

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BRADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY—FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EUROPEAN EDITION.

made some remarks on the same subject. Mr. Tombs could see no reason why the Central American difficulty could not be settled by arbitration.

Mr. Geyer gave notice of a bill supplementary to the Kansas-Nebraska act, probably another pacification scheme. Mr. Douglas offered a resolution that Congress adjourn on the first Tuesday in July.

Mr. Weller did not think the state of the public business would admit of adjournment before the 15th of August. The consideration of the matter was postponed. Several unimportant bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Nothing doing in the House, for want of a quorum. Padre Vign left Washington yesterday, and will proceed to Nicaragua on the Orizaba on the 24th inst. Ill health and a desire to confer with his government are the reasons assigned for his leaving.

Our Washington correspondent states that a special messenger will be sent to Nicaragua with the basis of a postal treaty designed to break up the Panama monopoly.

Gen. Whitfield, of Kansas, arrived at Washington yesterday. He reports all quiet in the Territory. The cotton market was quiet yesterday, and the sales only reached about 400 to 500 bales, at unchanged prices.

Dealers were waiting for the receipt of private letters by the America. Fear was without change for common grades. Rates for all grades, however, were somewhat irregular, but upon the whole firmer for medium, extra, Ohio and other similar Western, Southern and Canadian grades.

Prime wheat was 3c. a 4c. per bushel higher while common and inferior qualities were with out change of moment. Corn was without alteration of importance; prime qualities were in light supply, and prices quite firm; while inferior qualities were abundant and prices irregular.

Rye sold at 80c. from store, and 82c. a 83c. adfoot. Pork was easier, with sales of mess at \$11 a \$12. Lard was better, with sales in blis. at 11c., and in kegs at 12c.

Sugars continued firm, with sales of about 1,000 blis. Cuba muscovado, at prices given in another column. Coffee was in fair demand, with sales of about 2,000 bags Brazil and 200 do. St. Domingo, at steady prices.

Freights were quite steady, and about 50,000 bushels wheat, in bags and bulk, were engaged for Liverpool at 6d. a 7d.; and considerable lots of flour, at 2s. 4d. a 2s. 6d.

Fer London, four was taken at 2s. 9d. a 2s. 10d., and wheat, at 12s. a 13s.; and for Havre, 4,000 bushels wheat, at 12s.

Governor Wise's Ratification Speech for Virginia. Governor Wise—of whom we have made a great man on both sides of the Atlantic, in spite of himself, and in spite of his very ungentlemanly treatment of the reporter of the HERALD and its conductor, during the momentous Virginia campaign of 1855—has again taken the stump.

His opening speech at the democratic ratification meeting at Richmond, in favor of James Buchanan, of Wheatland, and in every respect a most reliable old gentleman upon our foreign relations. On the other hand, the Ostend manifesto stares us broadly in the face, and we fear that upon application to Messrs. Soule, Sickles and George Sanders (all of whom had a finger in the Ostend pie), they will pronounce the old war horse of Pennsylvania the very prince of filibusters, one of the most magnificent supporters of annexation and "manifest destiny," and one of the most faithful admirers of Cuba, and that the Cincinnati platform and the Cincinnati candidate are at as nicely on this subject as the joints of a mahogany bureau.

For our part we must take the acceptance of the platform by Mr. Buchanan, in all its details, as defining his position. We suppose, too, that if Mr. Buchanan was bold enough to proclaim the Ostend policy on the other side of the Atlantic, he will be bold enough to stick to it on this side.

In our commentaries upon the manifestos, stump speeches and orations of this campaign, it shall be our policy to deal justly but independently with all parties concerned. We have only to say that neither the Cincinnati Convention, nor its jugglers, nor their resolutions or nigger driving policy, nor Know Nothingism, nor nigger worshippers can deceive the independent people of this country, as long as the independent press is on their side, and continues as warmly supported as we have been for some twenty odd years. We shall not confine our discussions to the modern demagogued democracy, alias the nigger-drivers, but with the same unflinching course against all sorts of humbugs, trickery and deception, we shall deal with the follies and trickeries of all the time-serving and agitating parties and factions of the day.

We shall hold a tight reign over nigger drivers, abolitionists, nigger worshippers and Know Nothings, including even Com. Stockton, his pocket nomination and his corporal's guard, and his Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the killed and wounded on all sides. What Governor next follows Governor Wise?

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM is pretty well: it amounts to little. It may be condensed into three sentences:— 1st. They want Congress to rule the Territories, and to exclude slavery therefrom. 2d. They want Kansas to be free. 3d. They want no war.

On the other hand, the Cincinnati platform takes a different ground: the democrats want:— 1st. Congress not to meddle with the Territories. 2d. Kansas to be slave. 3d. War.

of making Kansas a slave State, and in advancing the price of good healthy niggers to two, three, four or five thousand dollars a head, is more than we can tell. We have not had the necessary experience in the trade in this article of the home productions of Virginia to express any decided opinion on the subject. We think, however, that the five thousand dollars promised by Governor Wise for a single abled bodied nigger, in the event of securing Kansas as a slave State, is a rather high figure. For more precise information we shall probably apply to John Van Buren, who, we understand, has some speculations about which will involve the most rigid estimates of the cash value of niggers of all kinds.

The other remarkable point in this remarkable ratification speech of Governor Wise, is the cavalier manner in which he throws overboard the whole foreign policy of the Cincinnati platform. Against this filibustering and revolutionary programme, to which Mr. Buchanan and his party stand pledged before the country, Governor Wise endeavors to show, from his personal knowledge of the statesman of Wheatland, that there is not the slightest possible cause for apprehending, with the success of the democracy, a descent of those British gunboats among the niggers and oysters of Chesapeake Bay.

Not a bit of it. Governor Wise assures his constituents that Mr. Buchanan is a statesman of the purest water, opposed to all kinds of filibustering, and in every respect a most reliable old gentleman upon our foreign relations. On the other hand, the Ostend manifesto stares us broadly in the face, and we fear that upon application to Messrs. Soule, Sickles and George Sanders (all of whom had a finger in the Ostend pie), they will pronounce the old war horse of Pennsylvania the very prince of filibusters, one of the most magnificent supporters of annexation and "manifest destiny," and one of the most faithful admirers of Cuba, and that the Cincinnati platform and the Cincinnati candidate are at as nicely on this subject as the joints of a mahogany bureau.

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Judge Capron delivered, on Monday, an eloquent charge to the Grand Jury on the subject of crime in this city. He represented that the criminal calendar was no index of crime, as notwithstanding the efforts made by police and public officers, many, if not most, criminals escape. The learned Judge went on to say:— A check has been given to open or public gambling, but gambling, in a covert way, is, as I am credibly informed, still carried on in several localities. Dealers in lottery policies are as plenty in this city, as persons in the forests. Burglars, thieves, incendiaries, lecturers, robbers, assassins, ruffians, counterfeiters, extortioners, and keepers of disorderly houses and of brothels, are continually busy with their tools of fraud, violence, darkness and bloodshed. Figures are now illegally sold in as many as ten thousand places in this city, and in a few of those places these sales are made on all days of the week.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that the picture is overdrawn. Indeed it might more easily be heightened than palliated. But Judge Capron, pursuing the subject, inquires: Why are these things so? And by an unaccountable aberration of intellect, he comes to the conclusion that the reason is because peaceable citizens do not aid the officers of justice sufficiently in the discharge of their duties. This strikes us as a monstrous doctrine. Why the public at large—merchants, tailors, lawyers, shoemakers, bricklayers, doctors—should be expected to leave their respective trades and offices, and go to work to help policemen, or judges, or district attorneys, or magistrates, appears inexplicable on any other principle than one which justifies the idleness or incapacity of the parties requiring help. These various officials are hired by the public to administer justice and government, and preserve peace and order: for performing that duty they receive from the public a salary which enables them to live; they receive also, whenever they can make a case out to show the necessity of help, salaried assistance to any extent. On what grounds should they believe themselves entitled to the further aid and collaboration of the public, we are wholly at a loss to imagine.

A policeman arresting a thief, and assailed by his comrades, is justified in calling upon the bystanders for assistance; but what would be thought of a policeman who expected the bystanders to arrest the thief and carry him to the station house, while the officer, paid for performing that duty, took his ease hard by? Yet this is the state of things that would flow from the adoption of Judge Capron's principles. In fact, they have been tried already. Not so very long since, a party who had been robbed made complaint at one of the proper offices, and was told to go back, find the thief, and then return with the information: being promised aid from the police when he returned. The party who thus condescended with the sufferer was acting on Judge Capron's principles: he believed in the necessity of the citizens helping the authorities.

The public at large take a different view. They conceive that having elected men to govern and administer justice, and having paid up the money that is to keep these officials, their task is complete: the rest concerns the officials. That, we will beg leave to state to Judge Capron, in London and Paris, for instance, in those cities—which, as the Judge is doubtless aware, are admirably governed—bakers, butchers, and lawyers are not expected to neglect their trade for the sake of helping the government. Indeed, any proffer of aid would be very ill received by the authorities of either city. The government of London, like that of Paris, looks for no extraneous help: it performs its duty, suppresses vice, punishes crime, maintains order, simply because, first, its chiefs are well selected, and secondly, they are bound to do their duty. Neither in London nor Paris, nor any German city, are the people cursed with a system of primary conventions, availing to disfranchise the public at large in favor of the worst, most depraved, most worthless of the community: nor in any of those cities could the laws be violated, and virtue and order and decency openly set at naught, in the face of the officials, without entailing the severest penalties on the latter. For in London, Paris, Vienna or Berlin, when a man accepts an office he is understood to pledge himself to perform his duty honestly; if he does not, he must bear the consequences. They have sent a Mayor to prison in France for a term of years, for allowing theatrical performances to take place in a building which fell and killed some persons; that is the principle on which they usually act. It would be quite impossible, for instance, for the Mayor of a city like New York—were it in France or Germany—to go rambling over the country as an itinerant lecturer; he would be bound, in decency, to resign at once. The life of a Mayor, of whose city as much could be said as Judge Capron has said of New York, would not be safe in some parts of Europe; he would be arrested directly, tried, and made to answer for his misconduct and neglect. Nor would it be possible in any city but Rome for an affray like that which took place on Wednesday, during the Mayor's brother and another man, to disturb the peace of a crowded thoroughfare, and yet not a single arrest to follow.

It is in a careful study of these features of our peculiar institutions in the North, that the true source of our anarchy will be discovered: not in the 18th or the aviarie of our people.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Hamburg steamer Borussia, Capt. Ehlers, which arrived on Tuesday evening from Hamburg, after a passage of sixteen days, is the first of a new line of steamers which will regularly ply between New York and Hamburg, leaving each port on the first of each month. The Borussia, as well as the second vessel of the line, the Hammonia, were employed last autumn and winter in the service of the English and French governments, and have proved to be very safe and fast vessels, affording at once full security. These boats are owned in Hamburg, and are entirely the result of private enterprise, having no government assistance of any kind. They sail under the Hamburg flag, but were built by the well known firm of Messrs. Schichl & Co., Bremen. The dimensions are as follows:—Length, 297 feet, breadth on deck, 41 feet, depth in hold, 25 feet, nominal horse power, 1,400; 250, or actual horse power by the indicator, 1,400; measurement, 2,900 tons. The vessel is divided into ten compartments, and the detailing apparatus is such as makes forty headstrokes of water per day. Consumption of coal, two tons per hour. The first cabins of these vessels are arranged for only a moderate number of passengers, and to all their arrangements are as elegant and complete as those of any steamer in the Atlantic trade. The stowage is arranged upon a new plan, with extreme attention to ventilation and light, the object of the owners being to provide a more perfect mode of conveying steamer passengers than has hitherto existed.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—We publish this morning Mr. Buchanan's letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination. It is very smooth, very gracious and very consoling. The celebrated Tittlebat Titmouse, when put up for Parliament, promised everything to everybody as his platform; but the task of Mr. Buchanan has been more difficult. He accepts the Cincinnati platform, and can't undertake to promise anything more or less—but yet he does promise us the millennium. The old whigs will be delighted to read it, for it will be news to them that they are all going for the Cincinnati nominee. Let every body read this consoling letter. Who says now there will be war?

MARCY'S OPINION OF COLONEL FREMONT.—We publish an extract to-day from the annual report of the War Department of 1846, concerning the military achievements of Colonel Fremont in California. This extract being an official statement from Secretary Marcy for the information of the President of the United States and the two houses of Congress, must be correct. Official documents are always considered "the best sort of testimony." Taking, therefore, this official statement of the Secretary of War as unquestionably true, it establishes the fact that to J. C. Fremont belongs especially the honor of the conquest of California. Let every tub stand on its own bottom.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY. Supreme Court.—Circuit.—Nov. 2261, 2161, 2162, 2173, 1845, 1850, 1852, 1127, 2175, 2409, 2402, 2424, 2295, 2296, 2298, 2284, 1611, 876, 2465, 1962, 2131, 3062, 1947, 2625, 1076, 730, 2499. Repleas.—Nov. 1272, 1452, 1574, 1619, 1662, 1706, 1709, 1787, 1803, 1812, 609, 1384, 1856, 1848, 1841, 1846, 1846, 1847, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1941, 1941, 1470, 1693, 1745, 1829, 1848, 650, 1548, 217. Common Pleas.—Part 1.—Nov. 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257. Part 2.—Nov. 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272.

Arrival of the America at Boston. The Royal Mail steamship America, arrived here from Halifax at about 9 o'clock this morning. Her mails will be despatched over the New Haven road by the early train of tomorrow morning, which is due in New York at about 5 P. M.

Canadian Politics. The government candidate for Parliament in this district, Hon. J. C. Morrison, has been elected by a majority of 180 over the opposition candidate.

Trial of the Robbers of the American Express Company. The trial of Ayer, White, and King, charged with robbing the American Express Company of \$50,000 in gold, was commenced here to-day. Among the counsel for the prosecution are General Nye and Theodore Tilton, of New York. For the defence, Eli Cook, of Buffalo.

Killed by Lightning. Martin Fennell was instantly killed by lightning at Lambertville yesterday.

Launch of the United States Frigate Colorado. The screw steam frigate Colorado was successfully launched this morning.

Markets. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1856. Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5's, 87 1/2; Reading Railroad, 46 1/2; Erie, 13 1/2; Long Island, 12 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46 1/2.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET. BALTIMORE, June 19, 1856. At our cattle market to-day 570 head of Levee were offered.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington.

SILENCE OF MR. DALLAS—THE NEW YORK BILL—PLAN FOR A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC—DEPARTURE OF PADRE VIGN—SPECIAL MINISTER SENT TO NICARAGUA—THE GEN. CLAYTON'S TREATY.

The State Department is not a little surprised at receiving nothing from Mr. Dallas on the subject of the Crampton affair. His opinion was looked for with great interest, but nothing came to hand but newspaper speculations. It was supposed that he would form a pretty good idea of what the feeling of the British Cabinet would be on the reception of the news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, and that he would by that opinion without delay before his government, for what it was worth. His silence, therefore, embarrasses the Premier, who is driven to conjecture and to newspapers during his anxious suspense.

General Gadsden has had no interview with President Pierce or with Mr. Marcy. He called twice on the President, but each time failed to obtain an audience. He knows not why he has been ordered to Washington by Mr. Pierce, nor has he negotiated any treaty. Gen. G. says Spain contributes nothing like an attack on Mexico, but her fleet at Vera Cruz is designated to be used against the present liberal party in the event of another revolution. Mexico does not regard the position of Spain as menacing.

Padre Vign left here to-day for New York, and will sail from thence to Nicaragua on the 24th instant, in the ste