

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS: The Herald is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, for \$1 per annum in advance.

ADVERTISING: For a full and complete list of the various rates for advertising in this paper, apply to the office.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Miss Emma Stanley in "The Seven Ages of Woman."

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—David Copperfield.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 472 Broadway—Ingram, the Barbers, and Fustella, the Cheese Market.

FRENCH THEATRE, 219 Broadway—The Ombre de Marie, the Ombre de Marie, the Ombre de Marie.

WOODS' MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—Eubank's Minstrel.

EMILY'S EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway—Patience and Mollie's Farewell—Mollie's Farewell.

DUNDELL'S GALLERY, No. 47 Broadway—Valuable Paintings and Statues—Martyrdom of St. Ignace.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Broadway—Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

New York, Thursday, July 17, 1856.

The News.

Our special despatch from Washington, published under the telegraphic head, is unusually important.

It is said Mr. Mason, our Minister to France, has resigned.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill retroceding Georgetown to Maryland, a bill supplementary to the one respecting copyrights, approved Feb. 3, 1851, and the bill relative to Louisiana swamp lands and their claimants.

The Senate then went into executive session on the appointments of the President filling up the vacancies caused by the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

The session lasted from one o'clock till five, and the discussion was a very warm one.

The nominations of Captains Pendergrass and Nicholson were confirmed, after which the Senate adjourned.

The appointments will be considered from day to day, till they are disposed of.

In the House Mr. Keitt made a speech defending his conduct in the Brooks and Sumner affair, and concluded by announcing that he had resigned his seat.

Mr. Keitt was very severe upon the nigger worshippers, particularly Mr. Burlingame.

This ends the farce. The Illinois contested election case was then taken up, pending which the House adjourned.

Some of the good people of Boston yesterday were worked up to an extraordinary pitch of excitement.

The cause was nothing more nor less than the capture of a live fugitive slave.

It appears that the captain of the bark Growler, from Mobile, on entering the harbor attempted to secure a negro named Williams, for the purpose of returning him to his owner.

Williams jumped overboard, but was picked up in the Supreme Court, and, upon an examination, no claimant appearing, the runaway was sent about his business.

The decision of the Judge was received by a large crowd with uproarious demonstrations of delight.

The negro was immediately ticketed for Canada.

The meeting of the Central Fremont and Dayton Club held last evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, was large and enthusiastic.

General Nye, Hon. James Briggs, of Ohio, were among the speakers.

A condensed report of what was said will be found in another column.

The democrats last night held their elections for the choice of delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse for the nomination of Presidential electors and State officers.

So far as we could ascertain, everything passed off without disturbance.

Full particulars are given elsewhere in our columns.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and after transacting some unimportant business, adjourned to the first Monday in August.

We publish to-day some interesting intelligence from California and Oregon, received by the mail steamer, but crowded out by the intelligence brought from Nicaragua by the Orizaba; this completes our semi-monthly record of the stirring events now taking place on the Pacific.

Our budget includes an interesting letter from San Francisco in relation to the late proceedings of the Vigilance Committee.

Our correspondent makes an elaborate effort against the action of the Committee, and we desire to give both sides a fair chance.

A State Convention of old line whigs, composed of delegates representing forty-four counties, met at Richmond, Va., yesterday.

Our correspondent in Dallas, Penn., writing on 13th of June, reports the country as enjoying a political quiet which was so remarkable as to excite suspicion that it was merely the precursor of a revolutionary movement.

Trade was brisk among the large fleet of trading ships at the Chesapeake. Vessels at the islands were having excellent despatches.

Owners are advised to send out American gold to pay bills there, as it will bring a premium ranging from five to ten per cent, and thus save the high rates charged for drawing on account of charters.

The European news by the Niagara imparted greater firmness to cotton yesterday, and holders were firm at 1 1/4c for middling uplands; but as dealers were disposed to await the receipt of private letters due by the steamer, sales were confined to about 400 to 500 bales.

Flour declined fully 10c per barrel, especially on common and medium grades of state and Western.

Wheat was irregular and unsettled, with sales of Canada white at about \$1 75, and Milwaukee at \$1 40.

Corn was in light supply, and sales of mixed Western were made at 80c a bin, and of mixed yellow at 62c.

The Presidency—Democratic Conspiracy to Defeat Mr. Buchanan.

Our special despatch from Washington, of last evening, in another column, discloses one of the latest little democratic conspiracies for the defeat of Mr. Buchanan that could possibly be devised.

There is, too, such a strong expression of consistency and method and purpose and reason about this scheme, that we feel perfectly free to express the opinion that there is something in it; that the parties implicated, and their motives and objects, are fully equal to the measure of the plot, and that the complications of this canvass are highly favorable for carrying this plot into execution at a venture.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Pierce and Douglas democracy have swallowed the nomination of Mr. Buchanan with a very bad grace.

The fact is notorious, and there are abundant reasons for it. For twelve years Mr. Buchanan has been a conspicuous democratic aspirant for the Presidency; for twelve years he has had a clique devoted to him—a clique of calculating politicians—who have regularly brought him up and endeavored to push him through at every democratic national convention.

From that of 1844 down to this of 1856. In finally securing his nomination, this clique of devoted friends must stand with Mr. Buchanan as his first creditors—they, in brief, with his election, will be nearest the throne.

The leaders, disciples, followers and deceivers of the Pierce, Douglas, Cass and Jeff. Davis cliques, respectively, are well aware of this, and accordingly, in working for Mr. Buchanan they feel very much like men working for nothing but the mere husks and straw of democratic principles, for they have no assurance of anything better.

The wish of Jeff. Davis, of Douglas, and even of Mr. Pierce himself, with Mr. Buchanan in the White House, must be secondary, and subject to the advice and consent of Colonel Forney and his particular set.

This, though in a smaller degree, was the incurable weakness of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass and Martin Van Buren. Each had his pet clique of advisers, favorites and dependants, from which the outside masses recoiled as from a pest to which they were not invited.

Thus stands Mr. Buchanan. But this is not all: He is distrusted by the younger democratic Southern politicians as an "old fogy" and a "server"; and at this crisis they would naturally prefer a Southern man for their President—some such man, for example, as Mr. Breckinridge.

The Richmond Enquirer, which, like the Washington Union, did its very best, if not its very worst, to defeat the nomination of Buchanan, has hardly been persuaded to believe him the best of all men since the decree of the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Pryor, of the Enquirer, is a protégé of Mr. Pierce, and believes, no doubt, that Mr. Pierce has been treacherously sacrificed. At all events, as one of Mr. Pierce's little trumpeters, Mr. Pryor has some enough to understand that he must make his peace with the grand chamberlain—Mr. Forney—before he can be admitted into the confidence of Mr. Buchanan.

Does it need anything further than these hints to explain why the nomination of Mr. Buchanan drags so heavily? He is an "old fogy"—a timid old gentleman, except in the hands of Soule—an old stager, with his little family confidential clique in every State, before whose claims and pretensions all other democrats, of high or low degree, must stand back; and is not this enough?

Mr. Breckinridge occupies a wholly different position. He is a new man—too young and fresh as a politician to have collected any barnacles or leeches upon his sides.

Should he, by a chain of lucky accidents, be made President, he would be as available to Pierce men, Douglas men, and Jeff. Davis men, as to the original Buchanan men.

He has no clique upon his back to break him down—no Forney to lead him by the nose—no large family of beggarly dependants to provide for—no old fogy notions to hamper him in any way or that way.

He is young and fresh, and walks without crutches. Hence, doubtless, the origin of this democratic conspiracy at Washington to lay Mr. Buchanan upon the shelf, and to carry over his head into the White House, the unpledged, unaligned, and wholly Southern Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

This startling movement upon the democratic chess board opens before us a new field of covertures. To Col. Fremont it will be like a look-out from some high mountain top over the variegated face of some new country, enabling him to see at a glance "the lay of the land" over a superficial area of thousands of square miles.

The fact is, that as Fremont is pre-eminently a nomination from the people, he must be elected by the people, or he will be defeated by the Southern Know Nothing and democratic politicians if they get him into the House, at Washington.

They have all their plans arranged for setting Fremont, Buchanan and Fillmore aside, in order to make room for Mr. Breckinridge. Let the people see to it, and they may save these politicians the trouble.

Fremont—we repeat it—is a candidate from the people. He is neither a nigger worshipper nor a Know Nothing; and if the conventions of these parties have adopted him, they have but fallen in behind the movement of the independent people and the independent press.

Considering Fremont as holding this independent position before the country, we shall keep his whip over both Know Nothings and nigger worshippers, as rigorously as Governor Wise holds it over Mr. Buchanan in reference to the increased cash value of good healthy niggers, from one thousand to five thousand dollars apiece.

The democracy are pretty thoroughly frightened. The ferocious war they are making upon Fremont—the terrible founderings of Mr. Douglas and Company with their Kansas bills—and, lastly, this Washington conspiracy in anticipation of having the election carried up to Congress—all show that the usually "unfettered democracy" are badly scared. And well may they be; for all the old party landmarks are done away with, the masses of the people have liberated themselves from the shackles of party rancors and party organs, and are free, and it is very evident they are going their own way.

In this connection the rapidly extending popularity of Fremont is the most romantic feature of his romantic life. We have never seen anything like it before.

Like the Niagara river, this force for Fremont seems to be carrying everything with it, and we shouldn't wonder if all the old political hacks of the day, and old party platforms and party machinery, were to turn up among the ruins of the Presidential election like the remains of the old barrels, boxes, logs and boards that have been carried down into Lake Ontario—all broken up into kindling wood.

Truly is this the age of revolutions; but the end is not yet. We must stand by the people.

The Revolution in California—Is it Treason?—Interference of the President.

The continuance of the disturbances in San Francisco, the cool and calm determination of the Vigilance Committee on the one hand, and the enrolment of an antagonistic force, under the authority of the Governor, on the other, naturally turn the attention of reflecting people to the probable issue.

How will this extraordinary struggle end? What will be done with the actors in the scene? Is it a revolution or an insurrection? Are the acts committed treasonable, or only breaches of the peace?

The question is asked, whether reform should have been attempted under the forms of the existing laws, and whether the present illegal method of redress was not the only proper one to be pursued?

It is evident that the assassination of James King of William, for his editorial independence, was but a forerunner of what the reformers of the press had to expect if they persisted in calling for reform.

The continual escapes of the most depraved criminals from the hands of justice were also an indication that they were in no danger of punishment, no matter what they might do.

We come to the conclusion inevitably, then, that the citizens who have, as a Committee of Vigilance, taken into their keeping the substantial power of the State, administering the details of criminal law independently of the rules of courts, have acted under the conviction, which in their manifestoes they solemnly have declared, that forbearance had not only ceased to be a virtue, but was no longer possible.

This is their apology. They disclaim all intention of subverting the government.

Are these movements treasonable? Are they treasonable against the United States, or the State of California, or both? It is the former branch of this question which nearly concerns us.

Eight thousand Californians in arms, supported by the majority of the people of the State, need not much fear any technical or legal consequences from their present acts.

A change in the State administration there will carry full pardon for all offences. They will have little to fear in that direction. But what are the relations which exist between them and the United States as a whole? Are they traitors to the Union at large?

We have in our national career suffered so little from treason that it has greatly troubled the lawyers to define it. It has been doubted whether treason might be committed against any one of the States.

Our own constitution defines treason against this State to consist in levying war against the people within the State, a combination of two or more persons to subvert or overturn the government, evidenced by forcible attempts, or adhering to the enemies of the State under certain circumstances.

Similar provisions are to be found in all the constitutions of the States. Nevertheless, it is the best settled opinion, and the uniform course of practice, to consider the levying of war against a State as a State offence, cognizable by a State court, and punishable by State authority.

If this be so, the United States have nothing to do with the proceedings of the Vigilance Committee, and they have committed no treason against the Union.

The constitution, however, looks to the probability of insurrections and domestic violence—and they have occurred in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

By the fourteenth clause of the eighth section of the first article, Congress has power to provide for calling forth the militia to "suppress insurrections," and such laws have accordingly been passed.

By the fourth section of the fourth article, the United States are bound, "on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to protect a State against domestic violence."

And these acts have clothed the President with the necessary power.

It seems by the reports from Washington, that the Governor of California has made a requisition for the interference of the President; but it is evident from the news of the last steamer, that he had not made any attempt first to convene the Legislature.

If this does not appear clearly and distinctly, the President need not interfere.

The old acts of Congress, passed in the time of Washington and Jefferson, which gave the President his powers in detail to suppress insurrections, should be thoroughly examined; and the course taken, if he does interfere, and the exigency of which the United States Court has declared him to be the sole judge, is deemed to have arisen, probably will be to issue a proclamation calling on the present organization to dissolve, with the offer of pardon on submission.

We have no doubt but that the Vigilance Committee would be well pleased to have the presence of a respectable body of United States troops, under the command of such a pacificator as General Wool.

Courtesy would be restored, and if the ballot box stuffers, gamblers, blacklegs and assassins should carry the approaching elections in spite of superior numbers and respectability combined against them, California had better go out of the Union and become a dependency of the Caribbean territory is contiguous to their own and washed by the same ocean, and to fix the name longer be called the "Pacific."

At any rate, the solution of the problem is not difficult, view it as we may.

The Central Railroad Company and the State Election.

We understand that the Central Railroad Company are making preparations to control the actions of either political faction which may be successful in the coming State election.

Whichever organization shall win the day—whether the nigger drivers or the nigger worshippers elect their State ticket—the managers of this corporation expect to be able to perpetuate the present odious monopoly, and to make such additions to it as they think proper.

A few of the leading lawyers residing on the line of the railroad, ambitious to figure in the political world, have been engaged to represent the railroad interest in the State Conventions, and to fix the nominations for State officers.

They are directed to humbug the delegates from the rural districts—to lead them into a trap by a sort of patent stuffed ballot box game—so that things may be fixed to suit the managers of the railroad monopoly.

The democrats have called two conventions, to meet at Syracuse on the 30th instant. Dean Richmond, the Vice President of the Central Railroad Corporation, is the chairman of the anti-reform, and he will attend to his branch of the business outside, while Lorenzo Dow Shepard and company will appear on the floor to conduct operations in his behalf.

We understand that the railroad interest, on this side, has put in nomination for Governor Addison Gardner, Israel T. Hatch, William H. Ludlow, Erastus C. Canning, Judge Vanderbilt and several others.

Singularly enough, Fernando Wood is the anti-monopoly candidate. His independence and boldness, when he took office, commended him to

favor in the country, and upon him the opponents of the railroad monopoly rest their hopes.

The railroad men among the nigger worshippers put forth several candidates. Among the number are E. D. Morgan, Christopher Morgan, of Cayuga (the partner of Seward), George Law and others.

The anti-monopoly men on this side have united upon Greeley, whose claims to the distinction seem to be based upon the shape of his hat, the cut of his pantaloons, and the character of his boots.

On the Know Nothing side, Erastus Brooks is the only candidate mentioned. It is very well known that there are two representatives of the Brooksfamily—one North and the other South.

The one from the South has just decamped from Washington, and the one at the North is busy disseminating the doctrines of the Know Nothings.

Erastus Brooks is the only candidate mentioned by the Know Nothings, and the railroad men need give themselves no trouble about him.

He is in favor of any monopoly which will bring him in large lots of money, and his influence will always be found on that side.

There can be no doubt that the men at the head of these schemes care more for the election of Governor and State officers than for all the candidates for the Presidency.

Their purpose is to obtain the control of the entire executive and legislative branches of the State government, in order to carry out their scheme for uniting the Hudson River and such other railroads as they may fancy, and for purchasing the canals at half price.

The names above mentioned for Governor—Gardiner, Hatch, Vanderbilt, the Morgans, Law, Ludlow and Brooks—are those of men who are all presumed to be in the interest of the monopoly, and pledged to the help of the money changers, railroad consolidations, dry dock corporations, and similar speculative operations.

It will be well for the people of this State to be on their guard, and to be sure to send such delegates to the conventions as will put in nomination candidates who are opposed to such stockjobbing operations as have disgraced New Jersey and several other States of the Union.

Mr. Brooks Saves the Country.

Our readers aware of the debt of gratitude they owe to Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina? Do they know that it is through his magnanimity that we have escaped the horrors of bloody revolution and civil war?

If they are incredulous, let them carefully read the following brief extract from his remarkable speech to the House of Representatives on the day of the final proceedings of that body in reference to the Sumner affair.

"When he remarked, the people of the great North speak of me as a bad man, they will do me the justice to say that a blow from me at this time would be followed by revolution, and they know it (applause, confined to the galleries); but no act of mine shall favor a revolution. I am not willing to see the constitution wrenched through me."

This is the deliberate declaration of Mr. Brooks in Congress, and it was applauded by the galleries as an expression, we dare say, of their gratitude for the "magnanimity of Mr. Brooks in declining to strike the blow that would lead to the dissolution of Congress in a free fight, the suspension of the government at Washington, and the dissolution of the Union in a bloody revolution."

Magnanimous Mr. Brooks! We begin to suspect that if Mr. Brooks should be lost on his way to South Carolina, a commission de luttoire nuptiale would be most likely to discover his whereabouts.

"A blow from me at this time would be followed by revolution!" *Mon dieu!* This is worse than Gen. Foote, of Mississippi, who predicted one day in the Senate, that on the coming Monday the Union would be dissolved in the House of Representatives, at twelve o'clock precisely.

Mr. Brooks is ahead of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan, for they only recommend disunion and revolution in the event of the election of their Presidential rival, Col. Fremont.

Mr. Brooks beats even Chevalier Webb, a notorious fighting man, who is never happier than when mixed up with bloodshed, in detail or by wholesale; for Chevalier Webb only recommends the sword provided the border ruffians are not otherwise expelled from Kansas.

Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, run mad disunionists and revolutionists, as they are known to be, are harmless agitators compared with Master Brooks; for he has only to lift his hand, and it will be followed by revolution.

We think it lucky for the country that Congress has been relieved, even temporarily, of an individual so dangerous to the peace of the Union; for Mr. Brooks does strike sometimes, when least expected. But though the blow which is to be followed by revolution is withheld for the present, what security have we that it will not be administered with the return of Mr. Brooks, re-endorsed, from South Carolina? We must commission the warlike Chevalier Webb to keep a sharp eye upon the belligerent Mr. Brooks. Where are those mahogany stock pistols?

An Exile from Virginia on the Stump.

At the meeting of the Fremont Club, this evening, of the Eleventh ward, at Manhattan Hall, in Fourth Street, Mr. Underwood (the exile from Virginia, on account of his participation in the late Philadelphia Convention) is to speak. See advertisement.

Miss Emma Stanley.

This really gifted lady still draws crowds of our best citizens, by her skill and artistic illustrations of "The Seven Ages of Woman." The attendance increases nightly, and the applause is sufficiently hearty and spontaneous to satisfy her that her audiences justly appreciate her talent; yet, in the very midst of this success, comes an announcement that Miss Stanley can appear only four nights more.

This is a positive loss to ourselves and the community, but as she really leaves us to visit Philadelphia, we can only advise those who have not yet seen her, to do so at once. She appears this evening.

City Politics.

The Fremont and Breckinridge Central Committee—a private meeting of the Central Committee of the Fremont and Breckinridge clubs of this city was held at No. 963 Broadway, last evening.

As no reporters were admitted we are unable to state what took place. We presume, however, the Presidential election was the all-absorbing topic during the evening's entertainment.

Naval Intelligence.

The following United States vessels are now at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn—Steamship Niagara, receiving machinery, will soon be ready for sea. Steamship Vincent, Commander Rodgers, from Rio de Janeiro, Lieut. Osmander Cook, from the Brazilian station. Store ship Supply, Commander Porter, ready for sea, will sail about 25th July. A coal steamer bag will be made up at the Lyceum room, Navy Yard, Brooklyn. Store ship Release, Lieut. Commander North, receiving stores for home squadron, will proceed to Philadelphia about the latter part of July. Propeller Arcton, Commander Herriman, to be employed in a line of sounding from St. Johns to Fremont. A tug named "Frisco," Frigate Commodore, number 100, will be made up at the Lyceum room, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, receiving machinery on the dock receiving extensive repairs.

The following are in ordinary—Frigate Brady and ship John, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, receiving machinery on the dock receiving extensive repairs.

Orders have been received at the Depot Navy Yard to get the frigate St. Louis, on the coast of Brazil, at the ship of Commodore French River, who succeeds Commodore Water, and to relieve the frigate St. Louis, now on duty station here, at the depot of the frigate St. Louis, at Georgetown, Virginia, Colorado, Powhatan, Harlan and St. Lawrence.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Startling News from Washington. DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAT MR. BUCHANAN, AND TO SECURE THE ELECTION OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

RECALL OF MINISTER MASON, ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1856.

A very curious and important secret movement is on foot here in behalf of the Southern democracy, being no less than a conspiracy of the original friends of Pierce, Cass and Douglas, in the South and Southwest, so to shape the Presidential contest as to throw the election into the House of Representatives by throwing away three or four Southern States upon Fillmore, the great object being the defeat of Buchanan and the election of Breckinridge to the White House.

It is supposed that by thus carrying up Fremont, Buchanan and Fillmore to the House, the old game of the election of Speaker will be repeated between the three parties, and that in personal explanations, Buncombe speeches and barren voting, the whole session, from December to the 4th of March, will be exhausted. If by that time there is no election by the House, the Constitution of the United States declares that the person elected as Vice President shall be President, as in the case of death or constitutional disability of the President. And if there be no Vice President elected by the people, through a majority of all the votes of the electoral college, then the Senate shall choose the Vice President from the two highest candidates from the people. (See amendments to Constitution.)

The calculation, then, is first to throw the election into the House—second, to fritter away the session without coming to a choice; and thus, by throwing the issue upon the Senate, to secure the election of Breckinridge as President of the United States. In the Senate such would be the inevitable result, whether Breckinridge should come before them with a clear majority of the electoral vote or the highest or the lowest of the two candidates carried in.

To make sure, however, of a good electoral vote for Breckinridge, some of the leading Southern Americans have been let into the plot, and it is arranged that Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., and Mr. Rayner, of N. C., and others, shall take the stump in Kentucky, North Carolina and other States, for Fillmore and Breckinridge, a diversion which, it is confidently expected, will give over the Fillmore States of the South to Breckinridge.

You will see the working of the plot when they start the machinery.

Capt. Pendergrass's nomination was confirmed by a majority of seven votes. The opposition arose from the fact that the Navy bill may be defeated in the House. The provision in the bill requiring captains to be styled "flag officers" is pronounced nonsense, there being no flag in the service to designate grades. Commodore Stewart will resign if the bill becomes a law. He refuses to submit to a court of inquiry. There were large numbers of officers about the Capitol to-day, watching the progress of things.

The Senate in executive session to-day, had under consideration all the naval promotion nominations which had been laid aside till the passage of the bill yesterday, as ably advocated by the chairman of the Naval Committee, Mr. Mallory. A great deal of feeling was manifested in the debate, and but two confirmations were made before the adjournment. There is no doubt all the nominations will be confirmed to-morrow.

Colonel Richardson is in Illinois, having paired off some weeks ago with Mr. Mace, of Indiana, who is also absent. It is well understood these gentlemen would have voted on the Brooks resolution on different sides, had they been present.

Senator Tauxe is still quite unwell.

Mr. Mason, I understand, has requested to be recalled from Paris. This is a part of the game. Friends must be rewarded.

General Wood and several of his staff from the Albany lobby have arrived here. What's in the wind? The impression prevails that the proposition for a recess will not prevail, but that Congress will adjourn in about four weeks.

It is rumored that James Watson Webb is McCormick's principal lobby agent here.

The California land title bill is on the speaker's table. The recent California developments will probably induce its friends to let it drop quietly.

Mr. Keitt's speech to-day was able and manly. He did not tail historical justice to his State, and though severe in his denunciations of his maligners, he did not transgress the license of parliamentary debate, like many of his opponents.

A democratic caucus was held here this evening, of which Mr. Bright was the chairman. It was merely for the purpose of a free interchange of opinion concerning the Presidential election and comparing notes as to the relative prospects, which those present considered decidedly favorable for success.

Mr. Hancock, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, was recruited this evening by Captain Fate, for a refusal to retract a statement made by him, that the latter showed the white feather in surrendering his Missouri company of twenty-five men to fifteen free State men in Kansas.

Another jury was procured to-day, for a new trial of Mr. Herbert for the killing of the water keeper, selected from one hundred and five takersmen.

From Albany.

NO DECISION IN THE STATE TREASURER'S CASE.—CONFLICT OF OPINION BETWEEN TWO SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS—CANAL BOARD—HUNGRY SET OF NYNANS CHASING THE TREASURY, ETC.

ALBANY, July 16, 1856.

The despatch sent from this city to the New York press stating that the Governor had dismissed the complaint preferred against the Treasurer, is incorrect. Down to this moment no decision has been rendered. The rumor obtained circulation from an expression of Mr. Baker, the Governor's private secretary. He, in conversation, told Mr. Dot