NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XXI.....No. 130

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—GERMAN OPERA—DER FREISCHUTZ.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—IRISH YANKEE—IRISH POST—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—THE REVIEW.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—MAZEPPA, THE NIGHT OWL—KATE, THE VIVANDIERE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—IDIOT WITNESS—ENLIVENING HANDS, OR THE BLIND MUSICIAN—LADY OF THE LIONS.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—JOHN JONES—ARON BASSON—CATCHING AN HEIRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE WIFE—LOVE AND MURDER—CUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—MY WIFE'S MEDICOR—CAMILLE, OR THE MORAL OF A LIFE.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—BLACK EYED SUSAN—NEW FOOTMAN—BY THE WOOD & MADAME JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES—BLACK BURDERS.

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway—M. KELLER'S TABLEAUX—LIVING ILLUSTRATIONS OF RENOWNED PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway—CONCERT OF SONGS, BALLADS, TRIOS, &c., BY THE GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.

TEMPERANCE HALL, Trenton N. J.—GEN. TOM THUMB'S LEVEES—MISS CHARLOTTE COOK, &c.

New York, Saturday, May 10, 1856.

Notice to Advertisers.

We are compelled to call the attention of advertisers to the necessity of sending in their favors at an early hour. Nine o'clock P. M. is the latest moment we can receive them, unless they relate to deaths or something equally as urgent. If sent in after that hour, advertisements must take their chance of appearing under their proper heads, if they appear at all. We would also urge brevity in all advertisements.

The News.

The Nicaragua sympathy meeting last night was large and enthusiastic. General Walbridge made a good speech, and a set of strong resolutions was adopted. Captain Rynders attempted to apologise for Mr. Marcy's conduct in relation to Nicaragua, when the majority of the meeting gave three groans for that statesman, and a bit of a row ensued, and Rynders "caved." Three cheers were given for Padre Vijil, the new Minister from Nicaragua. A full report is given elsewhere.

The United States Senate yesterday, after passing several private bills, took up the House bill granting a million and a half of acres of land to Iowa in aid of the construction of railroads. A debate ensued, and the bill finally passed—31 to 9. A bill amendatory of the patent laws, designed for the protection of the public and inventors, was reported by the Committee on Patents. In the House the proposition to appoint a third conference committee on the amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill was adopted. The remainder of the session was consumed in discussing the point whether the parties in the New Mexico contested seat case should be heard in person or by counsel. The question was not settled at the adjournment.

The special committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to investigate the charge of corruption made against the Committee on Streets, in seeking, as was alleged, to levy black mail for a favorable report upon the application to widen Reade street, held their first meeting yesterday. Two property owners on the street were examined, and testified to an application to themselves for the payment of $1,000 to have the measure carried through the Board. The evidence thus far only implicates Mr. Nims, the City Librarian. The report of the evidence, and some letters in the case, will be found elsewhere.

The Board of Councilmen was occupied last evening mainly in passing bills to a third reading. An effort was made to bring from the table the resolution passed by the Aldermen directing the Comptroller to stop the sale of the Brick Church property.

Mr. Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was assaulted yesterday morning, at the corner of Elizabeth and Walker streets, by his brother-in-law, Mr. John B. Leverich. His injuries are said to be serious. We give an account of the affair in another column.

The ship Adriana, from this port for San Francisco, was abandoned in a sinking condition on the 5th inst., off Nantucket South Shoal. Her officers and crew have arrived at Boston. The Adriana cleared on the 12th ult., with a cargo of 1,455 tons of coal. There is an insurance of $102,000 on the ship and cargo.

We have received the following tantalizingly mysterious item of information from one of our ship news reporters:—"The fine steamship Ocean Bird, which formerly plied between this city and Havana, was yesterday taken from her berth at the foot of North Moore street, North river, where she has been laying for the last two months or more, to the vicinity of Corlear's Hook, East river, to receive coal. Her present destination has not transpired. She is considered the fleetest vessel of her kind, and is so much admired by those who know her, that a few days ago some parties attempted, by the aid of a steamtug, to elope with her, but after proceeding about a mile, were pursued and brought back. She has since that time been under the special protection and care of policemen." What's in the wind?

The democratic wing of what should be the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, held a short palaver, and dispersed. They make another rally this afternoon, at four o'clock.

The northeasterly gale which has prevailed for the past day or two was very severe on the Sound, so much so that the steamers of the Boston lines which left here on Thursday evening last came to anchor in Cow Bay, near Sands' Point, where they remained till 2 o'clock next morning. Some of the smaller steamers, running to intermediate points, laid over at their piers. The Elm City, for New Haven, being a substantial vessel, went through, but not without sustaining damage. The bulkheads of her gangways were stove by the seas that washed over her forward deck, and were so massive as to fill her gangways two feet deep.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society, whose labors are chiefly confined to the vicinity of the Old Brewery, celebrated their twelfth anniversary at the Tabernacle last evening. We are compelled to omit this morning our report of their proceedings.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,200 a 1,500 bales, based upon middling uplands at about 10⅞c. a 11c., chiefly at the latter figure. Dealers were mostly disposed to await the receipt of the America's letters before doing much. Flour was firm, without change of moment in prices. Prime lots of wheat were scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Small sales of fair red Southern wheat were made at $1 55, and of common white Canadian at $1 50 a $1 55. Corn was firm, with light sales of sound at 60c. a 61c. and 63c. Pork was firm, with sales of mess at $17 87½, and small lots at $18, and prime mess at $17, and prime at $15 25 a $15 37½. Sugars were in fair demand. The foreign news imparted greater firmness to the views of holders, and some cargoes, it was said, had been ordered to go into store. The sales embraced about 800 hhds. Cuba muscovado, and 800 boxes, all at steady prices. Freights were steady, but engagements were light. Shippers were waiting the receipt of the America's letters. Two large vessels were taken up for the Pacific, one for Valparaiso, and the other for Callao, at private terms. An error occurred in the market for sugars, as received from Halifax by telegraph and printed in yesterday's edition. It should read:—Sugars—An advance of 6d a 10d., instead of 6s., as printed.

The War and the Treaty of Peace.

We publish elsewhere this morning a chronological sketch of the war, from its first breaking out to the treaty of peace. Every event will be found chronicled under the appropriate date. Subscribers will do well to keep the paper for future reference, as, a short while hence, men's memories will be sorely exercised to find out when or how this or that event took place.

The war began, as every one knows, with Russia's attempt to exact and exercise a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte, and to interfere with the government of the Danubian Principalities. On one side, the Czar demanded that the Porte should grant to him a right to intervene in Turkey and see to the proper and thorough execution of the firmans by which the Sultan promised liberty of conscience to the Christians; and on another, the Czar required that the arrangements effected by the treaties of 1829 and 1842 for the government of Moldavia and Wallachia should be modified so as to detach them from Turkey and attach them to Russia. Both of these demands were declined by the Sultan; and on the issues thus raised the war began.

After two years fighting, where do we stand? Russia has withdrawn both her claims. The Christian subjects of Turkey are not placed under the protection of Russia. Their natural sovereign still exercises plenary dominion over them. The great Powers—that is to say, Russia, England, France, Austria and Prussia—are entitled to complain formally to the Sultan, if the firmans regarding the Christians are not carried out in good faith; but they are not entitled to interfere. Turkey, therefore, has completely carried her point on this head.

As to the Principalities, the treaty expressly reaffirms her sovereignty over them. By the last treaty certain rights amounting to a quasi protectorate, in relation to the selection of the hospodars, were secured to Russia; by this treaty those rights are tacitly done away with. The Principalities are to be self-governing States, under the sovereignty of the Porte. They are to choose a form of government for themselves; to maintain a militia, and to erect forts. Turkey is not to interfere with them with force of arms without the consent of the contracting Powers. On this head, then, Turkey has obtained even more than she had before the war.

But this is not all. At the time the war broke out, Russia possessed on the Black Sea the finest seaport in the world, Sebastopol; many strong forts, such as Kinburn, Kertsch, and the fort at the Kilia mouth of the Danube; a splendid fleet in first rate order and discipline; and the sole right, in common with Turkey, of navigating the Black Sea—this latter right amounting in fact to a monopoly of that sea, as the Turks have never had a decent fleet since Navarino. The peace finds the Russian fleet sunk, and the wonderful docks of Sebastopol destroyed. By the treaty Russia agrees not to fortify or retain fortified any strong place on the Black Sea; thus giving up the line of strong forts southwest of the Caucasian range from Mamai to Anapa, the works on the strait of Kertch, Kaffa, Sebastopol, Perekop, Kherson, the works at the mouth of the Dnelster, and those at the Kilia mouth of the Danube; whether Nicolaieff is included is not certain, but it probably is, as its retention would be in violation of the spirit of the treaty. Furthermore, she consents not to rebuild the fleet she has lost. She gives up her undivided right to the Black Sea. That magnificent sheet of water is henceforth to belong to the world. Russia and Turkey are each to maintain a few coasting vessels, equal in number on either side, for the revenue service. Each of the great Powers is to maintain two armed vessels at the mouth of the Danube; except these, no vessel is to be built on or to enter the Black Sea except for purposes of trade.

So much for the sea. On land, Russia, like the Allies, restores what she took. But she yields, without compensation, the southerly portion of Bessarabia, so that she cuts herself off from the Danube. The territory taken is given to Moldavia, which thus comes into possession of both shores of one of the finest rivers in the world; and will, if fortune favor her, and her people be industrious, become, in the next hundred years, one of the leading Powers of Europe. Finally, in the Baltic, a secret convention has "regulated" the Aland Isles. That convention probably relates to their being neutralized, and to Russia's bargain not to re-fortify them, and has been kept secret in order to spare the pride of the Emperor.

Such, then, are the net results of the war. It is impossible even to glance at them without being forced to the conclusion that Russia overestimated her own strength, and undervalued her enemies when she commenced hostilities; for so far as a nation can be made to feel that she has been beaten, without being positively humiliated, she must feel to-day. From whatever cause the result arises—whether Austria failed in her engagements to the late Emperor, or the financial difficulties of the war became insuperable, or a general European coalition warned Russia that she must yield while fair terms could yet be offered her, or the military and naval preparations of the Allies betokened a prosecution of the struggle on a scale which the empire felt incapable of coping with, or whether any or all of these causes co operated to produce the result—that result is not the less plain and obvious. Russia has committed the fault of the century; and it has been followed by the appropriate penalty.

In fact, the war will do more good perhaps to Russia than to her enemies. To England and France it has been a mere idle waste of money: they have certainly gained nothing by it, one way or the other; but Russia has learnt self-control, military science, a just appreciation of her own resources, a proper knowledge of those of her rivals, a true insight into European policy; while, in material respects, she has gained enormously, as the projected railways and telegraphs, and steamers and other commercial enterprises testify plainly enough. A hundred years hence, in fact, it may be accounted among her advantages.

A MIXED COMMISSION.—The Richmond *Whig*, in its latest notice of the movements of the democracy of the Old Dominion, says:—

Hunter stock seems to be looking up a little here in Virginia. The Petersburg district has just appointed Hunter delegates to Cincinnati. Messrs. R. K. Meade and Lewis E. Harvie are the gentlemen appointed. Old Buck, however, is still a long way ahead. Pierce, Douglas and Ebo Shin are nowhere in the race. What can the matter be that these "bright particular stars" are getting no votes? Are they let down with the Virginia democracy?

The White House seems to have been entirely ignored by its nearest neighbors—Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Yet South Carolina and Alabama go for Franklin Pierce. Perhaps, however, all this may be explained by the musty old adage that "'tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

THE MORMONS MOVING FOR STATE SOVEREIGNTY—A MORE DELICATE ISSUE THAN THE NIGGER QUESTION.—According to our last advices from Utah, (which we publish to-day,) a convention was to have been held at Salt Lake City in March, "with a view to the admission of Utah into the Union as a State." Thirty-nine delegates had been appointed, and everything appears to have been out and dried for a deliberate movement for State independence of federal authority. In carrying out the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," unquestionably the Mormons will insist that Congress can have nothing to do with their religion. All that Congress can exact is the requisite population and "a republican form of government" in behalf of the new State. The horrible polygamy of the Latter Day Saints is claimed on their part to be nothing more than a religious and patriarchal institution, and part of their religious creed. The question then arises, should the Mormons apply for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State with the requisite population, and with a republican form of government, what can Congress do, in conformity with the sublime principle of "squatter sovereignty," but admit them into the Union? We dare say their application will be rejected, for the constitution, which says "Congress may admit new States," leaves also the discretion to Congress, by a forced construction, of a refusal to admit them. At all events, the Mormon difficulty of polygamy involves a much nicer and more interesting constitutional problem than the oderiferous nigger question in Kansas or any other Territory. We should like to have the views of General Cass upon Mormon polygamy in connection with the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty."

AN AWFUL PICTURE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Buffalo *Express* (Seward nigger worshipper) indulges in the following awful language concerning Gen. Walker, Judge Douglas, Col. Weller and the administration:—

Walker has no claims upon this country to recognise his skimmie-shamble, huff-skuff, half black and blue and striped government as legitimate; and if we do so and interfere to aid him, it must involve us in a war with England and other Powers. On just grounds and in a fair cause one might fight; but think of a war waged at the behest of little Douglas, California Weller, and Walker, the filibuster, and out of which Jeff. Davis and Caleb Cushing are to make glory! Into what hands has this great country fallen! And to what depths of dishonor will not these men, if not hauled from power, lead it? Think of battles, lost lives, ruined families, a desolated frontier, cities laid in ashes, and death veiling half the land in mourning, to make this miserable administration certain of another four years of disaster and disgrace to the country, and to elevate the political fortunes of such mountebanks and managers as Caleb Cushing, Jeff. Davis, little Douglas and that refinement of stolidity, John B. Weller. Come earthquake, pestilence and famine, but spare this abused country from such fate.

What a sense of relief it will bring to our Buffalo lecturer to be assured of the fact that Marcy has been lecturing the President after the same fashion, that Caleb Cushing has become conservative, and that between the Premier and the Attorney General they have put a spoke in the wheel of Douglas and Weller. Some say the peace with Russia has made our Executive unusually cautious about treading on the toes of John Bull; but that can't be. We must live and learn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DER FREISCHUTZ.—This fine opera will be produced to-night in the German original. No piece has suffered more by transmutations and changes of all sorts; but notwithstanding that drawback, it has maintained an undiminished popularity wherever German music is appreciated. Long after its production at Berlin, in 1822, it kept such a firm possession of the German stage that no other piece would be tolerated. Its airs formed the popular *refrains* of the people, from the highest to the lowest. Whenever this opera is announced it revives amongst German emigrants all the tender associations of home, and poor indeed must be the exile who cannot gratify the irresistible impulse which he feels to renew in Weber's delicious strains the thoughts and memories of his early years. Here, unfortunately, he has not often the opportunity of hearing it in a language that he can understand. Besides, the English versions of it have been so mutilated that they afford but little satisfaction to those who have had an opportunity of hearing it in the original. Mr. Maretzek deserves credit for his endeavors to gratify the natural desire which our German residents feel to hear their favorite piece under all the advantages of a correct text and a powerful cast. Fortunately, Madame LaGrange's long residence in Germany, and familiarity with the principal female rôle, afford him an opportunity such as is not frequently to be met with. But few of our prominent Italian singers possess a sufficient knowledge of the German language to enable them to fill such a part. Mr. Maretzek, who, better, perhaps, than any other man in his profession knows how to turn to account all the resources that chance places in his hands, has correctly calculated that occasional representations of German opera, thus powerfully sustained, would prove a trump card. They will bring to his theatre not only the great body of our German residents, but also all those cultivated musical amateurs who prefer hearing a masterpiece like this in the original text in which it was written. We may therefore count on seeing the Academy thronged to-night with a goodly array of honest Teutonic faces and critical judges. From the preparations that have been made, we are satisfied that the opera will be splendidly given. Let the public mark their approval of this judicious effort of the manager by mustering in force upon the occasion.

A NEW STAR AT NIBLO'S.—On Monday evening next a new feature will be added to the already great attractions of Niblo's Garden, in the performance, for the first time in this country, of Mr. John Milton Hengler, who is said to be the most extraordinary tightrope dancer of Europe. According to the reports of those who saw him there, he performs upon the rope all the most daring and difficult feats attempted by others on the ground. Among other things, it is said that he performs, skilfully, a *concerto* on the violin while turning somersaults on the rope, and beats an accompaniment to Jullien's polka on the drum while vaulting in the air and performing evolutions of the most daring character. He is described as young, handsome, and finely formed, and his style as fearless, easy and gracefully characteristic of the "poetry of motion." We have no doubt he will prove eminently attractive at the Garden.

MISS LAURA KEENE.—The performances at the Varieties this evening will be for the benefit of the lady whose name heads this paragraph. She fully deserves a substantial token of the esteem in which she is held by the public. She has succeeded in establishing her theatre on a firm basis, and has triumphed over difficulties apparently insurmountable. An elegant theatre, like the Varieties, is an important aid in advancing the prosperity of the metropolis, and should be liberally supported. The bills for to-night announce a new comedy, written for this theatre, and the popular drama, "Camille." Miss Keene and Mr. Jordan appear in both pieces. In her double capacity as a successful directress and a popular actress, Miss Keene deserves a bumper.

STEAMSHIP PACIFIC—A CASE FOR THE CHARITABLE.—We have received the subjoined letter, enclosing twenty dollars, from Commodore Kearney. It is creditable to the noble heart of that gallant officer. We will cheerfully take charge of donations for the worthy object to which he alludes, and hand them over to Mr. E. K. Collins:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We have a widow (we may, perhaps, say) and seven children, two of them, last born, twins, by the name of Sheeran, the wife and children of Dennis Sheeran, third engineer of the steamer Pacific. What is somewhat remarkable, there is another family of precisely the same number of children, and two of them twins, down the bay, near Middletown or Keyport, whose father, for years past, has been employed as "greaser" in that vessel. Doubtless many others like those are now suffering from want. I propose that a subscription be set up for the relief of each and all the families which have cause to mourn the ill fate of that ship. I know of no one who could better manage the affair than yourself, in your own way. I send you enclosed, to begin with, twenty dollars, and I hope that you will accept the same in furtherance of the object.

L. KEARNEY, Capt. U. S. Navy.

TEETH ABBOY, N. J., May 8, 1856.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important Interview with Mr. Buchanan.

THE STATE COMMITTEE AT LANCASTER—SPEECH OF MR. BUCHANAN, DEFINING HIS POSITION.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 8, 1856.

The committee appointed by the recent State Convention for the purpose, addressed Mr. Buchanan to-day, stating that the body represented by them had nominated him as the democratic candidate of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, subject to the action of the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati. The committee, in referring to this nomination and the pride which animated the democracy in presenting Mr. Buchanan as the first choice of the Key Stone State, and, as they believed, the first choice of the people of the United States, referred to the resolutions reported to the Convention by John L. Dawson, and by that body unanimously adopted. The scene was most interesting.

Mr. Buchanan replied in a clear, dignified, and explicit manner. His bearing was that of a great man who was impressed alike with the importance to the nation of the subject before him, and with the delicate and responsible part he was called upon to act. Never did a public man reserve less for the account of policy, or utter more for the account of a great principle. He heartily and fully endorsed the whole series of resolutions adopted by the State Convention, whose committee had just addressed him.

The first resolution avows that the country must look to the democratic party as the party of the constitution—as the only means of combatting and putting down mere sectional issues—that it holds the Union, in the language of Mr. Madison, "as the basis of peace and happiness" to all the inhabitants of the States. The second resolution declares that the wise and virtuous of all nations have accorded to the fathers of the republic almost supernatural wisdom and practical statesmanship, and that in nothing were those qualities more obvious "than in leaving the whole question of slavery to the States in their separate capacities; and that in the provision for the redelivery of fugitives escaped from labor or service, they demonstrated a sense of justice," which should be held up as an example for the people of the present day. The third resolution "looks solely to the constitution, and to its democratic expositions," as the chart of our national policy, denounces the higher law and the spurious sympathy of abolitionism in all its phases.

The fourth resolution avows "that the equality of the States is the vital element of the constitution;" and the fifth denounces the effort to direct the powers of the government by anti-slavery agitation and Know Nothingism. The sixth embraces the two preceding.

The seventh and eighth resolutions are as follows:—

Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise act, and the passage of an act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice, in meeting the demands of sectional excitements by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed unnecessary, but that it was expedient to meet the questions of which it disposed, and which could never admit of a more easy settlement than at present. That we recognize in it the application to the Territories of the United States of the rule of "equal and exact justice to all men," of all sections of the confederacy, which was designed by the framers of our government, and which was defined as one of its essential principles by the immortal Jefferson.

The ninth resolution declares that the democracy of Pennsylvania, "following the counsel of some of the wisest statesmen of the North and South," have been willing heretofore to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific; but that proposition was rejected in 1848, on the ground that it involved an undue concession to the South; that this rejection left the people no alternative but to refer the whole subject to the people of the Territories—a principle recognized in the compromise measures of 1850, and embodied in the Territorial legislation of 1854.

Mr. Buchanan, in addressing the committee, fully endorsed all these resolutions, passing a warm eulogium upon the democracy of his State, who had thus acted during his absence from the country. He dilated upon the great importance of the crisis, which involved the integrity of the federal compact, and required in the canvass something more than the ordinary energies of our people. Heretofore we had contended about laws, about questions of economy in the government; now we are called to act in a higher sphere of politics, to perform a nobler service—to protect the constitution itself from assault and from nullification.

Mr. Buchanan recognized in the legislation of 1850 and 1854 a great patriotic exertion to free the country from the curse of slavery agitation, and to restore the republic to its wonted inter-State harmony and fraternal concord.

Supposed Recruits for General Walker.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1856.

A party of one hundred and thirty men left here to-day for New York, said to be destined for Nicaragua, by the steamer Orizaba, which sails from that port on Saturday. They were mostly from the interior of the State, and were organized in two companies.

Sheriff Jones, of Kansas, Reported Not Dead.

ST. LOUIS, May 9, 1856.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Palermo, Kansas, on the 5th inst., states that a messenger from Franklin reports Sheriff Jones as slightly better, though his recovery is still considered doubtful. This is several days later than the date of the Missouri *Argus*, which reported his death.

The Break in the Champlain Canal.

TROY, May 9, 1856.

The report of the break in the Champlain Canal was much exaggerated. The entire injury (which was but a leak from the old lock to the new one) has been repaired, and the canal is now in navigable order its entire length. Forwarders, consequently, can govern themselves accordingly.

Conflagration.

COTTON MILL BURNED IN PAWTUCKET.

PROVIDENCE, May 9, 1856.

The cotton mill in Pawtucket, R. I., known as Kent's Mill, owned by Messrs. Thayer & Moses, was destroyed by fire last night. It was used as a printing cloths manufactory. The building, machinery and stock was insured for $18,635.

FIRE AT LOWELL.

LOWELL, May 9, 1856.

The five story building at the corner of Central and Merrimac streets, called Wyman's Exchange, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. Among the sufferers are C. G. Weaver, furniture dealer; Burbank, Chase & Co., dry goods; C. S. Estman, druggist; J. White and A. S. Woodward, tailors; S. Wilkins, bookseller; Thos. Lucas, dry goods; and Mr. Penhallow, job printer. The total loss is about $35,000.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 9, 1856.

The boiler of the steamboat J. D. Pierce exploded yesterday, thirty miles above Frederickton, instantly killing four persons; another has since died, and several others are seriously injured.

Railroad Consolidation.

CHICAGO, May 9, 1856.

A consolidation has been effected between the Fort Wayne and Chicago, Ohio and Indiana and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. The basis of the consolidation is, that the stock of the Fort Wayne and Chicago road shall be taken at 106, the Ohio and Indiana at 100, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania at 120.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1856.

Nos. 113 and 114.—Edward Field vs. Brandon G. Seabury, et. al. Argument was commenced by Mr. Lockwood for the plaintiff.

Extensive Robbery in New Jersey.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., May 9, 1856.

The office of the Trenton and Belvidere Railroad Company, in this place, was entered last night and robbed of $5,000 in Hunterdon County bank bills—$1,000 in tens, $1,500 in fives and $2,500 in small bills. A large reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

Hurricane at the South.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1856.

A severe storm occurred at Baton Rouge yesterday, unroofing several houses, and doing considerable other damage.

The Arabia at Halifax, Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, May 9, 1856.

The steamship Arabia arrived here from Boston at 10 o'clock last night, and left again for Liverpool at 1 o'clock this morning.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

POCASSETT, MASS., May 9, 1856.

The schooner Daniel Parker, of Orleans, from Bangor for New York, with a load of lumber, ran ashore on West Sandwich beach this afternoon, and the master, Richard Smith, the mate Israel Snow, and the cook, name unknown, were drowned. Two men were saved. The schooner went to pieces soon after she struck. A violent northeast storm and pouring rain has prevailed here during the last twenty four hours.

Interesting from Washington.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS ACT TO BE REPEALED—WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE DONE—ACTION ON THE SOUND DUES—RECEPTION OF MR. BUCHANAN—MAYOR WOOD—SECRET CAUCUSES OF THE NIGGER WORSHIPPERS—NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS—STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1856.

I hear that an effort will be made to abolish the Court of Claims. It is to be sincerely hoped that such will not be the case. The Court has fulfilled all the expectations of the warmest supporters of the act creating it, and the Judges are every way worthy the confidence of the country.

The President has fairly backed down from his position on the Sound dues question. The American shipping is now directed to pay under protest. Nothing could be more ridiculous than this movement. But it is of a piece with the acts of the administration which allows England to recruit her armies on our soil and to arm Costa Ricans to torture and murder American citizens who are fighting for free institutions in Central America.

Preparations are active in this city for the reception of Mr. Buchanan. An attempt will be made in Congress by some of the friends of this distinguished gentleman, to have him waited upon, in the name of that body, and to offer him its congratulations.

The Hon. Fernando Wood has been warmly received by the Virginians. I am informed that he may visit Washington before his return to New York. He is anxiously sought for, I know, by politicians from various parts of the Union.

Douglas, sooner than allow the nomination to be given to Mr. Buchanan, will advise his friends to go over to Gen. Pierce. This will be sufficient to give that gentleman the nomination by a two-third vote. This step will not be taken until it is satisfactorily ascertained that a Southern man cannot be united upon. Anything but Buchanan is at present the talk among all of the opposing candidates.

According to the impressions I have received within the last few days, I think that many of the Southern delegates are disposed to allow both New York delegations admission at Cincinnati. I have to meet with the first one ready to admit the softs to the exclusion of the hards. Indeed the most prevailing opinion seems to be that if the point is trade between the two the hards must win. A Georgia delegate remarked to me yesterday, "If you get into a squabble, of course we must admit the hards, as they have been national all through; but you ought to settle the difficulty among yourselves, for it is a pity for the party to lose votes even if they are free soil."

A confidential gathering of the nigger worshippers, with a mixture of the softs, under the lead of Preston King, was held a few evenings since at Willard's Hotel. It is understood to have reference to the nomination of Col. Fremont for the Presidency. As a general thing, the softs and the nigger worshippers are in happy communion, and their object is supposed to be the same—the defeat of the democratic ticket at the coming Presidential election.

Capt. Tinklepaugh's protest against the conduct of the British at San Juan, sent to the Secretary of State, was before the Cabinet yesterday, and they have determined to take immediate action upon it. Already, I understand, a sufficient force has been ordered to proceed to San Juan to investigate the affair.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the appointment of Mr. Magrath, as District Judge in South Carolina, vice Gilchrist, deceased.

Postmaster Fowler, together with a number of leading New York politicians, arrived here this morning, and are stopping at Willard's.

The Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Commodore Smith, visited the steamer Minnesota this afternoon, to witness the operation of her machinery. They were received by Capt. Forrest, Commandant, Engineer-in-Chief Martin, the constructor, and other officers. Steam was let on, and the propeller made thirty-three revolutions with a pressure of only five pounds steam. Every part of the machinery worked admirably, and beyond the expectations of the engineers. The boilers, on a new principle, invented by the Engineer-in-Chief, gave much satisfaction, requiring only (as is estimated) twenty-five tons of coal per day. The Minnesota is expected to leave for New York in about six weeks, to be coppered and receive armament, but not to leave that port until every part of her is sufficiently tested. The engineers and constructors anticipate that she will be one of the most perfect specimens of naval architecture afloat.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1856.

Sundry private bills were passed.

LANDS FOR RAILROADS IN IOWA.

The House bill giving 1,500,000 acres of land to Iowa for railroads was read.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, asked that it be put on its passage.

Mr. FOOT, of Vt., moved its reference to the Committee on Public Lands.

After debate, the bill was passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tenn., Bigler, Bright, Brown, Cass, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Pratt, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Weller, Wilson, Yulee—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Broadhead, Hunter, Mason, Pugh, Reid, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Wade—9.

AMENDMENT OF THE PATENT LAWS.

Mr. JAMES, of R. I., from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill amendatory of the Patent laws, the object being to protect the public against oppressive invalid patents, and the really meritorious inventor from the piracies of dishonest infringers.

Adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1856.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL—THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The message of the Senate, asking for a third Committee of Conference, relative to the disagreeing amendments to the Deficiency bill, being under consideration—

Mr. PHELPS, (dem.) of Mo., said he rose to defend the people of Missouri, whom Mr. Giddings yesterday said were traitors and deserved to be hanged.

Mr. GIDDINGS, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, (interrupting) explained, saying his statement was that the people of Missouri, by collecting an armed body for the purpose of usurping the government of Kansas, had committed treason, and, under the laws and constitution of the United States, they were guilty of the charge.

Mr. PHELPS denied the charge, and said such an idea existed only in the distempered imagination of its author. The Missourians who went to Kansas in November and December last, went for the purpose of maintaining the laws. The scenes of bloodshed were properly attributable to the friends of Mr. Giddings.

After a debate, the proposition to appoint a third Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill was adopted.

THE NEW MEXICO CONTESTED SEAT.

A long discussion ensued on the resolution to allow the parties to the New Mexico contested election case to be heard before the House, in person or by counsel; and, without deciding the matter, the House adjourned.

Non-Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, May 9—P. M.

The America had not been signalled off the lower station at 9 P. M., and there is little prospect of her arrival before morning.

Enforcement of the Michigan Prohibitory Liquor Law.

DETROIT, May 9, 1856.

Much excitement was occasioned here yesterday in consequence of the arrest of four persons for violation of the Prohibitory Liquor law. The military were called out to preserve the peace. During the examination of the cases to-day, the informer was driven from the court room, and chased into a neighboring house, which was besieged by an excited crowd several hours. He finally returned, and the trial proceeded without further interruption.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1856.

Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania 5's, 88¾; Reading Railroad, 44¾; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Morris Canal, 18¾.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1856.

Sales of anthracite pig iron during the week, 2,000 tons, including 1,000 tons No. 3 on Susquehanna, at rates equalling $25 here. Other descriptions are unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1856.

The European advices by the North America had a favorable effect on our cotton market, prices becoming stiffer, though not quotably higher. The sales to-day amounted to 10,000 bales, at 10¼c. a 10½c. for middling. Sugar advanced one-eighth, and is quoted at 7c. a 7½c; molasses, 37½c.; good Ohio flour, $7 12½; mixed corn, 44c. a 45c. Mess pork is a shade lower, and selling at $16 a $16 12½. Lard is one-eighth lower; prime selling for 9¾c. Freights—Cotton, to Liverpool, 11 32d.; to Havre, ⅝c. Sterling exchange, 9¾ premium.

CHARLESTON, May 9, 1856.

Cotton—Sales to-day 4,000 bales. Prices are stiffer for better qualities.

ALBANY, May 8, 1856.

Sales to-day, 10,000 bushel oats, at 40c.; 2,000 bushels malt, $1 46. The stormy weather interferes with operations.

Jersey City Intelligence.

FOUND DROWNED.—Robert Steele, a fireman on board of the steamship Persia, was found drowned in the water, under the bows of that ship, yesterday morning. He had been missing since Wednesday night.

INVITATION TO THE QUEEN TO VISIT CANADA.—In the House of Assembly, the Hon. J. Cameron, M. P. P. for Toronto, has given notice of motion for an address of congratulation to the Queen on the restoration of peace, and expressive of the earnest hope of her Majesty's Canadian subjects that she will take an early opportunity of visiting her Provinces in British North America.

Personal Intelligence.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th inst. says:—The Mayor of the city of New York has been quietly sojourning in Richmond for two days past. On Tuesday he dined with Gov. Wise, and yesterday with R. C. Stanard, Esq. His address, which was to have been delivered on Tuesday evening, was postponed in consequence of the inclement weather until Friday evening. Mr. Wood has produced a favorable impression by his urbanity and pleasing social qualities.

Hon. Mr. Vail, the democratic representative in Congress from New Jersey, arrived in Cleveland on the 6th inst. He is on a bridal tour to the great West.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in steamship City of Baltimore, at Philadelphia—First cabin—Miss Edwards, Mr Edwards, family and servant; Dr Shelton, Mrs Shelton, family and servants; Mr Dawson and family, Mr Keatlog, Mr Charles Steward, Mr Davies, Miss Davies, Mr and Miss Ingledon, Master Ingledon, Mrs Jump and family, Messrs James Wood, M Jarvis, Joseph J King, W H Weston, J T Weston, Mr Weston, Miss Weston, Mr T J Hammond, Miss Moore, Mr Moore, Mr Gillespie, Mr Du Pont, Mr Robert Dr Smith, Mr J F Recker, Mr Curtis, Mr C C Wheeler, Mr U P Wheeler, Mr J Stetson, Mr Richard, Master Richard, Mr Sampson, Messrs C Coote, C De Costa, V De Costa, Feargus O'Ferrel, Mr Butcher, Mrs Butcher, Mr H Price.

From Liverpool, in ship Constellation—G Morse, Mrs Morse and infant, Misses Harriet, Margaret, Sarah Ann and Agnes Morse, Masters Gilbert and Barton Morse, of England, W H Sands, lady and infant, Masters Henry and Chas Sands, Lieut Blackburne, Dr Morley all of Ireland.

The New York Weekly Herald.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—NEWS FROM EUROPE, SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO, CUBA, THE WEST INDIES, ETC.; PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS, ETC.

THE WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Its contents will embrace news from Europe, South America, Mexico, Cuba, the West Indies, &c.; List of Delegates to the Democratic Know Nothing, N