. A correspondent of the Frontier Times, writing from Winterberg, under date Dec. 11, says:—One month since the crops of wheat appeared in a beautiful and healthy state; now, many are all but destroyed by rust; some will not yield sufficient to pay the expense of reaping.

In a private letter received from a highly respectable source at Lima, dated January 25, the following paragraph occurs:— I should be sorry to know that the party of Americans butchered at Fabatinga, on the Amazon, in September last. A certain person of standing here has written to Washington to say that they belonged to another country, and were not Americans. In this they wilfully misrepresent the truth, which I know to be the fact; and some steps ought to be taken to have inquiry made into the matter. With one or two exceptions, the whole party were Americans, who set out from this city on an exploring expedition.

Fully crediting the above, we hope the government will adopt speedy measures for having the subject fully investigated. In reference to the place where these unfortunate Americans were massacred, we find it alluded to by Lieutenants Herndon and Gibbons as follows:— The river upon which we are now entered is the main trunk of the Amazon, which carries its torrid name of Marañon as far as Fabatinga, at the Brazilian frontier, below which, and as far as the junction of the Rio Negro, it takes the name of Solimoes, and thence to the ocean, it is called the Amazon. It is the same stream throughout.

It thus appears that Fabatinga is a town in Peru, on or at the Brazilian frontier. If in Peru, that government should be called upon to account for the wholesale and unprovoked murder of our citizens. The notice of the massacre of these Americans has been heretofore published in this paper.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from our Toronto correspondent on Canadian politics. We published on Saturday the speech of the Governor-General on opening Parliament. Our correspondent states that his Excellency looked exceedingly anxious and nervous upon the occasion, his growing unpopularity appearing to inspire him with apprehensions regarding the future. The effect of reciprocity thus far has been to reduce the revenue of the provinces; but it is to be recollected that the importations last season were remarkably small, and those of the previous season remarkably large. The depression is, therefore, viewed as only temporary. The general condition of the provinces is reported to be exceedingly prosperous and to offer satisfactory prospects for the coming year.

It is thought that the Parliamentary session will be a brief one. The leading questions that will come under discussion are the selection of a permanent seat of government, the constitution of the Legislative Council, the clergy reserve commutation, the demand of the Roman Catholic population for district schools, the representation of Upper and Lower Canada in Parliament by population, and a prohibitory liquor law. The latter bill will no doubt be lost. Last year a similar measure was proposed and rejected.

We give to-day an interesting debate which took place in the House of Representatives of Georgia on the bill to promote the settlement of Kansas Territory. The bill proposes to give fifty dollars a head to all destitute emigrants who may desire to go into Kansas from the State of Georgia, to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, and to reimburse the State treasury by a special tax on slaves. The act was strongly opposed, on the ground that it was passed it would be carrying out the principle of the Northern aid societies, against which the South had, up to the present time, with great unanimity protested. The bill was finally lost by a vote of 63 to 43.

Another instance of rapid telegraphing is brought to our notice. The European news by the steamer Canada was despatched from this city by the New York and New Orleans Telegraph via Washington, between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, and went promptly through to the agent of the Associated Press in New Orleans, whose acknowledgment it was received here at 11 P. M.

The mystery attending the late case of abortion which took place in Houston street a few weeks ago has not yet been cleared up. Mrs. Crocker was arrested yesterday morning on some fresh evidence obtained against her. The accused was taken to the Mayor's office, from whence she was committed to the Tombs for examination. A hearing will take place in the case this morning, when witnesses for the defence will be placed upon the stand. No one has yet identified the body of the deceased woman, Anne E. Smith, although many persons have visited the receiving vault where the dead is resting, with a hope of being able in some manner to solve the mystery that shrouds this entire case from beginning to end. For further particulars we would refer our readers to a report in another column.

The annual ball of the Empire Club took place last night at Tammany Hall, and was a very successful affair. Several speeches were made at the supper table, a report of which we are obliged to omit at present on account of the lateness of the hour.

ANGRY WORDS BETWEEN LORD CLARENDON AND MR. BUCHANAN.—The report by the Canada, from the London Morning Advertiser, that "in an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office, angry words passed between them on the Central American question," had a sensible effect upon the operators of Wall street yesterday. The bulls thought it might be a speck of war, and the bears looked wise and mysterious. But for this little disturbing rumor, the progress of the peace movement with Russia would, perhaps, have carried our stocks up with another rush similar to that which followed the first news of the acceptance of Austria's overtures by the Czar as a basis of negotiations. We suspect, however, that these alleged "angry words" between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon will turn out to be mere moonshine. Mr. Buchanan is not the man to get into a personal excitement and hard swearing over a grave matter of official negotiation; and from all that we have learned of Lord Clarendon, (through General Webb and others), he is

too cool and collected to indulge in insulting expressions to the American Minister, touching the Mosquito King, General Walker, or any other subject. But if angry words have passed between these distinguished functionaries, then let us prepare for peace. Short of a regular set-to in Hyde Park between Buchanan and Clarendon, the last chance of a war about Central America is gone. Seward is for war, and that kills it.

The Kansas Squabble—Collision Between the States and the Federal Authority.

The proclamation of the President relative to the anticipated troubles in Kansas, has caused fears to be entertained in some quarters that disturbances of a serious nature may happen in that Territory. It is regarded in the light of a collision between the people of Kansas and the federal government; and persons of a gloomy habit of mind look forward to bloodshed, disorder, and perhaps civil war, as its natural consequences.

This is not in accordance with the teachings of history. Without searching carefully for every instance of a conflict of authority between the States and the federal government, five instances of open rupture between the two will occur to every active memory. All of these, it may be said, appeared more formidable in their inception than this Kansas squabble, and all ended in smoke.

The first is known in history as Shay's rebellion. It grew out of the reluctance, and, in some degree, the incapacity of the farmers of Massachusetts to pay the excise duties and State tax required to pay off the debt incurred during the war. In September, 1786, mobs assembled and threatened the Legislature of Massachusetts, and also of some of the neighboring States. Congress, alarmed at the phenomenon, voted to enlist 1,300 men to put down the rebellion in Massachusetts, and to raise half a million of money to pay them. At this time the constitution had not been adopted, the government was unsettled; the war was over certainly, but its bad effects remained, and there was no saying how far the popular repudiation principles of Shay might spread, or where the proposed collision might lead. The danger, boldly grappled with, soon vanished. Shay and his men were put down by the Massachusetts militia, and the apprehended collision never took place.

In the year 1794, an insurrection took place in the State of Pennsylvania, known in history as the Whiskey insurrection. It was so general and so well organized that for some time it held command of the counties where it arose. Governor Mifflin rather doubted his own authority to repress it; upon which President Washington sent to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, for a body of 13,000 men, whom he afterward increased to 15,000. People now said there would be a collision in earnest. Many commended the cautious inertia of the Governor, and condemned the action of the President as rash, unconstitutional and ill-advised. The Secretary of State, Randolph, was of opinion that the appeal to force could not but lead to a general convulsion, in which the national prosperity and perhaps existence would be gravely jeopardized. Brackenridge offered to prove that the rebels could defend themselves against any force the general government could send against them. Yet how did the squabble end? Not only was there no convulsion, no national crisis, and no defeat, but there was no fight at all—the rebels gave in without striking a blow, and the expected collision was again deferred.

Twelve years afterward, the minds of men were aroused by a new prospect of collision between the government of Mr. Jefferson and the supposed rebels, filibusters or monarchists of the West and Southwest, under the command of Aaron Burr. Letters from the Mississippi announced the imminent prospect of civil war. Ohio, and the territories on the Mississippi were said to be ripe for rebellion, and armed parties were already observed to take possession of River Island, and other safe spots. Mr. Jefferson, not crediting the treasonable designs imputed to the malcontents, issued a proclamation warning all men against filibustering expeditions. At the same time private instructions were sent to the Governors of Territories to arrest Burr, and to the commanders of the United States troops to be ready to act for the preservation of the peace. Assuredly, no one who is acquainted with the motly character of the Mississippi, settlers or the spirit of the men who were leagued with Burr, will deny that this was an occasion of great peril. A very little might really have plunged the territory into war—and such a war! But; in fact, there was no declaration of war, or feint of any such. Burr was quietly taken, and his trial, acquittal and subsequent life are matters of history.

Twenty years afterwards, the ownership of the Indian lands within the State of Georgia had very nearly embroiled the United States with the people of that State. It does not appear at the present day that the question of the validity of the treaty with the Creeks need have involved a quarrel between the United States and Georgia; and one cannot help ascribing a large share of the responsibility for the feud to the hot temper of Gov. Troup. While it lasted, the dispute was warm. Arms were distributed in Georgia, and the old forts strengthened; people talked of war confidently. President Adams was well fitted to act as a damper to Governor Troup's zeal; the controversy was settled.

In 1832, a collision between the general government and the people again appeared to be the inevitable consequence of the tariffs of 1824, '28 and '32. They drove South Carolina to the verge of rebellion, by persisting with stolid obstinacy, that the proper office of the government of the United States was not to tax the whole people thereof for the benefit of the Northern factories. This time the belief that a disruption of the Union was at hand was almost universal. Yet it blew over without a shot being fired or a man hurt. The compromise tariff allayed the storm at the very last moment.

Another anticipated collision was to take place in consequence of Captain Tyler's interference in the Dorr quarrel in Rhode Island. But it blew over like the others.

The moral of these episodes in our history is that the strong conservative sense of the people of this country will always be potent enough to control any local tendency to insurrection or civil war. A free press serves as a safety valve for the spleen of politicians; for the rest, our people have too much at stake—too much to gain by peace, to lose by war, to suffer their tranquility to be disturbed by trifles. So it has always been; so it will be with Kansas.

What our Navy Really Wants - to Promote its Efficiency.

The official Navy Register for 1856 has just been issued, and we call the attention of Congress and the American people to curious facts, which, on a careful examination it discloses, but which are adroitly concealed from the superficial reader. Thus, the first page of the list of officers is a false statement; and this misstatement continues to the last page of the Register. The number of captains is there set down as 68; while, in fact, 99 hold that commission, and receive pay; either for duty, leave or furlough. In the British Navy List, the retired officers held the list of their grade; then comes the active list; but, in our Navy Register, the retired and dropped lists are separately given at the end of the Register, where even those most familiar with it, can, with difficulty, discover where they are placed. Then, again, the number of commanders is given as 97, when there are 130; and the lieutenants 326, when it should be 390. Is this by accident or design?

The number of vessels of war of all classes in commission on the 1st of January, 1856, was 31—of which there were in the home squadron, 4; Mediterranean, 3; Brazil, 3; African, 4; Pacific, 5; East Indies, 6; Lakes, special service and preparing for sea, 6. Of the 99 captains, 14 are at sea; of the 130 commanders, 30 are at sea; of the 390 lieutenants, 161 are at sea.

Agreeably to this official statement, a captain would see one year's sea duty in seven; or, after a three year's cruise, his turn for sea duty would arrive again at the end of twenty-one years. Commanders would see one year's duty at sea in four; or, after a three year's cruise, their turn for sea service would come again at the end of twelve years; and lieutenants would see one year's sea service in two years and six months; or, after a three year's cruise, would not again be called upon to go to sea until the expiration of five years. We cannot more forcibly illustrate the absurdity of these regulations than by repeating the remarks which we made on the same subject in our issue of the 11th December last:—

We gain pain to Congress and the American people, when these officers, after such long periods on shore, are likely to be efficient and competent officers at sea? Would merchants and ship owners entrust the care of the vessels and cargoes to men who had been so long on shore? Would any one, in short, like to employ a lawyer, a physician or a mechanic, who, for so many years had not entered a court room, treated a patient or worked at his trade?

The British Navy List of the 1st January, 1856, gives 301 ships of war in commission, of which 250 are steamers; among which is the Marlborough, of 131 guns, and 40 of them (steamers) mount over 60 guns each; and such few sailing vessels (see the List) as are yet doing duty are set aside as fast as their terms of commission expires. If the heads of our navy are so anxious to "promote its efficiency," why do they not compel our naval officers to make themselves familiar with steam?

In the British Navy, no officer can be appointed to the command of any steam vessel of war who has not passed an examination on steam; and captains, commanders and lieutenants, as we learn from their Navy List, are ordered to their dock yards, "to study steam." In the American Navy such knowledge is deemed unnecessary. Higher rank and higher pay are the only objects for which certain of our officers labor; and as Congress would not directly increase the number of officers, those persons could only rise by crowding others out, and accordingly they (not Congress) framed a bill, which, in the words of Mr. Benton, was "rushed through on the heel of the session, under the action of the previous question; it was, in short, legislation without deliberation." Admitting Mr. Dobbin's great desire to promote the interests of the navy, he has fallen into bad hands—among a body of men whose ambition was, as shown by this proceeding, to pull others down in order that they themselves might rise. Neither valor, nor merit, nor long service at sea, nor illustrious deeds, could save their victims. But one class of men were safe, and those familiar with the service know but too well who they were.

On a further examination of the Navy Register we find that forty-one lieutenants are employed on the coast survey, eight lieutenants at the Naval Academy, five lieutenants on lighthouse duty, fourteen lieutenants at the Observatory, and seventeen officers on ordnance duty. Will not these facts be new, even to the Secretary of the Navy himself? These are the men who are poetically supposed to have

Their march upon the mountain wave, Their home upon the deep.

We will point out to the Department and to Congress some of the measures by which they may "promote the efficiency of the navy," if they are really desirous of doing so. First, to erect, in all our navy yards, modern and commodious machine shops, in which the largest class steam engines can be built and repaired. Secondly, to build shot proof steam batteries, of small draft of water, for the defence of Boston, New York, the Delaware, Chesapeake, New Orleans and San Francisco. Thirdly, to employ steamships on our coast, particularly during the winter season, to relieve ships in distress. Fourthly, to introduce steam propellers into every ship of war we have—where the ship will bear such an alteration—as has been done in the navies of England and France. Fifthly, to erect storehouses and timber sheds in our navy yards, and fill them with imperishable materials for shipbuilding, to be used on an instant emergency; and to build houses for the residence of the officers employed there. Sixthly, to recall the old hulks, now the flagships in the Mediterranean, the Brazil, and the home squadron, viz: the Savannah, the Potomac and the Congress, and replace them with modern steamships, worthy of our day and the country. Seventhly, to pass the Naval Apprentice bill for the commercial marine, which will give us an able body of American seamen. If these things are done, and the acts of injustice committed by the Naval Retiring Board are redressed, our navy will be placed upon a footing such as, in view of the necessities of the country and of the service, will constitute what we consider "efficiency."

A VERY DECISIVE SOUTHERN KNOW NOTHING PROPOSITION.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, an American party paper, completely disgusted with the election of a Seward Speaker at Washington through the aid of Northern Know Nothings votes, asks what are the Southern Know Nothings to do in the face of these abolition fanatics, and pointedly answers as to the duty of the American party of the South; that—

Most clearly it is to disband as a separate organization and unite with the democratic party in crushing the hydra of abolitionism. It must be manifest that Know

Nothingism in the North has given a new impulse and accidental strength to the negro problem. It is also a plain proposition that the Southern members of the Order can neither effect a national nomination in conjunction with the Northern members, nor can they otherwise than weaken the South by running a separate ticket.

We suspected that the support given to the democratic nominee for printer to the popular branch of Congress by the Southern Know Nothings, indicated the drift of the wind to be in this direction; but as the special National Council is now in session at Philadelphia, which is to determine the unity or the dissolution of the party, we leave the issue in their hands.

"A MODEL MAN" AND "A MIGHTY THINKER."—In the National American, of Richmond, Va., of Saturday last, there appears an address of several columns from a "Committee of Americans" of that city, to the "Americans of the Union" in favor of the nomination of John Minor Botts as the American candidate for the Presidency. From this topical exposition of the eminent public services, virtues and superior talents of Mr. Botts, we clip the following paragraph:—

Follow Americans, what manner of man do we require to fill the chair once filled by Washington? Do we want a positive man, we find in John Minor Botts, a man who has not a negative feature in his character. If an honest man, one who has never failed—and who has been often weighed in the balance and never found wanting—often tested by the power of government and popular clamor, yet like the true gold has never lacked the test of fire. If a true man, one who has never hesitated to sacrifice himself for his faith in his country. If a courageous man—one who has never quailed in the thickest of the fight. If a pure man, one of whom one of the most gallant and gifted Virginians has lately said, "he is a model, and almost a miracle of political purity." If an able man—one who was so pronounced by Marshall, among others, Webster and Clay says, one who was emphatically pronounced by one of the most learned and distinguished of American patriots and statesmen, as the "mighty thinker of his age."

"A model and almost a miracle of political purity!" and "the mighty thinker of his age!" What more could be desired. And yet we apprehend that such common place ordinary mortals as "Live Oak George Law," Fillmore, Crittenden, and Bell, of Tennessee, will leave Mr. Botts at Philadelphia, among the unavailable, "high and dry." We fear that the Richmond friends of Mr. Botts have placed him on an elevation so high that he will escape observation altogether by the nominating convention of Friday. Let us wait the result.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Very Interesting from Washington.

THE KANSAS DOCUMENTS SENT TO THE SENATE BY THE PRESIDENT. THE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED MILITARY AID OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1856. In answer to a call of the Senate made some time since, the President to-day communicated to that body sundry documents relating to Kansas affairs.

It is a curious fact, that the previous call had been apparently forgotten, and the Senate had under discussion at this very time another call of similar import. Among the documents are the reports of Gov. Shannon to the President, giving an account of the disturbances in Kansas; and the two following letters, which show that the interference of the President has been at the solicitation of the so-called free State (K. R. E.) Jan. 21, 1856.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 21, 1856. TO FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—SIR:—We have authentic information that an over-whelming force of militia are being organized in your border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading this Territory, demoralizing our towns and butchering our people. We respectfully demand, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that the commanding of the United States troops in this vicinity be immediately instructed to interfere to prevent such an infamous outrage.

J. H. LANE, Chairman Ex. Committee K. T. C. ROBINSON, Chairman Ex. Committee K. T. GEORGE W. DREXLER, Secretary Committee of Safety.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 22, 1856. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—SIR:—We notified you that an overwhelming force, supplied with artillery, was organizing upon our borders for the avowed purpose of invading Kansas, demoralizing our towns and butchering our people. We respectfully demand, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that the commanding of the United States troops in this vicinity be immediately instructed to interfere to prevent such an infamous outrage.

The instructions to Colonel Sumner, the commanding of the United States troops, and the instructions to Governor Shannon, are also among the documents. They are co-extensive with the recent proclamation. I send you below the instructions to Governor Shannon entire:— MR. MARCY TO GOVERNOR SHANNON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1856. SIR:—I herewith enclose to you a copy of a proclamation by the President dated the 11th inst., duly authenticated and also a copy of the report of the Department of War to Colonel Sumner and Brevet Colonel Cooke, of the United States Army.

The President is authorized to believe that, in executing your duties as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, there will be any occasion to call in the aid of the United States troops for that purpose, and it is enjoined upon you to do all that can possibly be done before resorting to that measure; yet if it becomes indispensably necessary to do so in order to execute the laws and preserve the peace of the Territory, you are authorized by the President to make requisition upon the officers commanding the United States military forces at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley for such assistance as may be needed for the above specified purpose. While confiding in the respect of our citizens for the laws, and the efficiency of the ordinary means provided for protecting their rights and property, it seems to me, however, not improper, considering the peculiar situation of affairs in the Territory of Kansas, that you should be authorized to employ the military force, with a view to meet any extraordinary emergency that may arise, trusting that it will not be used unless you shall find a resort to it unavoidable in order to insure the due execution of the laws and to preserve the public peace.

Before actual interposition of the military force on any occasion, you will be required to report to the President, with which you are herewith furnished, to be publicly read, which you are herewith furnished, to be publicly read. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States.

Hon. WILSON SHANNON, Governor of the Territory of Kansas. Some pretty sharp words passed between Senators Toucey and Wilson to-day. As soon as the Kansas documents had been read, pending a motion to print, Senator Toucey made a set speech in defence of the President, and moving his own intention to support the constitution and laws, and concluding with the remark that certain gentlemen in this country would lose their location by the action of the President, which would settle all the difficulties in Kansas. Wilson rose to reply, and remarked that if the Senator alluded to him, and those who acted with him, that severity to the executive was not their business, whatever else it might be. The debate is becoming spirited and interesting.

THE KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1856. The correspondence on the Kansas difficulty transmitted to the Senate to-day, which is very voluminous, covering some two hundred pages of foolscap, including all correspondence between the executive and the authorities, from the beginning down to the instructions of Governor Shannon and Colonel Sumner, issued on Saturday last, fully corroborates the statements in my despatches. The bill is now fairly open. General Wilson, on the slightest whisper, has let off the debate, and will finish to-morrow. He will make some rough developments, I understand, and will be followed by Hale, Sumner, and a few other rights of the same ilk.

Joseph L. Williams, editor of the Toledo Blade, it is said, will be selected by the Committee on Printing to do the binding. This is an unexpected move, and has caused great consternation among those who supposed they had a something of it. SENATOR WILSON ON THE KANSAS ISSUE.—THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, ETC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1856. Senator Wilson commenced his attack on the Kansas correspondence to-day, and will finish to-morrow. General Willfield appeared before the Committee on Elections in the House to-day. This committee—the most important of the present Congress—is perhaps the ablest, and is entitled to the entire confidence of the country. Hon. Thomas B. Whitney is and has been for a week past confined to his bed by severe illness. Many slight whispering and Know Nothing members

of Congress are absent, attending the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Conventions. E.

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATE MERIMAC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1856. F.

Capt. Penogard has been ordered to the command of the steamer Merimac, Vice Gregory, relieved at his own request. If the present works as well as is anticipated, she will continue the trial trip to Europe.

SENATE—FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1856. Mr. HAMLIN, (dem.) of Me., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the Navigation, Revenue and Collection laws.

KANSAS AFFAIRS. Mr. WILSON, (slight whisperer) of Mass., offered a resolution, (which lies over under the rule), calling on the President for full information as to Kansas affairs, and what measures have been taken to prevent the illegal interference with the rights of the people of the Territory by persons not residing therein.

THE SENATE resumed the consideration of the resolution calling for the Journal of a proceeding of the Naval Board. The discussion of the resolution was not concluded when a MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON KANSAS AFFAIRS was announced, in reply to the resolution calling for information concerning Kansas affairs. (Except the instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel Sumner, and a title relating to the management of the President, most of the documents transmitted by him having been heretofore published.) A letter from Governor Shannon to the President, alluded to in the report of the President, is enclosed, also his correspondence with other Territorial officers. Among the correspondence enclosed is a letter from Colonel Sumner to the President, dated December 5, in reply to one asking him to come to Lawrence. Colonel Sumner wrote that he could march with his command in a few hours, and would meet the Governor at Lawrence, if required. The instructions of the Secretary of War to Colonel Sumner are dated Feb. 16. They direct him to be in readiness to march to the scene of disturbance, if the Governor finds the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the power vested in the United States Marshal fruitless for the suppression of insurrectional proceedings of arms; but if it comes him to act with extreme prudence in the premises.