NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXI.....No. 167

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—TURNPIKE GATE—THE LAST MAN—MASKS AND FACES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE FOUR LOVERS—YOUNG HENGLER ON THE TIGHT ROPE—PONGO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE STAGE STRUCK BARBER—1, 2, 3, 4, 5—THE TOODLES.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—CLARISSA HARLOW—SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME—BY THE WOOD & MARSH JUVENILES.

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

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway—BIBLICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS TABLEAUX—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

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

New York, Monday, June 16, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship Niagara, Captain Ryrie, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

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

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

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

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

The News.

A report of the trial, conviction and sentence of the negro Wilson, charged with murdering Capt. Palmer, of the schooner Eudora Imogene, is published elsewhere in our columns this morning. The prisoner was sentenced to be executed on Friday, July 25, between twelve and two o'clock.

It is stated that large quantities of wheat are still in the hands of the Upper Canada farmers—probably not less than five millio[illegible] They have not had the good sense to sell [illegible]es were at the highest.

Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., late of Petersburg, Va., was last evening installed as pastor of the Central Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in Ninth street. A large audience was in attendance upon the occasion. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea.

On Saturday last, at 11 A. M., in the case of the brig Braman (suspected slaver), Mr. Charles Benedict, counsel for Josefa Pedro De Cunha, made a motion before Commissioner Betts for his discharge. The motion was postponed, and set down for some day next week. On the same day Emanuel J. Frazer filed his claim to the ownership of the vessel, and Pedro De Cunha also filed his for the money which she had on board. Some of the vessel's fuel—about two cords of wood—with a quantity of all sorts of ship stores and provisions, was discharged on Saturday, when it was found that she had seventy hogsheads of water aboard. The water will probably be started and the casks taken out to-day.

The steamer Plymouth Rock had three guard braces carried away by the collision with the steamtug Three Bells on Saturday; otherwise she was uninjured.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 13th inst., amounted to $790,475.

There was considerable excitement in the cotton market on Saturday, and the sales embraced about 5,000 bales, and prices closed at about ⅛c. a ¼c. advance on some descriptions. Flour was again heavy, and sales were made at a decline of 10c. a 15c., the heaviest falling off being in common grades. Wheat was more active, and the lower qualities were cheaper. Prime to choice Canada white was sold at $1 75 a $1 78; common do. at $1 30 a $1 35, and fair do. at $1 45. Upper Lake spring was at $1 20 a $1 25, and Milwaukie at $1 30. Corn was active, with poor and distilling Western mixed at 44c. a 46c., and good at 49c. a 53c., and fair Southern yellow at 56c. a 57c., and choice at 58c. a 59c., which was an outside price. Rye sold for export at 80c. a 82c. Pork was firmer and more active, with free sales of mess at $19 a $19 25, and prime at $16 25. Lard was firm, with sales of barrel at 11c. Sugars were active and firm, with sales of 1,800 a 2,000 hogsheads, included in which were 400 hogsheads Porto Rico old, at full prices, and 5,000 bags Manila, to arrive, at 8c., six months. Coffee was in fair request, with good sales of Java and Laguayra at firm prices. Freights were quite steady to Liverpool, and firmer for grain to London, with fair engagements to both places.

Martin Van Buren and Franklin Pierce—The Popular Reaction from 1836 to 1840, and from 1852 to 1856.

We published yesterday a series of tables of the results of the State elections from 1836 to 1840, State by State, and also similar tables of the elections throughout the country since 1852, including the overwhelming election of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency. In making up these tables we have in all cases where there has been no State election in any given year, taken the election of the preceding year as our guide, and in every case have adhered to the official returns. The net results of these tables, as far as the administrations of Van Buren and Pierce are respectively concerned, are as follows:—

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

1836—Democratic majority in Presidential election	27,538
1837—Aggregate opposition majority, State elections	94,026
1838— do. do. do.	58,540
1839—Democratic majority, resulting from a desperate effort	30,420
1840—Presidential election, opposition majority	153,590

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

1852—Presidential election, democratic majority	63,170
1853—State elections, aggregate opposition maj.	67,436
1854— do. do. do.	226,959
1855— do. do. do.	303,927

Now, these figures, at the first glance, afford the "fixed facts" of a very curious, remarkable, and rather startling comparison, as far as the supposed brilliant prospects of Mr. Buchanan and the democratic party are concerned. Let us briefly examine these figures in the comparative degree, as between the popular revolution under Van Buren, and the tremendous reaction among the people, which has been going on and gathering strength since 1852, under the unfortunate administration of Mr. Pierce.

In the first place, notwithstanding the popularity of General Jackson, with which Van Buren was invested as with the mantle of Elijah, the "Little Magician," against a divided opposition, only succeeded by some twenty-seven thousand majority of the popular vote of the Union. The next year he and his party went down with an alarming fall; but the next year they rallied considerably, and in 1839 they gained a little more, achieving a majority of some thirty thousand votes to go upon in 1840. But in 1840, by a grand combination of the opposition forces upon a common ticket, and the simple, practical common sense platform of the repudiation of Van Buren's ruinous, imbecile, corrupt and profligate administration, the opposition triumphed by the splendid popular majority of 153,590 votes.

Thus much for Van Buren's administration and the popular revolution commenced with his inauguration in 1837, and carried out in the grand tornado of 1840. Now let us look at the damaging consequences to Mr. Pierce in the comparison of his decline and downfall with that of Van Buren. In 1852 Mr. Pierce was elected by a popular majority of over sixty-three thousand, carrying all the States of the Union except four—two North and two South. In the first year of his administration we find him in a popular minority of over sixty-seven thousand—in the second year this minority of his exceeds two hundred and twenty-six thousand; and in the summing up of the results of the State elections of last year, we find that the opposition have a recorded majority (official returns) in the aggregate popular vote of the Union, of 303,927! To reduce these alarming statistical facts as between the popular reaction under Van Buren and this under Mr. Pierce, within the limits of a glance of the eye, we put in the following

RECAPITULATION:

MR. VAN BUREN.	MR. PIERCE.
Elected by 27,538 majority	Elected by 63,170 majority
Third year, 30,429 majority	Third year, 303,927 minority
1840.....153,590 minority	1856..... — to be tried.

If this does not present a very encouraging view of the field to the opposition forces we are widely mistaken. Compared with the rapid descent and political extinction of Mr. Pierce, the decline and downfall of Van Buren present him in a highly favorable light. Although elected by less than thirty thousand of the popular vote, we find that in 1839 Mr. Van Buren had actually recovered all that he had lost in '37, and something over; while in the third year of this administration, Mr. Pierce stands before us *with a deficiency of three hundred and sixty-seven thousand votes, as compared with the popular majority of his election*, and in a popular minority of over three hundred thousand votes.

Of course, with this tremendous popular verdict against him, the renomination of Mr. Pierce was utterly out of the question; but the Cincinnati nominee is boldly placed before the American people as the universal legatee of Mr. Pierce and as his administrator, *de bonis non*, domestic and foreign policy included, with the extra spicy filibustering tit-bit of the Ostend Cuban manifesto.

What, then, we ask, is to prevent the success of the opposition forces, provided they unite, as in 1840, upon the simple platform of a new administration—a change—a revolution, in a word—in the government at Washington? The vote of the people of last year calls for it, by a majority of over three hundred thousand. And what is the difference to the opposition, in the change of the democratic candidate, if he is pledged by his party, and pledges himself, to the identical policy of Mr. Pierce, with the addition of the Ostend manifesto? Under these circumstances, we are distinctly notified that the administration of Mr. Buchanan will be only a continuation and an aggravation of that of Mr. Pierce; and this being the case, how is Mr. Buchanan to recover the tremendous losses of this administration, except by divisions in, or reinforcements from, the opposition camps?

Before the expiration of ten days, the democracy will probably discover that the November election will be no holiday affair, but a struggle as fierce and as desperately contested as the siege of Sebastopol.

Lord Clarendon's Speech—Its Direction—The Status in Quo.

The news by the last steamers has had a bad effect in Wall street. A gloom pervaded the parlors of the bankers. Lord Clarendon's speech arrived, and the profoundest speculators were at fault. No one could be more courteous than his lordship. He and the other ministers were desirous of maintaining unimpaired the closest, the most cordial and the most sincere relations with the United States. There had been given by him nor them no just cause of irritation. It was the intent of his country to uphold the American neutrality laws; he had retreated from his intention of recruitment as soon as it was discovered to be illegal; the Central American question was as plain as could be; he did not see how there could be two interpretations of its text or its meaning—an honest difference of opinion existing, arbitration was a proper remedy. All this and more Lord Clarendon put forth in a most conciliatory and elegant phraseology. He had offered every satisfaction that one gentleman or one government could make to another. Never before in an English Parliament did Foreign Secretary utter such liberal apologies to friend or foe. What can stand in the way of an immediate adjustment? Precisely a few paragraphs, equally smooth as the others, but of import far more peculiar. In this basket of daisies there is concealed an English thorn.

We do not think, says his lordship, that Mr. Crampton and our consuls have merited censure and punishment; the course proposed to us was what "no independent government would submit to;" and having the means of proving to the United States that no wrong had been done, nobody would require him to sacrifice his agents or purchase conciliation by doing that which was both shabby and dishonorable. The minister was loudly cheered, and even Earl Grey, in his reply, while supporting the American view of the enlistment difficulty, said openly that the English people cared for little else in this matter than that "the national honor should be maintained." This is the point, then, which is most salient—the national honor. How is that to be maintained without shabby expedients?

It was this inquiry which every thinking man in Wall street made to himself or his friend after reading the speech. And what is the state of English feeling since the other news has reached that country, that our government, after doing all it could to embarrass the movements of Walker, by refusing to receive the first Minister of Nicaragua, suddenly has recognized his claim, and taken the second envoy by the hand? Surprise and profound regret at what they may consider our Punic faith.

We learn from undoubted authority—and we believe some of the leading bankers here are aware of the fact—that Mr. Dallas, not many days ago, expressed his opinion that as soon as the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the consuls was known in England, he himself would receive his passports. He expected nothing else. The passengers who came out in the Ericsson—at least those of intelligence—were of the same opinion, and some foreign capitalists sold out their stocks immediately on their arrival. This is what the Canadian bankers have been doing, as the readers of the HERALD were informed some days ago, and the solid men of New York will begin to look around them as the operation of selling out continues.

It is the general opinion that Mr. Dallas will be sent home, because this will be the most natural and least dangerous mode of coming to a settlement of the difficulties. We have suggested this as the probable solution. Both parties will be even. Each has made faces at the other, like Chinese warriors; and that is sufficient. After standing a little while in the rain we shall put up our umbrellas and renew our acquaintance.

Those who calculate upon a change of ministry to be the means of pacification must remember that the only party likely to succeed against the present incumbents is the Derby and Peelite—the high tory—party. No other combination is strong enough to upset Lord Palmerston, even if there be good cause. We admit that the tories have always treated us better than the whigs. These last have given us the most trouble. Yet if Earl Grey falters we may not have an immediate renewal of his good services. We must not flatter ourselves that we shall gain much by such an event. Besides, the "honor" of England belongs to all parties—her policy may veer with the exigencies of the hour.

We perceive some of the Canadian editors are quite rabid on this subject. At present we decline stepping out and joining in an affray. We have—thanks to the policy of Gen. Pierce—a very pretty little war of our own. We have a Territory in the distant wilds, called Kansas, twice as large as England, which we have yet to capture and tranquilize. When the killed and wounded amount to enough in numbers to make the affair respectable, the administration will probably do something, which in indefinite phrase is a good measure of their sense and policy. Besides, we have just learned that Denmark has stationed a steam frigate in the Sound to pepper the Americans as they attempt "to sail in." It is announced, too, that Gen. Pierce has concluded a magnificent treaty with that flourishing and commercial country called Persia, and that he has secured a naval station on the Gulf, which will protect our numerous fleets, which are to be laden with senna, rhubarb and attar of roses. These may cost us a little bloodshed, and the stripes and stars must be defended if engaged in a commerce so valuable. No, no. We do not wish to cross foils with our Montreal contemporaries. Our hands are full enough.

At the same time we shall protest against those Baltic gunboats going up the lakes by scores, we having nothing ready for their reception. Besides, the cause of war is really over. The Cincinnati Convention has adjourned; the great protagonist of our diplomacy has been disarmed by his own followers—Marius sits this time amid his own ruins. Nevertheless, there is much meaning in those significant words of Lord Clarendon. Insincerity aside—if one can be pleasant under the circumstances—our unfortunate President has placed the country in an attitude where there is no back track for us—no good place to switch off, at least for some months to come.

THE MORAL OF THE CALIFORNIA REVOLUTION.—The papers by the George Law announce the accomplishment of the greatest revolution California has ever seen. On the 14th May, James King, an old and respected citizen, and an esteemed editor of San Francisco, California, was shot dead in the street, in open daylight, by a man named Casey, out of revenge for strictures, on the character of Casey, which had appeared in the newspaper edited by King. Casey was arrested and confined in the jail; but the citizens of San Francisco, feeling certain that justice would not be done, enrolled themselves into a military body, which they called a Vigilance Committee, besieged the jail, compelled the Sheriff to deliver them the bodies of Casey and another murderer, and held them over for trial before a court selected by themselves. By this time, no doubt, justice will have had its course, and the murderers will have been hanged.

It is impossible to read the account of the "riot"—for by this most inappropriate name we suppose we must style it—without a thrill of admiration for the nerve and coolness of the armed citizens. Nor is it possible, on the other hand, to contemplate the necessity for a recourse to such measures without a shudder of pity and horror. But California society has always been exceptional. When President Taylor was elected in 1848, all the democratic politicians in the United States were thrown out of employment; and gold being discovered simultaneously in California, they went off there for the most part in the hopes of making a fortune. Being, however, but sorry workers, they made little money as diggers or farmers, and soon betook themselves to the more congenial occupations of gambling and political wire pulling. They introduced the New York system of politics into San Francisco, and soon contrived to master the elections and grasp the appointment of all the public functionaries, including the judges, for the primary nominating conventions. The consequence was that there has never been any law or good government in San Francisco, and that the citizens have relied upon vigilance committees and individual efforts for the simplest acts of administration and police.

Under the present government, this city is rapidly drifting toward precisely the same state of things: we shall soon need a revolution like that which has freed San Francisco. We are cursed by the same primary assemblies as afflict the Californians; our nominating conventions are packed like theirs; our public offices are as recklessly distributed. It is said that we have five hundred gambling houses in full blast, from five to six hundred lottery offices, under various names and concealments, and several thousand improper houses. All these are under the control of the police, who are under the control of the Mayor: the consequence is, they flourish. Six or seven thousand blackguards, who live by rapine, plunder and corruption, appoint all our city officers, including our Judges and our Mayor: hence the state in which we live.

When the men they nominate are placed in office, they will often—as the present Mayor did—commence their career by putting down illegal establishments, and making a great show of vigilance and activity. But, like Mayor Wood, after a few brief and ridiculous attempts to humbug the community by this affectation of zeal, they will abandon the task, and will fall upon the far more grateful and congenial one of supporting the lottery offices, winking at the disorderly houses—even sympathising with the gamblers When a reporter is by, they will not miss an opportunity of making a speech redolent of Roman virtue; and if any unfortunate gentleman has placed himself in a ridiculous position, they will, like Mayor Wood, talk to him like a stern but ultimately forgiving father: prepared, when the reporter's back is turned, to clap him on the back, tip him a wink, and give him to understand—as Mayor Wood would do—that it was all for show.

What resource is there, under these circumstances, but in revolution?

James Buchanan's Conservatism—The Ostend Conference Explained.

A number of the newspapers are discussing the question whether or no James Buchanan is a conservative in foreign policy. In the speech he lately made at Wheatland in reply to a deputation, he claimed to be a conservative himself, and to be standing on a thoroughly conservative platform, both as regarded the foreign and the domestic interests of the country. On the other hand, a number of journals are pointing to the famous Ostend manifesto, to which his name is attached, and in which it is urged that the very existence of the United States involves the political necessity of "wresting" Cuba from Spain in the event of a refusal on the part of that Power to sell it to them for a fixed sum of money. This manifesto—the obvious tendency of which was to plunge the United States into a sudden war with Spain and her allies—is attempted to be explained away by Mr. Buchanan's friends, who urge that the contingency it contemplated is yet distant. We suspect, on the contrary, that it was not intended to refer to any distant contingency; but that a perfect and complete history of Mr. Pierre Soulé's mission to Spain, his negotiations, his movements and his private operations, both at Washington and in Europe, would tend to show that the Ostend conference and manifesto were the beginning of a plan of operations that were expected to lead, and would really have led, to most remarkable results and complications between the United States and Europe, and would perhaps have caused a revolution of enormous extent, involving both continents in war.

It is well known in diplomatic circles at Washington that when M. Pierre Soulé was appointed Minister to Spain by the President, he arranged his own instructions in concert with Mr. Pierce, and matured a plan of operations for the acquisition of Cuba, according to their joint notions. Mr. Cushing was perhaps a party to the scheme; Mr. Marcy was not, but M. Soulé never imagined that he would, as Secretary of State, raise any objection to the policy agreed upon between the President and himself.

The plan was this:—M. Soulé was authorized by his government to offer the government of Spain one hundred or one hundred and twenty millions of dollars for Cuba. He was also instructed to demand immediate redress for the numerous outrages committed by Spanish vessels off and near Cuba on American commerce. On the first point his instructions were complete when he sailed; he took them out with him. On the second, they were delayed till after he had gone, in order to suit the convenience of Marcy. Meanwhile Soulé sailed for Europe. In London, he had repeated interviews with the members of the Revolutionary Committee—Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Kossuth—and with their advice and assistance, the plan of operations he was to carry out was expanded. The United States were to be used as a fulcrum on which the revolutionary lever was to rest; the crisis of the Eastern war was to be turned to account, and while the three leading Powers were engaged on the Black Sea, the whole of Western Europe was to be roused, and thrown into a general blaze.

In pursuance of this scheme, the American government calculated that Spain would refuse to grant the demanded reparation for outrages on American commerce. This happening, an expedition was to be instantly fitted out in the United States, and Cuba seized as a material guarantee for the reparation due; just on the same principle as the Principalities were seized by Russia as a material guarantee for the consent of Turkey to her terms. A secret treaty was well known to exist between England, France and Spain, securing to the latter the unmolested possession of Cuba, especially against the United States; this treaty would compel the maritime Powers to take up a hostile position in reference to the United States; and this would in a moment interrupt all commerce and friendly intercourse between the United States and the Western coast of Europe. The supplies of breadstuffs and cotton from America being suddenly stopped, the masses both in England and France would, it was expected, be precipitated into insurrection and revolution.

Such was the plan of operations conceived by Mazzini, Kossuth, Ledru Rollin and their associates, in combination with the movement of Soulé. In order to bring the Pierce-Marcy administration to take the first important step in this matter—namely, to break the peace toward Spain, and seize Cuba as a material guarantee—it was necessary to procure the concurrence of the American Ministers in Paris and London in some general principles looking to such a contingency. Hence the necessity for the Conference. About the same time Mr. Daniel Sickles, a shrewd politician, was appointed secretary to Mr. Buchanan at London. Mr. George N. Sanders, a politician of the same school, and a man of strong revolutionary tendencies, was appointed Consul to London. Mr. Piatt, of Cincinnati, a man of singular original talent, but an ultra revolutionist, was named Secretary to Mr. Mason at Paris. They all united at the Ostend Conference, and adopted a plan which committed Messrs. Buchanan and Mason to principles which covered the whole revolutionary programme, in combination with the schemes of Ledru Rollin, Mazzini and Kossuth. Mr. Mason is understood to have fallen in with the idea at once. Mr. Buchanan hesitated; but at last he was won over, and consented to take the lead of the movement, as is shown by the appearance of his name at the head of the signers of the manifesto, which was issued as a groundwork for movements that ultimately embraced the participation of the United States in the Eastern war, as a means of revolutionizing Western Europe.

These facts are well known to the initiated in London, Paris and Washington. Mr. Buchanan concurred in the Ostend manifesto, with a full knowledge of its purpose, its objects and its real meaning. As a preparation for the grand revolutionary scheme that was to grow out of the hostile relations expected between the United States and Spain, George N. Sanders circulated several dozen of Mazzini's and Ledru Rollin's revolutionary circulars through the despatch bag of the American Legation, both in France and in other countries in Europe.

Had the Ostend manifesto been carried out as it was originally intended to be, we should have been in less than six months in a hostile attitude toward Great Britain and France. The effect of that policy would have been the destruction of the whole commerce and trade of the Atlantic States, North and South, and the absorption of the resources of this country in a war for many years to come. No one can tell how long the war might have lasted, or what changes it might have produced.

But when Messrs. Pierce and Marcy received the Ostend manifesto they lacked courage and nerve and capacity to carry it out. Under the direction of the Cabinet Mr. Marcy immediately took an opposite course, and set aside the splendid programme of war and revolution in the two worlds, which had been matured by the combined intellects of Soulé, Sickles and Sanders on the one side, and Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin on the other, and fully concurred in by Messrs. Buchanan and Mason. We were on the brink of a frightful and terrible convulsion, whose end no one could have told. And it is not a little singular that the very man who stood foremost in the front of the movement that was to cause this convulsion, is the same man who is now the foremost in the democratic party, and their candidate for the Presidency; while Soulé, Sickles and Sanders are still measurably identified with him and the engineers of the proceedings to which he owes his nomination. Forney, who, during the preparation of the plan in Europe, was engaged in heaping anathemas on France and England in his newspaper, on the Africanization question, in order to rouse public feeling to the war point, is one of the same coterie, and occupies the same position as the revolutionary leaders of those magnificent operations.

This is the true explanation of the Ostend manifesto: a document whose vague expressions and diplomatic style conceal the plan and its consequences from all who do not know the men and their proceedings.

Mr. Buchanan concurred in the idea of seizing Cuba and revolutionizing Europe merely because he met men of stronger will and more gorgeous imagination than himself, who dragged him into their schemes. He would still be under the guidance of the same men if he were President, and the consequences to the interests of the Southern States and the Northern, the commercial interests and the planting interest, can be easily imagined, if these influences attained the same ascendency over the government that they possessed over the Minister to England, and no such happy accident as the timidity of Pierce intervened to neutralize them. Mr. Buchanan's friends may call him a conservative, as the red republicans in Europe called him a Girondist; but he was used by the enthusiastic wild revolutionaries of both countries to serve their purposes, and he might be again.

THE CONVENTION—GEORGE LAW'S SPEECH.—For the last three days we have had in session in this city a Convention representing the Northern anti-Fillmore wing of the American party. It has been largely attended; fifteen States and three Territories have been represented; the delegations have been almost all full; the delegates have been gritty and enthusiastic; and altogether—so far as conventions can ever be said to be true to the people—this Convention seems to have followed pretty closely in the wake of public opinion in the North. That public opinion is one of uncompromising hostility to the present administration, and to all its nigger driving proclivities; and so far as that point is concerned, the North will have no fault to find with the convention whose acts we are reviewing. Its platform, as laid down by ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, is hatred—abominating hatred—to slavery, Popery and rum, said to be the bases of the administration; and certainly the feeling of the masses of the North in regard to the first, at least, has been forcibly, if not exaggeratedly, carried out by the Convention.

The most interesting, as well as the most important, part of the proceedings was the presentation, by Live Oak George Law, on Saturday morning, of the report of the committee to whom had been referred the communication inviting fusion with the republican party. The report recommended the carrying out of the idea, and the appointment of a committee to confer and co-operate with a similar committee to be appointed by the Convention to meet at Philadelphia to-morrow. It was adopted. Live Oak George thereupon took the floor, and delivered a speech which, if it stood alone in connection with his name, would assuredly transmit that name to posterity as the cognomen of the representative man of the age. To be sure, its metaphors were not so elegant, its language not so refined, its exordium and peroration not so spirit-stirring as might have marked the oration of a Choate or of a Webster. But nevertheless it was a great speech—a characteristic speech—strong and rough as some of his own railroad bridges, though perhaps not so graceful in its outline and finish as his High Bridge at Harlem. It was a speech broad and expansive in its general scope, embracing the lumber interest of Maine and the mineral resources of California, the developement of the commerce of the great lakes, and the mighty interests of our merchants on the ocean, the great railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the less pretentious wagon road with the same destination. And though so grand in its outline, its details were very interestingly, if not artistically, filled in. Fancy the great railroad and steamship proprietor losing for the time the consciousness of his position in the world, and breaking out into a burst of ecstacy at the recollection of the wagon road and the team, and recalling the time when he used to jog along on the dusty turnpike! And just imagine the dash of sunshine that must have illumined his prodigious countenance when he thought of and expressed the pleasure that one derives from giving a friend a lift in the wagon! Since the day when we perused Lawrence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," we have not read anything half so sentimental as this part of George Law's speech. If there be any man in the community that has not read it and enjoyed it, we can only say that he has missed one of the greatest treats of the day.

After this speech of Live Oak George's, and after the Convention giving him a round of hearty cheers at its conclusion, they proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency, but without arriving at any conclusion, an adjournment till to-day was carried. The object of procrastination is to promote a coalition between this Convention and that which meets in Philadelphia to-morrow. If that coalition be true to the interests of the united parties—if it represent faithfully the sentiments of those whose agent it will be—it will place before the country, as its candidate for the Presidency, a name which is everywhere in the North hailed with unexampled enthusiasm, and which will serve as a talisman to combine throughout the country all the elements of opposition to the administration and to the nigger driving democratic party. That name every one knows to be John C. Fremont. Let the united Conventions agree as to that name, and they may astonish the civilized world. The masses of the opposition demand Col. Fremont as their candidate; and whether or not he receive the nomination at Philadelphia this week, they will insist upon his being their candidate. Let the Convention but represent even partially the sentiment of the masses in regard to the Presidential contest, and Mr. Fremont will be their man; but if they be so utterly false to their constituents as to place any other man in nomination, they will be only storing up for themselves and the unfortunate individual whom they may select ineffable disgrace and inevitable defeat. A few days more and the die will have been cast. Watch the result.

FOREIGN SQUADRONS OFF OUR COASTS.—It appears that the Prussian government has taken steps to form a naval station on this continent, with the ostensible object of protecting the Germans who yearly emigrate across the Atlantic. The Cabinet of Vienna has decided upon following its example, and a squadron of three ships-of-war is about to be equipped at Trieste to be sent to the American coast. We are somewhat at a loss to understand the nature of the protection which the German governments propose to afford their runaway subjects. We are inclined to think that the latter would prefer not being followed by their paternal attentions. Besides, who are the enemies against whom the emigrants are to be protected? The Know Nothings are the only opponents from whom they have anything to fear on this side of the Atlantic, and that mysterious body cannot be conveniently battered in breach. We understand that Russia also has it in contemplation to form a naval station on our coast. As her object cannot be to protect her emigrants, perhaps Colonel Shaffner, who is in the secrets of the Emperor, will be good enough to inform us what its real motive is.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

SEMI-OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1856.

The *Union* of this morning contains a lengthy notice of the enlistment question in the House of Lords, evidently prepared at the State Department. It contains the following significent passage:—"We repeat, and we do it with satisfaction, that later incidents have essentially modified public impressions here with regard to Lord Clarendon. How far these new and more favorable impressions of Lord Clarendon may deserve to be relied upon, we shall be better able to judge when we see what response he has to make to Mr. Marcy's last two despatches to Mr. Dallas."

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 14, 1856.

A letter from Lawrence, 8th inst., says:—Governor Robinson, and Messrs. Brown, Smith, Dietzler and Jenkins are still confined at Lecompton, guarded by United States dragoons. Several ladies at Lawrence have been permitted to visit them, but gentlemen are not allowed to see them.

It is reported that two pro-slavery men were killed in the skirmish at Franklin, and several wounded. None of the free soilers were killed or wounded. At Palmyra o free State men were killed, and but three wounded—the loss of the pro-slavery party was five killed, and several wounded. A number of wagons on the way to Westport were stopped and robbed of their contents by persons not citizens. It is reported that the mails have been forcibly searched at Franklin. J. M. Barnard, reported killed, is alive. About six thousand dollars' worth of property, consisting of merchandise, horses and oxen, had been taken from him by the free State men.

Markets.

BUFFALO, June 14, 1856.

Flour is lower, with a better shipping and interior demand. Sales to-day 3,000 barrels, at $5 for good Illinois and common Indiana; $5 25 a $5 50 for good to choice Indiana and Ohio, and $5 75 a $6 for extra do. Wheat is declining; sales 9,000 bushels common white Ohio at $1. Corn is lower; sales 32,000 bushels sound, from store, at 32c., and 10,000 bushels heated at 28c. afloat. Rye is nominal at $1 62. Oats 27c. Canal freights 13c. for corn and 17c. for wheat to New York. Grain receipts for 24 hours, to noon to day:—11,435 barrels flour; 1,654 bushels wheat; 66,413 do. corn. Canal exports, 43,439 bushels wheat; 48,183 do. corn.

CHICAGO, June 14, 1856.

There has been no material change in the market under the influence of the Arabia's news. Red winter wheat is quoted at $1 05; no shipments. Corn unchanged; shipments to Buffalo, 65,800 bushels; to Oswego 17,300 do. Oats are lower—24c. a 25c. Freights dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, June 14, 1856.

The market has been inactive since the receipt of the Arabia's news. Freights are firmer—wheat 13c. and corn 10½c. to New York. Receipts—1,000 bbls. flour, 60,000 bushels wheat, 15,000 bushels corn, 2,100 bushels rye.

PROVIDENCE, June 15, 1856.

Cotton—Sales for the week 2,000 bales, at full prices, the market closing firm. The stock of wool continues very light, particularly fleece. Pulled wool is more in demand. Sales during the week 70,000 lbs. Printing cloths continue active, and prices very firm—sales 69,400 pieces.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1856.

The New Bill of the Committee on Patents—Obstacle to its Passage—Opposition of the Colt and Woodworth Interests—Slow Progress of the House Committee on Ways and Means—No Probability of Action on their Report this Session.

The Senate Committee on Patents complain of the unfair treatment which their bill has received at the hands of a portion of the New York press. Senator James, its chairman, denies the correctness of the deductions so unfavorably drawn as to the object and interest of the bill, as not warranted by its language or spirit. It proposes as a limit to patents, to be taken out after its passage, the term of twenty years, without further extension of time, by the Commissioner of Patents, or by any subsequent act of Congress. It cuts off from all benefit a further grant of privilege to the patents of Goodyear, Colt, Woodworth and others, who have realized already millions by their monopoly.

The committee, who reported unanimously this bill, is composed of Senators from all sections of the Union, and however imperfect may seem its phraseology or meaning, the committee, when the bill comes up for discussion, will be prepared to accept any suggestions as an amendment that can add to it strength and precision. It is hardly probable that the bill as reported, can pass the House, as the friends of Colt and others are prepared with amendments, which it is their object to fasten upon it, requiring exceptions in the case of the above named parties, and a further extension of their monopolies for twenty years. Without this is granted, the friends of the original bill will fail in securing its passage—at least so it is thought.

The House Committee of Ways and Means are progressing at a very slow pace. The truth is that its chairman, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, has not the requisite talent for the part which he is appointed to, however respectable his talents may be otherwise. He has had before him for examination some of the most eminently practical men of the country, who have retired satisfied of the inability of Mr. Campbell to grapple with the important questions before him. It is quite impossible to say when the committee will be ready to report, or what will be the nature of the report when made, as the committee have had but few meetings and little discussion upon the various subjects on which they are appointed to act. The few weeks that remain will hardly suffice to allow the maturing of any plan by Congress, so that in all probability the measure of reform contemplated will be permitted to pass over to the next session.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

DAMAGES FOR INJURY SUSTAINED THROUGH NEGLIGENCE.

Blade vs. Stoullkober.—This action is brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff (a coloredman), from the falling of a brick from premises 109 South street, in this city. Mr. John O'Rourk produced testimony on part of plaintiff to show that the defendant, on or about the 20th of February last, was engaged in putting up rafters on the premises in question, which had been partially destroyed by fire. Carpenters and masons had been, for some time previously, engaged in repairing the building, and guards had been placed across the sidewalk at each end of the store, to keep persons from passing by it. The occupants of the adjoining stores were in the habit of removing the guards, as they interfered with their business. On the day referred to the plaintiff was