NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XXI.....No. 143

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA LUISA MILLER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—SHERIDAN MASQUIRE—N. L., THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES, OR FAIRY T' LLIGENCERS.

BIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—YOUNG BEGGER ON THE THREE ROCS—ZEPHYR AND FLORA—MAZURKA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—DEVIL'S ELIXIR—MILLER AND HIS MEN.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—MILLIE—YOUNG ACTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—JOHN BULL—POST OF HONOR.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—MARBLE HEART—MARRIED RAKE.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—WANDERING MINSTREL—NEW FOOTMAN—BY THE WOOD & MARSH JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

EMPIRE HALL, 493 Broadway—TABLEAUX BY THE CHILDREN—KELLER TROUPE—SONGS, BY MAD. LOVARNY, &c.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, Broadway—GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT OF CARL WEIS.

BUCKLEY'S HALL, 539 Broadway—DIORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL AND THE CONFLAGRATION OF CHARLESTOWN—VENTRILOQUIST—FAIRY LAND, &c.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, No. 654 Broadway—NEW AND GIGANTIC PANORAMA OF THE TOUR OF EUROPE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway—VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, &c.

New York, Friday, May 23, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge 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, sixpence.

Subscriptions 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 18 Cornhill.
PARIS— do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.
LIVERPOOL— do. do. 7 Rumford street.
LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

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

The News.

The assault on Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, in the Senate chamber yesterday, by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, is one of the exciting topics of the hour. Our correspondents have furnished us full and accurate particulars of the fracas. They may be found under the telegraphic head, and in the editorial columns such comments on the moral and political features of the transaction as we conceive to be appropriate to the occasion. It is said Mr. Sumner's sympathisers will endeavor to expel Mr. Brooks from his seat in the House.

The United States Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution permitting Dr. Kane and the officers of the Arctic expedition to accept such token of acknowledgment of their services from the British government as it may please to bestow. No other business was transacted in either house, both branches adjourning at an early hour out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Miller, member of the House of Representatives from Missouri, the customary resolutions of condolence having previously been agreed to.

There is a political crisis up in Canada. The Ministry have resigned, and Sir Allan McNab and Col. Tache were sent for by the Governor General, who wished to consult them regarding the formation of a new cabinet. In New Brunswick, too, there are troublous times. The Governor took it into his head the other day to dissolve the Legislature against the wishes of the Council, whereupon that body immediately resigned. These are refreshing indications of a state of healthful political activity among our neighbors over the border.

The Connecticut Legislature ballotted five times for a United States Senator yesterday, without effecting a choice. Mr. Toucey (dem.) received the steady support of 103 votes. The Know Nothings and nigger worshippers have as yet been unable to concentrate their forces. They will doubtless eventually unite on Mr. Dixon, who received 91 votes on the last ballot.

Our European files to the 10th instant, brought by the Canada, at Boston, reached this city yesterday afternoon. We publish elsewhere some extracts from them, including an interesting article from the London *Post* on the Danish Sound dues question, and a report of the declarations in Parliament of Lord Palmerston relative to the pardon of political offenders.

Our Havana advices by the Quaker City, as well as the letters of our correspondents there, represent the executive of the island as being in a highly excited condition. It would appear that the former war spirit of old Spain still lives, and that she is about to try its resuscitated strength against the Walker and all other filibusters in Central America, and in forcing a payment of her alleged debts from Mexico. Expeditions by land and sea, it is said, are fitting out for these purposes. Four thousand soldiers, under the command of a brigadier general, are to aid General Mora, of Costa Rica, whilst four war vessels are to bombard Vera Cruz if Comonfort cannot find cash. The island was healthy. Robberies, public corruption and defalcations, were rife.

Judge Davies, of the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an injunction as to the Brick Church property. The 28th inst. was assigned as the day for arguing the case.

Yesterday the canal boat Galt, with seven hundred and ninety barrels of flour, arrived at this city from Oswego, being the first boat through this season. She was immediately discharged, and returned in the evening in tow to Oswego via Albany.

The American Bible Society had a meeting last evening, at the Church of the Puritans, to consider the subject of giving the Bible to every unsupplied household in the United States. There was a large attendance, and several addresses.

Dealers in cotton yesterday were disposed to await the receipt of the Canada's letters. The sales were about 1,200 a 1,500 bales, the market closing firm. Flour was again better and more active, with an advance of about 12c. per barrel. Wheat was also better, with sales of Canadian and Southern white at $1 80 a $1 85; Southern red at $1 55 a $1 60, and Western red at $1 35 a $1 50. Corn was better, with sales of yellow at 59c., mixed at 58c., common white at 60c. a 61c., and Devereaux's North Carolina at 63c. Rye sold at 82c. for Northern. Pork was unsettled; sales, to arrive, were made at $18 87 a $19, and a lot on the spot at $18 25, which was not considered a criterion of the market. Sugars were tolerably active, with sales of 1,600 hhds. Cuba muscovado at prices given in another column. The Rio coffee offered for public sale was withdrawn, with the exception of 1,300 bags, which were sold at 9½c. a 11½c. Shippers were waiting the receipt of the Canada's mail, hence engagements of freights were moderate, including flour to Liverpool at 2s. and wheat in bags at 3d. a 5½d. There has been a speculative movement in rice this week, and some 2,000 a 3,000 casks have changed hands. The market closed firm today at 3¾c. a 4c.

A Fight in the Senate Chamber—Niggerism and Ruffianism the Order of the Day—What Next?

The contagion of "border ruffianism" is no longer limited to Kansas. It is beginning to diffuse itself. The stale and loathsome rehash of niggers and niggerism with which the debates in Congress have been garnished, from week to week, since the first Monday in December last, was diversified yesterday by the extra performance of a fight in the Senate Chamber, after the adjournment of that body.

The particulars of this disgraceful transaction are fully detailed in our telegraphic despatches from Washington; and our readers, in order to appreciate this affair at its proper value, will scarcely require a commentary as between the provocation of Senator Sumner's speech and the punishment which Mr. Brooks, of the House delegation from South Carolina, felt called upon to administer. Unquestionably the zeal of Mr. Brooks in the cause of the South exceeded his discretion, or he certainly would have abstained from this rash and foolish expedient of reparation. What has he gained by it? An extensive notoriety, beyond a doubt; but a notoriety which will hardly pay expenses. What has the South gained? Nothing. On the other hand he has made a hero, a lion and a martyr of Senator Sumner, and has given to the anti-slavery coalition, languishing for lack of capital, the very thing which they desired—a living "raw head and bloody bones" with which to frighten the weak minded men, and to arouse the strong-minded women of the North into a more active and fanatical spirit of co-operation against what they designate the "despotic slave oligarchy" of the South.

Sumner, with the Seward coalition, now becomes a sort of Morgan—a victim to the "cause of human liberty," and the "Southern outrage" upon him must, by the "free men of the free North," be judged and avenged. The Senator in his heart, we dare say, is pleased at the distinction thus accorded to him. It is, perhaps, "the very favor he would have asked" of the South, as the best possible aid and comfort in his behalf among his liberty loving, nigger worshipping constituency of Massachusetts. Even as a vindication of a personal affront, the member from South Carolina, to say the least of it, in making the Senate Chamber the scene of his prowess, did little or nothing to vindicate the chivalry of his State. And the vicious and seditious abolition speech of Sumner, which otherwise would have required a liberal outlay of abolition money to give it a circulation, will now be in demand where its poison may work some mischief.

The moral of this scandalous affair is, that it is one of the developements of the great evil of the day—this intense and revolting evil of party niggerism, which, North and South, is obliterating all the ancient landmarks of parties, principles and political measures. It is fast creating and diffusing throughout the country a savage spirit of "border ruffianism," which, more speedily than our worst foreboding minds could have anticipated, threatens to reduce our system of popular government to mob law, and the Union to the broken fragments of the most deplorable of all republican failures in the history of the world. Unscrupulous politicians, reckless and unprincipled political adventurers, who have nothing to lose, but much to hope for, from any scenes of confusion, disruption and revolution that may ensue, are busily at work in both sections, fomenting the elements of discord, and stirring up the spirit of strife. In the South these desperate partizan harpies may be styled our political nigger drivers; in the North, our canting and ranting nigger worshippers. Between them, all the dignities and decencies of our political parties, and all their original, practical principles looking to a well ordered government—principles which, down to the corruptions of this Pierce administration, have never before been wholly overlooked—are now sunk in this solitary and disgusting issue of party niggerism. The great democratic party has become the party of the nigger drivers; and the larger division of the respectable old time whig party is prostrated in the dust with Seward and his nigger worshippers before the black but sainted visage of "Uncle Tom," like Hindoos before some wooden monster of their own making.

Yet we are sure that there is a solid majority of the conservative, sensible masses of the American people, North and South, ready at this day to cut loose from both nigger drivers and nigger worshippers, were there any satisfactory third choice of a party between them. But if there be no such third party, why not strike hands in every State, city and town in the Union for the organization of some such new party—a party founded upon the true principles of the government, leaving the niggers in charge of their masters, and the local concerns of the States and the Territories to the people thereof? Why wait for the formation of such a party till it is too late? How many Presidential elections under the federal constitution are we good for, at the rapid downward rate at which we are now progressing? Can any reasonable man answer for more than three, or two, or one?

If niggerism and "border ruffianism" are to be the paramount, nay, the exclusive elements in our politics, what else but disunion, civil war, anarchy, and a piratical appropriation of public rights and private property, are we to expect as the final solution of this shocking party demoralization? From a fight between two men in the Senate chamber upon niggerism, to a general fracas among the members of that body, it is but a step—and but another step to the dissolution of both houses in a bloody row. The democratic nigger drivers and the Seward nigger worshippers are pushing the hot-heads and the fanatics of both sections to these extremities, and we can discover no alternative for arresting his overshadowing and monstrous evil of the day, this criminal humbuggery of niggerism, but a resort to the organization of an independent people's party.

Between this and the dispersion of the Cincinnati Jugglers' Convention the American people themselves may possibly be convinced of this necessity of a new party. For our part, we fully believe that the time has arrived already, and that there is an abundance of materials in the country for starting this new movement to save the country. Who leads the way?

IT IS DECIDED—We are positively informed from Washington by a gentleman who has made a direct application to the President, that Crampton is to be dismissed, and before the Cincinnati Convention. We have no reason to doubt the truth of this report; nor have we any doubt that this decision will hold good for twenty-four hours from the moment the President's mind was made up. He is always firm on great questions for twenty-four hours.

Interesting from Havana—Foreign Intermeddling in Central America.

It will be found, on referring to another column, that a rumor is prevalent in Havana to the effect that the Spaniards are about to send a large body of troops, under a general officer, to the aid of the Costa Ricans. It is said that four thousand men are to be despatched at an early date, and that while abroad they are to make a demonstration against the harbor of Vera Cruz and the port of San Juan d'Ulloa, in order to enforce payment of some Spanish claims of old date. In support of this information all witnesses concur in stating that the arsenals, dockyards and barracks of Havana present a scene of unusual activity.

Nor would there be anything unnatural in such a movement on the part of Spain. The Guatemalan States are the entrenchments of Cuba; her fall cannot be far distant from theirs. The contest now pending in Central America is precisely that contest of race from which Cuba has so much to fear, and the very apprehensions of which have caused her to expend her revenue in military preparations and works of defence. If Walker and his Anglo-Saxons overspread the Isthmus, and replace the decayed institutions of the Spanish colonies by others, borrowed from those of this confederacy, and full of life, vigor and sap, the corresponding relics of Spanish feudalism in Cuba will exist by a very precarious tenure. To endeavor to check Walker, therefore, is merely an act of common prudence on the part of Spain—the act of the general who does not wait till his enemy reaches the battle field, but attacks him at the very outset of his march, and the furthest outskirts of the place attacked.

At the same time, however natural it may be in Spain to want to sustain Spanish decrepitude in Central America, as an outwork of Cuban decrepitude, the people of this country will not view their interference with the less jealousy. General Walker may be all that his enemies say he is, still he promises to establish law, order and good government in the country through which we must pass in order to reach our Pacific States; and we cannot be indifferent to his fate. It is not the opinion of those best qualified to judge that the consolidation of his authority in Central America would—in our time, at least—be the means of adding territory to the republic; and therefore whatever sympathy he has inspired is due, in part, to his American blood, but much more to the solid prospect the public see of his restoring peace and order and enterprise and prosperity to a country which is one of the fairest on the face of the globe, and through which it is vital for us to enjoy a free, undisturbed, safe right of way. But this last consideration is momentous enough to purchase for Walker a very material degree of support here; and it would, of course, in the same manner excite a very strong feeling against Spain if that Power took any overt steps to prevent his accomplishing the end for which he receives credit.

We find in the Paris *Constitutionnel* a long article on Costa Rican affairs, in which a strong feeling of satisfaction is expressed at the rumored defeat of Walker by the Costa Ricans, and hopes are uttered that the "filibusters" may be expelled from Central America. Considering the average information possessed by the French press on American affairs, this effusion would hardly have been worth notice but for the rank held by the journal in which it appears, as the Napoleonic organ, and the private mouthpiece of the Emperor. This station entitles it to a warning: not such a warning as in Paris is the usual cost of free speech, but a warning lest by indiscreet intermeddling the friendly relations of the United States with France should unhappily be disturbed. Frenchmen should try to ascertain what the consequences of Walker's success will be, as well as what foolish acts he may have committed. They should seek more facts about him, and less scandal. They should try to forget for a moment the glorious old principle of European politics—that the first duty of a nation is to injure her neighbors; and devote some thought to an inquiry whether the progress of one nation necessarily hurts others—whether, for instance, France has been a loser by the growth of the United States. For unless it can clearly be proved that it has, the French would have no business to complain even though it were true, as they seem to think, that Walker was an agent of this republic, employed to bring about the annexation of Costa Rica; and they would figure as suicides if they tried to impede him. In fact, Walker has no more to do with the United States than he has with France; he is a hired servant of Nicaragua, much as General Bonaparte was of France sixty years ago; and we in this country who see these things more clearly, and watch them more closely than it is possible to do in Europe, infer from all his past history and general prospects, that unless he is crushed by a foreign war, he will prove the first founder of commercial enterprise, political freedom, and uniform honest laws in Central America. That we regard as a consummation to be wished: would the *Constitutionnel* be good enough, if it thinks differently, to speak out plainly and give its reasons?

The people of the United States have hitherto held themselves aloof from the active movements in Central America. But nothing would be easier than to excite such a feeling on the subject here as would sweep away all public scruples, and scatter the doubts of our feeble administration to the winds. Spain and France have it fully in their power to excite that feeling.

CLARENDON ON CUSHING.—We publish to-day some additional choice extracts from the British Blue Book on the recruitment business including Lord Clarendon's official opinion of Mr. Pierce's Attorney-General, Caleb Cushing. The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs betrays his ignorance of our Cabinet when he talks about their resigning upon the punctilio of a principle. Mr. Pierce's ministry are held together by a stronger bond, that which Mr. Calhoun was accustomed to define as the "cohesive power of the public plunder." Their salary each is eight thousand a year, with nothing to do but to write letters, distribute the spoils, and intrigue and wrangle among themselves for the succession. Lord Clarendon is behind the age.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Assault on Senator Sumner in the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

About half past one, after the Senate adjourned, Col. Preston S. Brooks, M. C., of South Carolina, approached Senator Sumner, who was sitting in his seat, and said to him—

Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech against South Carolina, and have read it carefully, deliberately and dispassionately, in which you have libelled my State and slandered my white haired old relative, Senator Butler, who is absent, and I have come to punish you for it.

Col. Brooks then struck Senator Sumner with his cane some dozen blows over the head. Mr. Sumner at first showed fight, but was overpowered. Senator Crittenden and others interfered and separated them.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, did not interfere, only to keep persons off.

Senator Toombs declared that it was the proper place to have chastised Mr. Sumner.

The affair is regretted by all.

The stick used was gutta percha, about an inch in diameter, and hollow, which was broken up like a pipe-stem.

About a dozen Senators and many strangers happened to be in the chamber at the moment of the fight. Sumner, I learn, is badly whipped. The city is considerably excited, and crowds everywhere are discussing the last item. Sumner cried—"I'm most dead! oh! I'm most dead." After Sumner fell between two desks, his own having been overturned, he lay bleeding, and cried out—"I am almost dead—almost dead!"

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE FRACAS—COLONEL BROOKS HELD TO BAIL TO ANSWER—INDIGNATION OF THE NIGGER WORSHIPPERS—MOVEMENT TO EXPEL BROOKS FROM THE HOUSE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, MAY 22 1856.

The following will be found to be a strictly correct and impartial account of the attack on Mr. Sumner, in the Senate chamber, to-day. Colonel Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, took exception to the following language, used by Senator Sumner in his speech on Tuesday last:—

With regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) who, omnipresent in this debate, overflowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State, and with incoherent phrases discharged the loose expectoration of his speech, now upon her representative and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate which he did not repeat, nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the constitution or in stating the law, whether in the details of statistics, or the diversions of scholarship.

He cannot ope his mouth but out there flies a blunder.

But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Coming, as he announces, "from a State;"—ay, sir! from South Carolina—he turns with lordly disgust from this newly formed community, which he will not recognize even as "a body politic." Pray, sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of "the State" which he represents? He cannot, surely, have forgotten its shameful imbecility from slavery, confessed throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumptions for slavery since.

Mr. Butler, the aged Senator alluded to, was and still is absent in South Carolina, on a visit to his family.

Mr. Brooks waited at the Porter's Lodge about an hour yesterday, and as long this morning, hoping to meet Mr. Sumner, with a view to attack him. Failing in this, he entered the Senate chamber to-day, just as that body adjourned, and seeing several ladies present, seated himself on the opposite side to Mr. Sumner. Soon all disappeared but one. He then requested a friend to get her out, when he immediately approached Mr. Sumner, and said, in a quiet tone of voice:—

Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech with great care, and with as much impartiality as I am capable of, and I feel it my duty to say to you that you have published a libel on my State, and uttered a slander upon a relative, who is aged and absent, and I am come to punish you.

At the concluding words Mr. Sumner attempted to spring to his feet, showing fight, but whilst in the act was struck by Col. Brooks a backhanded blow across the head with a gutta percha cane near an inch thick, but hollow, and he continued striking him right and left until the stick was broken into fragments, and Mr. Sumner was prostrate and bleeding on the floor. No one took hold of Col. B. during the time, so quick was the operation; but immediately afterwards Mr. Crittenden caught him around the body and arms, when Col. B. said, "I did not wish to hurt him much, but only whip him."

No one knew of the anticipated attack but the Hon. H. A. Edmundson, of Virginia, who happened not to be present when the attack commenced. It was reported on the streets for several days previous that Mr. Sumner would be armed when he delivered his speech, and that if occasion required it he would use his weapons. He was not armed when attacked by Colonel Brooks to-day. It is said, also, that Mr. Sumner gave out before he made his speech that he would be responsible for anything he might say.

After his arrest Colonel Brooks went to the office of Justice Hollingshead, and tendered his bond with securities to appear and answer any charge preferred by the Grand Jury. But the Justice, deeming the bond premature, discharged him upon his parole of honor to appear before him again whenever required.

Subsequently Mr. Brooks was complained of by Mr. William Y. Leader, on whose oath Justice Hollingshead required Brooks to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars as security for his appearance to-morrow afternoon.

The most intense excitement prevails this evening among the nigger worshippers, and they intend to-morrow morning to introduce resolutions expelling Colonel Brooks from his seat in the House. They are working assiduously to accomplish this object, but they will certainly fail.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day, Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, a member of the lower House, entered the Senate chamber, and approaching the seat of Mr. Sumner struck him a powerful blow with a cane, at the same time accusing him of libelling South Carolina and his gray-headed relative, Senator Butler. Mr. Sumner fell from the effects of the blow, and Brooks continued beating him. Mr. Sumner soon recovered sufficiently to call for help, but no one interposed, and Brooks repeated the blows until Mr. Sumner was deprived of the power of speech. Some eye-witnesses state that Brooks struck him as many as twenty times on the head.

Mr. Sumner was sitting in an armchair when the assault was made, and had no opportunity to defend himself. After his assailant desisted, he was carried to his room, but the extent of his injuries is not yet ascertained.

Mr. Sumner has several severe but not dangerous wounds on his head. The cane used by Brooks was shattered to pieces by the blows.

Various opinions on the subject are expressed, many applauding and some denouncing the assault as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech.

When the attack was made there were probably fifteen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan, and other members of Congress, together with Governor Gorman, several officers of the Senate and some strangers. The attack was so sudden and so unexpected, that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity whatever to place himself in a defensive attitude. The first blow given him by Mr. Brooks stunned him, and the thick gutta percha stick which was used by Mr. Brooks was broken into many pieces by the time the assault terminated. Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray and others interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage. The greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. Sumner sank perfectly unconscious to the floor, where he lay, bloody and dreadfully bruised, till raised by his friends. Mr. Sumner's physicians say his wounds are the most severe flesh ones that they ever saw on a man's head, and den his friends admission to him.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, May 22, 1856.

The Fourth District Free State Convention held a meeting in this city this afternoon; about fifty delegates were present. Resolutions were passed urging a union of the freemen of Massachusetts to oppose the policy of the administration in regard to the settlement of Kansas, and that they would be satisfied to vote for such candidates for President and Vice President as could be relied on to represent the principles of American institutions, and who would look to the protection of the rights of man. Messrs. A. J. Wright, James Ritchie, and Wm. Brigham were elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, with six substitutes, among whom are Ozra Lincoln and R. C. Nichols.

Michigan Declared for Buchanan.

DETROIT, May 22, 1856.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention met to-day, and the delegates elected to Cincinnati were instructed to go for Buchanan.

From the National Capital.

THE CRAMPTON DIFFICULTY—THE LATEST PHASE OF THE EMBROGLIO—THE DOMINICAN TREATY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

The press has been filled with speculations as to the real or probable course of our government towards Mr. Crampton, the British Minister. A simple statement of the facts may tend to quiet the public mind on the subject.

The administration had determined, beyond a doubt, to suspend Mr. Crampton from further diplomatic intercourse with the government of the United States, and that suspension would have taken place on Saturday last had not the British despatch agent arrived on that day with an answer to Mr. Marcy's despatch of the 28th December last, demanding Mr. Crampton's recall. This reply having arrived, it was proper that it should be considered before action, and, consequently, the subject was postponed until Monday last, when the whole matter was discussed in Cabinet, and determined that Mr. Marcy should prepare a careful answer to Lord Clarendon's elaborate communication. When this reply is completed, a copy of it will be furnished to Mr. Crampton, together with his passports. This is a brief but correct statement of the whole case, as it now stands. What it will be to-morrow no man tell.

The administration are a good deal annoyed at the appearance at this time of Clarendon's and Crampton's correspondence. Nothing definite will be known as to the course of the administration before the first of next week—perhaps not then. They are evidently at close quarters, for they have Cabinet consultations almost every day.

Speculation is rife as to the probable effects of the dismissal, if it take place. Will there be war? The hon. Jefferson Davis enumerates other and sufficient causes, justifying the belief that we shall probably have a war with England. Such he declares to be his opinion, and if we add to the causes designated by the Secretary of War, the dismissal of the British Minister immediately upon the reception of Lord Clarendon's despatch, which occupied his lordship in its preparation near six months. In view of the state of affairs at home and abroad, the Naval Committee will in a few days press their War Sloop bill upon the attention of Congress.

Count Sartiges, the French Minister, has been constantly engaged in behalf of Mr. Crampton. I learn that it is his opinion that the two countries were drifting towards a rupture, and he manifests a good deal of uneasiness. Mr. Buchanan, however, thinks that there is no danger of a war. The English government, it would appear, are as anxious as the United States are for a settlement of the difficulties; and if the United States will only give them a loophole they will receive.

An arrangement has been made by certain Ohio delegates here with Senator Pugh, by which Pugh is to enter the Cincinnati Convention as an alternate, and take his ground for Douglas.

The Committee on Claims, who have charge of cases passed upon by the Court of Claims, will report adversely to a majority of the cases now before them. The claimants here are in great tribulation at this proceeding.

The treaty between the United States and Dominica has been received at the State Department, and only waits an opportunity to be considered. It is said there are no peculiarly striking features in it; that it merely contains the usual provisions relative to commerce and amity.

The correspondence between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crampton, relative to the question of veracity between them regarding certain possessions in Central America is still in progress. The latter, it is said, has enlisted the services of a distinguished American friend in order to compromise the difficulty.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

DR. KANE AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

A joint resolution allowing Dr. Kane and the officers associated with him in the late Arctic Expedition in the search for Sir John Franklin, to accept such token of acknowledgment from the British government as it may please to present, was passed by yeas 33, nays 4.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Biggs, Iverson, Reid and Toombs.

THE DEATH OF MR. MILLER.

A message was then received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Miller, of Missouri.

Mr. GEYER, (national) of Mo., pronounced a eulogium upon him.

The usual resolutions were then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

THE DEATH OF MR. MILLER.

Mr. ——, of Mo., announced the recent death of his colleague, Mr. Miller, of Missouri, who, on account of sickness, had not taken his seat this session. He spoke in exalted terms of his public and private character.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL pronounced a most glowing and eloquent eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, who, he said, was the companion of his childhood.

The usual resolutions were then passed, and the House adjourned.

United States Senator for Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, May 22, 1856.

The Connecticut Legislature commenced balloting for United States Senator to day.

On the first ballot Mr. Toucey received 103, J. Dixon, 88; F. Gillette, 29; R. S. Baldwin, 5; A. H. Holley, 1 and S. Ingham, 1.

On the fifth ballot Mr. Toucey received 103, Mr. Dixon, 91; Mr. Gillette, 27; Mr. Baldwin, 5; Holley, 1, and Ingham, 1.

Further balloting was then postponed till to-morrow.

Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill.

BOSTON, May 22, 1856.

The House this morning, by a vote of 130 to 113, passed to a third reading the bill repealing the Personal Liberty bill passed by the last Legislature.

Rhode Island Nigger Worshippers' State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, May 22, 1856.

At a meeting of the Nigger Worshippers' State Convention, held here to-day, George Hoppin, Byron Diman, Nicholas Brown, J. Prescott Hall, Wm. M. Chase, Rowland G. Hazard, George Manchester, Thomas Davis, Edward Harris and Jacob D. Babcock were chosen delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

News from the British Provinces.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST JOHN, N. B., May 22, 1856.

The Governor of this Province dissolved the House of Assembly yesterday, in opposition to the wishes of his Council, who consequently resigned. Elections will take place forthwith.

RESIGNATION OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.

TORONTO, May 22, 1856.

The remaining members of the administration have resigned. The Governor sent to the house of Sir Allan McNab, late Premier, who is sick, this morning, to consult him regarding the formation of a new Cabinet. Rumor says that Col. Tache has been sent for for that purpose. It is presumed that there will be a large amount of unfinished business on hand when Parliament adjourns.

Relief for the Cape de Verde Sufferers.

BALTIMORE, May 22 1856.

A meeting of the members of the Baltimore Flour and Corn Exchange is called for on Saturday, to take into consideration the communication from the Portuguese Consul soliciting aid for the suffering inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands.

Nicaraguan Excitement at New Orleans—Fatal Duel.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1856.

Another Nicaraguan meeting was held in this city last night, at which the enthusiasm ran high.

The steamer Daniel Webster takes a load of recruits for Walker to-morrow.

Messrs. Estlin & Cuddy, merchants of this city, fought a duel yesterday morning at Pass Christian.

The Schooner Shoal Water—Accident and Death.

NORFOLK, May 22, 1856.

The schooner Shoal Water, of New London, which went ashore in January, south of Cape Henry, has been got off.

Robert Christie, Superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, was instantly killed to-day by the falling of a derrick.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1856.

New Orleans papers of Friday last are at hand.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1856.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 83, Reading Railroad, 44; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Morris Canal, 23¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1856.

Sales to day, 450 beeves, at $8 a $10 25 net; hogs, $7 a $7 75.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1856.

Sales of cotton to-day 3,000 bales. The news by the Canada had no effect upon the market. Middling quoted at 10½c. a 10¾c. Sugar, 7¾c. Molasses, 37c. Corn, 55c., and advancing.

ALBANY, May 22, 1856.

Sales to day 4,000 bushels malt, for Chicago, at $1 75; 6,000 do. Milwaukie club wheat, $1 50; 7,500 do. oats, 35c.; 4 000 do. corn, at 57c. for round yellow. Rye, 80½c. Nova Scotia plaster $3 50 per ton.

Political Intelligence.

At a late meeting of anti-Fillmore Americans in Boston, Mr. Pangborn, of Worcester, stated that the letter of acceptance of Mr. Fillmore was in the hands of Mr. J. P. Kennedy, one of the committee to inform him of his nomination, but would not be made public until after the June conventions.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1856.

The Case of the British Minister—Father Vijil—The Patent Laws.

I have understood that Mr. Crampton will not return to England, but will visit Canada, in the expectation of taking the place of the present Governor, which rumor from his legation represents has been offered him, in case of his dismissal from the United States. It is in this manner that the subjects of Queen Victoria are rewarded for "faithful performances of duty."

There is some severity of language used by travellers and others in this city towards the diplomatic corps for its refusal to recognise the new Nicaraguan Minister, Padre Vijil. A moment's reflection would show the propriety of this course, for until the government of the representative in this country has given to a State such as Nicaragua its recognition, the Minister would transcend his duties, and be liable to removal, by pursuing any other course than the one that has been taken by the diplomatic corps, collectively and individually. There are many, however, who are unable to understand this relation between the government and its representative.

The new Patent bill, reported by the Senate Committee on Patents, is much opposed. It renews no patent that has been in existence twenty years, and therefore does not embrace the Colt, Woodworth, Goodyear and Haywood patents.

Our Cincinnati Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, May 20, 1856.

Preparations for the Democratic Convention—The Hall Where the Convention is to be Held—Gov. Chase & Co.—Prosperity of the West.

Within a fortnight the sessions of the Democratic National Convention are to be commenced in this city. The history of the Cincinnati Convention will probably fill an important chapter in the annals of our country. The hall wherein this convention is to be held, is Smith & Nixon's Concert Hall, situated on the north side of Fourth street, between Main and Walnut streets, a place very convenient from all the hotels, being in the heart of the business portion of the city, and near the Post office and the telegraph offices.

The difficulty with the hall is that it will not hold comfortably or uncomfortably more than sixteen hundred persons. The main portion of the hall seats about one thousand persons, and here will be systematically and centrally arranged seats for the delegates, leaving a lobby capable of accommodating a crowd of three or four hundred outsiders. The gallery will hold, perhaps, six hundred. This very handsomely overlooks the stage, which, with its little green and blue rooms, will barely suffice to hold the officers of the meeting and the reporters. The arrangement for the benefit of the newspapers will be very complete.

The main entrance to the hall is through a store room, and there is another way by a long and narrow passage, while there is an ample corridor and lobby rooms for the sale of refreshments, &c.; and what is somewhat essential, a private entrance to the stage, which will allow the reporters and officers free ingress and egress. Or if this should be blocked up, there is a way of speedily finding one's way out along a not very neat alley, which runs just back of the hall. This might also be of excellent service in case a war should break out, to which it would be desirable to show the white feather.

The hall is situated in the centre of a square, having consequently no front on any of the principal streets, and being only visible from a back alley and from the steeple of the First Presbyterian church, which is near, and which steeple, by the way, is the loftiest and the ugliest in America. A great advantage derived from the situation of the hall in the centre of a square is, that the noise of the streets will not reach the scene of internecine disorder. There will be no "outside pressure" of "noise and confusion," and the people in the streets will not be disturbed by the screechings of the inside barbarians. One disadvantage is, that it will require a walk of nearly a square for the patriots to be assembled to get a drink. There are several glorious soda water stands near, but there are few barrooms in that locality. Private bottles will therefore be in requisition. There is a way, however, by which the initiated can get a drink or something good right easily, or, as the boys say sometimes, "so quick it will make your head swim." The Cincinnati reporters will divulge this secret to their brethren from the East. And I will give you a hint now. By the private door which leads from the stage into a side room, thence into the back alley, the exit must be made, and, then, by stepping directly across the alley, the rear entrance to the "Bill Tell," one of the most famous of our restaurants, is reached. You perceive the excellence of the trick. The beauty of it is, that no one but the newspaper men and the official dignitaries can avail themselves of it.

The Buchanan headquarters are situated in a stately block of stone front buildings, on the south side of Third street, at about equal distances from the Burnett House and the hall. The Verandah Coffee House is the feature in the Buchanan buildings, and there are a dozen other drinking places near at hand. The Buchanan apartments are commodious and airy, and, with the arsenal of liquors on hand in that vicinity, will constitute quite a Malakoff, which, if taken, will be after a hard, heavy fight.

If Pierce were nominated, he would be beaten in this State by at least one hundred thousand votes. If there is anything in which the democracy hereabout harmonize, it is in cursing Pierce; and if there is anything in which persons of all political persuasions outside of the party agree, it is in cursing Pierce. Yet—would you believe it?—the delegates to the Convention from this quarter are understood to be pledged to the support of Pierce. For him they will undoubtedly vote for a few ballots, and then go over to Douglas. A majority of them are at heart for Douglas, though ostensibly for Pierce, while a few of them have tender places in their hearts for Old Buck.