Interesting from Kansas.

OUR LECOMPTON CORRESPONDENCE.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 11, 1855.

The War Renewed—Great Excitement—Condition of Sheriff Jones—Movements of the Military Men and Sheriff—Marches and Countermarches.

We reached here this morning, having spent last night at Major Clarke's residence, at the House on the Prairie. The Major is still expecting an attack from the people of Lawrence. His house is an arsenal; two men are constantly engaged, and relieve each other hourly through the night. The pro-slavery people are organizing a company of mounted riflemen, uniformed, fully equipped and well mounted; the sabres and rifles have already arrived. The attempted assassination of Sheriff Jones has roused a feeling of indignation which will not easily be quelled. Men who were conservatives six months ago have now become converts to the doctrine that "forbearance has at length ceased to be a virtue." We saw Colonel Bugord yesterday. He will reach here to-day; his party of some four hundred men have been divided up into squads, who have settled at various points, for the most part in this county. They have gone to work in various ways. As near as can be ascertained, so far, the Southern emigration is ahead.

Colonel Sumner, accompanied by his Adjutant, Lieut. Ransom, and his son-in-law, Mr. Teal, a New Yorker, arrived here last evening. He says he comes here to look after his command. He has a lieutenant and one thirty men encamped near Lecompton.

A party of some thirty men, poorly armed, are marching, as we write, for Lawrence—they go there as a posse to secure the arrest of some fugitives from justice, who were arrested by Sheriff Jones, and were rescued by the people of Lawrence; among them may be mentioned S. N. Nord Dietchler (the free State Secretary of State) and others. This is the Sheriff of Douglas county's posse. Another posse will accompany the United States Deputy Marshal (Judge Faire) to Lawrence, soon.

They will go to arrest Governor Reeder, who resisted the United States Deputy Marshal a few days since, when he attempted to take Reeder under a bench warrant, issued by Judge Lecompte, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for Kansas. It is stated that Governor Reeder has threatened the life of the Deputy Marshal, in which he was supported (as state!) by two hundred armed men. Gov. Robinson went to Westport or Kansas City a day or two ago. Reeder is said to have escaped to Leavenworth—it was reported in women's clothing—but this we presume to be a mistake, for, if report speaks true, there is hardly a woman's dress in the Territory into which a man of Reeder's weight could slip himself.

We saw Sheriff Jones yesterday. He is improving slowly; but, as the ball with a portion of his clothing is lodged among the muscles of his back, near the spine, his ultimate recovery will be tedious, if not doubtful. In any event he will probably be crippled for life. The act of shooting him was the work of a cold-blooded, cowardly assassin, who should be hung upon the first tree; and we regard the principals in this transaction as little better than the tool who executed their work. Mrs. Jones is expected at Franklin, where poor Jones lies ill, to-day.

Gov. Shannon is here and looking well. We are about calling upon him, and shall write you again before we leave this portion of the country.

Lecompton is growing finely. With a beautiful situation, fine timber, a healthy location and soil second to none, it cannot but be the most important town in the Territory. It has a fine stone quarry. The State House is in progress, under the direction of Dr. Rodrigue, who has the contract for its erection. It is expected that it will be under roof by December. Lots here are increasing in value; the range at the present writing, for lots 25 by 144 feet, is from $300 to $500, and hard to get at that.

Were you to see Kansas now, in her best spring dress, you would call it the garden spot of America.

P. S.—Events thicken, the political horizon darkens daily, and the abolitionists' hearts, if I mistake not, will soon be gladdened by the intelligence that rifles have done their work, and widows and orphans become plentiful.

The Kickapoo Rangers, seventy-five strong—the terror of the free State people—are crossing the river as I write. We shall have music, and that speedily.

Our Brazil Correspondence.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 8, 1856.

Revival of Trade—Coffee Shipments—Freights—Attempt to Search an American Vessel by the Commander of a British Sloop of War—Spirited Conduct of the Captain of the United States Ship Savannah—The Cholera—Philanthropic Character of the Emperor—British Emigrant Ships and their Cargoes.

An agreeable change is indeed coming over the aspects of this rather extensive city. Once more do the wheels of traffic, which have been so long clogged, begin to revolve slowly, and once more, for nearly the first morning in several months, do the noisy and narrow thoroughfares of the town, as well as the waters of this spacious bay, present a scene of business and of trade. That staple article, and the main one of export—coffee—which so long has been kept back for still more advanced rates, is now being slowly shipped, and vessels which have been lying here for one, two, three and four months, now look forward anxiously to a prospect of getting a cargo. But the freights are low, very low, yet, and some vessels have even refused the prices offered, and gone home in ballast. Vessels of moderate tonnage—from 200 to 400—are the more fortunate, as the shipments are yet small; but news having arrived of the advancement of that commodity in the New York market, those most sanguine will doubtless begin ere long to ship more largely, and before many weeks Rio coffee will be quoted at considerably decreased rates in your reports.

Closely and safely anchored, at nearly regular distances apart, in this large harbor, are the vessels of nearly every clime—about four hundred in all—amongst which the glorious stars and stripes float from the peaks of about fourteen, hanging gaily out to the cooling breeze as it is generously wafted over the huge Sugar Loaf and Corcovador, those heightened monsters of solid rock, whose pointed peaks are often lost in the darkened clouds.

Nearly all the vessels moored here are anxiously waiting for cargoes, which, if not to be had soon, they will be compelled to seek in other ports—Bahia, Pernambuco, or Buenos Ayres—or else turn their bows homeward with ballast as their only unpaying freight.

The United States ship-of-war Savannah has been stationed here for some little time, as a protection to American interests and enterprise. She has lately taken her departure for Montevideo, to give her crew a short relief from monotonous labor; but she will doubtless soon return, as she is useful here, as will be seen by the following incident which occurred in this port but a short time ago:—It seems a report was spread abroad, by a runaway officer, that a certain American ship anchored here, was secretly armed, and bound for the coast of Africa as a slaver. On this reaching the ears of the commander of the Savannah, search was immediately instituted by that officer, and the report pronounced to be false and unproven. But all that did not satisfy the inquisitiveness of the commander of a British sloop-of-war, also stationed here, who, not taking the word of the American officer, obstinately attempted to board and examine her himself. The American captain refused to submit to this insult, and threw himself upon the protection of the Savannah whose commander directly and positively refused to allow the British commander to place his foot upon her deck. High words ensued, and the vessel putting to sea the next day, the English battle ship followed close in her wake, with the intention, as the commodore declared, of boarding her and demanding the captain's manifest, papers, &c. As soon as she was out of the range of the "Sugar Loaf" the gallant commander of the Savannah, hearing this and discovering the British ship the next day putting her head towards the sea, immediately put "up helm" and closely followed. Upon seeing which the British officer—knowing a conflict would very naturally ensue if he still persisted in his unjust endeavors—quietly and peacefully put his helm hard down, and quickly returned. The commander of the Yankee ship not having any further reason for pursuing an outward course, also immediately returned. Upon arriving again in the harbor, the Brazilian ships of war stationed here, also the guardboats and the fort Santa Cruz, fired a defending salute, and the American flag was unfurled to the breeze from the high mastheads of each ship in honor of American independence and resolute action. Had it not been for this determination on the part of one of our armed vessels, another outrage would have been added to the many indignities offered by John Bull to the Americans.

Hardly a vessel has escaped without enduring some sickness on board, and as the days pass, the trips of the "steamer for the sick and dead" become more and more frequent, and it is with a low mournful puff that she glides from ship to hospital and from hospital to ship again, from morning until night draws its darkened mantle over us. Daily reports tell us that the cholera is yet somewhat prevalent far out of the city, though within its limits but few cases occur; and as the months of summer are on the wane and winter slowly approaching, it is hoped that its devastating progress may be stayed.

Our good Emperor Don Pedro is much loved by his people, amongst whom he travels *incognito* frequently; often making excursions to the city hospitals, and with his own hand and presence relieving the sick and dying. Many of the improvements here, and valuable changes in the departments for the suffering invalids, are to be attributed to his munificent donations and personal overseeing; and since his philanthropic acts during the last epidemic, when, instead of fleeing from the deplorable scenes of the loathsome black vomit in the city to a country residence, as most of the nobles did, he, unlike the rest, took up his residence in the very midst of the vile disease in his habitation in Palace square, where he remained until the scourge was passed, relieving the unfortunate, and making every possible provision for their comfort. Since that epoch of human devastation, when thousands weekly were laid in their final resting place, he has indeed lived in the hearts of his subjects, and will doubtless long continue so.

Closely anchored at a convenient distance from any other vessel in this fair bay of Rio, floats a ship of large tonnage bearing the somewhat high-toned title of Ocean Monarch; and, indeed her presence here with her present cargo causes not a little curiosity on the part of not a few in this extensive bay. From stem to stern, and crowded in "close communion" are collected together about four hundred as deplorable looking and thoroughly depraved females in shape of "fallen angels," as ever were arranged in one huge motley group in the renowned St. Giles of London, or the notorious Five Points of modern Babylon. The humane vessel of which they flock the decks, is a full rigged English ship, sent out by the British government, bound for the island of Australia, with the express purpose of endeavoring to get these attractive ladies united in the holy bonds of matrimony with the lone bachelors of that gold region, and hence increase the good population of her most gracious Majesty's dominions. They are indeed a most interesting group—some "young in years, but in experience old."

Fifty Cent Diplomacy.

MR. MARCY TO THE GUATEMALAN ENVOY.

STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec 5, 1855.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Irissari, Minister Plenipotentiary of the republics of Guatemala and San Salvador, under date of 24 instant, in which he declares that those republics, the other States of Central America and its neighbors, will find themselves necessitated to oppose what Senor Irissari calls an authority violently torn from the legitimate government of the republic of Nicaragua by a band of adventurers from this country. Senor Irissari blames, at the same time, the supposed negligence of the authorities of California in not stopping the departure of the said band of adventurers, and the acknowledgment by the Minister of the United States in Nicaragua of a government established, as Senor Irissari says, by those intrusive invaders of a foreign country.

In reply the undersigned has the honor to declare to Sr. Irissari that he fears that there is a mistake in the supposition that those individuals who lately left California with the purpose of entering military service in Nicaragua, left without the authorities of California being informed of their hostile aims, or with the connivance of said authorities. On the contrary the undersigned is sure that, when there was any reason to believe some of those who went on board steamers of San Francisco for San Juan del Sur to entertain such projects, every effort was made, and in many cases with good effect, to oppose their departure. The fact of those well intended measures having been in some cases frustrated, must, in the opinion of the undersigned, be attributed not to negligence or ill will on the part of the same authorities, or to insufficiency of the law, but to circumstances which could not be avoided. Sr. Irissari knows that many, if not nearly all, passengers who embark in steamers and sail from San Francisco for San Juan del Sur, are miners, who return to their homes in the States of the Atlantic. It is probable that the persons of whom Sr. Irissari complains belonged to that class. Besides, it is not certain that in any case they leave San Francisco with an illegal plan; and even if it were so, it is not probable that until then it would have been possible to distinguish them from persons of the same class who are on board the same steamers entirely innocent of whatever project which might justify judicial proceedings against them.

The undersigned has the honor to assure Senor Irissari that the Minister of the United States near Nicaragua, in recognising the new government of that republic, did not act in consequence of instructions of this Department. On the contrary, he had been given express instructions to abstain from doing so; but he had not yet received them when he took that step. Although the examination of civil war in that republic and in the other Spanish American States is much to be deplored, and although all friends of humanity would desire that the changes in the forms of government and in the persons to whom its administration is confided, when judged convenient, might be effectuated by peaceful means, the United States do not consider themselves called upon to intervene to the end of preventing other means from being employed to that purpose, provided that the contending parties duly observe the laws of nations, including those of war, in whatever can affect their rights and those of their citizens.

The undersigned profits of this opportunity to renew to Senor Irissari the assurance of his high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

MR. MARCY TO PARKER H. FRENCH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1855.

To PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq., Washington:—

SIR—Your letter to me of the 19th inst., with the enclosed copy of "an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America," has been received and laid before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your communication that he has not yet seen reason for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise the political power in the State of Nicaragua.

Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former government of that State were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them, so far as is known here, expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of the political affairs of Nicaragua. Until such shall appear to be the case, the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as Minister to this government, duly appointed by the supreme government of Nicaragua. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

MR. MARCY TO MR. WHEELER, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN NICARAGUA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1856.

To JNO. H. WHEELER, Esq., &c.:—

SIR—It is very important that this government should have the most accurate information in regard to the actual political condition of the State of Nicaragua. The accounts which have been sent on here are conflicting. While some of them represent that the present political organization is satisfactory to the people of that State, others represent that it has no foundation in the hearts of the people, who would very generally shake off the power of Walker if it were possible for them to do so, and that letter is its sole foundation. Your situation is favorable to the acquisition of a correct knowledge of the internal affairs of that country. Your despatches, of which No. 31 is the last received, have not gone so much into detail as is desired. It is reported here, not, however, on very reliable authority, that Estrada is exercising the authority of President in some parts of the State of Nicaragua, and that the other Central American States are confederating against the government of which Rivas is the nominal, but Walker the real head. I hope to hear from you soon, and to be furnished with the full account of affairs in Nicaragua. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

MR. MARCY TO PARKER H. FRENCH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1856.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 5th inst., with a copy of your letter of credence, and laid them before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your request to be received as Minister Plenipotentiary to this government from the republic of Nicaragua, that he has again taken the subject into deliberate consideration, but has not seen sufficient reason for changing the determination made known to you in my letter of the 21st December last. I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

W. L. MARCY.

To PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq., Washington.

PADRE VIGIL TO MR. MARCY WHICH LED TO HIS RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1856.

* * * * * * * * * *

Your Excellency may be positively certain that during the seven months of President Rivas's administration, there has been no attempt at revolution against him, and that the whole people of Nicaragua form a united family, prepared to maintain order at home, and to repel foreign aggression. That my government has obeyed the institutions of the country has been lately manifested by calling the people to elect the supreme authorities of the country, *which election began on the second Sunday of April last, and if the balloting has not taken place in the oriental and southern departments, it was because of the hostile invasion of the Costa Ricans.* I have come to your country with the official character of the representative of the Hon. Don Patricio Rivas, the chief magistrate of the republic of Nicaragua, and I hope for the interest of both countries, that I shall be esteemed worthy to represent near this government that republic, and that I may find here a government friendly to our place, prosperity and permanence. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, your obedient servant, AUGUSTIN VIGIL.

The Latest Central American News in Kingston, Jamaica—Boom.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 14.]

By the schooner Star we get accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 29th of April. The *Journal*, of Saturday, the 26th, has this paragraph:—

We learn that intelligence has been received from Greytown, San Juan de Nicaragua, that her Majesty's ship Eurydice, 26 guns, Capt. Tarleton, C. B., was compelled to fire on Colonel Walker and his party at that port, and twenty-five men are said to have been killed by the fire from the ship. It is reported that Colonel Walker attempted to attack Greytown, which is the cause of the frigate firing.

The *People's Banner*, of Monday, the 28th, is somewhat more explicit:—

There was a rumor prevalent in this city soon after the arrival of the packet on Friday last, to the effect that there had been a collision between the filibusters under the command of Col. Walker and the British ship-of-war Eurydice, at Greytown. It appears that a demonstration was made against Greytown.

* * * * * * * *

Capt. Tarleton, finding remonstrance entirely useless, opened his guns upon the contumacious piratical crew, and the effect was that twenty five were left dead, besides others who were seriously wounded. The survivors thought it then most expedient to try the speed of their legs rather than risk another discharge from the ports of the frigate whose guns protruded most ominously from her sides.

The prompt behaviour of the captain of the Eurydice shows how little British commanders are disposed to be trifled with when the interests and honor of England are involved; and there can be no doubt that the decisive action of Capt. Tarleton will bring the Central American question—which has been so long pending—to an immediate issue.

We imagine that the news which has so set agog the John Bullism of the Jamaica prints is nothing more or less than another version of our own correspondent's account of what took place between Captains Tarleton, of the Eurydice, and Tinklepaugh, of the Orizaba, on the 16th ult.

This steamer arrived at San Juan on that day, with some five hundred passengers, principally destined for California, only about seventy of them being for Walker. Among the passengers was a man named Birdsall, or Burchell, who is said to be an agent of Vanderbilt's, the impresario of the Accessory Transit Company. As soon as the ship had anchored this man hailed a shore boat and went on board the English frigate Eurydice, lying in the harbor, and asked an audience of the captain, to whom he stated that the Orizaba was filled with filibusters, destined to reinforce Walker's army. Captain Tarleton, as soon as he heard this, sent a boat on shore to look for Captain Scott, the agent of the company, and shortly after despatched a pinnace full of armed men to the Orizaba, with instructions to prevent the departure of the passengers. A few words from Captain Tinklepaugh, however, settled the matter, and the passengers were allowed to proceed up the river, leaving Mr. Birdsall at Greytown.

Out of this straw has probably been raised this conflagration which has set the little town of Kingston in a blaze of loyalty. The *Banner* seems to be overjoyed with the thought that "the decisive action of Capt. Tarleton will bring the Central American question to an immediate issue," and goes on to express the hope that our government will deem it right to demand an explanation from England for driving back Walker and his outlaws from "menacing the peace and safety of a British protectorate." And the world is told that "America had better beware," that "England will not yield one iota of her right and authority in Central America;" and, oh, terrible! that "the mighty armament of Britain, designed originally for the annihilation of the most puncrous and gigantic fortifications in the world, now repose in peace and idleness in her bays and harbors, ready, at the first outbreak of war, to be turned, in all their strength and fury, upon the foes of her peace."

We will wait further advices before we make up our minds whether or not it is worth while to be very much frightened by the sanguine morale entertained by those who think there will be much of a sensation; but we don't think there will be much of a answer.

Our Paraguan Correspondence.

ASCENCION DEL PARAGUAY, March 22, 1856.

Ceremonies of the Holy Week—Opening of the Upper Paraguay—Navigation of the Amazon—The Tobacco Crop—The Dispute with the French Consul, &c., &c.

We are here just in the middle of Holy Week, and the beginning of fall. The weather is beautiful, cool and refreshing, after the very hot summer we have just gone through and the senoritas have every chance to show their handsome features and elegant dresses in the various processions we have all this week.

Yesterday Jueves Santos, his Excellency the President, in company with his son, the General, and a brilliant staff, all in gala, went to church—the people surrounding them in respectful silence, and all the national (Paraguan) flags were displayed. It is wonderful with what respect and love the Paraguans look up to their President and family, particularly his eldest son, the General, and how quietly the works of government go ahead, when we see them surrounded by such turbulent neighbors as the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and last not least, grasping Brazil. There is no news here yet of the opening of the negotiation by the new Paraguan Minister, Mr. Berges, at Rio; and I shall let you know as soon as anything transpires. The opening of the upper Paraguay to the navigation of all nations, is of far more interest to our people than that of the Amazon, which is really a humbug. There is nothing further of interest here just now. The new crop of tobacco is coming in, but is not so good as last year, owing to the want of rain. Produce of every kind is high and scarce. The dispute with the French consul is not yet at an end. Everyone believes the Paraguans in the right.

News from British Guiana.

Our files from British Guiana are dated at Georgetown on May 3d.

The Town Council had held a special meeting in order to consider the plan of Mr. Allen, an American, for supplying the people with water. The inhabitants petitioned for and against the measure. After debate, Mr. Graham moved that the prayer of the petitioners against the scheme be granted. An animated discussion ensued, and, on a division, the motion was carried by a majority of five to two.

An attempt had been made to set fire to the house of the Attorney General, J. Lucie Smith.

Military volunteers for the cavalry and rifle corps were coming forward freely.

The "Angel Gabriel," who created so much excitement in the United States, sometime since, had been tried on a charge of sedition, for his connection with the dreadful riots of 19th of February last. He was convicted, as were about sixteen of his dupes.

[From the Royal Gazette, May 1.]

John Sayers Orr has been tried and found guilty, by a jury of his countrymen, of the crime of sedition. His erratic and mischievous career has been brought to a close for a period, and he will now have to expiate, by imprisonment and hard labor, the evils which he has committed against society in this colony. He had run the gauntlet in the United States, in England, and in Scotland, frequently with imminent danger to his life. His violent and inflammatory language stirred up the worst passions of the mob, and under the influence of the mad excitement they destroyed the places of worship denounced by the Angel—and the disturbances on several occasions were attended with loss of life. By some singular combination of cunning and good luck, Orr generally contrived to escape from the legal consequences of his incendiary harrangues. Emboldened by his successes elsewhere he pursued a similar course on his arrival in this colony, the place of his nativity. But although he adroitly seized upon the weak point among the lower classes of the creole population, and by constant irritation rubbed into a festering sore, we apprehend that the arch demagogue himself did not expect that his precepts would have been so quickly reduced to practice throughout the length and breadth of the colony. His career of mischief is now at an end, and the outraged law has been vindicated in the punishment of the offenders.

By this conviction both the open and secret sympathisers with the insane nonsense which Orr preached have received an admonition which they will do well to heed. They are taught that the law cannot be infringed with impunity, or set at naught at the whim of one class of the community, however numerous that class may be. They are, moreover, taught that this colony is a dependency of the British empire, and that every industrious person of whatever country or color or creed who comes here to settle, has, so long as he conducts himself peaceably and according to the law, as much right as any creole or native born here. And, in addition to this, they are also taught the utter hopelessness of any attempt on their part to alter the state of society here, and to dictate to the government the way in which the colony is to be governed. They have done themselves a vast deal of injury by their recent conduct; and we hope that good will arise out of the evil, and that wise and salutary laws, calculated to meet the exigencies of society in the colony, will be introduced and speedily carried into effect.

Sentence of the Court reserved in each case.

State of the Crops.

MICHIGAN.

The editor of the Detroit *Advertiser* who has recently taken the perilous journey from that city to Lansing, passing through, *en route*, much of the finest district in the State, says that, not peaches alone, but pears and plums have been killed or severely injured by the savage winter weather. In some orchards the north side of the pear trees had suffered, while on the south side they were putting out. On the whole, he says, never before, since Michigan has been a State, has a winter occurred so disastrous to fruit trees. The seed-corn of last year has not come up, in many sections of the State. The reason alleged is, that the cob of last year never dried, but froze, and so the germinating power was destroyed. So widely has this effect been felt that farmers are enquiring in every direction for old corn to plant. The wheat is perhaps injured to the extent of one eighth or ninth of the amount planted. Wherever the snow laid deeply, the grain is flourishing, but where it was blown off, the germ is killed. Grass is uniformly luxuriant and promises and abundant yield.

MARYLAND.

Our exchanges in every section of the State speak encouragingly of the wheat crop. The Rockville *Journal* says it has no recollection of such a promise of an abundant harvest in that county. Corn planting, however, is behind hand, but there is yet plenty of time to secure a full crop.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 21—6 P. M.

There was quite a buoyant stock market this morning. The improvement was universal. Every stock sold was at higher prices, and the sales were large. Erie, New York Central and Reading were the most active railroad stocks at the first board, and closed firm at our quotations. Missouri 6's advanced ⅛ per cent; Illinois Central bonds, ¾; Panama Railroad, ¼; Cumberland Coal, ⅛; New York Central Railroad, ¼; Erie, ⅛; Reading, ⅜; Hudson Railroad, ⅛; Michigan Southern, ⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1¾; Galena and Chicago, ⅛. The weakest stock this morning at the board was Cleveland and Toledo. The greatest improvement was in Cleveland and Pittsburg. A more confident feeling prevailed, and purchases were made freely and in large lots. The news from Europe and from Washington is much more favorable than anticipated.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds, stocks, &c., were made at auction in the Merchants' Exchange:—

$33,000 New Jersey Central RR. Co. 7's	92
18,000 New Jersey Central RR. Co. 2d mort	92
64,000 New Jersey Central RR. 2d mort. conv. bds	88
5,000 Ohio 6's, of 1860	103¼
5,000 Ohio 6's, of 1870	107
5,000 Ohio 6's, of 1875	108
5,000 Ohio 5's, of 1865	98
2,000 Ohio 5's, of 1856	98
5,000 Illinois 6 per cent bonds	109
5,000 Illinois interest bonds	76¼
8,000 New York State 5's, of 1860	101¾
3,500 New York State 6's, of 1860	106⅛
6,000 New York State 6's, of 1862	107
2,000 New York State 4½'s, of 1859	98⅝
5,000 New York City 5's, of 1860	94¾
10,000 New York City 7's, of 1857	100 1-16
8,000 Kentucky 5 per cent stock, due 1873	90¼
5,000 Trinity Church 7 per cent bd, due Feb. 1'62	99
14,000 New York and Harlem RR. Co. 7's	75
160 shs New Jersey Central RR	78¼
50 Bank of America	117
50 Bank of New York	119
250 Phœnix Bank	113¼
100 Manhattan Co.	132¼
50 Bank State of New York	103
50 City Bank	118
100 Mechanics' Bank	120¼
50 Ohio Life and Trust Co.	92¼
50 New York Life and Trust Co.	162¼
20 Manhattan Life Insurance Co.	100
231 Manhattan Gas Light Co., (full stock)	120¾
72 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	97⅞
50 Great Western Insurance Co.	106
30 Chatham Bank	85
9 Metropolitan Bank	110¾
7 United States Life Insurance Co.	88
15 Patterson and Ramapo RR.	66
1 New York Society Library	45
23 Mississippi and Alabama RR. Co.'s notes, viz:—	
5, $1,000 each; 3, $500; 17, $100 each	50

Mr. Albert H. Nicholay will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

At the second board bigger prices ruled and the market closed firm with an upward tendency. Harlem R. R. 2d Mortgage Bonds advanced 1 per ct.; Reading R. R. ¼; Cumberland, ⅛; New York Central R. R., ¾; Michigan Southern, ⅛; Galena and Chicago, ⅛; Michigan Central, ¼. After the board Erie R. R. sold at 55⅝ per cent, cash, and stocks generally were held at higher prices. It appears to be pretty well settled in the public mind that Mr. Crampton will retain his position as British Minister at Washington; but we have no idea that our government will make any acknowledgment of the kind until after the Cincinnati Convention. The last despatch of Lord Clarendon will be found full as favorable as we have represented, and there is but one course left for our government to pursue.

The steamship Fulton, at this port from Havre and Southampton, brings $110,000 in specie on freight.

There have been during the past few days very heavy purchases of breadstuffs for shipment to Europe, at steadily enhancing prices. The advices by the Canada regarding breadstuffs is more favorable than we have received for several weeks. This fact just at this time is particularly important. The next harvests are likely to be larger than ever before known, and any reduction of last year's surplus must have a good effect on prices.

The steamship America, from Boston for Liverpool to-day, carried out $774,000 in specie on freight.

The steamship Canada, at Halifax from Liverpool, brings us seven days' later intelligence from all parts of Europe. The advices, both financially and commercially, are of a favorable character. Quotations for consols show a firm, steady market, while money continues in about the usual demand, at full rates of interest. The cotton market was active, without change in prices. Breadstuffs had slightly improved, and there was a good inquiry. A moderate business was reported in American securities, at previous quotations. The returns of the Bank of England show a small increase in the amount of bullion on hand, and the monthly report of the Bank of France is satisfactory. From the Continent we have accounts of the progress of the speculative mania, and there are strong indications of a serious and sudden collapse. In Great Britain they are yet comparatively free from it, and the Bank of England is doing all in its power to prevent the excitement from crossing the channel. A steady adherence to its present policy will do much towards checking the desire to enter into new projects and wild schemes, and confine the expansion and collapse to continental nations. So long as the people of Great Britain keep out of these speculations, an explosion of the numerous bubbles will not have much effect beyond their particular locality. The stringency of money matters in England is, at this moment, a blessing to the country at large, and there is no doubt but that it will continue until all danger is past. There will be no reduction in the rate of interest by the Bank of England as long as the continental speculations are in the course of inflation. The high rates ruling for consols, show that there is no difficulty in raising money on first class securities.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:—

Paid on Treasury account	$97,861 80
Received on Treasury account	107,000 78
Balance on Treasury account	10,078,501 72
Paid for Assay office	84,935 47
Paid on disbursing checks	28,313 93

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 17th inst., were as follows:—

For the redemption of stocks	$59,914 52
For the Treasury Department	1,000 67
For the Interior Department	90,505 89
For Customs	91,979 70
War warrants received and entered	100,562 69
War repay warrants received and entered	691 95
War appropriation warrants	1,696,327 12
From Customs	12,273 31
From miscellaneous sources	11 64
On account of the navy	39,704 91

And on the 19th:—

For the redemption of stocks	$28,131 03
For the Interior Department	7,250 17
For Customs	7,365 05
War warrants received and entered	200,005 00
On account of the navy	190,008 00
From lands	9,004 28
From miscellaneous sources	10 82

The following earnings of the Chicago and Galena Railroad Company for April were:—

	1855.	1856.
Freight	$87,870 77	$89,462 51
Passengers	85,384 04	101,596 78
Mails, &c.	1,653 26	2,751 13
Total	$174,908 07	$193,810 47
Increase		18,902 40

The exact earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company for April were:—

Passengers	$193,257
Freight	93,355
Mails, miscellaneous and express	12,096
Total	$298,710
Same month, 1855	246,127
Increase	$52,583

A portion of the certificates of Texas debt which have been forwarded to Washington for payment, contain claims on the State of Texas not recognised by the late law of the United States, viz.: navy scrip and audited paper. Owners of mixed certificates will receive from the Secretary of the United States Treasury, with the draft for the payment of the portion acknowledged by the United States government, an acknowledgment, signed by the Comptroller of Texas, for such debt so registered. On reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Sistare offers to purchase these "Comptroller's acknowledgments." We understand that about five millions of dollars will be paid out between the 5th and the 15th of June, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Texas debt, and the balance as soon after as the certificates can be examined and prepared.

The supply of coal, says the *Miners' Journal*, continues to fall behind the shipments of last year, and the deficiency so far from this region is 199,999 tons. The deficiency on the Lehigh, by canal, is 71,684 tons. The quantity sent by the Lehigh Valley Railroad amounts to 28,000 tons, leaving the deficiency from that region about 43,684 tons. But little, if any, coal has reached tidewater yet from the Delaware and Hudson Companies and the Pennsylvania Company's works. The trade is also considerably behind from Wilkesbarre, down the river, so that we can safely set down the deficiency from the anthracite regions at 300,000 tons, the quantity we predicted several weeks ago it would be at this period. The trade, by its backwardness, is beginning to excite some apprehensions with large consumers that the price at the close of the season may be very high. We incline to the opinion that those who lay in their coal soonest will get it cheapest.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company held this day, Mr. Geo. W. Blunt was appointed chairman and B. L. Swan, Jr., Secretary. The report and statement of the company to May 1, 1856, were then read by the President of the company and adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by J. L. Woodward, Esq., and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the annual report of the directors in regard to the management of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is highly satisfactory and gratifying to the stockholders here assembled, showing as it does, good results for the past and promising favorably for the future.

That the thanks of the stockholder are due and are hereby presented to the Board of Directors, and especially to the late President, W. H. Aspinwall, for their management of the company's concerns, and that the giving up to the company by the latter of the commissions belonging to him merits their grateful acknowledgment.

Resolved, That the report and statement be published in pamphlet form, and a copy sent to each stockholder.

On motion of Henry Cary, Esq., it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to draw up a letter to Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., expressive of our views of his surrender of the commissions legally and equitably due him by the terms of the subscription to the capital stock, dated May 1, 1853, which was carried unanimously. The Chair appointed Henry Cary, J. L. Woodward, and Caleb Swan.

Resolved, That the matter of marine insurance referred to by the President in this report, be left to the discretion of the directors. Carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Chairman.

B. L. SWAN, Jr., Secretary.

The following letter from Mr. Aspinwall, surrendering to the company, partly for certain purposes, the commissions due him annually on the mail contract, is perfectly characteristic of the man. It is not only the surrender of such a claim, but the uses to which he proposes its appropriation, that shows the liberality and comprehensive generosity of the individual from whom it emanates.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1856.

To the President and Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York:—Gentlemen—I take advantage of the close of our fiscal year to communicate to you my determination to relinquish, until further notice, the future emoluments which may become due to me under my assignment to the company of the mail contract as detailed in the terms of the subscription to the capital stock on the 1st of May, 1853. I do not make this action unconditional, because I wish to reserve the right to resume what I now relinquish whenever circumstances may, in my own judgment, render such a step advisable. I also wish, from the fund thus relinquished, to make provision for the payments I have been accustomed to make in the way of extra salaries at home, and to agents elsewhere, for the benefit of the company. Be pleased, therefore, until further notice, to place six thousand dollars a year at the disposal of your President for the above purposes, and to pass the balance of the accruing commissions half yearly to the credit of profit and loss. With earnest wishes for the continued success of the company, I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant, WM. H. ASPINWALL.

The total value of foreign imports into Boston during the past week was $1,103,743, being a decrease of $648,994 from the aggregate of the preceding week. There was at dry goods alone $204,876.

Stock Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1856.

$7000 Vir State 6's	93¼	300 shs N Y Cn R.b3	89¾
2000 Mo State 6's	84¼	150 do c	89½
2500 Cal St 7's '70	86⅛	350 Erie RR	55¼
1500 City 5's '98	94	100 do s15	55¼
1000 N Y C R S Bs	82¼	200 do b30	55⅛
3000 E R 1st Mt Bs	106¾	500 do b30	55⅜
2000 do	106¾	400 do	55¼
2000 E R C Bs 1871	82¼	100 do b10	55¼
1000 Hud R R 2d Mt	67¼	150 do b60	55¾
19000 Ill Cen R 6's	86	50 do s10	55¼
20000 do s60	86	400 do	55⅛
10000 do b10	86¼	100 do s30	55⅛
6000 do	86¼	400 Reading RR b60	88
20 shs Mec Bkg As	103	200 do	87¾
10 Ocean Bank	95	1850 do	87⅞
25 Park Bank	97	100 do b3	87⅛
5 Am Ex Bank	115¾	500 do s90	87⅜
10 Im & Trds Bank	103	500 do b60	88⅛
7 Home Ins Co	112	400 do s10	87⅜
105 Panama RR	99	200 do b30	88
50 do b10	99¾	100 do b3	87¾
100 Canton Co	21⅞	150 do	87¾
100 do b60	[illegible]	50 Mich Cen RR	94
150 Nic Tran Co b60	12¾	50 Mich S & N In RR	93¾
150 do	12¾	5 do	94
200 do b30	12¾	50 do	93¾
110 Del & H C Cam 128		262 Cleve & Pitts R c	61
69 do 129		400 do b60	61¾
100 do b30	129	20 do	61¾
200 Penn Coal Co	[illegible]