

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE CIVIL WAR BEING IN HARRIS.

THE TOWN OF LAWRENCE DESTROYED.

Hotel and Printing Office at Kansas City Demolished.

A Number of Persons Killed.

THE FREE STATE PARTY RALLYING AT TOPEKA.

BLOODY WORK ON ALL SIDES.

Intense Excitement Throughout the Territory.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The schemes of the Plunderers and Politicians.

THE SUMNER AND BROOKS AFFAIR.

Important News from Kansas.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS—RE-APPEARED BATTLE AT LAWRENCE—BURNED EVACUATION OF THE TOWN, ETC., ETC.

St. Louis, May 23, 1856.

The St. Louis Republic of this morning publishes a despatch from Westport, of the 20th, giving an account of an encounter on the road between Leocompton and Franklin.

The correspondent of the Republican says—Mr. McGrover and Dr. Branson, while going from Leocompton to Franklin, were hailed by a party of free State men, who demanded their names and destination.

Being answered, the commander of the party turned to his men, asking their motto. They replied, "Sharps' rifles," and immediately fired on McGrover and Branson.

Branson was wounded, when McGrover shot the leader of the party through the head, and the remainder fled.

A free State man was shot at Blanton's Bridge on the 19th. Particulars not given.

It was reported at Kansas City that the inhabitants of Lawrence were preparing to evacuate the place, and had called upon Col. Sumner to protect their property.

So many men had responded to the proclamation of Marshal Davidson, and gone to aid him against the people of Lawrence, that the towns of Leocompton, Leavenworth, Doniphan and Atchison were almost deserted.

A gentleman who arrived from Jefferson City yesterday, informs the editor of the Democrat that a despatch had been received from Lawrence stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, and a number of persons killed on both sides. He was unable to give particulars.

The Democrat has further information from Leocompton, stating that a meeting had been held there, at which it was resolved to sack the Kansas Hotel at Kansas City.

It was understood to be owned by Massachusetts men, and so certain was its destruction considered that families were moving out. The citizens of Leocompton have offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of Gen. Pomeroy, and parties had gone in search of him.

Mr. F. Conway, a writer for the Democrat, and General Schuyler, while en route for St. Louis from Leavenworth, were arrested at Parkville, Mo., on the charge of being fugitives. They were detained until information could be received from Leocompton. Governor Shannon had no notice of their arrest, but at last accounts no reply had been received from him. The arrest was made on the 8th inst.

THE REPORT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF LAWRENCE CONFIRMED—TOPEKA THE RALLYING POINT OF THE FREE STATE MEN.

St. Louis, May 24, 1856.

A despatch from Bonville to the Republican says—Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday. The hotel and printing office in Kansas City were also demolished; and few lives were lost. Particulars are expected by steamer to-day.

The correspondent of the Democrat, at Leavenworth, writes—Since Messrs. Robinson, Reeder, Lane and other leaders are absent, the Committee of Public Safety at Lawrence have determined to offer no resistance to the United States Marshal entering the city. Immediate measures were taken to hide all the arms and ammunition in the town as soon as this determination was made known, and crowds of people commenced leaving.

It is said the free State men are gathering at Topeka, and will attack the invaders if they dare to execute their threats on Lawrence. Settlers at Van Borne, recently from New Haven, will send one hundred men to aid them, and Manhattan about the same number.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1856.

A telegraphic despatch was received here to-day which states that a collision had taken place between the United States authorities and the free State men, by which the town of Lawrence was destroyed and a number of persons killed. It has caused the most intense excitement. I saw the President this evening, and he expresses some doubt as to its authenticity. One dispatch is dated Louisville, whereas it should come from St. Louis to be authentic.

Interesting from the National Capital.

PROPOSITION FOR A FUSION OF THE HARDS AND SOFTS—PROTEST OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF WIGGLESWORTH—THE SHERKENS BEFORE CONGRESS—PUBLIC PLUNDER AND POLITICS—PATENT RIGHTS AND NIGRISM—CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1856.

A proposition has been submitted by the New York soft delegation to the Harshes, by which, if accepted, the difference will be healed, and the New York democracy united on the Cincinnati nominee. The Harshes are to be recognized as the regulars, when one-half will resign and admit as many hard as they desire. This, it is understood, will be the arrangement. Several of them declare for General Cass.

Several of the foreign Ministers have filed protests against the action of our government in recognizing Nicaragua.

It is the common remark that this Congress is the weakest body ever convened here. This is true; but if you would add that it is probably the most corrupt Congress ever assembled in Washington, you would come nearer the mark. The bigger question is paramount, and is intended to cover all sorts of schemes and all sorts of rascality. There are two great sources of corruption I desire to call your attention to—

First—The wholesale squandering of the public funds for railroad speculators.

Second—The extension of all the patent rights about existing.

Both of these are to be accomplished under the extension of the alleged question, which is to be kept up not only to aid the Presidential election, but to favor the speculators to patents and vast railroad projects.

The railroad schemes have thus far been pretty successful, aided in great measure by the present administration.

The public land already given away by this Congress amounts to seven or eight millions of acres, and it is on foot to sell this to ten, to fifteen or twenty millions of acres in all. It is parcelled out in this way—

For railroads in Iowa.....	4,320,000 acres.
For railroads in Wisconsin.....	2,400,000 "
For railroads in Alabama.....	1,000,000 "
For railroads elsewhere.....	400,000 "
Total.....	12,500,000 acres.

Then look at the attempted patent extensions. Senator James has introduced a bill which is intended to extend all existing patents six years! I send you a copy of the bill. It is a curiosity. It is the object of this bill to fasten upon the country an onerous tax for a period of six years for the benefit of a few speculators, and so, for the honest patentees; for the most of them have long since ceased to have any pecuniary interest in their inventions. Millions of dollars are at stake on this single bill, which appears so fair and plausible on its face. Among others, Goodyear's India rubber patent and Colt's pistol patent will be extended. Goodyear's India rubber patent was granted in 1844, and has never expired, and never been extended. Colt had one patent, which expired in 1844, and on which an extension was refused by the Commissioner. This is not the one for which he sought a special act of Congress, which he had not expired, and under which his new bolts were made. He had another patent, which was the investigating committee in 1844. The Woodworth patent has been one, or more than one, extended, and has expired, but the lobby for that is still strong in the field and urging a special act for their benefit.

The only patents which create any monopoly at the present time are those in existence, and they are to be extended by this bill. All can see, if they understand these facts, that the lobby measures entirely to get the extensions of Goodyear's and Colt's patents. The lobby for Day against Goodyear is as strong as the lobby for the other side. It is, perhaps, a free fight.

In the case you will recollect that the report of the investigating committee showed that he had made more than one million dollars when he applied for an extension of his first patent. All persons interested in these patents have grown rich.

If there is anything new and good in this proposed law we have it, but don't force upon us an extension of all these monopolies. Where poor inventors have not received a proper remuneration, they can have an extension, under the old law, of seven years. That ought to satisfy any reasonable man.

Summed up, the amount at issue in these schemes are as follows in round numbers—

Value of railroad land, present and future.....	\$40,000,000
Value of patent rights.....	10,000,000
Total.....	\$50,000,000

It is strange, in view of this vast sum, that the lobby is large and impudent—that the hotel grows rich in furnishing splendid champagne dinners in private parlors—that corruption runs riot? Does not this large amount in part explain why certain New York editors and politicians are so hot here for the Senate, and are so busy in threats and fatigues? And would you think of the morality of the modern politicians who make religion worship the corrupt means to secure votes for railroad speculators and patent right operators, as well as for Presidential candidates?

Messrs. Blacker and Wright, on behalf of Messrs. Todd & Woodward of New York, filed a protest to-day in the New York Department against several of the government contracts with Arnold, Hains, Aspinwall, or others, for conveying the mails between Panama and San Francisco, and praying that the contract be awarded them.

THE SUMNER AFFAIR.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE "GOLD BUG"—SUMNER'S ATTACK ON MR. DOUGLASS—COL. BROOKS HELD TO BAIL.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1856.

The committee of each house took this morning the preliminary steps for the investigation of the circumstances attending the assault on Mr. Sumner, whose condition to-day is not considered as favorable as it was yesterday. His physicians forbid him leaving his room.

It has been suggested to the reporter that a mistake occurred in the sketch of the report of the senate's proceedings on Tuesday last, in justice to those more immediately concerned he promptly publishes the following, taken from the official report:—

Mr. SUMNER, in concluding his reply to Mr. Douglas, said:—

The Senator has gone on to misuse his speech the venom which has been sweltering for months, year for year; and he has alleged facts that are entirely without foundation, in order to heap upon me some personal obloquy. I will not go into the details which have flowed out so naturally from his tongue. I only brand them to his face as lies. I say also that Senator Sumner, and I intend to bring to the public the full and upright form of man can be allowed—(Hissitation.)

Mr. DOUGLASS—Say it.

Mr. SUMNER—I will say it—No person with the upright form of a man can be allowed, without violation of all decency, to switch out from his tongue the perpetual stream of abuse and personal obloquy which has flowed out so naturally from his tongue. I only brand them to his face as lies. I say also that Senator Sumner, and I intend to bring to the public the full and upright form of man can be allowed—(Hissitation.)

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THE NICARAGUA MASS MEETING.

Speech of Padre Viji, the Nicaraguan Minister—Interesting Letter from Major Hela.

Upon the breaking up of the great meeting in the Park, on Friday night, the mass of people present, as if moved by a common impulse, deliriously broke up, and accompanied by Shelton's band, marched up that great thoroughfare to the Metropolitan Hotel—the present headquarters of the Nicaraguan Embassy. There must have been ten thousand men in the procession, and their calm, dignified and determined appearance gave evidence of the intensity of the public feeling upon the occasion that they were collected together to advocate.

Arrived in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, the procession halted in one compact mass, filling the entire street in front of that great edifice. In a few moments Padre Viji, the Nicaraguan Minister, accompanied by his secretary, appeared upon the balcony of the second story, and was introduced to the assembly by Appleton Oakesmith, Esq. He was received with tremendous applause, in the midst of which the band struck up the air of "See the Conquering Hero Comes," with cheer after cheer succeeded one another in quick succession.

The Padre, through the medium of his interpreter, the American language; for he would not say English-language; that he could say but little; but he was glad of this opportunity to express to the citizens of this great republic the high appreciation in which they were held by his countrymen, not alone for the sympathy which they had manifested in their aid to the Nicaraguans, but also for the recognition and countenance which the United States as a nation had extended to various of their efforts.

That this unexpected demonstration of the citizens of New York to do honor to the humble representative of a struggling people had so affected him, and he had almost been overwhelmed by the American language; for he would not say English-language; that he could say but little; but he was glad of this opportunity to express to the citizens of this great republic the high appreciation in which they were held by his countrymen, not alone for the sympathy which they had manifested in their aid to the Nicaraguans, but also for the recognition and countenance which the United States as a nation had extended to various of their efforts.

There are duties which impel a man beyond the ordinary interests of Church and State, and such are now impelling me to the great arena which has been here to perform. He then turned to the citizens of this great republic, and said that he had intended for a paradise—he had seen the walls of the comfortable habitation of the Nicaraguans, and he most justly and justly to be congratulated upon the fact that his people had adopted a government which would insure internal tranquility, which would be recognized by the world, and which would be a blessing to the people of this great republic.

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