NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS cash on delivery.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy, $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 per annum; to European subscribers $4 per annum, to any part of Great Britain, or $5 to any part of the Continent, both including postage.

VOLUME XXI.....No. 148

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA—LA SONNAMBULA.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—IRELAND AND AMERICA IN AND OUT OF PLACE—LIMERICK BOY.

BURTON'S GARDEN, Broadway—YOUNG SENGLEE ON THE FRENCH ROOF—LES ABEILLES—MAZURKA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BORDERS THE DEVIL'S ELIXIR.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—AWKWARD ARRIVAL—PO-CA-HON-TAS.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD—MY WIFE'S MIRROR.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—PERFECTION—FOODLES—BY THE WOOD & MARSH JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

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

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway—TABLEAUX BY THE CELEBRATED KELLER TROUPE—SONGS, BY MAD. LOVARNY, &c.

BIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway—SECOND AND LAST CONCERT BY THE CYNE & HARRISON TROUPE.

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

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

New York, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, will leave this city to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.

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

By the arrival of the steamship Granada at New Orleans, we have important news from Central America and our Pacific Territories. It is reported that the Costa Rican invaders of Nicaragua had evacuated the country. They bitterly complain of having been deceived. Where they expected to find a population ready to receive them with open arms, they met with an unyielding foe. The loss of the Costa Ricans at the battle of Rivas amounted to six hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. Walker lost about one hundred men. In California the markets were without change. The Illinois, on her way to this port, has nearly two millions of treasure on freight. In Mariposa county the Americans had killed twenty Mexicans and Chilians, and ordered all the Chinese, Mexicans, Peruvians and Chilians to leave. The pretext for this atrocious conduct was that several Americans had been murdered by the foreigners. The Indian war in Oregon and Washington continued, and the savages had been defeated in several battles. There is great complaint among the troops of the neglect of the Commissariat department.

By the arrival of the Baltic we have four days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is interesting. From Constantinople we have the report of a treaty having been concluded between Persia and the United States, which the European papers have bunglingly construed into a treaty of defensive alliance. A treaty of amity and commerce is the only compact which we shall have occasion now or at any time to contract with that distant Power. The Italian question continues to excite a good deal of attention in Europe. There are evidently troubles brewing in Italy, of which Sardinia is preparing to take advantage. The relations of that country and Austria are about as bad as they can be short of actual rupture. The nomination of Count de Cavour to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is regarded as an indication that Sardinia is about to place herself at the head of the Italian liberals. The Austrian troops have begun to evacuate the Principalities. A portion of them will, however, remain for some time to come. It is said that the Russians will shortly commence another campaign against the Circassians. The affair of the Belgian press will be amicably settled between the French and Belgian governments. Measures will, however, be taken to repress the publication of appeals to assassination and all indefensible abuses of the same kind. In a protocol signed at Copenhagen on the 9th inst., Russia and Sweden formally adhered to the mode of capitalizing the Sound dues proposed by the Danish government. Our Paris correspondence will be found to contain some interesting news in regard to the affairs of Spain. The London *Times* has an article on the forbearance displayed by the English government on the enlistment dispute, and the unreasonableness of Mr. Marcy in demanding the recall of Mr. Crampton.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,700 bales, part in transitu. The market closed without quotable change in prices. Flour was some less active, although fair sales were made at the previous day's prices. Wheat—For prime, rates were firmer, while inferior grades were neglected. Prime Canada white sold at $1 86; common to fair do., at $1 65; prime Southern red, at $1 73; and Upper Lake, at $1 50. Corn was in fair request, with sales of good and sound old mixed yellow and white, at 59c. a 61c. Rye was firm, at 85c. a 86c. Pork was easier, and mess closed at $18 75. Lard was firmer, with sales at 10½c. a 10¾c. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 1,100 a 1,200 hhds., mostly at 7c. a 8c. Coffee was quiet, and prices unchanged. Freights were steady. To Liverpool grain was taken at 5d. a 5½d. in bags and bulk, and flour at 2s.; while compressed cotton was engaged at ½.

Our advices from Australia, by way of England, are dated Adelaide 19th, Sydney 20th, and Melbourne 25th of February. Some fresh discoveries had been made at Ophir Creek, and the opinion prevailed that Ophir was one large and rich gold field. Gold had advanced in price. It stood at £3 16s. 6d. per ounce. This had caused a large quantity to be released from deposit in the camps at the fields. The quantity of gold exported from Melbourne during the week ending February 23 was £1,756 2s., and the entries for shipment at the Custom House on the same day were 4,111 ounces, of which 3,462 ounce were for Liverpool, 515 ounces for Hong Kong, 117 ounces for London, and 16 ounces for Sydney.

The amount of gold received at the Gold Office on the morning of the 22d was 51,154 ounces, and export duty was paid on 16,514 ounces during the day. The imports for the week ended the 16th of February were of the value of £293,552, and the exports of £340,334. Of the latter, gold amounted to £224,965. The labor market was well supplied with both skilled and unskilled labor. The gold statistics for the year 1855, which have recently been published, show an increase of thirty-five per cent on the previous year. The intelligence that England was likely to be embroiled with the United States had caused a good deal of regret throughout the Australian colonies. Lola Montez was playing at the Victoria theatre, Ballarat diggings. A fracas had taken place between her and Mr H. Seekamp, of the *Ballarat Times*. It appears that a writer in the *Times* had made some remarks reflecting on the character of Lola, and a few evenings afterwards Mr. Seekamp called at the United States Hotel, where she was residing. Lola rushed on him with a riding whip, and he retaliated with a cane. A general row ensued, in which life preservers and revolvers were drawn. When separated it was found that the belligerents had fast hold of each other by the hair. Flour had fallen in price. The Sydney banks had adopted a uniform rate of exchange, being 2 per cent premium for selling, and par for purchasing.

Our Washington despatch states that Secretary Marcy's reply to Lord Clarendon will go out by the Asia to-day, and that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, received his passports last evening. Contemporaneous with this announcement we have received the protest of Senor Marcoleta, late Nicaraguan Minister to our government, on the recognition of Padre Vijil. It is given elsewhere. Both these events are important—especially to the politicians about to assemble at Cincinnati.

There was an exciting discussion in the United States Senate yesterday on the Sumner affair, of which we give a report under the appropriate head. The nigger worshippers declaimed loudly. Senator Wilson pronounced the act of Mr. Brooks as cowardly, and Mr. Butler retorted by calling Mr. Wilson a liar. It is said that Mr. Brooks sent a challenge to Wilson last evening, by General Lane, of Oregon. In the House a bill granting 1,300,000 acres of land to Michigan, in aid of the construction of railroads, was reported and passed.

The latest accounts from Kansas state that the Free State Hotel, two printing offices, and Governor Robinson's house, in Lawrence, were destroyed, and two free State men shot, during the demonstration upon the town by the Sheriff's posse. Gen. Pomeroy, agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, delivered up all the arms without resistance, and took a receipt therefor. Robinson's in prison at Lecompton, but Reeder has not yet emerged from his hiding place.

Under the telegraphic head we give a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, held at Boston yesterday. The aim of this body, as is well known, is to promote the anti-slavery cause in Kansas, and for this object it has, during the past year, collected the sum of $67,184. A number of new names were added to the list of board of directors, and among them will be found those of several of our prominent citizens.

The extreme abolitionists and the black republicans hold their conventions at Syracuse to-day.

There was a desperate and bloody fight in the First ward last night, between a party of emigrant runners and a couple of policemen, named Hogan and Dwyer, in which the latter were severely beaten. As usual, in such cases, the ruffians escaped.

The motion for an injunction as to the conveyance of the Brick church property will be brought on to-day in the Supreme Court, special *term*. It is contended that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund acted without authority from the Common Council, and that the Trustees sold their interest to "private individuals," in opposition to the proposal to unite in the sale with the Corporation, and that they thereby prevented competition.

William Lyster and Charles Walters were to have been sentenced yesterday on their plea of guilty to an attack, three weeks since, upon one of the editors of the Sunday *Courier*. They did not appear, and their recognizances—five hundred dollars each—were declared forfeited.

In another column will be found some interesting letters from Bogota. The industrial and mineral resources of New Granada, its political condition, and the prospects which are opening to it, from a more liberal system of government and the encouragement held out to foreign enterprise, are fully discussed by our correspondent. From the facts stated by him, it would seem that no country in the Southern portion of this continent offers greater inducements to the emigrant.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to April 3d have come to hand. Sir George Grey opened Parliament at the Cape on the 13th of that month. He recommended an extensive scheme of immigration, and spoke highly of the fertility, resources and climate of the colony. Mr. Huckins, acting United States Consul, has addressed a letter to shipmasters and owners here, stating that foreign vessels will be allowed to pursue the coasting trade there on the same footing as British ships.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—A cloud yet hangs over the story of the three military officers who are said to have been insulted by the French Minister of War; but the prevailing impression is that there is much truth in it. It is believed generally that the feelings of the French government and the French Emperor are by no means over friendly to this country, and that the remark of Marshal Vaillant very correctly translated the sentiments of his employers. It will no doubt afford Mr. Marcy an opportunity of writing more long letters on the subject of Puffendorf and Grotius, and covering up the point in dispute in a maze of words.

In the meanwhile it may be well to remember that our commercial relations with France are most unequal and unfair. It has already been explained more than once that American ships are placed at a great disadvantage in competing with French vessels in French ports; and that quite recently a new duty has been laid on our vessels, increasing eighteen hundred per cent their hospital dues. Our trade with France is to the full as useful to her as to us. We are anxious to do all we can to extend and improve it. But how can it be extended if our efforts are met not by corresponding efforts on the other side, but by crushing police regulations and taxes? It is killing the golden egg, the Emperor should know, to supply the deficit in his treasury from restrictive imposts on trade.

If our administration and our Minister to Paris had any zeal or consciousness of their duties, they would remonstrate warmly on the matter; and it might be set right, for the aggregate product of the impost is not very large. But they have had other concerns in mind.

THE CHEVALIER WEBB has given to the world his views on the Brooks affray in a couple of ponderous columns or so. From the tone and telegraphic fire crackers which preceded it, it is evident that the writer was under the impression that the community at large and the aristocracy of Europe were dying to know what he thought on the subject. So far as the former are concerned, we regret to say that the manifesto has not settled them into any particular way of thinking; first, because they could not find out what the writer really meant, and secondly because they found that whenever he made an assertion he invariably refuted it in the next paragraph. They therefore find that each statement being nullified as it appeared the net result of the manifesto is—nothing. Poor Mr. Webb! He is not suited for a fanatic. He is like a large fat oily tallow candle, which somebody coming along and seeing useless, charitably lights; it blazes and smokes and fumes, and sheds a vast deal of uncertain light around, till a puff of wind blows it out—to remain in silence and obscurity till it is relit. Lord Clarendon lit the candle some time since; now that duty devolves upon Mr. Seward.

Our Relations with England—Critical State of Affairs.

The dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls, in defiance of the elaborate and ingenious defence of Lord Clarendon, and in view of the unsettled questions pending upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in connection with the recognition of the Walker-Rivas government of Nicaragua, certainly complicates and embarrasses our disputes with the London Cabinet.

It will be remembered that this offensive proceeding is to be addressed to Lord Palmerston, the most punctillious aristocrat in England, and it is warranted in the fact that Mr. Crampton has violated the neutrality laws of the United States. The inference from the act of dismissal is that the American government and people are sensitively alive to the necessity of executing the neutrality laws of the country. The recognition of the Walker government may not indicate a different state of the case; but there will, doubtless, go out to England with the dismissal authentic reports from British agents in the United States that the neutrality laws are being habitually violated in permitting troops to be enlisted and sent forward to aid Gen. Walker against a government with which we are at peace, and that government one of the States of Central America.

It is impossible, in this condition of affairs on this side of the water, that the proceeding of our Cabinet towards Mr. Crampton and his associates, who are sent home as criminals in violating laws to execute which towards other parties no effort is made by the federal authorities, will be regarded otherwise than most offensive by her Majesty's government. It will be looked upon as the settled purpose of the United States to rigidly enforce our statutes towards England and other European States, and at the same time to open the floodgates of population towards Central America. It will be regarded as a defiance of England in every matter of dispute between the two governments. A disavowal of all unfriendly designs and of all intention to disturb the peaceful relations subsisting between the two Cabinets will be received as an aggravation of the offence; and the prompt dismissal of Mr. Dallas and the suspension of diplomatic relations are likely to follow.

The Pierce-Marcy Cabinet in this whole affair has been signally outwitted. When Mr. Crampton was actually convicted of violation of our laws, his dismissal would have been received by the London Cabinet as an assurance of a rigid purpose only to enforce our laws; a purpose that would have been hailed with satisfaction by all the States of Europe. But Mr. Marcy preferred first to obtain testimony sufficient to convict the Minister, and then to demand his recall on the basis of the exhibits he was able to lay before her Majesty's government. Lord Clarendon received Mr. Marcy's despatch and testimony; and adroitly disavowing any intention to violate the laws, or infringe the sovereignty, or to interfere with the policy of the United States in reference to the enforcement of their neutral statutes and obligations, proceeded to discredit Mr. Marcy's evidence upon which the recall was demanded. It is evident that by this course Lord Clarendon intended, in the event of a dismissal of his agents, to place himself *rectus in curia* before the States of Europe; to prepare himself, in that contingency, to demand the support of the British people in any contest that might arise in Parliament touching the propriety of the proceedings on his part. He will be able thus to submit to the House of Commons a frank and manly apology to the Pierce-Marcy Cabinet, and a disavowal of any intention to violate our laws.

The effect of such proceedings will be found in strengthening the Palmerston administration. We have given them the advantage; we have conferred upon them the choice of position and weapons. We have enabled them to fortify their position by friendly disavowals and frank professions of friendship. These were gratuities—what we gave them. We occupied the vantage ground; we had the position of right, and might have claimed an overwhelming support in Parliament. But these advantages have been bunglingly surrendered. We have thus permitted Lord Clarendon to array against us his earnest appeals for peace and international harmony; and they will have their weight with members of the British Legislature.

And what is to be the end of these fearful blunders? Do they betoken forbearance in Central America? Will they not be followed by menace in that direction on the part of the British navy—by little border feuds, which betoken indifference to the peace of the two countries—by retaliation on our part, and perhaps by an open rupture?

Are these impossible or improbable events of the future? And why are we thus driven to the verge of war with the most powerful State in Europe?

If the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and his associates, under the circumstances, is not followed by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, and by the hostile movement of the British West India and Central American squadron, it will be the first time that her Majesty's government has thus exhibited signs of forbearance. Indeed, the letter of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Marcy was intended to cover and justify such proceedings. The Palmerston Cabinet has outwitted us in fixing the issue. The facts are with us; but these are actually made unavailable by the manner in which the issue has been precipitated upon us.

We have thus civil war in our own Territories, and a foreign war close upon us, through the blunders of a blundering government. Four weeks more and our commerce will be thrown into disrepute; a pervading suspicion of the near approach of war will have seized the public mind, and sacrifice and disaster will follow in all the relations of business.

Now let us contrast this almost inextricable imbroglio with the great fact which stares us all in the face, that the people of England and the United States are not only at peace, but they are friends, socially, politically, and by their highest interests. They have always been united in promoting their mutual advantages. They are bound together by industrial ties, to sever which would plunge both nations into ruin and death.

But what are these facts in the view of such political traders and adventurers as Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Marcy? The former is the veriest trader in all Europe. His whole effort is to build up Louis Napoleon in France; to gain by combination the control of the world. If our officers have been insulted at the war office of Napoleon, let us look to the chief of the London Cabinet as the instigator. The enlistment affair was originated to embroil us with England. It is the policy of the two Cabinets—London and Washington—to drive us into collision. England, united with France, our seaboard could be and would be inclosed, and our trade utterly ruined for the time being. And are these such trifling matters that the people here and in England—friends, brothers, united by a common origin, interest and sympathies—are willing to be driven to war with each other? The curse of the two countries is to be found in their politicians.

The Italian Question.

We publish elsewhere several documents bearing on the state of Italy and the reforms projected by the administration of Sardinia. The "notes" signed by the plenipotentiaries of Sardinia will be found worth perusal. Very few persons are aware that Italy, which ten years ago was as quiet and orderly as any country in Europe, is now in such disorder that one-half is under martial law and the other would be the better for being in the same condition. Sardinia—that is to say Piedmont—must be excepted from this statement: the rest of Italy, when compared with it, looks like another sphere. It is unsafe to travel from Florence to Rome, or from Rome to Naples. Robbers have set the governments at defiance, and we may doubtless expect to hear before long that the Pope or the King of Naples or the Tuscan Grand Duke has advertised a reward for any valorous men who will club together and capture or kill this or that murderous bandit. As to the laws, they long since fell beneath contempt. Even in the time of Gregory XVI., the Papal laws were a joke: a Neapolitan magistrate has never been capable of inspiring respect since the Bourbons were restored.

The Sardinian plenipotentiaries, in view of these facts, endeavored vainly to induce the Paris Conference to bestow attention upon Italy. Austria firmly resisted the attempt, and insisted on the restriction of the Conference to the subjects for which it was convoked. Hence, the most the Sardinians could gain was a few words of sterile sympathy from the representatives of England and France. Having failed in their design, they have laid before the world the schemes which they would have proposed to the Congress; and exhibited the first spectacle, it is believed, of a ministry of a constitutional monarchy, at peace with the world, openly propagating the most revolutionary documents.

The aims of the Sardinians are three fold:—1st. The enfranchisement of Lombardy from Austrian tyranny. 2d. The secularization of the Roman government. 3d. The reform of the government of Naples.

The first finds no opponent but the party against whom it is aimed—the Austrians. Count Buol at the Conference did not deem it safe to abandon Lombardy to its people, and considered that so long as France garrisoned Rome, and Sardinia San Marino, the Emperor was justified in retaining military occupation of Lombardy. And though these arguments are obviously flimsy, they are likely to be crowned with success, from the simple reason that Sardinia is not strong enough, nor the maritime Powers fond enough of war, to risk a collision with Austria in refuting them.

But the case is very different with the others. Nobody upholds the temporal supremacy of the Pope; nobody defends the corruption and imbecility of the Court of Naples. France, Spain, Sardinia, part of Austria and other Catholic countries repudiate the Pope's authority, even in ecclesiastical matters; and the smallest half of Catholicity will not venture to assert that the Pope's temporal government has been in any way a credit to the church or a benefit to his country. On the other side, with regard to Naples, the atrocities committed there, under color of law, have not found an apologist even among the most ardent friends of monarchy and absolutism. But what indicates most plainly the probable solution of these questions in a sense favorable to the Sardinian views is the position of the Emperor of the French. Louis Napoleon has forgotten none of the schemes of his uncle. The Murat family have never abandoned their claims to the throne of Naples. There is no reason why they should not be restored as well as Louis Napoleon. That is the consummation to which signs now point in Europe; though the realization of this policy might possibly cost Napoleon his throne, it will not probably be viewed in this light; if Rome and Naples are set free, the work will probably be achieved by French aid. One despotism for another seems a poor sort of reform; but a democratic despotism—unsatisfactory as it is—is a step in advance of a divine right despotism; and to the people of Italy a Murat would be a far more acceptable sovereign than a Pope or a Bourbon.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN SPAIN.—A letter from one of our Paris correspondents, and an extract from the London *Times*, which will be found in another part of our paper, strongly tend to confirm the statement recently set forth by one of the Madrid journals, that it was the intention of Louis Napoleon to interfere as a pacificator in the affairs of Spain. The marked attention paid to that she-wolf Christina by the Emperor, the establishment of a French imperial organ at Madrid, which does not hesitate to call loudly for the intervention of France, and the tone of the Paris press generally, lead to the belief that this step is only a question of time. Its object is stated to be to crush the republican spirit, which threatens the repose of Europe. Knowing how little any danger of this sort is to be apprehended from Spain, people are tempted to ask what are the real motives of this project. A prospective appanage for an Imperial Prince in the Spanish throne, and the acquisition to France of the richest colony in our hemisphere, are, in all probability, the prizes aimed at. Look out, therefore, for another *coup d'état* in Spain, with the cession of Cuba to France as its consequence.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night will be the last night of the Opera season at this house, and the last but one of Madame Lagrange's appearance in our city. This fact, coupled with the popularity of the "Sonnambula," will ensure a crowded attendance.

KELLER'S TABLEAUX.—There will be an afternoon exhibition to-day, when Scriptural pieces will be given. The programme contains six of his most celebrated pictures.

Missent Letters.

List of letters advertised in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, May 26, 1856, remaining in the Philadelphia Post office for New York houses:—George A. Hoyt, A. Journeay, Jr., & Co., Ulmer & Feigenbam.

List of letters held May 24, 1856, for New York houses, being dropped into the Post office, Philadelphia, postage unpaid:—S. B. Chittenden & Co., Mrs. C. Fox, G. A. Lord, E. Mansfield, May & Gilbrecht.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Evacuation of Nicaragua by the Costa Ricans.

Nearly $2,000,000 in Gold Dust en route for New York.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

DISMISSAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Exciting Debate in the Senate on the Sumner Affair.

SENATOR WILSON CHALLENGED BY MR. BROOKS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM KANSAS TERRITORY,

&c., &c., &c.

Important News from Central America, California, Oregon and Washington Territories.

THE COSTA RICANS EVACUATING NICARAGUA—WAR UPON THE CHINESE AND SOUTH AMERICANS IN CALIFORNIA—PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN WAR ON THE PACIFIC., ETC., ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27, 1856.

The steamship Granada, from Havana on the 24th inst., arrived here to-day.

She brings California dates to the 5th inst.

From Central America it is reported that the Costa Ricans had shipped 800 wounded from San Juan del Sur, and that their army had retreated from Nicaragua by land.

The Costa Ricans say they were deceived in regard to the feelings of the people of Nicaragua towards Walker, and expected to be received with open arms. They were very indignant at the false representations which were made to them on the subject.

It is confirmed that the loss of the Costa Ricans at the battle of Rivas, in killed and wounded, amounted to 650, and that of Walker's army to about 100.

The steamer Illinois had left Aspinwall for New York with nearly $1,800,000 in treasure on freight.

The California news is generally unimportant.

The markets were without any change of moment.

The war against the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories was being prosecuted with vigor, and the Indians had met with several defeats.

In Mariposa county, a party of Americans had murdered twenty Mexicans and Chilians, the pretext being that some Americans had been killed by Chilians. The Americans had ordered all the Chinese, Mexicans, Chilians and Peruvians to leave the country.

The volunteers against the Indians complain badly of lack of rations, and neglect in the Commissariat Department.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco:—The David Brown, Carrier Dove, Phantom, Adelaide, Aurora, Osbourne, Howes, Golden City, from New York; Wild Hunter and Elizabeth Kimball, from Boston.

Important from Washington.

MR. CRAMPTON DISMISSED—A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON THE SUBJECT EXPECTED—MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICIANS—COL. ORR TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION—EXCITEMENT IN THE SENATE ABOUT THE SUMNER AFFRAY—SENATOR WILSON CHALLENGED BY MR. BROOKS, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1856.

Mr. Crampton was dismissed to-day, as I stated in my despatch last night he would be. The thing was so quietly done that but few even believe it now.

Mr. Crampton's despatch carrier left this afternoon with the answer of Mr. Marcy to Lord Clarendon, which will go to Europe by to-morrow's steamer.

Senator Mason, of Virginia, despatched the news this afternoon to Cincinnati. Action with regard to Crampton was promised before the delegates left here for that city; indeed it was positively demanded by the friends of President Pierce before they would agree to make a move in his behalf. The message to Congress is expected to-morrow, and the official announcement will shortly be made public.

The crowd of politicians still continues to increase. It is understood here by the delegates to Cincinnati that Pierce's present appointments were from expediency, and that if nominated he will take care of his friends. No further appointments are to be made until after the Convention. Delegates here say they will submit to no outside pressure—it must be Buchanan, Pierce or Douglas.

Colonel Orr is much better to-day. If able, he will leave for Cincinnati on Friday, and will be President of the Democratic Convention. President Pierce called on him this evening.

There was quite an exciting scene in the Senate to-day. It seems that Senator Sumner committed a great error in stating the facts of the assault upon him, although under oath. He says, when coming to consciousness, he saw Senators Douglas and Toombs, with Colonel Brooks between them, and that Mr. Slidell was also near. Mr. Slidell stated that he was with Judge Douglas, Governor Fitzpatrick and Hon. Glancey Jones, in the Reception room, when a page came in, saying Mr. Sumner was badly whipped, thus proving that neither Douglas nor himself was present at the fight. Senator Wilson pronounced the assault cowardly and outrageous, when Senator Butler pronounced him a "liar," but retracted the expression, in respect to the place where he was. The whole affair of the assault has been magnified into a matter of too much consequence. The Senate committee will report that "It being a personal difficulty between gentlemen, the Senate should not notice it." The House will aim to make capital out of it. Wilson is courting a difficulty with Douglas, and declares himself always ready for a contest with any pro-slavery Senator.

Col. Brooks sent a challenge to Senator Wilson this evening, by General Lane, of Oregon. You can rely upon this.

The moment Senator Butler heard of the Brooks and Sumner affair he started for Washington, leaving a sick daughter at home. What occurred in the Senate this morning is only an episode. Butler will answer Sumner when the latter is in his seat, in language severe but courteous to the Senate.

All bills granting lands to States for railroad purposes will pass this session. Who is up for a road to California?

The War in Kansas.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1856.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of yesterday, contains a letter announcing the return of Messrs. Robinson, Schuyler and Conway, under the charge of the Territorial authorities.

An extra was issued in Kansas City, from the *Enterprise* office, on the 22d instant, received here last night, which says that Jones took about twenty men into Lawrence, and at his demand Gen. Pomeroy surrendered all the rifles and cannon he could get, which were stacked in the streets. Jones then requested Eldridge to move his furniture from the hotel; but he declining to do so, a posse entered it and carried most of it into the street. Jones gave express orders that no private property should be injured, and particularly that Gov. Robinson's house should not be touched; but after a portion of the posse had left the house was burned. During the excitement one man was shot and another killed by the falling bricks from the walls of the hotel. Jones gave Pomeroy a receipt for all the rifles and cannon.

ST. LOUIS, May 27, 1856.

The hotel, two printing offices, and Governor Robinson's house, in Lawrence, have been destroyed, and two free State men shot. General Pomeroy surrendered up all the arms in his possession, without resistance. Gov. Robinson is in prison at Lecompte. Gen. Pomeroy is at liberty in Lawrence, and Gov. Reeder is unheard from.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1856.

The conduct of Col. Sumner, commanding in Kansas, meets with the approval of the administration, of which he has officially been informed, and complimented for his prudence.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, May 27, 1856.

The United States mail steamship Nashville arrived here from New York at 11 o'clock on Monday night.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1856.

INTERVENTION IN KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (nigger worshipper) of Ill., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to prevent civil war and restore peace in Kansas.

NATIONAL CODE OF MARINE SIGNALS.

The bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform national code of marine signals was passed.

THE SUMNER OF AFFAIR.

Mr. SLIDELL, (dem.) of La., called the attention of the Senate to the telegraphic despatch giving Mr. Sumner's statement before the Committee of the House, published his morning. Mr. Slidell said the statement declares:—

Other persons were about me, offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others were at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, and, I thought, my assailant standing between them. I was helped from the floor, and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me to the place I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, who retreated; but I recognized no one else until some time later, as I supposed, when I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.

Mr. SLIDELL said it seemed to him proper to explain his own position relative to this matter, as the published statement might cause a false impression on the public mind. When the Senate adjourned that day he entered an ante-room, where he remained in conversation with Messrs. Douglas, Fitzpatrick and J. Glancey Jones, and while there was informed that Mr. Sumner had been badly beaten by Mr. Brooks. He came into the Senate chamber, but there were so many persons crowded around Mr. Sumner that he did not see him at all, and he soon returned to the ante-room to finish his conversation. Having remained there for some time, he was passing through the reception room to go home when he met Mr. Sumner in the door, leaning on two persons whom he did not know. His face was covered with blood, and as he (Slidell) was not on such terms as to make it necessary to express any sympathy—not having spoken to Mr. Sumner for two years—he turned aside, and went out by another door. He had not the slightest idea before the occurrence took place that Mr. Brooks, or anybody else, had any intention of attacking Sumner, and was entirely free from any participation or counsel in the matter.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem.) of Ill., corroborated the statement of Mr. Slidell, and said that when he (Douglas) heard that Mr. Sumner had been attacked, his first idea was to come in and endeavor to restore quiet; but, upon reflecting that his motives in interfering might be misconstrued, he did not enter the Senate chamber until the affray was over. The crowd around Sumner was then so large that for some time he could not see him. He saw Messrs. Toombs, Crittenden, Pearce and Evans, all seated in or near their usual seats; but he was not near Brooks, as stated in the report. This was a total misapprehension on the part of Mr. Sumner. Mr. Douglas added that he had no knowledge or suspicion that any assault was contemplated, or would be made, here or elsewhere. He did not approach Mr. Brooks nor speak to him, and was not within fifty feet of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs). How such an idea could have got into Mr. Sumner's head it was impossible for him to conceive. The published statement might carry an impression to the country that he was aiding and abetting, and was, in fact, a participant in the assault; but that was an entirely erroneous idea, as he did not even know that Mr. Sumner was in the Capitol at the time the assault was committed.

Mr. TOOMBS (national), of Ga., remarked that he was in his seat at the time, and how Mr. Sumner could suppose he saw him near Mr. Brooks he could not tell. It might be that in the confusion Mr. Sumner mistook General Gorman for him. Mr. Toombs further said that in expressing opinions about the affair at the time, some gentlemen condemned it, but he (Toombs) told Mr. Brooks that he approved of it.

Mr. BUTLER, (dem.,) of S. C., said he had just arrived in the city, but had he been in Washington he should have assumed all the responsibility taken by his gallant relative. He denied, in the most emphatic manner, the statement of Mr. Sumner, that what he had said in his speech was strictly in response to what Butler had said on former occasions. He understood that the Legislature of Massachusetts had passed resolutions in reference to the affray, and when these resolutions should be presented to the Senate he should speak on the subject as it deserved. Not a single one of Mr. Sumner's remarks in relation to him was a response to anything which he (Butler) had said upon the Kansas question. His friends in South Carolina and some of his friends here thought he (Butler) had been remarkably moderate in the character of his remarks. He had scrupulously avoided saying anything to violate the courtesies of Senatorial debate, and spoke neither of the Senator from Massachusetts, to him or about him.

Mr. WADE, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, said it was impossible for him to sit still and hear such principles avowed as he had heard on this occasion. As to the facts in reference to the assault he knew nothing about them, and had nothing to say on that point. He was here in a pretty lean majority, not more than about one-fifth of the Senate entertaining opinions similar to his; but when he heard it stated that on this floor an assassin-like, cowardly attack had been made upon a man unarmed, and having no power to defend himself, and that he had been stricken down and almost murdered, and then heard a Senator avow that he approved such conduct, it became a matter of some interest and importance to all the members of this body, and especially to the minority. A brave man could not defend himself against such an attack as this, and might be overpowered by numbers; "but, overpowered or not, live or die," said he, "I will vindicate the rights of liberty of debate and the freedom of discussion so long as I live. If the principle announced here is to prevail, let us come armed for the combat. Although you are four to one, I am here to meet you. A man can die in no better cause than in vindication of the rights of debate on this floor. If these are the principles that are to be approved by a majority, and become part and parcel of the law of Congress, let it be understood."

Mr. WILSON, (nigger worshipper) of Mass., thought the explanation of Mr. Slidell was not inconsistent with anything stated by his colleague. He had no idea that Mr. Sumner intended to place Mr. Slidell in a false position. The Senator from Illinois has, he said, also made his explanation, and I see nothing in that inconsistent with the statement of Mr. Sumner. He was stricken down upon this floor by a brutal, murderous and cowardly assault.

Mr. BUTLER (in his seat)—You are a liar.

Mr. STUART, (dem.) of Mich., called the Senator to order, and stated also that there was no question before the Senate. It was evident the debate was becoming acrimonious, and he hoped it might be postponed until the matter could be considered with more calmness.

Mr. BUTLER apologised for words which fell from him in a moment of excitement, and said that in discussing the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, if he should transgress the bounds of propriety, it would be because he was provoked to it. He had never been the aggressor, and he called upon the Senate to bear witness to the fact.

Mr. WILSON resumed. His colleague had stated the facts to the best of his recollection, and it was not to be expected that after such severe blows, which had rendered him unconscious, he could be perfectly accurate in every minute particular. He did not believe he had intended to do injustice to anybody, and when he was again able to take his seat he would be ready to meet the Senator from South Carolina and others in debate; meantime, any assumption of superiority by the Senator might pass for what it was worth.

Mr. FOSTER, (nigger worshipper) of Conn., allied to the avowal of Mr. Toombs that he approved of the conduct of Mr. Brooks, and thought it was incumbent on him, as he had not participated in debate to any considerable extent, to say a word as to the reasons for his silence. If he remained silent, some might suppose it was through fear of like consequences to himself. He wished to disabuse the minds of Senators, if any such misapprehension existed. He had thus far participated lightly in debate, because, being a new member, he thought it more becoming for him to listen than to speak. But when such intimations as the Senator (Mr. Toombs) had made were given, it might be supposed if Senators did not speak, that a passion so base and unworthy as fear was the reason of their silence. He now wished to assert his entire approval of the freedom of speech, here and elsewhere, to be maintained at whatever cost, and whatever might be the consequences. If a contrary doctrine should ever prevail in this country, there would be an end to liberty, for he believed that the liberty of the press, liberty of speech, and the liberty of the people would live and die together.

Mr. TRUMBULL expressed a desire to speak on the topic about five minutes, but the hour had arrived for considering the special order.

Mr. HALE (nigger worshipper), of N. H., moved to postpone the special order, to allow Mr. Trumbull to speak.

The motion was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Collamer, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Biggs,