Mere Sentiment at the South on the Sumner Affair.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 2.]

THE SUMNER DISCIPLINE—THE NEEDFUL REMEDY.

A few Southern journals, affecting an exclusive refinement of feeling or regard for the proprieties of official intercourse, unite with the abolition papers in condemning the chastisement inflicted upon Sumner by the Hon. P. S. Brooks. We have no patience with these mealy-mouthed pharisees of the Press. Why not speak out and declare at once that you are shocked by the "brutality of a slaveholding ruffian?" It is much more manly to adopt the violent vocabulary of the *Tribune*, than to insinuate disapprobation in the meek accents of a conscience smitten saint.

In the main, the press of the South applaud the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without condition or limitation. Our approbation, at least, is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequence. These vulgar abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humored until they forget their position. They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen! Now, they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book learning, but as utterly devoid of spirit or honor as a pack of curs. Intrenched behind "privilege," they fancy they can slander the South and insult its representatives with impunity. The truth is, they have been suffered to run too long without collars. They must be lashed into submission. Sumner, in particular, ought to have nine and thirty early every morning. He is a great strapping fellow, and could stand the cowhide beautifully. Brooks frightened him, and at the first blow of the cane he bellowed like a bull calf. There is the blackguard Wilson, an ignorant Natick cobbler, swaggering in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for a beating. Will not somebody take him in hand? Hale is another huge, red face, sweating scoundrel, whom some gentleman should kick and cuff until he abates something of his impudent talk. These men are perpetually abusing the people and representatives of the South, for tyrants, robbers, ruffians, adulterers, and what not. Shall we stand it? Can gentlemen sit still in the Senate and House of Representatives, under an incessant stream of denunciation from wretches who avail themselves of the privilege of place to indulge their devilish passions with impunity? In the absence of an adequate law, Southern gentlemen must protect their own honor and feelings. It is an idle mockery to challenge one of these scullions. It is equally useless to attempt to disgrace them. They are insensible to shame, and can be brought to reason only by an application of cowhide or gutta percha. Let them once understand that for every vile word spoken against the South they will suffer so many stripes, and they will soon learn to behave themselves like decent dogs—they can never be gentlemen. Mr. Brooks has initiated this salutary discipline, and he deserves applause for the bold, judicious manner in which he chastised the scamp Sumner. It was a proper act, done at the proper time, and in the proper place.

Of all places on earth the Senate Chamber, the theatre of his vituperative exploits, was the very spot where Sumner should have been made to suffer for his violation of the decencies of decorous debate, and for his brutal denunciation of a venerable statesman. It was literally and entirely proper that he should be stricken down and beaten just beside the desk against which he leaned as he fulminated his filthy utterances through the Capitol. It is idle to talk of the sanctity of the Senate Chamber, since it is polluted by the presence of such fellows as Wilson and Sumner and Wade. They have descrated it, and cannot now fly to it as to a sanctuary from the lash of vengeance.

We trust other gentlemen will follow the example of Mr. Brooks, that so a curb may be imposed upon the truculence and audacity of abolition speakers. If need be, let us have a caning or cowhiding every day. If the worse come to the worse, so much the sooner so much the better.

ANOTHER MEETING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Fairfield was held, on Tuesday night, 27th ult, to approve the conduct of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, in administering to Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts a wholesome and richly merited castigation.

On motion of Mr. G. H. McMaster, James M. Rutland, Esq., was called to the chair, and S. R. Stirling appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly stated by Franklin Gaillard, James R. Aiken, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which he handsomely sustained by remarks adapted to the occasion:—

Whereas the citizens of the slaveholding States have for many years practically submitted to the most aggravated expressions of insolence and abuse from citizens of the Northern States, as disseminated not only from the press, but also from the pulpit and the forum, and whereas a tame and quiet submission to such limited conceptions of truth, justice and equity, only tend to degrade the South from her high position and deprive her of those constitutional rights which she has ever maintained at any and every sacrifice.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that our Senators and representatives in Congress should be sustained in every effort to protect the character of the State, and in any emergency to demand for their constituents "a perfect equality in the Union or independence out of it."

2. That, as citizens of the South, and of South Carolina, we read, in Senator Sumner's late speech, with profound indignation, the disgrace inducted upon the Senate, the insult offered to the constitution and to the whole country, by its unjustified and calumnious imputations upon distinguished Senators, among them South Carolina's venerable representative Judge A. P. Butler; and lastly, its violent invectives, cast with rankling malice, against the honor of a State that has never failed in the discharge of any constitutional duty.

3. That we most heartily approve the practical enforcement of respect for the motives of Southern men and Southern States, in the chastisement inflicted upon the champion of black republicanism by the Hon. P. S. Brooks, and that we hereby tender to Mr. Brooks our cordial approbation of his gallantry, and express our indignation at the spirit manifested, not only by abolition orators and papers, but by the public meetings in Northern cities, which have undertaken to denounce his course on the above occasion.

4. That a special delegate be sent to Washington to carry a copy of these proceedings.

5. That the Secretary be requested to forward by him a copy to each of our delegates in Congress.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. John Buchanan and Major James H. Rion.

Love, Folly and Desertion.

[Albany Evening Journal, May 30.]

Some two years ago, a man by the name of Sykes left another country, England, and sailed for Canada, leaving behind him a wife and four children—two girls and two boys—whose passage he was unable to pay. He arrived safely at his destination, and being a blacksmith by trade, he immediately obtained employment on the line of a railroad in Canada. He worked faithfully in the hope of gathering up a sum of money sufficient to enable his family to reach this country, but in this he was disappointed, for the company cheated him out of a large sum of money, which he had intrusted to them for safe keeping. Almost disheartened, he left Canada about four months ago and took up his abode in this city, when he sent for his wife and family. They reached this country some six weeks ago, where they have lived happily together up to within a few days.

When they arrived here, he was engaged at work in the establishment of Emery Brothers, where he had been for nearly two months. About two weeks ago, on returning home one evening, he met with a sad accident, by stubbing his foot against a projecting gas or water stop on the sidewalk, by which it was thought that he had sprained his ankle; but about a week after the affair, he sent for Dr. Swainburne, when he set the broken ankle. He has been confined to his bed ever since, and has suffered much pain.

While prostrated upon his bed of suffering, he heard grievous tales of his unfaithful wife. Coming over in the ship with her children, she became acquainted with a young Englishman—John Blackstalk—whose good looks and winning manners so overcome her, that in an unguarded moment she forgot that she was a wife. This fact reached the ear of her husband, but how or when we were unable to learn. It appears, however, that he accused his wife of duplicity and treachery.

Since Blackstalk—who is about twenty-two years of age, a fat, fair and healthy looking Englishman—arrived in this city, he has been lingering about the residence of Mr. Sykes. Last Monday, the unfaithful wife left her prostrated husband, taking with her three children—two boys, eleven and five years of age, and her daughter, aged nine years. They were seen taking a circuit about the country, in company with Blackstalk, carrying a trunk upon his back, in search of employment. It was yesterday ascertained that on Tuesday night the party was in Bethlehem, and slept in the barn attached to the old Babcock tavern. On the following morning, about seven o'clock, he gave a letter to the eldest boy, who, in company with the girl—his sister—were sent to this city, and directed to go to the house of their father. They reached here late in the afternoon, and immediately revealed to him a sad tale of treachery, exposure and of suffering which they had endured. Being anxious for the return of his youngest son, and not being able to do anything himself, he sent for and obtained the counsel and advice of his employer.

After the interview Mr. William Emery came to the police office, where he consulted with Justice Cole, and was advised by him to obtain the service of an officer to convey to Albany the runaway fugitive. Officer Whalen immediately volunteered his services to go, provided a competent witness and the oldest boy were permitted to accompany him. After a further consultation with Mr. Sykes, a carriage was procured, and in half an hour after Mr. Emery had left, the officer, Mr. Whalen, James Coates and the boy were in a carriage on the Bethlehem road, driving towards Babcock's tavern. Upon reaching that place they were informed that the fugitive party had left the tavern about 8 o'clock in the morning, and went towards this city. From that place to within a mile of this city they made numerous inquiries, and up to that point they kept on the track. Losing them here, they turned and took the river road. Reaching the Abbey, they were informed that the party left that place about 2 o'clock, and had gone south. They drove on till they reached Mr. Winne's house, opposite to the road which leads to Van Wie's Point, where they found them. We will not attempt to describe the interview which here took place, except to state that he emphatically denied that he enticed the woman away from her husband; and in this he was sustained by the fugitive wife, who said that she left him of her own free will. She willingly gave up the child to officer Whalen, and as she was about leaving she said to him that she "hoped to see him again."

Our Rio Janeiro Correspondence.

RIO JANEIRO, April 18, 1856.

Interesting Trials in the High Courts—Mercantile and Other Celebrities Convicted—Profits of the Slave Trade—Coffee Shipments.

The last sitting of the criminal court has been the most important and eventful that ever occurred in Brazil. It commenced the first of this month. On the trial of several persons who have had titles of honor conferred on them by his Imperial Majesty, and stood high in society as men of the best reputation, it was shown that the love of money was too strong in them, and that they could not resist temptation. So seven have been sentenced to the penitentiary. All of these were at the head of as many families, leaving their wives as badly off as widows, and nearly fifty children as orphans. The prisoners are doomed to serve from five to fifteen years in jail at hard labor.

To attempt to give the least idea of this trial would be in vain, and I purpose, as soon as I can get time, to translate it all, with the eloquent pleadings of the lawyers, and forward it for publication in your paper.

The two first persons tried were, one a lawyer of known abilities, and the other a broker, who were condemned for figuring in or altering dates of a note of one hundred thousand dollars, received from one of the culprits. The other five were convicted for swearing that the late Visconde Villa Nova de Nicho (who left three millions of dollars) made a will on his deathbed, and that these criminals signed the paper that was said to be the words of the will as being true, all of which will has been proved to be false, and the result is that all who were known to have signed this false testament and sworn to the same, are condemned, excepting one, who yet remains to be tried.

They all have the right of appeal, and I understand that they have appealed to a higher court.

The consequence of all this is that a charge originated, to the effect that the *biscondesa*, widow of the deceased, was not married to him. She was also tried, and proved her marriage, and now becomes possessor of the large fortune. In consequence of the tremendous excitement in the city, and the desire of thousands to hear and be present at the trial, the Court House was too small, and the House of Representatives was thrown open, and that spacious building would not admit more than one in a hundred of those who made an effort to gain entrance.

During the whole of the trial there was but little trade done, all were ready to leave their occupations to listen to the least *novedade* that was mentioned.

This widow, who is the inheritor of this princely fortune, was married some thirty years ago to her first husband, who was in humble circumstances, and in the year 1827 or thereabout, he died, having accumulated some one hundred thousand dollars, and a young man named Bernardo de Sa, his clerk, married her and continued in the same trade as her first husband.

This was said to be the slave trade, or importing Africans into Brazil and selling them as slaves, which is the source of this large fortune.

There are many now living in this city who are rich and enjoy property which was made in this way. But from the decided steps which this empire has taken against the slave trade it will cost more risk to land them safely on the coast than their value, and the importing of Africans into Brazil may be said to be ended.

There is nothing of interest stirring in port, but I enclose the shipments of coffee for the entire month of March to the States, and from the 1st of April to the 14th of that month:—

	March.	To April 14.
Baltimore	6,660	9,513
New Orleans	66,113	3,818
New York	28,483	32,260
Philadelphia	16,040	4,500
Total bags	101,796	50,089

The United States storeship, with cargo for the squadron, has sailed to Montevideo, to meet the United States steamship Savannah. We have no war vessels in port.

Tartar or Shanghai Sheep.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In last Saturday's HERALD your Paris correspondent refers to a notice of Tartar or Shanghai sheep, given in some of the French agricultural journals, derived from a communication made by me to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

I am induced to send you the substance of my original communication, in consequence of certain errors existing in the French translation, from which your correspondent derived his information, some of which are calculated to invalidate my statements. My ewe, for example, after having given birth to three lambs in February, is made to bring two more in August, instead of November.

Should this notice ever reach the eye of any editor who has given publicity to the error, I hope the proper correction will be made editorially.

The substance of my original communication was as follows:—

My sheep, the parents of which came from Shanghai in China, are of good size, with prominent noses, ears drooping forward, and agreeably expressive faces, covered with short, white, glossy hair. The fleece is coarse, unshrinkable, and best adapted for felting and the manufacture of carpets and other coarse fabrics. The value of the breed consists mainly in the remarkable facility it offers to supply animal feed of the most excellent quality almost at pleasure, the ewes having lambs twice a year, and from two to four at a time. A ewe belonging to me brought three lambs in February, 1855, all of which came to maturity. Early in November she had two more, whilst her two February ewe lambs each brought a lamb at the same time, making her a grandmother in nine months, and her progeny within that time no less than seven.

With respect to the qualities of the meat, I may state that when in China, several years ago, I was not a little surprised to see the eagerness manifested for mutton. Although capons, game and other luxuries were common, I never knew a leg of Tartar mutton introduced where anything was left but the bones. At first thought much of this relish came from the high price (about fifty cents per pound), but was afterwards convinced that it was mainly owing to the superior qualities of the meat, which is entirely free from any woolly or other disagreeable taste and extremely delicate.

These sheep are admirably adapted to supply the wants of the teeming population of the country from whence they come, where the land is forced to yield three successive crops each year, and the necessity for animal food, felt through so many centuries, has led the shrewd Chinese to fix upon a breed of sheep calculated to produce the maximum of meat in a given time. They stand the severest winters in the United States equally well with ordinary sheep, and are exceedingly docile.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1856. G. EMERSON.

Affairs in Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 27.]

The news furnished us is not of special importance. Congress was still in session, and a committee will soon report a new constitution. It is believed that it will establish toleration of religion. Senor Payno, the Minister of Finance, resigned, as he says, on account of illness. The place does not seem to be healthy. Gen. Ghilardi, who was wounded in the foot at Puebla, is still suffering from the effects of it, although amputation will not be required. Admiral Zerman, the leader of the unfortunate expedition to Lower California, has returned from an unsuccessful attempt to reconcile matters with Gen. Alvarez, and was arrested soon after reaching Mexico. He and the Americans of the party are to be tried on the charge of filibustering. There is something inexplicable about this enterprise. Zerman declares that Alvarez authorized him, by letter, to fit out the expedition; but Alvarez denies ever having sanctioned it, and, moreover, that he positively refused, upon Zerman's application. All the letters are extant, and will be forthcoming at the trial. But is the letter to Zerman a forgery? And if it is, by whom was it fabricated? A Mexican boy, a clerk for Zerman, has sworn that he wrote it by Zerman's dictation, on shipboard, while a great many respectable Americans declare that they saw it before Zerman sailed from San Francisco. The Americans of the party, numbering more than one hundred men, are at present prisoners at Tasubaya, near Mexico, where they are to be tried. They are in a very destitute condition, having travelled from San Blas on foot, and not needing any "checks for baggage." They are, however, well provided for as far as fifty cents per day to each man, furnished by the government, will all them, along with good quarters and the liberty of the village.

In looking over the subjects discussed by Congress, we note the following:—The decree relative to the enlisting of Swiss to support the dictatorship of Santa Anna—referred to Don Ramon Pacheco; the "robbery of $68,390, made by Don Francisco Arangoiz, in the United States, from the Mesilla indemnity;" the $45,000 delivered to the partisan of the dictator, D. Raphael Raphael, to bring European colonists; the navigation act of the 30th of January, 1854; the decree upon colonization; the decree upon taxation of manufactures for cotton spinning and weaving; the removing by Santa Anna of Senor Torrescano from his office in Guanajuato, for having been one of the authors of the History of the War with the United States; exemption from taxation of the masked balls at the National theatre; the order of Santa Anna for the removal from office of all those who assisted in writing the history of the war with the United States, (the work translated by Colonel Ramsey); the order given by Santa Anna to General Frias, to retire from the Mesilla Valley.

Senor Aguilar, an ex minister of Santa Anna's, has been arrested and is to be tried. The liberal papers copy with approbation, a long leading article from the NEW YORK HERALD, on President Comonfort, his policy and party. General Soto has been appointed Minister of War and Marine. No minister has been appointed for the Finances, but in the meantime Payno is engaged in preparing a report on the revenues. Senor Gomez Bureau, a relation of Santa Anna, who returned to Vera Cruz, was immediately arrested. The *Siglo* marks the following "contrast, on the leaving of the steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz, on board of which were General Gadsden and Senor Zayas, the ministers from the United States and Spain. The batteries of the Castle honored them with the customary salute; whereupon the American Minister gracefully rose to his feet, and acknowledged the compliment by taking off his hat, while the Spaniard kept his seat and his hat on."

In consequence of the departure of the Bishop of Puebla, the diocese is under the charge of the Dean, Angel Alonzo y Pantiga.

In the *Heraldo* of the 18th inst., we find an acknowledgment from the editor, of the reception of a letter dated at Brussels, from Count Rossi, the husband of the lamented late Henrietta Sontag, enclosing two lithographic portraits of her. In this letter he says:—

On the 2d of May, my valued friend, we fulfilled the mournful ceremony of interring the remains of my dear Henrietta, in the Convent of Marienthel, near Dresden, in which her younger sister is a nun, and where they now repose in the tomb that those good ladies were kind enough to offer me, reserving for me a place by their side. In this sad act, my four children, the mother of the dear deceased, and her brother, Capt. Sontag, accompanied me. I did not wish my numerous friends to attend, as they desired, believing that the grief of her family would appear to her a more agreeable homage than the pomp of a vain demonstration. Our tears and our prayers followed her to the grave, and her memory will be forever treasured in our hearts. *Requiescat in pace.*

The *Heraldo* also quotes from the *Figaro* a long notice of the lamented artist, from the time of her first appearance at the Theatre des Italiens, in Paris, in 1828, at seventeen years of age, in "Il Barbiere."

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, May 30, 1856.

The Summer Indignation Meeting in Faneuil Hall—The Feeling in Regard to Messrs. Everett, Choate and Winthrop—Material Aid for Kansas.

Some of our solid citizens of Boston are in a fidget because Edward Everett, Rufus Choate and Robert C. Winthrop saw fit to decline invitations to attend the sham indignation meeting at Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 24th inst. Of course you have seen the silly paragraph of the New Haven *Journal* and *Courier*, wherein it was reported that the Connecticut Legislature had uncorked the vials of their wrath, to pour the contents on Mr. Everett's unhappy head; or, in other words, that they had rescinded the request for him to deliver his Washington oration at New Haven, because of his absenting himself from the meeting. Mr. Choate and Mr. Winthrop have also been bitterly denounced for following their own inclinations in opposition to the wishes of the abolitionists. I do not see any reason for condemning the course of these gentlemen, and believe they were wholly justified in acting as they did. The committee who waited upon them to request their presence were men of notorious abolition sentiments, and they did not wish to identify themselves with such characters. Mr. Winthrop was approached in a manner peculiarly disagreeable to him; and the person who went to solicit Mr. Choate's attendance was the most improper one that could have been selected. Mr. Everett, also, received his invitation from an objectionable source. No one will be surprised at the unwillingness of these distinguished men to be associated with noisy fanatics, and no one can blame them for refusing all connection with them.

My letter of the 26th inst., published in the HERALD of last Wednesday, appears to be not much relished here in certain quarters. It is not the first time that the truth has proved unpalatable. But I am somewhat surprised to observe that its concluding paragraph has thrown some of the Boston papers into great tribulation. The *Courier*, which prides itself on being, as it fancies, the "organ" of the Hon. Rufus Choate, says:—

We deem it due to Mr. Choate to say, that he left town for Washington on Saturday morning, and to deny that he ever uttered the language attributed to him by a correspondent of a New York paper. No one who knows the distinguished ex-Senator, no one who has ever experienced his kindness of heart, can believe for a moment that his sympathies are not on the right side. It is not his habit to get excited upon every new issue; nor is it his custom to skulk whenever a man's part is to be done. No man in Massachusetts has been more outspoken and fearless—and disinterested, too which is more than we can say for those who oppose him—than has Rufus Choate during the past six years.

The *Journal*—a paper distinguished for having no mind of its own—follows up the hint of the *Courier*, and, after talking about a "silly aspersion," quotes the above paragraph.

In regard to the sentiments expressed by the *Courier*, let me say that I echo them from my heart. No person can have a higher admiration for Mr. Choate's great and noble qualities than I have. But the *Courier* itself asserts that it is not his habit to get excited upon every new issue. He is not to be drawn unawares into any partisan scheme; and he was cautious to avoid it on this occasion. Every one who knows Mr. Choate is aware of his playful humor; and it was as an instance of this that I noted the anecdote. The *Journal's* idea of an "aspersion" is ridiculous. The matter is of little consequence, but, as the truth of my statement has been denied, I not only reiterate it, but add that I believe both the *Courier* and *Journal* know it to be correct. And, by the way, since the first named paper takes upon itself to rectify all misstatements concerning Mr. C., it should not have said that he left this city on Saturday morning, when he in fact remained here during the day.

During the past week the city has swarmed with strangers attending the anniversary meetings. The nigger worshippers in particular, have met in throngs, and have howled long and loud. The proceedings have not been of any particular interest.

Considerable excitement was created this morning in the House of Representatives by the introduction of an order by Mr. Charles Hale, of Boston, "to appropriate ten thousand dollars to be applied by the Governor, in whole or in part, in such a manner, not repugnant to the constitution and laws, as will most effectually aid the people of Kansas who were represented in the Topeka Convention, in maintaining their rights as men and citizens, under the constitution of the United States." Mr. Hale's course throughout the session has been regarded as energetic and able, and has won him much approbation; but by this preposterous and abominable proposition he has irreparably damaged himself, and should it by any chance pass, it will cover him and the Legislature with disgrace. It would be charity to suppose he had lost his wits, for nothing else could excuse his shameful desertion of the principles, to sustain which he was elected by the whigs of Boston.

Politics in the Pulpit.

SERMONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CLERGYMEN—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY MUST BE PUT DOWN—KANSAS MUST BE A FREE STATE, OR THE UNION MUST BE DISSOLVED.

[From the Boston Transcript, June 2.]

Able and pertinent discourses were delivered by many of our clergyman yesterday, in their respective pulpits. Rev. Mr. Stone, in the Park street church, though not alluding to the dastardly attack upon Mr. Sumner in direct terms, preached a sermon descriptive of Paul's persecution at Lystra, where that apostle nearly met his death by the stony missiles of an infuriate mob, for defending the right. The physique of Saul; the circumstances that surrounded him, while disseminating righteousness among a bigoted and prejudiced Jewish people; the unfriendliness of the civil magistracy; the cowardly manner in which the mob essayed to take his life; the obscurity in which the assailants are now involved, and the halo of glory enveloping Paul's name, as detailed by the glowing words of the preacher, made a picture peculiarly applicable to the assault which is so deeply stirring the community.

Rev. Mr. Kalloch, at the Tremont Temple, preached a spirited sermon in the afternoon upon the duty of the North in the emergency of the times. After rebuking the advocates of the dogma that ministers have nothing to do with politics, and stigmatizing the desperate measures of the President and his border ruffian advisers as they deserve, he advanced three propositions, as the necessary fruits of the atrocious doctrines of the Executive, and the alarming state in which the country has been placed by wicked rulers. Either Kansas must come in as a slave State, and slavery achieve a national triumph, or as a free State, and freedom again become national, or, most direful alternative, a dissolution of the Union occur. To avert dissolution, the people of the North must unite to put down the extension of slavery in Kansas, and put down the democratic party. The great object for which all parties in the free States should work, should pray, and should vote, is to defeat the candidate which will be nominated, in the interest of ruffianism, at Cincinnati, a few days hence.

Rev. E. Nute, pastor of the Unitarian church in Lawrence, Kansas, preached to large congregations in the Bulfinch street and Hollis street churches, yesterday. A very generous collection was made in the latter, in aid of Mr. Nute's society.

We hear high commendation bestowed upon the able treatment of public matters by the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., who officiated at the South Congregational church; the Rev. W. S. Studley, at the Methodist church in North Russell street, and the Rev. T. S. King, at the Hollis street church, whose words were unusually eloquent. A literary stranger who was present pronounced them "sublime."

Rev. Mr. Kirk preached a very able and pungent discourse at his church in the afternoon.

Dr. Kirk selected for his text, Joel, chapter 11, verses 15 to 18: "Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly; gather the people, sanctify the congregation, assemble the elders, gather the children and those that suck the breasts; let the bridegroom go forth of his chamber and the bride out of her closet. Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach that the heathen should rule over them; wherefore should they say among the people, where is their God? Then will the Lord be jealous for his land and pity his people." Joel's ministry, he showed in the outset, was mainly a message to a guilty people calling them to repentance, in a time of man's degeneracy and God's vengeance, "a day of darkness gloominess." Our own day he compared to that, passing thus from the Jewish theocracy to the American republic, and he believed we were called to the same course as was then prescribed for them. God had a fearful controversy with this nation, as was evidenced in our sins and embarrassments. And there was a sufficient reason for the Divine indignation against us. To whom much was given, much was expected. Our trust was the highest of all committed to nations, and the very denial or ignorance of it was among our greatest sins. And in what condition, said Dr. Kirk, are our affairs at home? A glance at them is all we may undertake. But two powers are now at work in the midst of us, as antagonistic, as terrific in their convulsive encounter as the northwest hurricane rushing down upon a southeastern swell of the Atlantic ocean. If you can to-day strangle Hercules in the cradle with your feeble hand, the day is coming when no human power can withstand him. I wonder that any American citizen should doubt whether we have reached a crisis in advance of all the critical periods of our former history. These lies on the statute book of each of fifteen of our States, a peculiar doctrine, which is expanded into various enactments. There exists, at the same time, in the minds of the majority, probably seven-tenths of the citizens of the thirty-one States, a belief that that doctrine is unsound. It will corrupt the community that believes and practices it; it will corrupt legislation; grow in audacity; gradually wield all the powers of the executive and judiciary to its own ends, and finally turn the United States into a despotism, not only toward the African race, but a tyranny of the slave power over the friends of human freedom. Some might counsel silence upon this subject. Mr. Kirk believed, for one, the day of silence passed forever, and that the cautious and conservative will soon discover it. The introduction of Missouri as a slave State, the base violation of the very compact formed at her admission, the history of Kansas, and the present condition of affairs, were connected together and traceable to the same fountain. The river has not yet reached its mouth; it might be forded here; but soon it would sweep away, in its terrific current, constitution, enactments, and every human barrier, and undermine the republic itself. No man could resist the corrupting influence, and fierce temptations, and the tremendous impulse of absolute and irresponsible power over our fellow men, having once accepted it. That slaveowners should aim to control the mighty forces of our general government, he did not wonder; nor did he question that they were doing it. Thus he only pointed to the thunder-cloud that hung over us. "God," said he, "may avert it. Man cannot. Coaxing, compromise, letting alone, are all too late. Mr. Brooks is nothing in this matter; Mr. Douglas is nothing in this matter—the doctrine that 'a negro is not a man' and the doctrine that 'the negro is a man' have come to the death struggle, and a nation will heave with every convulsive struggle of the contest. Neither will yield until a continent has been swept with a deluge of civil war." The murders, the duels, the false sense of honor, the carrying of arms, were a natural growth of that institution, and "when this Southern chivalry comes to form the customs of freedom's metropolis, and gutta percha bludgeons take the place of candid discussion, free men will bear it no longer." Men might talk of dissolution of the Union; but he believed that when it came, it would be a moral dissolution, and not a territorial one; and when men were weary of a finatical and protracted war, some Napoleon I. or III. would take the reins of power, and as many white men and as many negroes as would be left would be the slave population of America. When brothers fight, they fight to the death, and when the Union is dissolved, freedom bids the world farewell; the hopes of our fathers, the hopes of the oppressed, the hopes of the best spirits in Europe sink for the present century. A civil war in America will be a war of the world; the despotic Powers of Europe, the Catholic Powers, will take the side of the Cavaliers against the Puritans. Our present duty was to penitentially seek forgiveness for the sins of the past. Our only hope was in repentance. He did not mean to say we must not act—that, perhaps, we must not fight. But no action would be wise or safe until God should have forgiven us. God could deliver us, and would in answer to prayer. We learned this from God's commands and promises, and from the recorded examples of men and communities. He did not believe praying was all we had to do; but nothing would be effectual until a portion of the people, at least, humbled themselves before the offended majesty of God. It was easy to counsel violence; it was easy to counsel inaction; neither of these remedies would meet the case. "But our God will show the remedy when we shall have returned to him with contrite hearts. Until then we know not what to do." We should recognize our perilous and painful condition; we should see the hand of God in it, permitting the punishment of our sins; we should turn unto the hand that was smiting us and seek forgiveness for the past and strength and guidance for the future.

Rev Mr. Wines also touched upon the condition of the country in a sermon at the Bowdoin Place Church, in the forenoon, and condemned the unparalleled offence at Washington, and the audacious attempt to extend slavery over the virgin soil of Kansas.

The Rev. A. R. Pope, of the Unitarian Church in Somerville, delivered an able and excellent sermon yesterday morning, upon the present condition of our national affairs. He vividly portrayed the gradual and successive encroachments of the slave power, and argued that the present tyrannical suppression of freedom in Kansas by the government, and the recent individual outrages in Washington, were but the beginning of a harvest of bitter and ominous fruits, the natural result of stifling the agitation of the slavery question years ago, and the repeated concessions and compromises made from time to time by the North to this monster political, moral and social evil. The time had now arrived for a united and determined stand by the whole people of the free States, promptly to check further aggression, and to preserve the character of the republic as a land of liberty. The sermon throughout was of a calm, dispassionate and well considered character, and was attentively listened to by a large congregation, who evinced entire sympathy with the views of the speaker. The discourse would make an appropriate tract for the times, worthy of general circulation, and we trust it may be printed for this purpose.

In Roxbury, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Putnam, of the First Unitarian Church, Rev. A. P. Putnam, of the Mount Pleasant Unitarian Church, Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. W. H. Ryder, of the Universalist Church; also Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Congregational Church, in Brookline, severally made appropriate reference to the alarming condition of our national affairs.

News from the Bahamas.

DEATH OF A LEGISLATOR—A PILOT BOAT CAPSIZED—ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH WAR BRIG—SHIPWRECKS AND WRECKERS.

We have news from the Bahamas dated at Nassau, N. P., on 21st of May. Joseph Aken Chase, Esq., Stipendiary Justice, and member of the honorable House of Assembly of the Bahamas, died in Nassau on the 16th of last month.

Her B. M. brig Daring arrived on the 18th ult., with despatches for his Excellency the Governor. After the pilot boat left the Daring, to return to the shore, a severe thunder storm arose, and nothing was heard of the boat or the men until the 20th, when three of them were brought in. The boat was capsized, and these three men were found clinging to her. The other—William Casey—was drowned.

The Chamber of Commerce of Nassau offers a reward of fifty pounds to any person—not a principal—who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of persons making unlawful agreements with captains of vessels for wilfully wrecking property entrusted to their charge.

The British brig Mercury, Boyes, of St. John, Newfoundland, on a voyage from the abovenamed port, bound to Havana, with a cargo of dried fish, ran ashore on the Crossing Rocks, Abaco, on the night of the 11th of May. She was assisted off by the people from the shore, after lightening her of a portion of the cargo, and proceeded to Nassau, where she arrived on the morning of the 19th ult., for the purpose of ascertaining what injury the vessel had received by running ashore, as also to settle the salvage claim, which was done by the Chamber of Commerce, and an award of two thousand five hundred dollars (£520 16s. 8d.) paid to the wreckers for services rendered.

The sloop Margaret Hope, of Nassau, A. Adderly, was lost on her way to that port, with a cargo of goods from the wreck of the American brig Martha Russell.

Twelve thousand dollars was the amount paid to the wreckers who took off the ship Ann from the Orange Cays.

MARKETS.

BARBADOES, W. I., May 5.—Flour, (duty paid,) $9 a $9 50. Crackers, $6 25. Pilot bread, $4 50; navy do., per 112 lbs., $5 25. Pork, prime mess, $20. Beef, mess, per bbl., $15; do. family, per half bbl., $11. Mackerel, none. Herrings, none. Codfish, none. American cheese, 16c. per lb. American candles, tallow, per lb, 20c. Tobacco, leaf, per 100 lbs., $18; do. manufactured, per 100 lbs., $16, plenty. Butter, American, per lb., 23c.

Theatrical, Musical, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss Julia Oatley is to essay the character of Constance, in Knowles' elegant play called "The Love Chase," this evening, being her third appearance on any stage. She will be supported by Mr. Marcus Elmore as Wildrake. So soon as Miss Oatley becomes thoroughly conversant with the business of the stage her friends are confident she will attain a high position. The "Turnpike Gate" is the afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The amusing comic pantomime entitled "The Four Lovers, or Harvest Home," is announced as the opening piece for to night. Young Hengler will afterwards go through his wonderful tambourine and other feats on the tight rope. The entertainments conclude with the grand fairy spectacle of "Mazulm, or the Night Owl," being the last time but one of its performance. The Ravels and their popular corps play in both pantomimes.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The performances this evening are for the benefit of Mr. Samuel Canty, author and dramatist. Mr. H. A. Perry plays his favorite character of Gossamer in "Laugh When You Can;" Mr. and Mrs. Prior, Mr. Collins and others appear in "The Rebel's Daughter;" Mr. G. C. Charles personates Darby in "The Phœnix;" Mr. T. D. Rice sustains his great original character of "Jumbo Jum," and the Jacobs brothers, American Brothers, and other volunteers, appear in a variety of entertainments.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Those remarkably useful and industrious performers, Mr. and Mrs. Holman, tender a fine bill on occasion of their annual benefit this evening, and it is hoped that the patrons of the establishment will respond to the call in a manner that will convince the beneficiaries that their efforts to please are fully appreciated. They have selected the "Serious Family," "That Blessed Baby," and one act of "Fortunio." Mr. Burton and Mrs. Howard appear in favorite characters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Sig. La Mana, the popular conductor of the orchestra, takes his benefit to night, and as he presents an unusually attractive programme, and enjoys the friendship of the multitudes who patronize the house, will, doubtless, have the satisfaction of making his acknowledgments to one of the most brilliant audiences of the season. The entertainments open with "A Soldier's Courtship," followed by a Musical and Terpsichorean Melange, and closing with "Po-ca-hon-tas."

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—In compliance with the wishes of her many admirers, Miss Keene has consented to render her great part of the heroine in the thrilling drama of "Camille," this evening. She will also personate the sprightly character of Mrs. Blythe, in the new comedietta entitled "It Takes Two to Make a Bargain." Messrs. Jordan, Johnston, and other favorites of the company are in the casts; and, as these are two of the most popular pieces that have been produced at this house, a vast assemblage may be expected.

BROADWAY VARIETIES.—The juveniles repeat their last and greatest successes, "The Doodles," and "Poor Pillicoddy," to night. It is to be regretted that their afternoon entertainments were abandoned, particularly as there are many parents who would be pleased to have their children see the little artists, but who deem it imprudent to take them out at night. For the sake of the younger branches of the community it is hoped that some of our leading families will make arrangements with Manager Wood for afternoon performances.

EMPIRE HALL.—An afternoon exhibition of a number of Biblical pictures—correct copies of great original paintings by world-renowned artists—will be given at three o'clock to-day. These representations are universally pronounced as the most artistically correct and beautiful of their kind. In the evening the customary variety of splendid miscellaneous tableaus, music, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Songs, dances, &c., with the novel burlesque called "The Mischievous Monkey," constitute the programme for this evening.

THE BROTHERS MOLEENHAUER are to give a concert at Dodworth's Academy to-morrow evening. They have arranged a fine programme, and will be assisted by a number of talented artists, including Madame Bertucca Maretzek.

SIGNORA VIETTA VERTIPRACH.—A grand complimentary benefit is to be given this lady on Friday evening, at the Academy of Music. "Il Trovatore" and "La Semiramide" are to be presented, with Madame La Grange and other principal members of the opera troupe in the casts.

MR. GOTTSCHALK.—This gentleman takes his farewell benefit, and makes his last appearance before a New York audience, at Niblo's saloon, next Saturday evening. Madame La Grange and other distinguished artists will assist Mr. G. in rendering it a brilliant entertainment.

MR. BASS.—This old and popular comedian is to have a benefit to-morrow evening at Laura Keene's Varieties, when the comedy of the "Rivals" and the comedietta styled, "It Takes two to make a Bargain," are to be played. The patrons of the old Park and other theatres certainly will not forget their long-tried favorite on this occasion.

MISS DEVIN, the young and very promising actress who has become quite a favorite with the patrons of the Bowery, presents her claims, accompanied by a very attractive bill, for a benefit to-morrow evening. Among other novelties she is to essay the character of Jane Eyre in Mr. Brougham's play of that name.

F. BUCKLEY'S HALL.—An hour cannot well be passed more pleasantly and profitably than in witnessing the splendid dioramas of "Bunker Hill" and "Fairy Land," now on exhibition at this hall.

The Eudora Imog