THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill Not Yet Passed.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE ARMY BILL.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MOBILE.

A Vigilance Committee Formed.

Further Particulars of the Storm at the South, &c., &c., &c.

Interesting from Washington.

DOINGS OF THE NIGHT SESSION—ORDER AND DECORUM IN THE TWO HOUSES—THE PENDING APPROPRIATION BILLS—PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE ARMY BILL—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO EXTEND THE SESSION—THE STEAM REVENUE CUTTER FOR NEW YORK HARBOR—APPROPRIATION FOR A POST OFFICE IN NEW YORK, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1856.

On no similar occasion has there been such order and decorum as characterized the proceedings of the two houses of Congress last night. Until the moment of adjournment, which was after daylight this morning, every member seemed to realize the responsibility of his position and the magnitude of the great questions pending between the two houses. No evidences of intoxication could be seen, and at no time during the night was a quorum broken. Every few moments were the officers announcing messages from the Senate or the House of Representatives, as bills passed the one or the other House, and were sent for the concurrence of the other.

I predicted that the Senate would strike from the Ocean Steamer bill the Collins notice, but in this I was mistaken. The Senate passed the bill precisely as it came from the House.

The Diplomatic and Consular bill became a law, with a few trifling amendments to the bill as reported by Mr. Pennington.

The Post office appropriation was passed and approved.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill will be agreed to the first thing to morrow morning, by the House receding from two of the Kansas provisos, prohibiting the use of money to execute the present Territorial laws, and the Senate receding from its amendment providing for the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. The result of this action on the part of the republicans will be the continuance in force of the present bloody code of Kansas, with no Legislature to repeal or modify them. Col. Weller's amendment, providing for mail coaches to California, will be stricken out.

The Army bill, it is believed, to-night, will be defeated by the republicans insisting on an amendment, which Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, pronounces a mere meaningless abstraction, and which provides that the President shall use no part of the military force to enforce the Territorial laws of Kansas. If this amendment is insisted on by the republicans to morrow, and I am inclined to believe it will be, then some $15,000,000 will be shut out from the commercial channels of the country. The army contracts for clothing and supplies are all made, and the articles will be furnished. The consequences resulting from a defeat of this bill must fall upon the soldier and those defeating it, and not upon the government.

The Senate was in executive session, for a short time, during the night, and a number of unimportant Consular nominations were confirmed, also a Marshal for Alabama.

The officers of the two houses deserve great praise for their promptness and energy in keeping up their business during this heavy pressure upon them.

An effort will be made to-morrow to extend the session either twenty-four or forty eight hours, in order to give the private claimants a chance to pass their bills. This will be strenuously opposed, and it is the opinion of many members that it will not be successful.

There are on the Speaker's table and private calendar upwards of four hundred bills waiting the action of the House, and many of the persons interested are here, and have been for months. It is understood this evening, that a Committee of Conference on the "Omnibus bill," after three unsuccessful attempts, have agreed, that there were three items in the Senate amendments which the House Committee would not accept, viz.: printing State papers, the Washington Water Works and the appropriation to purchase sites for a Post office and other buildings at Baltimore. They finally allowed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the aqueduct, which is half what the Senate insisted upon, and the Senate Committee receded from the others. The defeat of the book resolution has knocked the clerk and one or two others into a cocked hat, for they expected to make eighty thousand dollars out of it.

Through the exertions of Mr. Pelton, the House passed, by a large majority, the bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to purchase a steam revenue cutter, to be stationed at New York harbor, to relieve distressed and other vessels. This is an important bill, and will pass the Senate to morrow.

The Senate ratified the treaty with the Creeks and Seminoles, involving an appropriation of more than a million of dollars.

$500,000 were appropriated for a Post office in New York.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1856.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S SESSION.

THE OCEAN STEAM SERVICE.

The Senate took up the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill.

Mr. SEWARD (nigger worshipper), of N. Y., moved to strike out the proviso, directing notice to be given for the termination of the additional compensation to the Collins line, arguing that it was the policy of this country to keep up these steamers, which could not be done without a continuation of the present contract.

The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 9 against 26.

The bill was passed.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1856.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GIDDINGS (nigger worshipper), of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they were unable to agree. He defended the republicans from the charges that they desire to withhold the means for carrying on the government. He would not vote to enforce bogus laws at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. FAULKNER (dem.) of Virginia, said that Giddings' arguments had been heretofore answered, and his slanders refuted. The time for discussion was past, and time for action had come.

Mr. CAMPBELL (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, contended that the House had yielded all it ought to yield, and the moment had arrived when they should assert their rights. There was nothing improper in the bill. The proviso merely provided that the army shall not be used by the President to enforce the alleged laws of Kansas. If the bill is defeated, on the Senate rests the responsibility.

Mr. FAULKNER moved that the House recede from the proviso.

Disagreed to by five majority.

At 4.30, on Sunday morning, both houses adjourned till 9 A.M., on Monday.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the New York Herald of August 6.

SENATE BILLS PASSED BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS SINCE THE 1ST OF AUGUST, INSTANT.

An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States.

An act to authorize and direct the settlement of the account of the Bank of the State of Missouri, for money advanced for the subsistence and transportation of volunteers. [Passed House with amendments.]

An act to establish a library for young men in the District of Columbia.

An act to amend the act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States. Approved February 24, 1855.

An act for the relief of Amos B. Eaton, a Commissary of Subsistence in the United States army.

An act for the relief of Demsey Pittman.

An act for the relief of Richard Albritton.

An act for the relief of Samuel Forrest.

An act for the relief of Cegaire Walsace, of the parish of Bossier, State of Louisiana.

An act to confirm Joseph Wandestraud in his title to certain lands.

An act for the relief of Joseph Smith.

An act for the relief of Randall D. Livingston.

An act for the relief of Cephise Pisecos, widow of Lewis LaBranche, of the parish of St. Charles, La.

An act granting a pension to Nathaniel Mothershead, of Missouri.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Agatha O'Brien, widow of Brevet Major J. P. J. O'Brien, late of the United States army.

An act increasing the pension of Albert Hartt.

An act for the relief of Levi C. Harris.

An act for the relief of Betsy Whipple.

An act restoring Joshua Mercer to the roll of invalid pensioners.

A bill to increase the pension of Alpheus T. Palmer, late a lieutenant in the 9th regiment United States infantry.

An act to increase the pension of Amaziah Goodwin, of the State of Maine.

An act for the relief of Mrs. M. E. McNight, widow of Francis McNight.

An act granting a pension to Samuel B. Porter, a soldier in the late war with Great Britain.

An act for the relief of Daniel Doland.

An act granting a pension to Mrs. Olivia W. Cannon, widow of Joseph S. Cannon, late a midshipman in the United States navy, now deceased.

An act granting a pension to Morris Powers.

An act to incorporate the Columbia Library of Capitol Hill, in the city of Washington.

An act for the relief of Norward McClelland, master of the steamboat New World.

An act for the relief of Charles Stearns.

An act for the relief of the Columbian Harmony Society of the city of Washington.

An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, within the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

An act to amend the charter of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

An act for the relief of J. R. Powell.

An act for the relief of Joseph Hill.

An act to alter the time of holding the District courts in South Carolina, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS SINCE THE 1ST OF AUGUST INSTANT.

A bill to provide for carrying into effect the first article of the treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the 15th day of June, 1846.

A bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1857. [this bill in Committee of Conference.]

A bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1857.

A bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending 30th June, 1857. [In Committee of Conference.]

A bill for the relief of West Brinkwater and others.

A bill to continue the act entitled "An act for the relief of James M. Goggin." Approved July 27, 1854.

A bill granting a pension to Ansel Wilkinson.

A bill to continue the pension of Nancy Weatherford.

A bill for the relief of Isaac Adams.

A bill to confirm to certain persons therein named their titles to certain lots in Prairie du Chine, Wisconsin.

A bill for the relief of Talbot C. Dousman.

A bill for the relief of Benjamin La Foute, William Altenburg and others.

A bill for the relief of Bridget Maher.

A bill granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Mississippi, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State.

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Compensation and mileage of Senators		$108,872
Compensation and mileage of Representatives and Delegates		365,048
Additional allowed under increased compensation		773,500
Compensation of officers and employés of Senate		69,484
Contingent expenses of the Senate		168,460
Compensation of officers and employés of House of Representatives		77,646
Contingent expenses of House of Rep., viz.:—		
Binding documents	$125,000	
Furniture, repairs and stationery	15 000	
Horses, carriages, fuel and lights	6,900	
Newspapers for members	12,500	
Engraving and lithographing	125,000	
Police and miscellaneous items	40,790	
Pages, laborers, folders, &c	26,632	
For *Congressional Globe* and appendix	34,704	
Binding same	16,657	
Reporting debates, first session	21,000	
		424,183
For library of Congress and Superintendent of Printing		30,750
Paper required for printing during second session		156,408
Printing for the second session, Thirty-fourth Congress		115,000
Compensation of the President of the U. States		25,000
Compensation of the Vice President—balance		2,622
Compensation of Secretary to sign patents		1,500
Compensation of Secretary of State and employees		51,620
Publishing the laws of Congress		47,301
Contingent expenses of State Department		34,500
Compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, assistants and employees		615,340
Contingent expenses of Treasury Department		78,400
Compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, commissioners and employees		314,390
Contingent expenses of Interior Department		133,230
Surveyors of Public Lands, and their clerks		130,151
Compensation of the Secretary of War, clerks and employees		106,300
Contingent expenses of the War Department		29,160
Compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and employees		97,540
Contingent expenses of Navy Department		12,565
Compensation of the Postmaster General, clerks and employees		158,840
Contingent expenses of Post Office Department		159,000
Expenses of Mint at Philadelphia		177,200
" " New Orleans		65,200
" " Charlotte, N. C		11,600
" " Dahlonega, Ga		10,800
" " San Francisco		277,300
" " New York Assay Office		62,200
For Territorial government—Oregon		34,000
" " Minnesota		30,300
" " New Mexico		34,000
" " Utah		33,600
" " Washington		34,000
" " Nebraska		31,500
" " Kansas		32,000
Compensation of Supreme Court and District Judges		167,450
Compensation of Attorney General and District Attorneys		54,590
Support of the Court of Claims		30,000
Support of the Independent Treasury		154,000
Support of the present land system		253,000
Support of the District Penitentiary		23,316
For defraying the expenses of the U. S. Courts		800,000
Contingent expenses of Surveyors General		17,000
Contingent expenses of the public grounds in Washington		41,226
For the support of the Army:—		
Army proper		10,546,249
Armories, arsenals and munitions of war		985,049
Military Academy		173,894
Fortifications and other works of defence		1,745,300
Surveys, &c		135 000
Miscellaneous objects		1,400,000
Arrearages		2,000
For the support of the Navy:—		
Navy proper		8,142,418
Marine corps		851,113
Special objects		4,530,974
Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts		250,000
Survey of the western coasts of the United States		130,000
Support of the lighthouse establishment		1,300,959
To supply a deficiency in Post Office Department		2,250,000
Intercourse with foreign nations		986,862
For the payment of pensions		1,458,947
For lighting the President's house and public grounds		27,000
Continuation of public buildings in Washington		450,000
For Indian annuities		1,285,276
To collect agricultural seeds and statistics		75,000
For the payment of certain per centage to States		256,000
Repayment for lands erroneously sold		63,000
Marine Hospital fund		150,000
For the payment of debentures, drawbacks and bounties		500,000
Repayment to importers the excess of duties collected		1,050,000
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs		2,450 000
Expenses of Smithsonian Institute		30,910
Expenses of mail transportation for the several departments		200,000
Expenses of mail transportation for the two houses of Congress		500,000
For arming and equipping the militia		200,000
For civilizing Indians under the act March 3, 1819		10,000
For interest on public debt		2,230,000
For ocean mail steamer service		2,113,500
For general mail transportation		6,140,000
Compensation of postmasters		2,150,000
For ship, steamboat and way letters		20,000
Compensation of clerks in post offices, and contingencies		1,329,300
For Capitol extension until 4th March next		750,000
For new dome on Capitol		100,000
Total		$63,604,043

The Bounty Land act of this session will dispose of millions of acres, but the inefficient head of the Pension Bureau can give no idea of the probable quantity.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16, 1856.

The sales of cotton during the past week have been restricted to 1,354 bales, quotations for middling ranging 10½c. a 10¾c. The stock on hand is about 11,000 bales. The increase in the receipts at this port, as compared with same date last season, is 473,000 bales. Sugar sells at 8½c. a 9c. Coffee—Sales of the week 1,350 bags, at 11¾c; stock, 38,000 bags; gunnies, 15½c. a 14½; bagging, 23c. Sterling Exchange quoted at 9¾ premium. Cotton freights to Liverpool, ⅝d.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 16, 1856.

Cotton firmer, with moderate sales at former rates. Wool—More inquiry for fleece; prices firm; sales of the week, 72,500 lbs. Printing cloths active and firm; sales for the week, 59,500 pieces.

Great Excitement in Mobile.

SALE OF ABOLITION BOOKS—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE FORMED—FLIGHT OF THE OFFENDING PARTIES, ETC., ETC.

MOBILE, Aug. 16, 1856.

There has been great excitement here to-day, which had its origin in the sale of abolition books by a stationery firm in this city. The name of the firm in question is Strickland & Co., the individual members being William Strickland and E. Upson. The only charge against them was the selling of books that were regarded as of an incendiary character, inasmuch as they favored the freedom of the slave.

This, however, was more than our people could submit to, and a committee of five of our citizens was accordingly formed, who waited upon the individuals above alluded to, and ordered them to leave the city within five days.

As soon as the action of the committee became generally known, the excitement rapidly increased, and the parties, for fear of more desperate measures against them, fled the city in the most secret manner possible.

The firm was in the enjoyment of a large business, and have heretofore been liberally patronized by our citizens.

Further Particulars of the Storm at the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14—P. M.

The recent storm (accounts of which were despatched you this morning) also proved very destructive in this city.

Several vessels lying at the wharves were more or less injured, and a number of buildings unroofed.

From all sections of the country accounts continue to pour in of the fearful havoc that has been created.

The greatest damage, however, appears to have been done at Last and Caillou Islands, though it is impossible as yet to say what accounts may come to hand from other sections.

The storm appears to have come from the Gulf, and it is not unlikely that some of the Texan ports may have suffered severely.

Last Island, where the destruction of property and life was so great, is about half a day's sail from Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1856.

It is now believed that the number of lives lost by the dreadful storm of Sunday and Monday will reach full two hundred and fifty, including men, women and children, but mostly the former.

At Last Island alone, one hundred and ninety dead bodies have been found, the sight of which was terrible.

The total loss of property by the sudden and unlooked-for calamity is computed at $500,000, while some place it at a still higher figure.

The passengers by the steamer Star are believed to have been all rescued. Had the storm overtaken them in the night, however, the entire number (over two hundred) must have perished.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1856.

The Session of Saturday Night—Increase of the Pay of Members of Congress—Despatches from Mr. Dallas—The Central American Question, etc., etc.

The session of the Senate last night had but one interesting feature in it, and that was the voting on the bill increasing the pay of members of Congress. The House bill not only provided for a salary of $6,000 for each Congress, but also applied the increased pay to the present Congress. The result of this bill would be to give each member of Congress back rations to the amount of near $2,000, and $1,000 per month during the next Congress, or $3,000 for a three months' session. Mr. Benjamin was astonished that the Senate would entertain such a proposition. In this view he was sustained by Senators Bayard, Houston, Pugh and others; but the scent was warm, and the game was not to be so easily lost, and the country has presented the spectacle of a Congress voting themselves back pay, a pay they were no more entitled to than the last Congress would be or any other previous Congress. Yet the act was a very proper climax to the proceedings of this extraordinary legislative body. During the amendments on the appropriation bills, Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania, watched them closely, and objected to them with a uniform "shriek" for economy, but when the money was being voted to himself he yielded most gracefully to the circumstances of the hour, and without hesitation, voted aye. Oh! consistency. A democratic Senate joining the black republican majority in plundering the public treasury! The country will be heard on this measure. An increase of compensation was very necessary, but that increase should have been properly made. An annual salary as a member of Congress is not only undignified, but highly improper, when during the two years for which members are elected they are not engaged in the public service half the time. Indeed, many members are not elected for over eighteen mon hs, and yet will receive two years' salary. The members from Texas will be elected in August, 1857, but will be drawing salary at $250 per month from March 4 preceding. This is a great world, and growing greater. There were twelve Senators who resisted the flesh pots.

Despatches from Mr. Dallas were received by the last steamer, and their contents have already been made the subject of Cabinet examination. All the proposals for a settlement of the Central American question, on the part of Lord Clarendon, with the counter propositions of Mr. Dallas, are submitted in these despatches, and immediate action by our government requested thereon. My information warrants my saying, that the question of settlement is looked upon by our government now as a fixed fact, and that Mr. Dallas will be further instructed to close accounts on the Central American question with the British government. I learn these particulars from a reliable source, but have not been able to get hold of the details as agreed upon. It is understood that France has for some time manifested a desire to England to make herself a party to the final settlement of the American difficulties. This Great Britain wished to avoid, but had not the courage to so acquaint her ally. The wish was communicated to Mr. Dallas, with explanations understandable and perfectly satisfactory, and the preferred interference of France was with all due courtesy declined by Mr. Dallas; of course agreeable to the feelings and wishes of Lord Clarendon. All difficulties threatening war between England and the United States being now removed, a little proper prudence on both sides may keep the two countries in happy accord for the remainder of this century—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Letter from Col. Benton.

PHILOSOPHY IN DEFEAT—HOW HE SUPPORTS AN ENEMY AND DESERTS A FRIEND.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10, 1856.

TO THOMAS L. PRICE, ESQ.:—

DEAR SIR—I was disappointed in the result of your election, as the signs in the district as I went through it encouraged me in the belief that you would succeed. I was also disappointed in my own, but do not regret having made the canvass; nor do I consider as lost the labor in travelling and speaking which it cost me. The exercise, though severe, has been good for me, and even necessary, after my long sedentary course of life. I feel greatly invigorated by it. The intercourse with the people has been most gratifying. They came to see me in masses, and with cordiality, along the whole line of travel, and nowhere more numerous or cordially than in the border counties, where some people had supposed I was to have had an unwelcome reception. My only regret was that I could not have remained longer at each place. Personally, the canvass has been most agreeable to me, and politically, I think it has been good for the State, in helping to revive the sentiment of nationality, and contributing to allay the feeling of sectional antagonism now too strong for the safety of the Union, and which every patriotic consideration requires to be calmed.

There is a design here, on the part of some, to put up an electoral ticket for Fremont, about which no one speaks to me, as I have character enough to keep at a distance all that class of persons, who dishonorable themselves, could approach a man with a dishonorable proposition. But my sentiments are known, and that I should consider such a step as injurious under every aspect—mortifying to Fremont himself, from the small vote which the ticket would receive, and injurious to the public, by aggravating the sectional feeling which now arrays each half of the Union against the other. I was opposing the bringing out of Fremont for nearly half a year before those who charge me with promoting it knew of any such design. There are cases in which public duty rises above personal consideration, though there are a great many people who cannot conceive it possible. Thus, when I supported Jackson, (with whom I had been on ill terms,) thirty years ago, the sordid motive of office was assigned for it; now, when I support Buchanan, (with whom I am on ill terms,) and support him against a member of my own family, the same class of persons can see nothing in it but falsehood and treachery. Incapable themselves of anything disinterested and patriotic, they believe others to be equally so, and attach, with base motives, all the actions which are above the comprehension of their political morality.

The full result of the Governor's election is not yet known here, but enough is known to determine the condition on which our electoral ticket is to be withdrawn. The other side would not agree to our proposition, but this refusal to do what was right makes no difference to us, and we shall have the gratification (after having forced Buchanan upon them at Cincinnati) to make them carry him over the State—pretending to be for him, while regretting that they had not been able to kill him in the Convention.

I proceed to Washington immediately to gather up material for my "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress," and return in October, that being a work which I can carry on here.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Theatrical and Musical Matters.

During the past week there was little gossip in the world of amusement that would prove interesting to the general reader. Max Maretzek has secured the Academy of Music for twelve operatic performances next month. Mme. Lagrange and various other favorites are engaged for the series. Reports are in circulation to the effect that Mr. Hackett, with the leading members of Miss Laura Keene's company, contemplates favoring the public with a brief dramatic season. He will perhaps alternate with the Opera at the Academy until the completion of Miss K.'s new theatre, which is to be finished early in October. A large number of workmen are busily engaged in altering, decorating and beautifying Mr. Burton's new theatre, (the Metropolitan,) which will be opened next month. Mr. B. has effected engagements with an immense number of talented artists, and, from present indications, will fully consummate his object, which is to make his theatre fully equal to any other in the world. It is impossible to divine when the season will commence at the Broadway, owing to the excavations made for the building to be erected on the lot adjoining the establishment.

THE DRAMATIC FUND.—The Academy of Music will doubtless be densely thronged this evening on account of the ninth annual benefit of the American Dramatic Fund Association. The programme for the occasion embraces "Catharine and Petruchio," the "Widow's Victim," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," selections from the "Hunchback," "A Kiss in the Dark," songs, dances, &c., &c., &c. The casts are filled by many of the most popular artists in the country, and the whole is calculated to afford one of the most pleasing entertainments ever witnessed on this continent.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—The industrious manager announces "a new local, operatic, pantomimic drama, illustrative of the present time," to-night. It is entitled "Life in New York, or Tom and Jerry on a Visit," and, according to the programme, abounds in remarkably novel, extremely comical, universally exciting and highly ludicrous incidents. "Po-ca-hon tas" is the afterpiece. The evening's receipts are to be contributed to the benefit of the dramatic fund.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. Burton and his dramatic company and the Ravel troupe played on alternate nights, to overflowing houses, throughout last week, and the prospect is that they will be equally successful during the present week. To-night Mr. Burton is to appear for the last time this season in his great original character of Tom Ripstone, in the "Evil Genius"—a part that he personates with all the unctious humor that characterizes his delineations of Pilliccoddy and Toodles.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss Agnes Robertson, Mr. Dion Bourcicault, Mr. T. B. Johnston and other favorite artists are to perform to-night, for the benefit of the dramatic fund. "Rather Excited" and "Bob Nettles" are the pieces, and will no doubt fill the house to overflowing.

THE MONO-DRAMA.—Since the advent of Miss Emma Stanley, who became such an immense favorite at Niblo's, the mono-drama has taken a prominent position in the estimation of amusement seekers. Miss Fanny Deane's late soirées at the Broadway Atheneum were warmly lauded by fashionable audiences, and more recently Mr. Goldsmid has surprised and delighted the lovers of fun with his "At Home and Abroad." Mr. G. will repeat his highly amusing entertainment at Keller's Empire Hall to-morrow evening.

DRAMATIC AND POETICAL.—That pleasing and highly gifted young artist, Miss Mary Agnes Cameron, assisted by Mr. Fairclough, will give a classical entertainment at Hope Chapel to-night. Selections from the leading dramatists and poets constitute the features of the programme.

THE COLORED OPERA.—Any person desiring to spend an agreeable evening, and enjoy a good laugh, can do so by attending the performances of the Campbell Minstrels at the Chinese Building.

GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS are to return to 444 Broadway next week. During their summer tour through the country they rendered themselves very popular in the different cities, and made money.

THE BUCKLEYS have returned to the city after an unusually successful tour. They commence in their new hall, expressly constructed for them, at 585 Broadway, next Monday. They are reported to have secured a number of new operatic burlesques, &c., which they intend to bring out in rapid succession.

THE WOOD AND MARSH JUVENILES.—Unless the patrons of the drama in Buffalo succeed in prevailing upon these wonderful artists to return to their city upon the conclusion of their present engagement in Canada, the "little ones" may be expected home (at the Broadway Varieties) about the first of next month.

MISS ANNA VAIL, the young prima donna, is to give a concert in Goshen, her native village, this evening. She is to be assisted by Signor Giannoni, a tenor, who recently created much sensation in Mexico; Signor Amodio, the favorite baritone, formerly at the Academy of Music, and Monsieur Sabatier, the eminent pianist.

BOSTON.—The Keller troupe are to open at the Howard Athenæum this evening, with the grand acting tableau of "Amel, the Prodigal Son." The dramatic performances are continued at the Museum. Mrs. J. M. Field and Mrs. Skerritt are among the company. The annual session of the Boston Musical Convention commences to morrow in the Tremont Temple.

PHILADELPHIA.—The "School for Scandal" was the opening piece of the season at the Arch street, on Saturday, with Mr. Rags as Sir Peter, Mr. Wheatly as Joseph, and Mrs. John Drew as Lady Teazle. Mr. W. B. Chapman is to be at the Walnut next season.

BALTIMORE.—The "Ice Witch" is having a run at the Holliday street. The cast contains the names of Messrs. G. C. Boniface, H. A Langdon and Joseph Parker, Mrs. Phillips, &c.

ST. LOUIS.—Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, continued at the St. Louis last week. *On dit*—An actor named Morton attempted to stab manager De Bar a few days ago. The People's is to open under Mr. Wood's management to night.

LEXINGTON, KY.—A dramatic company is reported to have recently done a very good business here.

CINCINNATI.—The National is to open in a couple of weeks. Mr. Collins is announced as the first star. The new People's will soon be finished. Mr. L. B. Lent, the great circus manager, is said to be making arrangements for the erection of an immense amphitheatre here.

BUFFALO.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drew are the stars at the Metropolitan.

CHICAGO.—Miss M. Heron closed her engagement at the Chicago theatre on Saturday. Mr. C. R. Thorne has what he denominates "the star company" chiefly composed of the members of his own family, at the National theatre (North Market Hall). A novel race between the big bear from Australia and a fast horse from St. Louis is announced to come off at the Brighton in the course of a few days.

NEW LONDON.—Miss Kate Comstock is to give a concert at Lawrence Hall to-night. She will be assisted by Sig. Morino and others.

MONTREAL.—Manager Buckland's season closed with a complimentary benefit tendered him by his company, on the 14th.

QUEBEC.—Mr. H. Farren, whose managerial misfortunes have hitherto been mentioned, was the recipient of a profitable complimentary benefit last Tuesday. He personated Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice" on the occasion—the other characters being filled by amateurs belonging to the Histronic Club.

CALIFORNIA.—As a general thing little was doing in the theatrical line, or rather those in that line were doing a very poor business at last advices. By way of exception, however, Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, was playing to fair houses in San Francisco. The sisters Gougenheim were to make their final appearance in the Pacific State on the day the steamer left.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.—When last heard from, the London play-goers were still in ecstacies respecting Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who had been re-engaged at the Adelphi. The English operatic season closed at the Haymarket, after a protracted season of one hundred and ten nights. Sir Wm. Don lately made a great hit at Manchester, in "Toodles," but failed decidedly as "Aminadab Sleek." The theatrical and operatic seasons were closing, and quite a number of eminent vocalists, actors and musicians were preparing to depart for America. The renowned Madame Vestris had been prostrated by severe sickness, from which it was doubtful whether she would recover. In speaking of the eldest daughter of the late Countess Rossi, the *Augsburg Gazette* says she "inherits the talents and charms of her mother; she is Henrietta Sontag at eighteen."

AUSTRALIA.—According to the last accounts a great number of "professionals" were out of employment. Most of the stars, however, appear to have done exceedingly well; among them Miss Catherine Hayes, Mr. G. V. Brooke, (who lately created quite a sensation in Melbourne by his admirable delineation of Pierce O'Hara, in the "Irish Attorney,") Mme. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, and Lola Montes. Miss Hayes recently gave a concert in aid of the funds of the Melbourne Hospital, which was attended by upwards of twenty-seven hundred of the most distinguished personages in that city, and netted some $3,500. Prior to the concert, a committee, headed by the Mayor, waited upon Miss H. and presented her with a massive bracelet. The hospital committee was also preparing an appropriate testimonial for Miss H.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

THE CAPITULATION OF SARAGOSSA.

Temporary Triumph of the Queen.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

CONDITION OF THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

Trouble in Arranging the Russo-Turkish Boundaries.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT SALONICA, &c., &c., &c.

The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived yesterday morning at eight o'clock. She left Liverpool at ten minutes past one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th inst.

The Spanish revolution is over for the present. Saragossa had capitulated to the Queen's troops, and at the last accounts tranquillity prevailed. The Emperor Napoleon had, therefore, given orders for the suspension of all movements of troops towards the frontiers.

The imputed bad faith of Russia in carrying out the details of the Treaty of Paris is the next piece of interesting intelligence. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, remarking on the sharp practice of Russia, says:—

Some of the questions are serious, and likely to bring the Austrian and English Cabinets into closer co-operation for the protection of Turkey. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by Count Buol and the British Minister at Vienna, in consequence of which the overthrow of the defences of Kars, already commenced, has been suspended. The question of the Isle of Serpents remains unsettled. Russia has done everything but return the good will and straightforward spirit of the allies, and, according to present appearances, the Bessarabian boundary is likely to give much trouble. The Russians have taken advantage of the great topographical ignorance which prevails with respect to that country; and it is not known how far at the Conferences at Paris, the Russian Commissioners imposed upon their colleagues by means of incorrect maps, which will be rendered available to the disadvantage of Moldavia. Count Buol is, however, entering warmly, with England, into these subjects and a more close alliance between the two countries will be the result. It is also said that Austria has impressed upon the Neapolitan Court the necessity of attending to the advice of England and France; and in case of neglecting to do so, she must not look to Austria for armed support.

The crops look well all over Europe. The weather in France of late had been most favorable for the crops, and all apprehension had vanished. Samples of new wheat had made their appearance, and were of excellent quality. The tendency to decline had steadily maintained itself, and the best sorts of flour were down to 96f. per sack of 157 kilogrammes. The decline in the price of wheat was one franc per hectolitre and a half. Immense quantities of cereals had arrived at Marseilles from the Sea of Azoff, the Adriatic and the Danube. One million of hectolitres were landed during July. The vines are in a most satisfactory condition to a considerable distance around Paris. Accounts less cheering from the South, where the oidium has committed ravages.

The price of wheat, rye, barley, and oats has fallen very considerably in all parts of Austria. As the news is official, it may safely be concluded that there has been a good average harvest in Austria.

According to the circular of M. Arles Dufour, of Lyons, the silk crop in France turned out so deficient in quality that the manufacturers as well as throwsters have made large contracts in foreign raw silks, particularly from Lombardy, Piedmont, and Naples.

The London *Commercial List* states that money was not expected to be easier whilst the demand for foreign account continued. It was anticipated that the shipments would be large for some time to come.

The total amount of capital required for the new schemes introduced in England during the half year ending on the 30th of June, was £23,490,000. Of this, about £11,000,000 was the amount estimated as having been promised to foreign countries, while of the remainder only a small proportion was pledged to undertakings of a description to withdraw serious sums from the ordinary channels of employment. The projects issued during the month of July would require a capital of £5,370,000, of which £2,000,000 are intended for India, £470,000 for Canada and Western America, and £645,000 for various foreign schemes.

Advices from Lisbon to the 29th ult., state that no less than 414 persons are said to have died of cholera within the previous ten days; but the report is believed to have been grossly exaggerated.

The London *Globe* says:—

We understand that the governorship of Jamaica has been offered to Mr. Darling, who is now Governor of Newfoundland.

Privy Councillor Butenieff, who is appointed Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, is entrusted with an extraordinary mission to the Sultan.

Admiral Glasenap, one of the numerous agents employed by the Russian government to obtain information as to the state of the defences, and other local advantages in foreign countries, has, after having spent some time at Stockholm, arrived at Christiana, on what he calls a "scientific journey," but in reality to inspect the ports, naval establishments, and national defences of Norway, and to report to St. Petersburg. The ostentatious manner he assumes, and the magnitude of his pretensions, have excited the jealousy of the Norwegian press in general.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 24th ult. mention what will doubtless cause some considerable surprise—that the Emperor has commanded that the clergy of all the different confessions in the empire, not even excluding the non Christians, shall be invited officially to the coronation. The Emperor is represented as having emphatically declared that difference of religion must not be permitted to form the ground of any difference of treatment and recognition to which all his subjects, without any exceptions, had acquired a title. There will, accordingly, be special provision made for the representatives of all the different confessions and sects in Russia, who will have a place assigned them in the procession to the Kremlin, as well as seats within the building.

Count Chreptowitsch, the diplomatist appointed to represent Russia at the English Court, will pass through Berlin on his way to England from St. Petersburg. He will be accompanied by Baron Nicolai, as Secretary of Legation, and by Count Bardoff, lately at Hanover, Count Schuwaloff, and M. Kotschubey, as secretaries.

Admiral Surcow, of the Russian navy, has just expired, at St. Petersburg, from the effects of his wounds. It was this officer who, at the siege of Sebastopol, with Colonel Narew, directed the construction of the bridge of wood, 800 yards long, that crossed the harbor, and enabled the Russian army to evacuate the place after the Malakoff Tower was carried on the 8th of September.

Francis Joseph is determined, it is reported, to be crowned Emperor of Austria at Vienna. This is a great political step, as the Austrian sovereigns have hitherto been crowned as King of Bohemia, Hungary and Italy.

Appearances indicate a renewed intention on the part of Lord John Russell to abjure politics, and quit for a considerable period the country he has served so long. The announcement that his establishment is broken up, that his town house in Chesham place is let, and the country house he has lately purchased near Stroud is to be let, tally but too closely with the inference originating from other sources. It is, apparently, only too certain that Lord John intends to reside abroad for the next year or two, at all events.

In Paris the heat of the weather has been tropical. The correspondent of the London *Globe* describes the streets as bearing that deserted appearance which characterises cities in southern climes when the sun is above the horizon. With 90 degrees Fahrenheit our French neighbors are not very likely to add to their "warmth" by the excitement of agitation.

The Carlisle (England) *Patriot* says:—

John Strong, a blacksm