NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XXI.....No. 158

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS—POOR PILLICODDY.

BURTON'S GARDEN Broadway—YOUNG HERCULES ON THE TWIST ROPE—GORENSKI—DANCING—ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE DRUNKARD—LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

BUSTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT—THAT BLESSED BABY—THE MANIAC—THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—WILD OATS—KILL OR CURE.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—THE LOVE CHASE—SCHOOL FOR LIGHTS.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—POOR PILLICODDY—TOODLES—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. LOVARNEY, &c.

HERLOS SALOON, Broadway—MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S FAREWELL CONCERT—MME. LE GRANGE, &c.

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

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 Broadway—VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, &c.

New York, Saturday, June 7, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.

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

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LONDON—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
PARIS—do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.
LIVERPOOL—do. do. 7 Rumford street.
LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

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

The News.

The Democratic National Convention terminated its labors at Cincinnati yesterday. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, was, on the seventeenth ballot, unanimously nominated for President, and John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President, on the second ballot. The proposition in favor of the construction of a railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was taken up and adopted by a vote of 205 to 78. The National Executive Committee was appointed, and Charleston, S. C., fixed upon as the place for holding the Convention in 1860. The news of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan caused considerable commotion among the democratic politicians in this city. Guns were fired in the Park in half an hour after the result was known, and during the day there were salvos of artillery all over the city. The soft shells met at Tammany Hall, and concluded to hold a ratification meeting next Wednesday evening; and the Young Men's Democratic Union Club also met and passed resolutions endorsing the nomination. Propositions for a union with the hards were made in both bodies, but laid on the table for future consideration. Tammany Hall was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. In Brooklyn, also, there was cannon firing and illuminations. By reference to our telegraphic despatches it will be seen that similar demonstrations was made all over the country. The following is a brief sketch of Mr. Buchanan's public life:—Mr. Buchanan was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of April, 1791. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1814 and 1815. In 1830 he was sent to Congress, where he continued for ten years. In 1831 he was sent as Minister to Russia by General Jackson. He returned home in 1834, and was immediately elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1842. Afterwards he was appointed Secretary of State by President Polk, which he held for four years; and soon after the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency he was sent as Minister to England, from whence he returned a few weeks ago.

The European mails brought by the Niagara to Boston reached this city yesterday evening. We publish a full report of the debate which took place in the British House of Lords, 22d of May, on the subject of the new maritime code of Europe, as lately regulated at the Paris Peace Conference. Lord Colchester looks upon the measure as a unwise, unstatesmanlike, and calculated to effectually destroy the naval power of England. Lord Clarendon reviewed the entire subject in an able speech and snowed that the rights of commerce, humanity and international comity demanded such a measure. His position was fully sustained by the vote of the House. The official protocol of the Danish government, by which that country agrees to relinquish her claims to levy the Sound tolls on payment of thirty-five millions of rix dollars, is also given. It is again asserted that the Russian government is seriously offended at the action of France, England and Austria in perfecting the secret treaty of the 15th of April. Indeed, it is said that Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador in France, had been called suddenly from London to Paris, owing to remonstrances made to the Emperor by the Russian Minister on this subject.

The Paris correspondent of a London journal states that Napoleon had been publicly insulted in Paris, by a man dressed in a cloak pitching his cap into his carriage.

We have received, by way of England, advices from Australia, dated at Sydney 23d, and at Melbourne 28th of February. Gold sold at £3 16s. 6d. per ounce, and the yield was good. A large quantity of the precious metal had been exported. In and around Melbourne there were many local improvements progressing. Political matters in Sydney were unchanged.

The French journals, *La Patrie* and *Le Journal du Havre*, have taken up the speech of Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, on Mexico, Cuba and Central American affairs. They invite France, England, Spain, and all the other States interested, to put a stop to the filibustering propensities of the United States.

The statement received from Quebec on the arrival of the Cunard steamer Indian, with regard to Mr. Marcy's having suggested a combination of the English and American governments, for the protection of their respective citizens in Nicaragua, turns out to have been a mistake of the telegraph. We give elsewhere a full report of Lord Clarendon's speech in the House of Lords, by which it will be seen that the idea originated with his lordship, and not with Mr. Marcy.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,000 to 1,500 bales, without change in prices. Dealers were disposed to await the receipt of the Niagara's private letters. Flour was less active, while prices ruled, in a general way, about the same rates as those current the previous day. Wheat was well supported for prime lots, while inferior and common grades were heavy and irregular. Prime white Canada and Southern were saleable at full prices. Corn was in moderate demand, at prices ranging from 50c. for prime Western mixed, to 53c. for prime yellow and white Northern. Rye sold at 76c. Pork opened with sales, in lots, at $18 25, which receded to $18 12½, and closed at $18, for mess. Sugars were in fair to good demand, with sales of about 1,000 hhds., including 100 boxes and a portion of Porto Rico, at full prices. Coffee was more active, with sales of about 3,000 bags Rio and 50 mats Java, at rates given elsewhere. Freights were stiff for British ports, and about 30,000 bushels of wheat were engaged to Liverpool, in bags, at 7d.; and 4,000 a 5,000 bbls. flour, at 2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d. To London, flour was engaged at 2s. 9d.

Judge Roosevelt yesterday rendered his decision in the case of the Brick Church property. The motion for an injunction was denied. It is said the plaintiffs will appeal.

The Board of Supervisors last evening directed the Comptroller to pay the assessors in full; also to pay the bills of Judge Strong and two other Justices of the Supreme Court, for travelling expenses. No other business was transacted.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a report requesting the Mayor to communicate with the Postmaster General in relation to the erection of a Post office on the north side of the Park, on Chambers street, was adopted. A report from the Councilmen authorizing a ferry from the foot of Forty-second street to Weehawken, was also adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening several bills were passed, among which was an ordinance relative to the construction of cesspools, requiring the same to be built of brick or stone, and to be not less than nine feet in depth from the surface of the ground and five feet in diameter. The ordinance relative to bids for contracts was so amended as to require the sureties to justify before a Judge of a Court of Record before the bids are opened.

The Nomination of Mr. Buchanan by the Cincinnati Convention.

"The long agony is over." The democratic party is blest with a candidate for the Presidency. Yesterday, at half-past ten in the morning, we received a special despatch from Cincinnati, which, in two words, told the story—"Buchanan nominated." Ten minutes later we were apprised that the work was done on the seventeenth ballot, and five minutes thereafter there was a booming of artillery, and a boisterous rejoicing among the idle and expectant democracy hanging round the Park, the hardshells leading off, as if celebrating, not so much the success of Buchanan, as the obsequies of Franklin Pierce. Throughout the country yesterday there was probably as much gunpowder consumed as in the last day's bombardment of Sebastopol.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan as the democratic candidate has been generally regarded for some time past as a very probable event. The deluded candidate of the White House never had a shadow of a chance. With a degree of fatuity and folly which could only have been imbibed from the fawning but deceitful sycophants about him, he alone seems to have entertained the idea of a second nomination. Doubtless the very men who voted for him at Cincinnati did so with his name from one side of their mouths, and a broad grin on the other side, at the breadth and gravity of the joke. Yet it must be conceded that the Convention, in order to break the violence of his fall, dropped the infatuated Mr. Pierce in the cellar, among the fossils of the party, with remarkable tenderness and magnanimity.

Mr. Buchanan is a very respectable statesman, and seems to be considered among the wiseacres of Wall street a sort of guaranty for the security of all sorts of stock and speculative operations. What grounds these Wall street philosophers have for this impression, considering the party, the platform, and the Ostend antecedents of Mr. Buchanan, we do not profess to understand. It is well known throughout the country and the world that he has long occupied a highly respectable position as a public man, and that in private life he is amiable, modest and agreeable. But as a statesman Mr. Buchanan is cold, timid and noncommittal; in character closely analagous to most of the prominent democratic politicians who rose up with Van Buren under the shadow of the broad wings of that old democratic eagle, General Jackson. Of this class, however, Mr. Buchanan is one of the most consistent and respectable. His amiability is, perhaps, his principal drawback. Sometimes good, sometimes indifferent, sometimes really bad, he is accessible to the influences around him, as his associations with Forney, the Marplot and the Mephistophiles of poor Pierce's dynasty, sufficiently indicate. More of this, however, hereafter.

The policy of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, if elected, may be conjectured from the resolutions called the Platform of the Convention, from his specific pledges during the canvass, and from the public acts and negotiations connected with his name during the last few years. It is very evident that the foreign policy of this great country is at length beginning to assume proportions of a gigantic magnitude, from the wonderful effects of steam navigation and magnetic telegraphs; and it is as broadly manifest that we can no longer isolate ourselves from the rest of the civilized world, as we might have done with impunity at the close of the last century. Now the American flag in our own waters floats familiarly side by side with the colors of England, France, Russia and all other nations, thus identifying and blending us with the great civilized family of mankind who control the destinies of the Old World. In this view the acts and opinions of Mr. Buchanan in his official negotiations abroad, under our New Hampshire administration, will very properly become one of the most important features of discussion in connection with his name for the succession. He cannot escape the follies, blunders and vacillations of this Pierce dynasty, of which he is the anointed heir, touching the Crampton enlistment business, our Spanish relations, Central America and Nicaragua.

We are aware, also, that Mr. Buchanan's great idea of "manifest destiny," as developed in the Ostend manifesto, is a policy not peculiar to himself, but is skilfully embodied in the apparently innocent resolutions of the Cincinnati platform. This policy is simply the plan of seizing and appropriating the island of Cuba by force of arms, in proud defiance of the public opinion of the world and the contemptible threats of resistance of England, France and Spain. On the very first ballot at Cincinnati, notwithstanding the vast patronage of the President in Louisiana, that State turned her back upon him, and voted her whole strength for Buchanan. The solution is that Ostend-Cuban manifesto, which neither Pierce nor Marcy, with the Russian war in their favor, had the stomach to swallow. Such is the uncertain position of the Cincinnati ticket, upon our foreign relations, in reference to our great commercial, financial and industrial interests bound up in the maintenance of peace.

Upon matters of domestic policy, Mr. Buchanan was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise; but now that the repeal is the law of the land, he is for giving it a fair trial, and for carrying out faithfully the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" as dimly defined at Cincinnati. Let us hope that, should the duty of seeing the laws "faithfully executed" fall upon his shoulders, its performance will be attended with happier results than the dreadful feuds between abolitionists and "border ruffians," excited by the vacillating, criminal and bloody mal-administration of Pierce, Marcy and Jeff. Davis. We hope so, though not without our misgivings in view of that intense secession ultraism of the Southern nigger drivers, which has infused itself into all the veins and arteries, the tissues, nerves and bones of the demoralized modern democracy.

The main question is, what are the prospects of the campaign? We anticipate one of the most exciting, tumultuous and revolutionary political contests in all the history of the republic. Many of our hopeful democratic fellow-citizens affect to believe that there will hardly be a fight—that Mr. Buchanan, with scarcely a show of resistance, will walk over the course. We have only to say, looking calmly over the whole field, that for all such as entertain the belief that there will be no struggle, the doors of some lunatic asylum had better be opened at once. *We have no doubt of the fact that a vast majority of the American people, in the present distracted condition of the country, are opposed to the democratic party, as debauched and demoralized under the malign influences of this Pierce administration; and we believe that there would still exist a majority of the American people opposed to the ratification of the debaucheries of this corrupted party, even if they should nominate as their representative an angel from heaven.* This is our conviction and our belief. Grant that as an honest man and a statesman, Mr. Buchanan is a fair nomination, and that he is immeasurably superior to men of such small calibre and paltry expedients as Pierce and his Forney Kitchen Cabinet, the impressive evidences are yet all around us of an impending revolution. Louis the Sixteenth was an amiable, respectable and worthy man, and sincerely labored for the good of his people; yet in the terrible storm raised by his imbecile and corrupt predecessors he was swept away. We anticipate nothing so frightful in this enlightened day; yet we say that Pierce has raised a storm which even Buchanan cannot peremptorily command to be still. It is drifting to a great popular revolution. We shall have a revolution—we must have a revolution; for a sweeping revolution is as necessary at times to purify the political atmosphere as is a summer thunder gust to clear away the miasma and corrupting exhalations of a long sickly siege of the dog days.

We say that there is a majority of the American people throughout the Union opposed to the democratic party, as demoralized under the wicked and imbecile administration of Mr. Pierce. Whether the various and incongruous elements, active and passive, which enter into the composition of this majority, can be fused into a practical shape for political action at this time, remains to be seen. The Northern anti-Fillmore Know Nothing Convention which meets here on the 12th instant, and the Seward coalition anti-slavery Convention which meets at Philadelphia on the 17th, will have, for this contest, the solution of the problem in their hands. Alarmed at the self-evident weakness of a pure nigger worshipping experiment, the leading organ of W. H. Seward has come out, and, flatly setting him aside, advocates the nomination of a man possessing the essentials for an earnest battle with the demoralized but still formidable democracy. This Seward organ wants a new man, fresh and full of daring exploits and romantic achievements in the Rocky Mountains—a man, too, whose birth and rudiments of political education belong to South Carolina. Brilliant idea, that, of running a South Carolinian as the anti-slavery candidate for the Presidency. But upon him, it is believed, the mass of the anti-democratic elements of the North, free soil and Know Nothing and conservative, may be fused. We await the results of the two conventions that are to settle the question.

Meantime, Mr. Fillmore, with all his respectable antecedents and fair character floating about him like the white garments of some believing saint awaiting the coming of the New Jerusalem, will contest the disputed States of the South against Mr. Buchanan. Let the two Northern conventions we have indicated concentrate their forces upon some fresh and popular name, not connected with border ruffianism one way or the other, nor with the nigger drivers or nigger worshippers—some such fresh and generally popular name, in a word, as will fuse into a solid mass the floating opposition materials of the North—and we should not be surprised to see Mr. Buchanan reduced to the ordeal of the most severely contested, exciting and doubtful struggle of the last fifty years.

When the hostile forces shall have taken their positions in the field, we shall be better enabled to judge of the issues of the battle. In the interval, it were absurd to suppose that an easy victory is secured for the Cincinnati nominee, before either the plans, the leaders, or the forces of the enemy are ascertained.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN GOING TO EUROPE.—Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, now in this country, leaves for Europe this day, in order to assist at some experiments which are being made across the water in submarine telegraphing. He is to be four or five months absent. We remember very well Professor Morse's first visit to Europe some fifteen years ago, when he laid his schemes before the governments of Europe; and they, already bewildered by communications from Steinheil, Ampère, Lenz and Wheatstone, could make nothing of them, and regarded the American inventor as either a prodigy or a lunatic. But for the happy success which attended the establishment of the line between Washington and Baltimore, at the time the nominating convention was sitting, the great discovery might never have been fully realized.

Professor Morse will find great changes in Europe. He will find the whole continent bound in a network of wire. During the war the military councils held at Sebastopol often asked advice from London or Paris, and received an answer almost before the council broke up; and the Plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference more than once solicited a delay of an hour or two to consult their governments at Constinople, St. Petersburg and Vienna. Railroads, telegraphs and steam have in part converted Europe into a confederacy of States; the telegraph in a generation has revolutionized the world more extensively than printing did in a century.

We have no doubt that Professor Morse will be well received by the scientific men of Europe, and be shown the respect he deserves.

The Sumner Outrage Turned to Account.

It appears, from a letter published in yesterday's *Tribune*, that Col. Webb has been dining with Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, in company with Mr. Brooks. The letter runs as follows:—

SIR—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* denies that Mr. Brooks has expressed himself satisfied with the late letter of Col. Webb, or that he has pretermitted any right to call him to an account for it. Will you permit me to correct this error? Since that letter was published, Col. Webb has met Mr. Brooks at a dinner party given by Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, with the express purpose of bringing the two together; and the intercourse between them was of the most cordial and satisfactory character. Indeed, Mr. Brooks has publicly boasted that the Colonel "overwhelmed him with attentions and respect," and speaks in the highest terms of one Northern man, at least, who rises superior to prejudice. It is hardly necessary to say these facts are incompatible with a possible conflict between them. I cannot conceive what motive can thus induce a letter writer to circulate rumors calculated to alarm the family and friends of Col Webb.

There is some impertinence in a public journal thus referring to the subject of a private entertainment and exercising a censership over the dinner table of individuals; but ever since his introduction to Lord Clarendon, Colonel Webb has risen superior to considerations of this character, and cannot now consistently complain of the indelicacy of the *Tribune*.

Assuming the truth of the statement contained in the letter, it sheds a vivid light on the moral character of the present race of politicians. In the manifesto on the Brooks outrage lately published in his newspaper, Col. Webb insinuated more than openly declared that Mr. Brooks was a ruffian, and that the natural consequence of African slavery was to degrade the slaveowners more than the slaves, and to render the former unfit for civilized society. It was, it seems, on the heel of this publication that its author dined with Mr. Brooks, and "overwhelmed him with attentions and respect." This is a fair sample of the conduct of politicians of the present day; of the imposture they practise upon the credulous community of thinking men, and of the unblushing impudence with which they can change their opinions to suit the locality in which they happen to be placed. Barnum, with his Feejee mermaids and woolly horses, and his memorable book, appears, it must be confessed, a very sorry rogue, a poor pitiful impostor by the side of these political leaders.

There can be no question but all men of common sense, and Christian feeling and gentlemanly habits, both North and South, would entertain the same opinion of the attack on Sumner and characterise it in the same language, if they were independent of political feeling, and their natural sentiments could find natural utterance. It was a gross violation of law; of the rules of both houses of Congress; of the rules of conduct which gentlemen as well as statesmen are expected to obey; but if it was a physical outrage, was not the speech of Senator Sumner a moral outrage, equally contrary to the character of a statesman, of a patriot, of a gentleman and of a good man?

It is attempted to magnify it into a national question; but it is in fact nothing more than a personal difficulty between two individual members of the federal legislative body, growing out of the ungentlemanly, brutal and vulgar tongue of the one, and the ungentlemanly, brutal and vulgar arm of the other. Before he began the exciting life of a politician we have no doubt that the whole former life of Senator Sumner was that of a scholar, and a polished gentleman; and very likely the same was true of Mr. Brooks. These two unfortunate gentlemen have been precipitated into their present dilemma by the natural effects of the political teaching of the leading parties of the day, and of such doctrines as those inculcated in the published manifesto of Colonel Webb.

But the folly does not rest here. The people of the United States—the intelligent millions who inhabit this continent—are called upon to decide that this or that man shall be President because the tongue of Sumner was abusive and the arm of Brooks brutal. What in the world has a personal difficulty of this kind to do with the selection of a chief magistrate for twenty-five millions of men? What connection is there between this outrage—characterise it as you will—and the political future and destiny of a republic that is giving lessons to the civilized world, and which is, in fact, the great experiment whether free and intelligent men are or are not fit for self-government?

IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS IN EUROPE.—In our advertising columns will be found a list of the best hotels in France, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. Travellers can make no mistake in going to them, for they will find in them first class accommodations at reasonable prices, which we can assure them is an exception, and not the rule, in the continental hotels. In a black list apart are set down the names of several establishments in Paris and Switzerland which we recommend our tourist friends, if they value their personal comfort and equanimity, to steer clear of. All the London hotels may be placed in the same category. Bad are the best.

HOW DOES THE MONEY GO?—A great deal of money is being collected here and in the East and West for Kansas. The collectors call for "aid for Kansas," and carry round with them a bundle of *Times* and *Tribunes*, full of blood and murder stories about Kansas doings. Let the benevolent beware: very little of the money obtained by these worthies will go to Kansas. The bulk of it will be used in the election here, to favor the nigger worshipping candidate: the collectors will excuse themselves to their own consciences by saying that his triumph will help Kansas. Those who do not wish, therefore, to further corruption in elections here had better give nothing to the Kansas collectors.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—This admirable artist gives his last pianoforte soiree this evening. He will be assisted by Madame de la Grange, Signor Bernardi and Mr. Hoffman. Those who have not heard Mr. Gottschalk should profit by this last opportunity. He is deservedly esteemed as one of the greatest living pianists.

Naval Intelligence.

A full complement of mechanics are now busily engaged at the Navy yard in fitting out the United States store ship Supply, in compliance with orders from the department to that effect. Her destination has not yet been made known.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Hon. John M. Niles, who died on the 3d ult., bequeathed $20,000 to be held in trust, for the poor of Hartford, one-half the income to be applied towards paying the wants of the deserving indigent, and the other half to supply them with fuel. He also bequeathed his library to the Historical Library.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTINGTELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO—THE TARIFF—CRITICAL STATE OF OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1856.

In case a sufficient number of members are not present on Monday, it is intended to move a call of the House, so as to compel their attendance. It is probable a good deal of business will be transacted next week, if the excitement upon the resolution to expel Mr. Brooks does not interfere. Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, has gone home, and will not return for about ten days, and the report on the tariff will not be made during his absence. It is not true that the committee have agreed to report in favor of free wool, though a Massachusetts lobby of manufacturers have been endeavoring to extract a promise to that effect.

There is scarcely a doubt but that the nigger worshippers' convention will nominate Judge McLean and Senator Bell, of Tennessee.

It is believed here in well informed circles that we will have a rupture with England, unless the Palmerston administration is defeated. The President fully expects Mr. Dallas will receive his passports. But there is reason to suppose Palmerston will have to retire, and thus the difficulty will be avoided.

The recent articles in the HERALD as to the ill feeling of France towards the United States are more than confirmed by the evidence in possession of our government. The subject of the differential tonnage duties established by France in favor of her own vessels will be called to the attention of Congress at an early day by a distinguished Senator, and will doubtless be met by corresponding legislation here.

Official information was received to-day of the conviction of Marcus A. Wolf, a wealthy banker of St. Louis, for forging land warrants.

It was Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, translator to the State Department, who wrote letters about Count Sartiges, the French Minister, and had them published in the Baltimore *Republican*. Mr. Tasistro, on the complaint of Count Sartiges, was dismissed by Mr. Marcy. Mr. Tisistro has been some time connected with the State Department as its principal translator. It will be recollected that he sent his communications to the French Minister in the official envelopes of the Department.

Serious Collision on the Central Railroad.

BUFFALO, June 6, 1856

A collision occurred at an early hour this morning, on the Niagara Falls section of the Central Railroad. Two express trains came in contact near the Pekin station. The following is a list of the killed and injured, so far as ascertained:—

KILLED.

Mrs. M. F. Stevens, of Charlestown, Mass.
Mr. Wm. Haynes, fireman.

INJURED.

Joseph S. Gillett, Fairhaven, Mass., leg broken.
Jeremiah Hawkins, Victor, N. Y., leg broken.
Aaron Barnes, Warren, Mass., leg broken.
Elizabeth K. Piermont, Lebanon, N. H., leg broken.
Adaran Gillmore, railroad employé, leg broken.
Washington Stockton, railroad employe, leg broken.
Emerson Wright, brakeman, leg broken.
Horace Billington, Springfield, Mass., badly cut.
William Adams, engineer, Andrew Boyce, engineer, George Fitzmeyer, fireman, cut and bruised.
John W. Roberts, N. H.; Mary C. McCall, Onondaga county; Henry C. Slack and wife, of Savannah, Cayuga county—all badly bruised.

Sumner Indignation Meetings.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—10 P. M.

In consequence of the rain this evening, the large gathering in front of Independence Hall was obliged to go under cover; consequently two meetings were organized in the large court rooms of the building, and these being unable to admit the great number present, a third meeting was held in the vestibule of the Hall. Addresses were made by Benjamin Brewster, Judge Kelly, E. Jay Morris, Charles Gilpin, and a number of others. A series of resolutions presented by ex-Mayor Conrad, were adopted by acclamation and with great marks of approval. The resolutions denounce the assault upon Mr. Sumner as revolutionary, and destructive of the freedom of speech. They also characterize it as an outrage, evincing on the part of the assailant a most cowardly and brutal spirit.

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, June 6, 1856.

A rehash of the Sumner indignation abolition meetings held at the Tabernacle, in New York, Beecher's church, Brooklyn, and at various places in New England, was served up in this city this evening. Governor Clark headed the call. Quite a number of our worthy citizens attended; a respectable list of officers of the meeting was proposed and adopted. But as the excitement has greatly died away, and as the abolition prints elsewhere have engrossed the subject and published the very patriotic speeches heretofore delivered, no great enthusiasm could be got up here, though a couple of the declaimers strove through an hour to raise a feeling among the people. The Albanians witness too much rowdyism amongst the dignitaries of the Legislature to stare and fret at a knock down or two at Washington.

Senator Sumner.

BOSTON, June 6, 1856.

Charles Hale, Esq., of this city, to-day received the following despatch in reply to a communication addressed to Mr. Sumner:—

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1856.

TO CHARLES HALE, ESQ., BOSTON.

Mr. Sumner has just learned the recommendation of Governor Gardner that the Commonwealth should assume the expenses of his illness, and he desires me to telegraph at once his hope that the recommendation will not be pressed. In no event can he accept the allowance proposed; and Mr. Sumner adds, "Whatever Massachusetts can give, let it all go to suffering Kansas." ANSON BURLINGAME.

Message of the Governor of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6, 1856.

Gov. Metcalf was qualified yesterday afternoon, and sent his Message to the Legislature. About one-third of the Message is devoted to national affairs, principally the slavery question. He denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrages, and the assault on Mr. Sumner, and attributes the uniform success of the slave power to their perfect unanimity on the subject of slavery, to their constant threats of withdrawal from the Union, and to the compactness of their party ties. He closes as follows:—"All the talk, all the threats, all the movements designed or tending to a dissolution, are the political stock in trade of Southern politicians, with here and there a partner at the North."

From Halifax.

THE CANADA OUTWARD BOUND—ADDRESS PRESENTED TO MR. CRAMPTON—ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

HALIFAX, June 6, 1856.

The Canada lay off George's Island, in the fog, from 12 o'clock, midnight, reaching her wharf at 7 o'clock this morning. She left again at 9 o'clock for Liverpool, with fine weather and a light southwest wind. During her brief stay here an address was presented to Mr. Crampton, the ex-British Minister to the United States.

Two regiments of British troops, from the Crimea, arrived at Halifax, on Monday, in the mammoth steamer Himalaya.

Despatches for Europe.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 6, 1856.

The steamship Himalaya will sail from this port for England on Monday next. Arrangements have been made to send out to the agent of the Associated Press, at Liverpool, a newsbag, and telegraphic despatches transmitted over the wires to this city on Monday will be duly forwarded to all parts of Europe. Office in New York, No. 121 Wall street.

Breadstuffs Afloat on the Lakes.

OSWEGO, June 6, 1856.

Over fifty vessels are now afloat on the upper lakes bound to Oswego, loaded with nearly 700,000 bushels of grain. The receipts and shipments by canal are large. For the last three days the average daily shipment of corn alone has been fifty thousand bushels. The weather is cool.

The Cincinnati Stabbing Case.

CINCINNATI, June 6, 1856.

Mr. Buell, who was stabbed on Tuesday evening, is considered out of danger.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1856.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 82¾; Reading Railroad, 45½; Long Island RR., 13¼; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾.

ALBANY, June 6, 1855

Sales of whiskey to-day, 100 bbls. at 25½c. a 28c. Good Canadian wheat, 100 bushels at $1 75.

BUFFALO, June 6—6 P. M.

Flour dull and lower. Sales of good to extra Wisconsin, at $5 12 a $5 37, and common to extra Ohio, at $5 50 a $6 25. Wheat—Holders desirous to realise; sales of 6,000 bushels Chicago spring, at $1; other sales rumored at low figures. Corn closes dull; sales of 20,000 bushels, not in prime shipping condition, at 30c. Canal freights closed at 12½c. for corn to Albany and Troy, and 14½c. to New York. Receipts to-day:—12,120 bbls flour, 1,428 bushels wheat, 7,476 do. corn.

The Brick Church—Motion for Injunction Denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

JUNE 6.—*Aikenburg and Earle vs. The Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.*—The Judge rendered an elaborate decision in this case, which was an application for an injunction to stay the completion of the sale of the interest of the city in the ground formed by the intersection of Park row and Nassau street. The price bid at the auction, it is alleged, was grossly inadequate, and the transaction itself illegal, if not fraudulent. As to the price, (he says) its adequacy or inadequacy must depend principally, if not entirely, upon the nature and quality of the thing sold, which, in this case, instead of the ordinary fee simple of a given plot of ground, is to a great extent an uncertain reversionary interest depending entirely on the will of others, and which may never, and without their consent, can never take effect in possession. Having reviewed the grant made a century ago, the motives, terms and inducements of the sale of the property, he comes to the following conclusion:—

First—That the right reserved to the city to re-enter, in case the plot granted to the city should at any time be devoted to private secular uses, (when connected with the reservation of a substantial annual rent,) was property belonging to the city, and saleable and assignable, in the same manner as any other property of the city not reserved, like the Park or City Hall, for public use.

Second—That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in virtue of their general powers, were authorized to fix, by prevous adjustment, the proportionate share to which in their judgment, the city's interest was equivalent, and then to dispose of it at public auction according to law.

Third—That there was no fraud or improper undervaluation.

Fourth—That the purchasers are entitled to the benefit of their purchase, and that the execution of the deed for its completion ought not further to be enjoined.

Order accordingly—without costs.

The plaintiffs will appeal.

Reception of Millard Fillmore.

AMUSING SQUALL AS TO THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the joint committees of the Aldermen and Councilmen was called for yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to perfect the necessary arrangements for the reception of Millard Fillmore. There was a full attendance of the committees present. Councilman Von Riper took the chair; to preside.

Alderman STEARS asked how this was, that a member of the Councilmen committee officiated as chairman at a meeting of a joint committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen?

Councilman VON RIPER stated that he was elected as Chairman of the two committees at their last meeting.

Alderman STEERS said he had no objection to Mr. Von Riper personally, but the appointment was made contrary to general usage. He was not present at the meeting referred to, and was not notified of the meeting.

Councilman MERRITT thought it but fair that Councilmen committees should occasionally, at joint meetings, present a chairman from their body.

Alderman BRIGGS observed that though he was the only Alderman present at the last meeting, as an act of courtesy it might have been proper to have placed him in the chair. For himself he did not care for the position, but it looked one sided, and he was opposed to anything that looked like clique or faction movements.

Councilman MERRITT thought that as to courtesy it would have been better for Alderman Briggs to have made the remarks he had just made at the last meeting. He denied the imputation of cliquedom as relative to himself. He insisted, however, that the Councilman was just as respectable as the Alderman; and more than this, they could carry more votes.

Councilman VON RIPER (acting Chairman) said that with the Councilmen committee "the thing was not set" as charged by Alderman Steers.

Alderman STEERS denied having used such terms, but added that he felt compelled to say that the movements thus far looked very much like it.

Alderman FOX said it was desirable, and especially so, considering the purpose for which they were jointly appointed, that no bad feeling should arise among themselves.

Cross and cutting remarks were kept up some time longer, when Councilman Merritt, by an ingenious and ingenuous term in his remarks, by speaking of the common cause they had at heart, succeeded in reconciling matters. He shook hands with Alderman Steers across the table, and got Councilman Von Riper to express his willingness to vacate the chair. So much time was, however, occupied in effecting this result, that as the Aldermen had to adjourn to attend a meeting of the Board of Supervisors at 4 o'clock P. M., an adjournment of the whole body took place without entering upon the business before them. It was announced that Mr. Fillmore was expected to arrive about the 22d of the present month, and the committee appointed at the last meeting upon a steamboat to receive the ex-President at Staten Island—upon music and firing salutes, and upon the selection of an hotel—were empowered to remain over, and submit their reports at the next meeting.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

MURDER—A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.

Jeremiah Butler, a corporal in the United States Marine service, was arrested by Sergeant Dickinson, of the Second district police, yesterday morning, on the charge of causing the death of his wife. The parties resided on the corner of Prospect and Navy streets, where the woman kept a small grocery and liquor store. It appears they did not live amicably together, and that he was in the habit of beating her frequently. The only witness to the transaction is their son, a boy about twelve years of age, who stated to Captain King, of the Second district police, that the accused beat his mother during the night, and yesterday morning pulled her out of bed by the hair of her head, and beat and kicked her again. He then dressed and went to the Brooklyn Savings Bank, where he drew $437, having left the woman lying on the floor in an insensible condition. The boy having informed the neighbors, a physician was called in, but too late to be of any avail, and she died about 11 o'clock. The officers being sent in pursuit, Butler was found a few blocks distant from the house, on his return home, when he was taken into custody and committed to the cells. He appeared surprised at his wife's death, and seemed to think there would be a different statement from that anticipated on the examination. He is a very large and strongly framed man, and quite respectable in appearance. His age is about 40 years. He is an Irishman by birth, but has been in this country for many years, the last twelve of which he served in the United States Marine Corps, mostly at this station and at Washington. The neighbors state that they heard the cries of the woman during the night. As she was of intemperate habits and their quarrels were very frequent, not much attention was paid to it until the boy gave the information. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Block, Gray, Van Duyne, and Farley, who found a severe cut of about 1½ inch in length on the head, and a number of bruises on the shoulders and about the body. The skull was not fractured, but a deposit of blood was discovered beneath the wound upon the surface of the brain. This produced compression, and consequently death. Coroner Hanford will commence an investigation into the circumstances this morning at 10 o'clock.

SUICIDE.—On Wednesday evening, a Polish refugee named Napoleon Yerzekowitz, residing at 55 Baltic street, Brooklyn, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, whilst laboring under depression of mind caused by the change in his circumstances. It appears that his wife went home that evening, and finding the door of his dressing