

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, WRITER AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

VOLUME XXI. No. 178. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Irish TROOP—THE LAMP MAN—WRECK ABOVE. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—NIGGERS—YOUNG HANGERS OF THE THIRTY FIFTH—ROBERT AND BEATRICE.

LAURA KERR'S VARIETIES, Broadway—Complimentary Benefit to Miss Keene by the Artists—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 62 Broadway—Six DREAMS ON CHAIRS—BY THE WOOD & MANOR THEATRE.

WOODS' MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—THE MINSTRELS' MONKEY.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 50 Broadway—EMERALD AND DIAMOND TABLEAU—VOYAGE AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 47 Broadway—VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—MARTINIQUE OF HUNG. AC.

New York, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

Mails for Europe. NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Ericsson, Capt. Lowber, will leave the 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, at 6c.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places:

Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill. Am. & European Express Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

Liverpool—do do 7 Ramford 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.

TO THE PUBLIC. We are daily receiving complaints from subscribers,

agents, and others, of the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of the Herald at a suitable hour in the morning.

In reply, we are compelled to say that we cannot for the present meet the demands of the public for our paper.

Our circulation is now the largest of any daily journal in the world; we have the fastest printing presses,

costing \$40,000, that could be obtained when they were made, four or five years ago. We have spared

nothing but money in meeting the wants of our readers and our business; but our progress has been so rapid that the mechanical genius of the country

could hardly keep pace with the requirements of the people for news and newspapers. We have just made

a contract, however, with Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., which will in a measure obviate the difficulty under which

we labor. They are now engaged in constructing two new presses for the New York Herald,

at a cost of \$60,000, which will enable us to strike off double the number of papers we now print

in the same space of time. These will be the first presses of this size and power ever attempted by

Hoe & Co. With these we expect to print double our present number, or one hundred and fifty thousand

copies, in time to distribute by the early trains and mails, and to serve our subscribers throughout the city before seven o'clock every morning. They are to be finished and at work early next year.

Meanwhile we shall do the best we can; and it should be borne in mind that it is as much for our interest to serve subscribers at an early hour as it is for their pleasure to receive the news before breakfast.

The News. The arrival of the mails of the America last evening places us in possession of her full complement

of news. The letters of our Paris correspondents and the extracts which we give from the French

papers, show that the present critical state of our relations with England is creating a good deal of

alarm amongst the moneyed classes in France. One of these letters gives a deplorable picture of the

present condition of Spain. The government of Bepartore seems to be tottering to its end, and a

coup d'etat of some sort is anticipated from day to day. From the statements in this letter it is plain

that the demonstration of Spain against Mexico has had its origin in the promptings of France, with

a view to the revival of the old Spanish policy of Louis XIV.—the establishment of a French

protectorate over the Spanish monarchy, and the final acquisition of Cuba as a French possession.

Great Britain is despatching large reinforcements to her North American provinces. The London

Times of the 7th inst. contains the announcement of orders having been given to the screw steamer

Imperieuse, 51, the Cosack, 21, the Archer, 14, the Elk, 11, and the Mohawk, 9, to proceed to Halifax

with all possible speed. The Seventeenth regiment, which arrived at Gibraltar from Balaklava on the

1st inst., were immediately shipped again for conveyance to Quebec. Stirring times these.

The Convention of the anti-Fillmore wing of the American party closed its protracted but exciting

session in this city yesterday—the sixth day of its sitting. Col. Fremont having satisfied them—

through a delegation to him—that he was all right "on the goose question," they went in for him with

a rush, and nominated him by acclamation, placing on the ticket with him the name of William F.

Johnston, of Pennsylvania, as candidate for the Vice Presidency. The Fillmoreites, on the outside,

made a terrific hullabaloo, and the Convention closed with a grand tableau finale, for full particulars

whereof see our report.

We learn by telegraph that Hon. James J. Strang, commonly called King Strang, the leader and

prophet of the Mormons located on Beaver Islands, had been shot by two of his followers, and received

injuries from which he was not likely to recover. Strang was the ruling spirit among the

Mormons, a large number of whom are Welsh, who are located on and have control of the six islands in the northern part and near the outlet of Lake Michigan, called Beaver Islands, and since 1853 he has represented Newwago county, which is composed of

those islands, in the lower branch of the Michigan Legislature. He has been the means, in times past, of causing considerable disturbance in the regions adjacent to where he resides, and robbery, murder and piracy are crimes which have been freely attributed to him and his followers. His residence is at St. James, a considerable town, located on the largest of the islands, and his principal business was supplying the lake steamers with wood.

According to our Washington despatches it appears that the preliminary steps towards the organization of an extensive plan for cutting off the business patronage of the South from Northern abolitionists, were taken in that city on the evening of Thursday last. It is proposed to establish an agency in New York before the commencement of the fall trade, who will take such measures as will effect the objects desired. The matter is also to be laid before the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held in Savannah in December next.

Nothing done in the House of Representatives yesterday, no quorum voting. Mr. Campbell gave notice that he should move to take up the report on the Sumner assault on the 30th inst.

The San Francisco papers by last mail refer to the non-arrival of the mail steamer Golden Gate, and state that fears were entertained for her safety. In order to quiet the apprehensions of the interested, we state that on account of the railroad accident the steamer did not leave Panama until the 8th of May. She left Acapulco on the evening of the 16th, and was not due at San Francisco until

some days after the sailing of the last steamer from that port.

A Convention of delegates from the Northern Kansas Aid Societies and committees, met at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, but owing to the non-arrival of several prominent leaders in the cause, no business was transacted.

The Commissioners of the New York and Connecticut Boundary Commission have appointed C. W. Wentz, as the Engineer to make the surveys on the part of this State.

Heari De Costa and Placida N. Castra were yesterday held to bail by Commissioner Morion, in the sum of \$2,500 each, to answer in the case of the supposed slave brig Braman.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council having in charge the arrangements for the reception of ex-President Fillmore, met yesterday, and appointed General Lloyd to act as Grand Marshal on the occasion. The delegates from the various American clubs also met to concert measures for joining in the demonstration. Mr. Fillmore will arrive in the Atlantic, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst.

The letters due by the steamship America from Liverpool not being at hand yesterday, the cotton market was rather quiet, and was confined to sales of 600 to 800 bales, without quotable change in prices. Flour opened steady at the previous day's rates, but closed heavy, with the turn of the market in favor of purchasers. Wheat was dull and irregular for inferior and common grades, while prime grades were more scarce and unchanged. Prime Canada white sold at \$1 80 a \$1 83, and prime white Southern ditto at \$1 80 a \$1 85, with pretty free sales of all grades. Much of the Western corn arriving is received in a heated and damaged condition, which sells for distilling at about 44c. a 45c., and lots of better quality for shipment eastward at 48c. a 50c.; and sound yellow Southern lots sold at 50c. a 57c. Pork was firm, with sales of mess at \$19 a \$19 25. Lard was firmer at 11c. a 11 1/2c. Sugars were active and firm, with sales of 2,000 hhd. at full prices. Coffee was more active. Sales of 2,000 mats of Java and 3,000 do. Laguays were made, at prices given elsewhere; and 8,000 mats Java were sold by auction, at 10c. a 14c. Freight was steady, with a fair amount of engagements to Liverpool and London of grain and flour, at about the previous day's quotations.

The Presidential Crisis—Singular State of the Question. All the political parties and factions of the country have now their Presidential tickets and platforms before the people, excepting "the old line whigs." They do not threaten us with any additions to the list, but content themselves with wheezing out a warning, here and there, that perhaps they may yet appear in a separate regiment in the battle, prepared to decide the issue, if necessary, between the contestants already marshalled for the fight. The party nominating conventions for the campaign being thus all disposed of, the careful inquirer into the condition of existing affairs may now sit down quietly in his easy chair, cross his legs, take a pinch of snuff or a good cigar, and examine dispassionately the prospect before us, and the chances of the various contestants for the golden prize of the White House.

The people, North and South, have the following parties and tickets before them, from which to make to make their choice:—

First—The democratic party, under the lead of the nigger drivers, and their pro-slavery and filibustering platform, give us the ticket of Buchanan and Breckenridge.

Second—The "South Americans," or pro-slavery pure and simple "Know Nothings," have proclaimed the ticket of Fillmore and Donelson.

Third—The republican party, or nigger worshippers, with a strong anti-slavery platform, have chosen the ticket of Fremont and Dayton.

Fourth—The "North American" anti-Fillmore Know Nothing Bolters' Convention have set up the half-way Know Nothing and republican compromise ticket of Fremont and ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania.

Fifth—The bolters from the anti-Fillmore bolters Convention have nominated the ticket of Commodore Stockton and Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina.

In the sixth place, the abolitionists, pure and simple, have designated as their standard bearers for the succession, Gerrit Smith (white man) and Frederick Douglass (black man).

Out of all these parties and factions there are only three which, under any possible chain of contingencies, have the slightest shadow of a chance of success—the democratic party, the republican, and the Fillmore American, or Simon Pure anti-Popery and pro-slavery Know Nothings. The only distinct and broadly defined issue for a fight is that which is marked by the line (Mason and Dixon's) on the slavery question between the democratic party and the Northern republicans. The anti-administration Know Nothing and opposition factions are arrayed upon men and upon principles as much against each other as against the common enemy.

With these divisions and discussions among the opposition camps, the question of what are the prospects of the campaign may be readily answered. According to the State elections of the last two years, the combined opposition forces are in a popular majority throughout the country of upwards of three hundred thousand votes, comprehending an electoral majority of seventy-nine, including all the Northern States, and Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky in the South, besides a hard push for Tennessee. Now were these opposition elements united in a common cause, and upon a common ticket, and for the simple, practical, tangible purpose of a new administration, they might still give to the filibustering and nigger driving democracy the most disastrous and decisive overthrow of any in the fluctuating fortunes of the party. But with this opposition majority cut up and divided into conflicting factions, between Fillmore, Fremont, Stockton and others, they must necessarily be routed and scattered like a flock of silly sheep before the solid masses of the "ferce democrat."

What chance of an election is there for Fremont, with Fillmore in the field, subtracting his thousands from the ranks which, to be victorious, must be compact and unbroken? No chance whatever. What chance is there for Fillmore, with Fremont and his partisans arrayed against him? About as much chance as for the man in the moon. Between the Know Nothing and the nigger worshipper, the dullest of blockheads will readily perceive that there will be nothing left for Mr. Buchanan to do but to make his domestic arrangements, his Cabinet and foreign appointments, &c., preparatory to the occupation of the President's mansion on the fourth of March next. The result of the election, from the existing condition of things among the opposition ranks, is just as certain as if it had already taken place, and had gone by default in favor of the democratic party.

It may be said by the astute Know Nothings of the Southern school, and even by Fremont mathematicians, that while Fremont may carry the North in spite of Fillmore, the latter may really serve a good purpose in carrying a Southern State or two

as an offset against the possible loss of a Northern State or two; and that in this way the election may be thrown into the House of Representatives at Washington, where the combined opposition forces have an overwhelming majority, and can choose either Fremont or Fillmore, as they may determine among themselves. But this is a most delusive estimate, as the result will show if Fillmore and Fremont are both retained in the field. Each will only weaken the other, where single handed, one or the other might succeed. The lines, too, are so distinctly drawn upon the nigger question between the two principal parties in the contest, that, as matters now stand, it is morally certain there can be but one and the same result in every Southern State, to wit, a democratic majority. Let Mr. Fillmore adhere to his present position as the "South American" candidate, and the election night of November next will, in all probability, leave him without the vote of a solitary State in the Union. On the other hand, he may be strong enough to break down Fremont in every Northern State, except two or three of the most ultra anti-slavery character.

Such are the conclusions to which, we think, every dispassionate and reasoning mind must come, from the data of the existing relations of parties, platforms and candidates. And yet, instead of looking their suicidal divisions and dissensions fairly in the face, the Fillmore party and the Fremont party seem to be inspired with a blind and desperate resolution to persist in the shortest road to ruin. The Fillmore Americans are preparing a Corporation welcome and ratification for him on his return to New York from the Holy Father and the catombe of Rome—a popular display calculated to kindle the delusive idea of an active popularity even in the North; while the Fremont party are busy with their preparations, here and there, or grand ratification meetings and processions, as if the rough work of the campaign were all accomplished. What is the use of all this? It is all folly—a waste of time, a waste of enthusiasm, a waste of money, and a cruel mockery of the simple minded believers that the day of miracles has returned. The Presidential election can only be carried before the people by the candidate having the majority of the electoral vote; and it can only be carried into the House by defeating Mr. Buchanan of an electoral majority. The position, therefore, have only to determine whether they will fight to carry the election into Congress or to carry it before the people, in order to see what is required at their hands. If they adopt the first named plan, they will require a purely Southern ticket for the South exclusively, to run against the democracy in that section; if, on the other hand, they concentrate the whole strength of all the anti-administration forces of the North, whig, democratic, free soil, abolition, Know Nothing and foreign vote upon Fremont, and let the South take care of itself.

Considering the existing divisions and discordant and clashing platforms, tickets and factions among the opposition camps, there is but one course of action left them, as affording any way of escape whatever from the most ignominious defeat all round. That course is a general Convention, with a view to a general concentration of their forces upon a single ticket in opposition to the democracy. We propose, therefore, for the sake of giving some degree of interest, spirit and activity to this canvass, that the opposition parties and factions of all sorts—old whigs, anti-Pierce and anti-nigger driving democrats, free soilers proper, nigger worshippers, Know Nothings, and what not—call conjointly a general Fusion Convention, for the practical purpose of a confederation or coalition ticket for the Presidency, upon the broad platform of the constitution, the Union and a new administration; and that this practical and common sense Convention be held in New York, about the last of August or early in September.

This is the last chance. In default of the adoption of some such plan of cohesion and concentration against the common enemy—old whigs, old free soil democrats, nigger worshippers, Know Nothings, bolters and all—will be whipped, routed, dispersed and ignominiously crushed out from one end of the country to the other. A Union Convention of all the opposition leaders, a consolidation of all their forces upon one common ticket, and upon a simple, comprehensive anti-democratic platform is their only chance.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Now that the European war is over, and peace conquered, at least in that quarter, one would suppose England would have doffed her red coat and taken some slight refreshments. But it is very curious that in no respect has she done so. Warlike preparations, on a vast scale, are still going on, and were, even before the news of the dismissal of Mr. Crampston. Very strange, too, our own citizens find it their interest to assist her. Indeed, they are ready to contract for any amount of killing that England, France or Russia may require to be done. Thus, Col. Colt, whose triumphant departure on his wedding tour was announced by all the bells in Hartford, has gone abroad to consummate a contract with the English government to the extent of five millions of dollars, one-fifth of which will be clear profit. He then proceeds to Russia to patronize the Czar, on equal friendly terms. Col. Cochran, (we are all Colonels) whose rifle cannon made some noise in the country a few years ago, has, we learn, obtained a large and valuable English contract for those instruments of destruction, equal to several millions. Constructed on a large scale, they are effective and deadly at the distance of four miles, and the English are determined to have a supply of them. They are, in fact, to carry a ball like the Minie, and with equal accuracy, from three to four miles.

Then, too, our countryman, Mr. Francis, has been astonishing his foreign acquaintances with his military and pontoon wagons, which are as useful in the water as on the land. Filled with soldiers, they are driven across the fords without wetting their feet. If the water be too deep, they instantly become boats, and are propelled without difficulty over the broadest streams. The French Emperor, making them his personal study, has given the plan his approbation and the inventor his contracts. A similar result has attended Mr. Francis on a recent visit to England; and thus Americans are engaged in making fortunes for themselves and defenses for the crown-heads of Europe.

Never was the note of preparation so clear and so marked as at this very moment. Is it that England found herself unprepared for the Crimea, and, under the criticism of Wellington, defenceless at home, and that she will be so no longer?

Is Mr. Canning's "war of opinion" at hand, and does the late party of Count D'ul to the mastery

paper of Count Cavour indicate an approaching crisis amid the Italian marshes? Or is republicanism, grown disorderly and rowdy since the incoming of President Pierce? Who can tell!

The Crisis in Mexico. The last accounts from Mexico throw more light on the new and remarkable position of that country in relation to Spain and the other Powers of Europe. It is believed in Mexico that both France and England are actively engaged in the support of Spain; and that the demands which have been made on the Mexican Treasury are a mere pretext, set up in order to attain ulterior objects with regard to Mexico—their objects being nothing less than a European re-conquest of Mexico and Central America, as a counter-check to the expansion of the United States.

We are aware that several consultations have been held of late, both at St. Cloud and Paris, on the subject of Spanish affairs, in connection with Cuba and Mexico. The sudden declaration of war by Spain, and the departure of the Spanish fleet for the Mexican coast, naturally took people by surprise in England and in some other countries; they do not seem to understand the sagacious and far-seeing policy of Louis Napoleon, as the arbiter of the Old and the New World. Yet it is well known that a former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the empire, confessed to the United States Minister that the United States were more to be feared in peace than in war: their moral influence and example being fatal to the hereditary and dynastic principles in Europe. The same view was expressed by the French Minister of War, who bade adieu to our Military Commission at Paris with the words—"Au revoir, till we meet at the cannon's mouth." The fact is, the idea that the United States are to be feared, and as a consequence to be put down if possible, appears to be thoroughly impressed on the mind of every person connected with the imperial government.

On the other hand, the question about which the trouble has arisen—a disputed account for some five millions or less—is surely not one upon which a great war would be undertaken. Spain's allies would hardly allow her to disturb the peace of the world, just at this moment, when the world needs peace so much for a beggarly five millions of dollars, unless they had ulterior and higher objects in view.

Again, it is possible that the Spanish government has been hurried into its present position as much by the consequences of the late measures of the Mexican government in relation to the church, as from any foregone conclusion. The public is doubtless aware that the Mexican clergy have weathered all the storms which have overthrown and impoverished their European brethren; that they have never been so rich as they are now. In the recent work of M. Lerdo de Tejada, published this year, the revenues of the clergy are estimated at more than \$20,000,000 a year; their gross property at \$300,000,000. The whole of this is divided among less than 5,000 persons; so that every priest, nun, monk, or other ecclesiastic, may be said to own property in virtue of his office, to a value exceeding \$60,000. On the other hand, the deficit in the State revenues, which was only four millions a few years ago, has now swelled to nine. Under these circumstances, one of the earliest measures which engaged the attention of the Comonfort government, was a plan of reform in relation to certain monopolies held by the clergy. The measures were resisted, even by violence, near Puebla. The government being firm, however, it is not unlikely that the Mexican priests may have sought aid in Europe, and obtained a favorable hearing as well at Rome as at Madrid and at Paris.

At all events, every movement of the fleets, and every circumstance relating to them, indicate a common purpose on the part of powers stronger than Spain to bring about a coup d'etat, both in Mexico and Central America. Such is the opinion of all the leading men in Mexico; they all trace the movement of the fleet to the handiwork of Louis Napoleon. In the event of such a scheme being really planned, it would be very easy indeed to bring about a general war. And it would be well for the administration to lose no time in giving attention to the state of things in the South, and to consider what would be expected of them in the event of a revival of the old project of the re-conquest of Mexico and Central America by Louis Napoleon, and the party in Europe that is opposed to the progress of republican principles.

CONSULAR DIFFICULTIES AT TEPEC—RESIGNATION OF MR. FORBES, THE AMERICAN CONSUL.—A short time since we published a statement of certain difficulties which had arisen in Tepec between Senor Degollado, the Governor of Jalisco, and the English and French Consuls, which ended in the arbitrary expulsion of the latter from the State. Subsequent information enables us to supply what was then wanting to the proper understanding of the case. It appears that towards the close of last year, Mr. Forbes, the American Consul, had occasion to visit Mazatlan for the benefit of his health. During his absence a movement was got up against him by his enemies, and a paper was circulated amongst the rabble of Tepec, charging him and his partner, Mr. Barron, who holds the office of English Consul, with having interfered with the elections and political affairs of the State. On the strength of this document Senor Degollado, assuming to himself powers which only belong to the supreme government, issued a decree of expulsion against the two Consuls. Pending the steps taken to obtain satisfaction for this proceeding, through the American and English ministers, Mr. Eustace Barron, Sen., who resides in the city of Mexico, brought a civil suit against Gomez Farias, for libel and defamation of the character of the Tepec firm. The cause was tried, and Farias was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine and undergo six months imprisonment. To the surprise of every one, however, the Minister of Foreign Relations interposed his authority for the suspension of the judgment against the defendant, on the ground that the matter was in train of investigation before his department. How the proceedings before the civil tribunal could do any thing but enlighten the Minister on the merits of the case, no one, of course, but Senor Rosa can explain. That he is not sustained in this arbitrary proceeding by public opinion is evidenced by the fact that all the leading Mexican papers condemn it.

We publish under the head of our Mexican news Mr. Forbes' letter of resignation to Secretary Marcy, in which he reflects severely on General Gaden's indifference to the interests of American citizens in Tepec, and praises as warmly the efforts of the English Minister on his behalf. It is a singular state of things when our Consuls are compelled to look for redress to the representatives of the European Powers. We cannot

consistently complain of foreign intervention in the affairs of our continent, so long as we leave to foreign generosity the care of protecting our interests.

THE STATES ISLAND FERRY.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Brown, of Maiden lane, who was one of the victims of the late accident on the States Island ferry, is considered to be out of danger; so that, we trust, this accident, unlike the last, will be followed by no loss of life. The last occasion on which a bridge of the States Island Ferry Company fell, cost us many valuable lives—men, women and children being dashed down together, and some crushed to death, some drowned—all for the want of proper fastenings to the bridge. With the exception of Mr. Brown and his fellow sufferers, the community which uses the States Island ferry will no doubt feel grateful for having been spared a similar calamity this summer by the premonitory fall of the bridge on Tuesday; though, even then, the other bridges may still remain to peril life.

Friends of the States Island Ferry Company plead in their extenuation that they are cramped in their means in consequence of the heavy rent they pay to Commodore Vanderbilt. They urge, for instance, that the Commodore positively refused to remit a portion of the instalment due last May, though earnestly pressed to do so. We apprehend that this constitutes no sort of excuse for the shortcomings of the company. Its members may be entitled to sympathy, as individuals, for having rashly embarked in an unprofitable enterprise; but the association is either bound to fulfill its engagements or to make way for a company which can. To retain possession of the slip and franchise, without a lease, and in defiance of the city authorities—to imperil life by unsafe boats and unsafe bridges—to impede travel by failing to supply the accommodation requisite—to disgust the public by the substitution of hog-pens for ferry houses—to injure property on the island by acquiring a bad name for the ferry: these are acts which would seem to stamp the States Island Ferry Company as a public nuisance.

From Washington. IMPORTANT SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT AGAINST THE NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS—SENATOR WILSON'S ARMAIMENT, &c. WASHINGTON, June 20, 1856.

A few Southerners held a meeting here last night, to take into consideration the formation of a Commercial Association, the constitution of which is to require members to pledge themselves to give the preference, in the bestowal of their business patronage, to those at the North who respect the sacred rights guaranteed to the South by the constitution and laws of the United States, and, as far as practicable, to withhold their patronage from abolitionists, as enemies to the best interests of our common country. It is proposed to establish a business office in New York before the commencement of the fall trade, the agent to take such measures as will effect the objects contemplated. Circulars will soon be sent throughout the South, inviting the co-operation of planters and business men. The subject will be brought before the Southern Commercial Convention to be held in Savannah, in December next. This programme has been submitted to various members of Congress, both Northern and Southern, for their consideration.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has procured a ride with a three feet barrel, disguised as a walking cane, which he carries with him constantly, even into the Senate Chamber, ready loaded and capped.

Dr. Miller's letter, recently read in the Senate, was not intended to show, and does not show, that Dr. Lindley's statement as to Mr. Sumner's health was not fully correct.

The Grand Jury will next week make inquiry into the killing of Thomas Keating by Mr. Herbert, of California, and the assault upon Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina.

Shooting of the Mormon Leader, James J. Strang. DETROIT, June 19, 1856.

James J. Strang, the Mormon leader, was shot at Beaver Island, on the 10th, by two of his former followers. He received three balls in the body, and a severe blow on a pistol on the head. Strang was alive up to noon of the 17th, but he laid in a very critical condition. The assassins had been arrested.

Convention of Kansas Aid Societies. CLEVELAND, June 20, 1856.

The Convention of delegates from the various Kansas Aid Societies of the North met in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, in response to the following call:—

We hereby invite all free State Kansas committee and aid societies, and all other organizations interested in the cause of enslaved and suffering Kansas, to appoint such number of delegates as they may deem expedient, to attend a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th day of June, instant, to take into consideration the appropriate measures to be adopted for the protection and relief of the free State emigrants in Kansas, and the preservation of law and order in said Territory.

CHAIRMAN NEW YORK KANSAS COMMITTEE, WILLIAM BARNES. SECRETARY NEW YORK KANSAS COMMITTEE, CHARLES HICKOX.

President Cleveland Kansas Aid Society, T. STERLING. Secretary Kansas Aid Society, Cleveland, Z. CHANDLER.

For Detroit Kansas Aid Society, FITZGERALD GAZETTE. For Pittsburgh Aid Society, J. WOOD.

The attendance was thin, in consequence of the recall by the Eastern associations of their delegates. Delegates were present from New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Kansas. Other States were heard from, and the delegates were on the way. New England was not represented.

The Convention was in session all day, but transacted no business.

Governor Reeder has arrived here, and will speak this evening. Mr. Lane and the delegations from Illinois and Iowa will be here to-morrow, when business will be commenced.

Reports from Kansas. ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1856.

The steamer James H. Lucas, just from St. Joseph, brings the intelligence that affairs in Kansas are assuming a milder aspect. Rumors of violence had almost entirely ceased, the parties of armed men that ran riot through the Territory having been either disbanded by Sumner, or forced to skulk in remote parts of the country.

A letter to the Democrat, dated Lawrence, June 10, states it is reported in Lawrence that six thousand Missourians are preparing to invade Kansas, and that Sumner would meet them with two regiments and 200 pieces of artillery. This rumor is doubtless incorrect, as later dates than the 12th would have reached here, were such a large body of armed men about to invade the Territory. The advice by the steamer Lucas are probably much nearer the truth.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1856.

A private letter received here from St. Louis states that recent reports of quiet in Kansas are a part of a plan to induce the government to remove the troops from the Territory.

Buchanan Ratification Meeting at Hartford. HARTFORD, June 20, 1856.

An immense assemblage surrounded the State House this evening, celebrating the nomination of Buchanan, with cannon and fireworks and other rejoicings.

Mayor Deming and others addressed the assembly. At least five thousand people participated in the demonstration.

Serious Affray in a Lager Bier Saloon. BALTIMORE, June 20, 1856.

A serious affray occurred late last night at Seeger's lager beer saloon, in the western extremity of the city. A party of rowdies invaded the premises, and were desperately repulsed by the Germans. One of the rowdies, called "Philadelphia Bob," was mortally wounded; another had his skull fractured; a third had his leg broken, and a fourth was badly wounded by a pistol ball.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

House of Representatives, June 20, 1856.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

One hundred and twenty-seven members were present. No bills were passed. No quorum of voting members present.

Mr. CARMICHAEL, of Ohio, said that as next week had been set apart for the consideration of Territorial bills, and as the report on the Sumner assault had not yet been printed, he should not move to take up the latter for consideration until Monday, June 25.

Adjourned.

Responses to the Nomination of Fremont. CONCORD, N. H., June 20, 1856.

General satisfaction is expressed here among the opponents of the administration at the nomination of Fremont. One hundred guns were fired in his honor last evening.

BANGOR, Me., June 20, 1856.