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Volume XXI ..... No. 150

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA—IL TROVATORE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—BRIAN O'LYNN—OUR GAL—HAPPY MAN—THAT BLESSED BABY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—YOUNG HENGLER ON THE TIGHT ROPE—BALLET DIVERTISEMENT—MAZEPPA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—KING LEAR—PIZARRO, OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

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

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—LOVE AND MONEY—PO-CA-HON-TAS.

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

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—LOAN OF A LOVER—COOBLES—BY THE WOOD & MARSH, JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

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

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

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, Friday, May 30, 1856.

The News.

The steamship Illinois arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall. She brings California dates to the 5th inst., and interesting news from Nicaragua, New Granada, the South Pacific, the Sandwich Islands, and Havana.

The intelligence from California is unimportant, but in the main is encouraging to merchants and others. The Nicaragua steamer Sierra Nevada left San Francisco on the 5th inst., for San Juan, but intended to proceed to Panama in case quiet was not restored in Nicaragua. The mail steamer Golden Gate, which brought down the passengers and mails on the Pacific side, had on board, it is reported, a large company of men, well armed, and ready to avenge the recent outrage committed by the natives of Panama upon defenceless Americans. The nigger worshippers held a State Convention in Sacramento on the 30th ult., and appointed twelve delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention. There appeared to be considerable trouble between the American miners on one side, and the Mexicans, Chilians and Peruvians on the other, in Mariposa county. Accounts state that the Americans were slaughtering the foreigners in a most brutal manner. In Shasta county there had been an Indian outbreak, and about twenty of the savages were killed in a skirmish. The Illinois has on board upwards of one million seven hundred thousand dollars in treasure.

Dates from Washington Territory to the 18th and from Oregon to the 26th of April are received. In Oregon there had been several slight skirmishes between the volunteers and Indians, in one of which, on Canyan Creek, on the 10th of April, Capt. Hembree was killed.

The news from Nicaragua and Costa Rica is important. The accounts of the progress of the war are very conflicting, but it is evident that Gen. Walker has been able to sustain himself. The disastrous battle of Rivas, and the total want of sympathy for the invaders exhibited by the Nicaraguan population and the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador, had induced the Costa Rican commander to abandon the campaign. Gen. Mora himself reports to his government that his army had evacuated the territory of Nicaragua, and that he had shipped several hundred wounded men for home. Having, as Gen. Mora alleges, vindicated their military fame in the battles of Santa Rosa, Rivas, and Serapiqui, they leave Gen. Walker to die out from exhaustion and lack of supplies. The British ship of war Eurydice was still at San Juan del Norte, and overhauled every vessel entering the harbor, down even to the canoes. The British frigate President had sailed from Punta Arenas, destination unknown, supposed for San Juan. Colonel Kinney was in Greytown, and his people were suffering from want of provisions.

Our correspondents at Havana, writing on the 25th inst., announce the sailing of the Spanish squadron for Vera Cruz. The force consisted of six men of war, mounting one hundred and twenty guns, commanded by Brigadier Pinzon. On arriving at Vera Cruz, four additional brigs will join the squadron. Much excitement prevailed in Havana, as it was suspected that this demonstration was in some way or other connected with the affairs of Central America. An agent has been sent to Spain in order to submit to the home government the necessity of immediate action against General Walker, as a means of preserving Cuba to the Queen. The French ship of war Penelope had left for San Juan, and a commissioner had been despatched to confer with the Costa Ricans.

Our files from New Granada are dated at Panama and Aspinwall, the 20th inst. The injury done to the Panama railroad during the late accident had been repaired. A full list of the persons killed and wounded by that terrible catastrophe, on the 6th inst., is published in to-day's HERALD. It shows that over sixty were wounded and about forty-six killed. The friends of Senors Manuel M. Torro, Manuel Maria Diaz, and General Mosquera were keeping up an active Presidential canvass for their favorite candidates. A new freight tariff had been ordered by the railroad company. It is given in our summary of the news. Captain Williamson, with a corps of engineers, engaged to survey the route for a road from Buenaventura to Cali, was to start from Panama at an early day. Capt. Bailey of the United States ship St. Mary's, had been to Aspinwall.

We have news from Honolulu to the 29th ult. King Kamehameha was about to be married to Miss Rooke, the daughter of a much esteemed English settler. The whaling reports were satisfactory. Commodore Rogers had left the bay of Hilo, in the ship Vincennes, homeward bound.

Our advices from the South Pacific are dated at Valparaiso, April 15; Callao, April 27, and Paita, April 30. It was said that General Belzu had accepted the office of representative of Bolivia near the French government. Mr. Dana, United States Consul in Bolivia, had been in Tacna with his family. From Peru we learn that the yellow fever continued its ravages in Lima and Callao. Four members of the National Convention died of the epidemic, and a motion made to adjourn the session to the 28th of June, which was modified to an adjournment of the house to Chorillos, Miraflores or Lurin. In Ayacuche and the neighborhood the fever raged with great severity. Ecuador had concluded a highly satisfactory commercial treaty with the United States. In Chile the conspirators against the government had had their sentences remitted by the President. A railroad was spoken of to La Paz, the Bolivian government being ready to make the portion of it that runs through its territory. In Tacna business was brisk, and 40,000 quintals of barilla were waiting exportation.

We have Barbadoes dates to the 5th inst. The Legislative council was in session. Sugar making was nearly finished, and the yield promised to be a very fair one. Native and American produce sold at remunerative prices. The weather had been very fine, with occasional pleasant rains.

The southern division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—extending from its junction with the New Jersey Central road at Hampton to Scranton, Pa., a distance of eighty-four miles—was opened on Tuesday last. As this road opens a new and more speedy route to the immense coal fields of the Lackawanna district, the occasion was one of unusual interest, and a large party participated in the festivities of the occasion.

A message from the President, informing Congress that he had ceased to hold intercourse with the British Minister, and a despatch from Secretary Marcy to Mr. Dallas, replying to the letter of Lord Clarendon of the 30th of April, on the enlistment difficulty, were presented to the Senate yesterday. Mr. Marcy states that the President is much gratified at the conciliatory spirit of the letter of Lord Clarendon, and by the desire expressed to adjust existing differences, and preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. The disclaimer of any intention to violate the laws of the United States, and the expression of regret that, contrary to the intention and direction of the British government, there has been such infringement, are satisfactory, and the main complaint, so far as respect her Majesty's government, is thus removed; but the President extremely regrets that he cannot concur with Mr. Clarendon in the opinion that Mr. Crampton and the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati are not implicated in these proceedings. Regarding those who have no connection with this government he has nothing to ask of her Majesty's government; but in the cases of the individuals mentioned, he deems it proper that their relations with this government should cease. In taking this step, however, he does not intend to cause any interruption of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain; but on the contrary, is desirous of keeping the two countries upon a friendly footing. Mr. Crampton's withdrawal was asked expressly on the ground that his connection with the enlistments had rendered him an unacceptable representative of her Britannic Majesty near this government; and for the same reason the withdrawal of the Consuls named was likewise requested. These officers are all, as this government still believes, implicated in the violation of the laws of the United States, contrary to the reiterated instructions of their own government. This complicity did not rest solely on the testimony of Stroebel and Hertz, but on original letters from Mr. Crampton and others. The despatch then proceeds to detail at length the evidence against the dismissed Minister and Consuls. In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of the documents, General Cass said that no pretext for war could arise out of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, unless England was determined to go to war. The House bills granting lands to Louisiana, Alabama, Wisconsin and Michigan, were passed. In the House the Territorial Committee made a report in favor of admitting Kansas into the Union with the Topeka constitution. The Sumner committee asked for and obtained leave to report at any time when the House is in session. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

Matters are getting on finely at Cincinnati. Up to last night five hundred delegates to the Convention had arrived. The most important topic of discussion was the proposed union of the factions of the New York democracy. A committee of five from each delegation was to confer together before the assembling of the Convention, and settle all outstanding differences. This intelligence is confirmed by the despatch of our correspondent at Albany.

The convention of radical abolitionists closed up its business at Syracuse yesterday. Gerrit Smith, of New York, and Samuel McFarland, of Pennsylvania, were respectively nominated for President and Vice President by this promiscuous gathering of white and colored men and strong-minded women. The following Presidential candidates are now in the field:—

FOR PRESIDENT.

Know Nothing.	*Abolitionist.*
Millard Fillmore, of N. Y.	Gerrit Smith, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andw J. Donelson, of Tenn.	Samuel McFarland, of Pa.

From the numerous startling telegraphic despatches and heart rending correspondence from Kansas which have been spread broadcast over the country during the past week, we are able to glean the simple facts *only*, that the Free State Hotel at Lawrence, and the building adjoining, in which were the printing materials of a defunct weekly journal called the *Herald of Freedom*, were destroyed by fire by a party of Sheriff Jones' men, who had gone into the town for the purpose of making arrests. In a melee which occurred between a portion of the Sheriff's posse and several free State fanatics, two of the latter were shot and killed. This is about the sum and substance of the flaming statements from the focal point of the border troubles.

The European news received on Wednesday by the Africa produced no quotable change yesterday in this market for cotton. The sales embraced about 1,200 bales, at 10⅞c. for Savannah strict middlings and 11¼c. for good middling. Flour was dull for common grades, and prices were accepted by holders which were refused the day before. The medium and higher grades closed without change. Wheat was from 3c. a 5c. per bushel lower. Corn was irregular; mixed sold at 58c. a 59c.; distilling and lots for Eastern shipment at 50c. a 56c., and white and yellow at 58c. a 61c. There was little if any prime sound shipping corn offering, while inferior qualities were abundant. Pork opened dull, but rallied at the close, and sold at $18 50 a $18 62½ for mess. Sugars displayed unusual activity, and the sales embraced from 2,200 a 2,300 hhds. Cuba muscovado, part in bond, one cargo of Bahia in bags, and 500 boxes brown Havana, the prices for which are given in another column. Purchases were made by refiners and by the trade, and some were said to have been taken on speculation. A better spirit prevailed, and prices closed about ⅛c. higher. Transactions in coffee were confined to about 3,000 bags Rio at public sale, at 9⅞c. a 11¼c., average 10·40c. Freights to Liverpool were some easier. Grain was taken in bulk and bags at 4½d. a 5d., and flour at 1s. 9d. a 1s. 10½d.

The Sumner Affair before the People.

The Massachusetts Legislature has adopted resolutions severely condemning the assault on Senator Sumner, and calling upon Congress to vindicate liberty of speech by the expulsion of Mr. Brooks from the House. Meetings throughout the same State have expressed themselves still more forcibly on the affair, and exhausted the New England vocabulary to stamp the act of Mr. Brooks in language suited to the inflamed feelings of Mr. Sumner's constituents. A similar expression of feeling has been uttered at Cincinnati. Throughout the North, indeed, a large proportion of the press have stigmatized the assault as one not only deserving of severest reprobation, but calling for instant redress. On the other hand, the South, or a portion of it, especially the State to which Mr. Brooks belongs, vindicate the assault and glorify the man. The Southern press see no crime either in the manner or the substance of the attack; some of them rather regret that other anti-slavery Senators were not similarly punished.

It is singular that not one of all these meetings, and outbursts of indignation and sympathy, and newspaper articles touches the real root of the disorder. Governor Gardner of Massachusetts, alone, ventured to suggest that the growing frequency of personal assaults might be due to the use of unparliamentary and abusive language by political speakers; but the Boston meeting would not listen to him, and hissed the idea. Yet it is clear as day that the Governor was right, that he had laid his finger on the real joint of the question. He who would find the real cause of the outrage on Senator Sumner's personal rights must look—not to the institution of slavery, as the Chevalier Webb has done—but to the debates in Congress: to the tone and language of the political leaders of the day, and to the total want of anything like gentlemanly feeling or a proper regard for the feelings of others, in the controversies between the orators of the corrupt and debased factions of the age. Both parties are equally to blame: both sets of leaders are so prone to personalities that they cannot open their mouths without abusing each other. This is equally disgraceful and needless. Several political leaders may be mentioned who serve their party with zeal and usefulness inferior to none, and yet who never forget the dignity of the Senate or the respect due to themselves. We are bound to admit that Senator Seward, whose principles are infinitely dangerous and destructive to the country, has always presented a model of a parliamentary debater, so far as personal demeanor and language are concerned. He has never once, that we remember, afforded his assailant an opportunity of committing a personal assault upon him. He stands, in this respect, on as high gentlemanly ground as the great debaters of the last generation, many of whom, especially the Hon. John C. Calhoun, ought to be studied and imitated more closely by their successors.

The same remarks apply to the press. While the generality of Northern and Southern journals have only exhibited their frantic temper and utter want of control over their passions on such occasions as the Sumner affair, a few rare examples of moderation and courtesy are conspicuous. Among these we may mention the *New Era* of Washington, which, in the midst of constant excitement and turmoil never fails to pay due regard to the feelings of all parties. It presents to the orators and newspapers of the two factions—the nigger worshippers and nigger drivers—an example which they would do well to follow, and lay aside the habit of launching vulgar abuse and ungentlemanly epithets at the heads of all who do not happen to agree with them.

Meanwhile, the war must go on. The scenes which are taking place in Kansas, the outrages in the Senate chamber, the bloodshed at Washington must embitter the minds of men of both factions; and more outrages, more bloodshed, more war must follow, as well in Kansas as at Washington, unless the great conservative masses of the people arise and take the remedy in their own hands. No respite can be expected but a forced one.

We are so prosperous here, and so busily engaged in our various callings, that we hardly ever think of political leaders; and when we do, it is chiefly to express the contempt which the corruption, the folly, the reckless passions they have exhibited during the last few years have aroused in the public mind. But a crisis is approaching when, unless the conservative masses and the sensible people of all parts of the country rally to make one vigorous effort at the polls to wrench the control of the government out of the hands of the nigger factions, the future hopes of the nation will be dashed. There is no delay possible—no compromise feasible. The nigger factions—the drivers and the worshippers—will fight and quarrel and break the peace until the vitals of the republic are torn out, unless the people organize at once, and agree generally throughout the country to vote this fall for an UNPLEDGED ELECTORAL TICKET, composed of good men and true, independent of and unconnected with party and faction.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—We see there is a bill before the Canada Parliament for the incorporation of this company. It has passed a second reading in the lower house, and recommended to its final passage by the committee. This line is to start from Quebec, run along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and terminate at the eastern extremity of Labrador. It then passes by a submarine cable to the southern point of Greenland, then up the eastern coast to a point nearest Iceland, then by a sub-marine cable to Iceland, which it crosses from west to east; then by another sub marine cable to the Ferroe Islands, and then to the extreme northern point of Scotland. This route crosses the Atlantic, with three or four stations, and with sub-marine cables ranging from one hundred to five hundred miles in length. It is stated that this line can be completed in less than eighteen months. This line will start from Quebec and terminate in London; and the Parliament of Canada should afford every facility, by the most liberal charter. It is, in fact, a continuation of the line proposed by the Hon. John Young, of Quebec, to run to the eastern point of Labrador, to intersect the line of steamers between Quebec and Liverpool. The project appears to us so feasible, and its construction attended with so little difficulty, that it is a wonder that it has been left until so late a day. It would be an English line, each terminus being on British soil, and give all the principal commercial points in Canada the control of its operations on this side; but that would not be objectionable, or injurious to American interests. We must take a liberal view of these great projects, and not trammel them with sectional prejudices.

SUMNER MEETING.—A meeting is to be held at the Tabernacle to-night to express sympathy with Senator Sumner on his recent injury. Another, of the same character, will be held to-morrow at Brooklyn. There is no harm in this, if the meetings be conducted with judgment. Senator Sumner has been attacked in a very shameful manner, and seriously injured, it is said; it is natural that his friends should express their sympathy for him, and their regret that the Senate should have been disgraced by the attack upon him. At the same time, it is to be hoped that the speakers, as well at the Tabernacle as in Brooklyn, will have the good sense and candor to trace the outrage to its real cause—which is the growing impetuosity and passion and indecorum of the debates at Washington. If the meeting to-night should read the Washington leaders a good lesson on the folly and the criminality of discussing national affairs in the language of the barroom and the brothel, they will render a substantial service to the country. Otherwise, the meeting will be merely complimentary. It may prove a nuisance, if the speakers are foolish enough to add fuel to the already raging flame.

WANTED—"MEN OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR BOTH the Senate and the House of Representatives, who possess also the necessary moral daring and physical courage to meet and put down disgusting bullying, either with pistol or with bludgeon, as the case may require." Apply to CHEVALIER WEBB, Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING.—We notice that quite a number of foreign merchants and manufacturers, especially from Paris, Berlin and Leipsic, are in the habit of advertising their wares in foreign journals published here. This is surely a misconception. If the advertisers have any object in view in spending their money, that object must be to procure the custom of the people of this country; and the best way to reach them, one would think, would be to advertise in the journals they read. Our Parisian friends have perhaps a plan of their own; but if an American wanted to attract the attention of the Parisian public, he certainly would not think of advertising in a small foreign journal published in a foreign tongue at Paris.

THE RAGE FOR OFFICE.—It was announced on Wednesday morning that Mr. Crampton and three British Consuls had been dismissed, and already applications are made by gentlemen anxious to fill the vacancies. Such is the rage for office. But what is very curious, we have been applied to for information in regard to what the offices are worth, and the proper way to secure them. Those desirous of serving H. B. M. should collect plenty of certificates of character, take the first steamer for London, and see Lord Palmerston with as little delay as possible. The offices are fat ones, with liberal pensions hereafter. Lord Palmerston is the man; see him.

SIGNORA PATANIA'S CONCERT—This lady's concert came off last evening, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was very fairly attended. The programme, both as regarded the character of the selections and the performances, offered great attraction, and but for the cause we have named would no doubt have drawn a very full house. The fair *beneficiaire*, though not possessing a very powerful voice, is a highly cultivated and accomplished musician, and in the grand cavatina from "Ernani" and the duet from the "Barbiere," with Badiali, she showed what careful training will do with a weak organ. The "Romanza," from "La Spia," by Arditi, was admirably given by Brignoli, as was also the beautiful serenade from "Don Pasquale," by the same singer. The honors of the evening were, however, borne away by Gottschalk, whose performances on the pianoforte drew rapturous applause. In a medley, which he played towards the close of the evening, he introduced the English national air of "God Save the Queen," which had rather a curious effect upon the audience, so recently after the announcement of Mr. Crampton's dismissal. The evening's entertainment altogether was a charming one, and it is to be regretted that Signora Patania did not reap all the advantages from it that she would have done had the weather been more propitious.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of to-night will be the last of Maretzek's brief but successful season—the only one, we believe, in which money has not been lost at this house. The present manager has demonstrated that it requires but a competent knowledge of the business and the requisite industry to make the Opera pay. The best thing that the shareholders could do for their own interests would be to let him continue the experiment. As regular lessee of the house, we believe that he would in time render it a profitable speculation.

The "Trovatore" will be given this evening, for the last time. Its extraordinary popularity with the public justifies this selection for the closing night. It always attracts a good audience. As the wind up of the season, we expect that this evening it will fill the house to the utmost extent of its capacity.

THEATRICALS.—We refer our readers to programmes in our advertising columns.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble came passenger in the Africa.

Mr. Niblo has engaged Miss Emma Stanley to give her entertainment in New York, entitled "The Seven Ages of Woman."

Interesting from Havana.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, May 23, 1856.

The Spanish Squadron for Vera Cruz—Weight and Names of the Vessels—Spanish Agency to Costa Rica—An Anti-Walker Mission to Spain—Fears for Cuba—A French Ship for San Juan—The U. S. Squadron.

The Spanish squadron that was to have sailed last week for Vera Cruz did not sail until the 22d, for want of men.

It will consist of the frigates Cortez and Ferolano, steamships Isabel Segunda, Colon and Pizarro, and the brig Gravina, and will be under the command of Brigadier Pinzon, In Vera Cruz this division will be increased still further by four brigs that are supposed to be cruising in the Gulf. This is quite a respectable force, and from all appearances the Spaniards will obtain their object, because Mexico has no marine to resist. The Mexican Consul, in a *tertulia* last evening, said that all would be arranged amicably. The Spanish Ambassador accompanies the squadron.

In my last I informed you that an agent of the Spanish government had been sent to Costa Rica. I have been since apprized that Colonel Florente, formerly Chief of Police in this city, has been commissioned to go to Spain on this same business. He leaves here on the 23d, and will proceed directly to Madrid to consult with the supreme government on the necessity of sending a Spanish force to Central America to aid in the "war of races," as it is called here. The general impression in the city is, that Walker, once successful, will attempt the "regeneration" of Cuba; and as his army contains a large number of "Cuban filibusters," who have been banished the island, the opinion does not seem improbable. General Concha is well posted up on all these matters, and would gladly send a force to Nicaragua to fight the great battle which must decide the fate of this island.

The sending the squadron may have some indirect bearing on this question, and it behooves our government to watch the movements of the European vessels of war that are lurking about the waters of the Gulf. Concha can spare a large number of men at present, as there is no immediate danger of a descent being made against Cuba; besides, there are a great many soldiers in the depot who have served their time, and many might be induced to go to Costa Rica and try their fortunes.

The French ship Penelope sailed a few days ago for San Juan, where there are several other French vessels.

HAVANA, May 25, 1856.

I learn by passengers on board the Illinois that Nicaragua is blockaded on the Pacific side by two French vessels of war; that the Sierra Nevada was not permitted to land her passengers at Punta Arenas, and was too late at Panama to put them across for the Illinois. By a smack from Key West last evening I am informed that Commander Paulding had not arrived the day previous, and the Cyane and Fulton were still waiting there.

On the night of the 21st and morning of the 22d part of the expedition for Vera Cruz left our port. The Most Excellent Don Miguel de los Santos Alvarez, new Spanish Minister near the government of Mexico, who arrived here from Cadiz in the packet of the 7th inst., went down in the steam frigate Isabel II., of 22 guns.

The squadron of demonstration is composed as follows:—Frigate Cortez, 40 guns; do. Ferolano, 30 do.; steam frigate Isabel II., as above; brig of war Valdez, 16 guns; steam sloop Antonio de Ulloa, of 6 guns, which have already sailed. The steam sloop of war Biarco de Garay, 6 guns, left St. Jago de Cuba several days since, under orders for Vera Cruz. Remaining to go down this week:—Steam sloop of war Pizarro, 6 guns; brig of war Habanero, 16 guns; and two transport or store ships, of 6 guns each.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

A trotting match for $250, mile heats, in harness, came off yesterday afternoon, between br. m. Lady Cudner, driven by Hiram Woodruff, and b. g. Peter, driven by Dan Pfifer. The mare won easily, in two straight heats. The betting was 100 to 25 on the mare before starting. During scoring the horse exhibited more speed than the mare, and her backers became doubtful of her winning, but after the first heat 20 to 2 was offered on her. The attendance was small. The following is a summary:—

THURSDAY, May 29.—Match $250, mile heats, in harness.

Hiram Woodruff named br. m. Lady Cudner	1	1
Dan Pfifer named b. g. Peter	2	2

Time, 2:59—2:57.

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of officers of the U. S. steamship Vincennes, lying in the port of Hilo, Sandwich Islands:—Commander, John Rodgers; Lieut. Commanding, H. K. Stevens; Lieutenants, J. V. McCollum, Thomas B. Hillebrown, John H. Russell, Beverly Kennon; Fleet Surgeon, W. Grier, Purser, W. Brenton Riggs; Zoologist, William Stimpson; Artist, Edward M. Kern; Secretary, E. R. Knorr; Draftsman, Arthur Weitzleiben; Assistant Astronomer, Anton Schonborn; Captain's Clerk, F. H. Bearbowers; Purser's Clerk, Thomas H. Niblo; Carpenter, James K. Owens; Sailmaker, Richard Berry; Master's Mate, Joseph Kent.

THE COLLISION AT SEA.—The bark Cavalier, which came in collision with the Keystone State, has arrived at Baltimore, not very seriously damaged. The collision is attributed by the steamer's people to the neglect of the bark to show any light.

EIGHT LOCOMOTIVES BURNED.—The engine house of the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto was burned down on the 26th instant, with eight locomotives.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Our Wakarusa Correspondence.

BEHAU'S HOTEL, ON WAKARUSA CREEK, KANSAS TERRITORY, May 16, 1856.

Movements of the Border Ruffians—The Excitement Increasing—Mrs. Brown Assured of Safety.

We are writing you from Behau's log cabin, at which we shall spend the night, being *en route* for Franklin and Lecompton, or in plain English, to the expected seat of war. The room of the cabin in which we stand up to scribble, is some twelve feet square, which is at present crowded almost to suffocation by the South Carolina and Mississippi contingents to the Southern military emigration to Kansas. These emigrants are, for the most part, able bodied, intelligent young man, many of them mechanics' who will form a valuable addition to the "bone and sinew" in the Territory. The boys are travelling on foot, accompanied by a couple of baggage wagons to tote their plunder. They have had a hard march of over twenty miles since morning, which, coupled with a cold, driving rain storm and searching gale, has almost "killed them up;" but they bear their wayside troubles like old campaigners, and, being "strong expressions," do far less grumbling than we have heard among more veteran troops. They have been busy singing, and now that the last echo of "Poor Paddy O'Neale" has died away, they are making their preparations for the night by literally covering the floor with their blankets, as they lie down to slumber upon what sailors call the soft side of a plank. There is, however, no disguising the fact that the Kansas emigrants from all sections of the Union have, owing to the cold, rainy weather which has prevailed in the Territory this spring, suffered not a little. Many have come out with wild expectations, which can never be realized. Some are mere boys, who are much fitter to be under the direction of the "Old folks at home," than to brave the hardships which are the inseparable accompaniments of frontier life. So, let those who would come to settle in Kansas look before they leap and count the cost.

And now we must compress our news to suit the very limited space which the pressure of intelligence can permit the NEW YORK HERALD to devote to the war in KANSAS. To begin, then:—

Mrs. Brown, the wife of the free State editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, arrived at "Old Man Harris' Hotel," in Westport, Mo., yesterday morning. She is a tall and not particularly handsome lady, of, we should say, some three and thirty years of age. She seemed, however, to feel a very tender solicitude for the safety of her better half, who, being in the hands of those far-famed border ruffians, she must now have regarded as "quite a gone coon." Upon reaching Westport she had an interview with the officer of the guard who had charge of Brown, and remarked that she "supposed that as they had taken her husband prisoner, they would wish to have her too;" to which the officer replied very courteously, by assuring Mrs. Brown that no one had the slightest intention to injure a hair of her husband's head. She then offered her carpet bag to be searched, and at the same time exhibited a small pistol which she had brought with her, and offered to give it up. The officer, however, declined either to search her baggage or deprive the lady of her weapons of defence. She was then assured that the term border ruffian and gentleman were synonymous terms, and that if she required either refreshment or attendance the best that the Harris House could furnish was at her disposal. She was then left to the society of her legitimate lord. Brown will be conveyed to Lecompton, under a sufficient guard to prevent a rescue (it is rumored that it will be attempted), as soon as an authorized officer shall arrive at Westport with orders to execute the writ which has been issued against him. It is reported that Miller, the editor of the *Free State*, was taken prisoner yesterday evening, near Lecompton, by some of the South Carolinians; he was, however, permitted to depart, and is now, as we understand, in Lawrence. Miller is himself a South Carolinian, which the South Carolina boys appear to have made a note of. It is only just to Mr. M. to say, that he appeared to us to be a very conservative man—for Lawrence.

The Alacamians, encamped near Franklin, stopped a hack night before last with four or five pro-slavery haters on board; there were allowed to proceed; but a wagon loaded with arms, and destined to furnish "material aid," *à la* Beecher, to the persecuted men of Lawrence, met a less fortunate fate, for it was stopped, searched, and in spite of their precautions to prevent suspicion, lightened of thirty-eight guns and some half dozen sabres, which had been distributed, so says our informant, among the Alabamians.

It is now supposed that the United States Marshal will be permitted to execute his writs, (some fifty in all,) without opposition. Other rumors state, on the contrary, that the "Lawrence folks" are furbishing up their arms, making cartridges, locking big, and all that sort of thing. We shall see.

In the meantime, the specks of war grow bigger every day, and the beginning of the end is at hand.

The pro-slavery army is reinforced daily. The Hickory Pointers have come down; South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama are on the march; while, on the other side, Michigan has 150 men on the road. Expect music soon.

The Michiganers have gone up per steamer Lizzie, by way of the Kansas river, to Lawrence. So says good authority.

Our Lecompton Correspondence.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 18, 1856.

A Crisis at Hand—From Behau's to Franklin—A Presentation of Colors by "Border Ruffian" Ladies to "Border Ruffian" Volunteers—Mrs. Pocahontas Teschemacher's Speech—Great Enthusiasm—Material Aid which will hardly Reach Lawrence—Three Hundred and Twenty Guns Headed up in a Boiler—Warlike Pro-Slavery Preparations—Interesting Official Correspondence between the People of Lawrence and various United States and Territorial Officials—Some Speculations as to the Result.

The plot thickens, events and incidents crowd upon our pen, and we find it difficult to be brief.

We left the Wakarusa ferry, or, to speak more properly, Behau's cabin, from whence our last epistle was dated, at an early hour yesterday morning, and journeyed to the town of Franklin, some three miles this side of Wakarusa, in company with a detachment of forty-two South Carolina and Mississippi emigrants, all well armed, as emigrants should be in these troublous times, with United States rifles and bayonets attached. They are, moreover, amply supplied with ammunition, and were *en route* to Franklin to reinforce the law and order "border ruffians" who have assembled in that place, as being "convenient to Lawrence," in compliance with the United States Marshal's proclamation. At Franklin we halted for an hour or two to witness the presentation of a flag, on the part of the "border ruffian" ladies of Franklin, who are quite proud of the appellation to the "border ruffian" volunteers of that place, mustered in compliance with Major Donaldson's call for "law and order men" to bring the free State rebels in Lawrence to their senses.

The presentation of the flag was quite a lively affair. At the appointed hour the "border ruffian" troops, somewhat less than two hundred in number, fell in at a signal from their captains, in front of their tents, and being formed in line, marched with arms shouldered and colors flying, to the open space in front of Mr. Charles Teschemacher's residence, a prominent pro-slavery man in Franklin, whose lady, a very young and really beautiful woman, who has not yet entered her 18th year, had been selected to represent the fair "border ruffians" and present the standard which their own hands had prepared for their brothers and husbands. Upon reaching the lady's house the men were formed in column by companies, brought to an "order," and being thus prepared to receive the banner, Col. Bell, of South Carolina, stepped forward and, after saluting with his sword, informed the ladies who had assembled to witness the ceremony that the Franklin Company were ready to accept the flag. Upon this Mrs. Teschemacher, whose Spanish origin is abundantly visible in her dark hair and eyes, stepped to the door, and while Dr. Croysdale, of Tecumseh, held the flag over her head, repeated, in a low tone, the following speech:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE FRANKLIN COMPANY:—It has devolved upon me, in the name of the ladies of Frank in, to present you with this flag; it bears a motto which repeated insults and more than one attempted assassination have already impressed upon your hearts. It is for you to reply to these cowardly acts; it is for you to protect, not only the rights but the mothers and daughters of the South. Take, then, this flag. We have worked it for you with our own hands, and in the hour of battle remember that while it must ever advance with honor it can never retreat without disgrace; and remember, too, that the women of Kansas expect every pro-slavery man to do his duty.

Upon concluding her speech, which called forth three hearty cheers for the ladies of Franklin, Dr. Skillback, as Captain of the Franklin company, received the flag and replied in a very "neat speech," in which he assured the fair donors that the men of Franklin were not only "all right on the goose," but first rate representatives of the true Southern chivalry to boot; all of which, together (with an assertion that a pro-slavery man must necessarily be a good Christian and possess all the cardinal virtues beside,) called forth unbounded applause from the volunteers.

As we left Franklin Col. Titus' company of mounted riflemen passed through it on a scout. We learn that in going through Lawrence, Col. Titus' men produced no little stir, as the free State people got on the housetops to see the Border Ruffian cavalry ride by.

Two thousand seven hundred guns are reported to be on their way to Lawrence; 320 of these are ascertained to be coming headed up in a steam boiler; but the pro-slavery boys are well posted as to the fact, and this material aid will be very apt to fall into their hands. The Marshal's posse continues to receive reinforcements; the number now encamped within striking distance of Lawrence must be over one thousand well armed men; but it is difficult, in the absence of any reliable returns, to give numbers with any certainty. The cry with all is, "Give us a fight—we are weary of this humbug." But we don't believe the Lawrence people will fight. It is rumored that they are forming a camp in the neighborhood of Topeka. A couple of pro-slavery men are mounting their horses, as we write, to visit their camp and obtain information. They will, if necessary, pass themselves off for free soilers; and as one of them is from New York, and can say "coow," may succeed in their object.

We will now introduce certain official letters, which are forwarded for publication for the first time to any print. Their authenticity may be depended upon, as we have copied them ourselves from the official files in the United States Marshal's and Gubernatorial offices. We forbear comment upon these papers, as they appear to speak for themselves. But do they place Lawrence free State-ism in a very favorable light? We fancy not.

And first for Governor Shannon's correspondence with these "law abiding citizens" of Lawrence, who, like Jerusalem of old, kill those who are sent unto them. The following is a copy of a letter received by Gov. Shannon, on the 12th inst. Your readers will perceive that it fully recognizes Gov. Shannon's official rank, as the chief executive of Kansas, which, as they have a Governor of their own, seems, to say the least of it, somewhat inconsistent and singular:—

LAWRENCE CITY, KANSAS, May 11, 1856.

To His Excellency WILSON SHANNON, Governor of the Territory of Kansas:—

DEAR SIR—The undersigned are charged with the duty of communicating to your Excellency the following preamble and resolutions as adopted by the citizens of Lawrence, at a public meeting holden at this place at 7 o'clock this evening, viz:—

Whereas, we have the most reliable information from various parts of the Territory, and the adjoining State of Missouri, of the organization of guerilla bands, who threaten the destruction of our town and its citizens—therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. Topliff, Hutchinson and Roberts constitute a committee to inform his Excellency Governor Shannon of these facts, and to call upon him in the name of the people of Lawrence, for protection against such bands by the United States troops at his disposal.

All of which is most respectfully submitted. By order of the citizens of Lawrence. Very truly, sir,

C. W. TOPLIFF,
JOHN HUTCHINSON,
W. T. ROBERTS.

To this humble appeal for aid, Governor Shannon replied as follows:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LECOMPTON, K. T., May 12, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—Your note of the 11th inst. is received, and in reply I have to state that there is no force around or approaching Lawrence except the legally constituted posse of the United States Marshal and sheriff of Douglas county, each of whom, I am informed, have a number of writs in their hands for execution against persons now in Lawrence. I shall in no way interfere with either of these officers in the discharge of their official duties. If the citizens of Lawrence submit themselves to the Territorial laws, and aid and assist the Marshal and Sheriff in the execution of process in their hands, as all good citizens are bound to do when called on, they or all such will entitle themselves to the protection of the law; but so long as they keep up a military or armed organization to resist the Territorial laws, and the officers charged with their execution, I shall not interfere to save them from the legitimate consequences of their illegal acts. I have the honor to be, yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Messrs. C. W. Topley, John Hutchinson, W. T. Roberts.

It is proper to state that the people of Lawrence had previously to writing the foregoing communication to Governor Shannon addressed a let