

To which the following answer came:

"DEAR MISS CRANE.—When my son left for New York (for which port he sailed three days since with the view of transacting business of our firm), he empowered me to open any letters that might come for him. Hence your note has fallen into my hands, and as it is not upon business matters, I take the liberty of returning it to you. I expect Richard will be home in about three months; but, if you wish, I will give you his address in New York. Will you forgive my saying that I sincerely regretted the rupture which my son informed me took place between you and himself (the nature of which he did not impart to me,) for I know no young lady whom I would rather have seen his wife.

Your ever sincere friend,
THOMAS CRAWFORD.

So there was nothing for poor Millicent but to wait, and alternate between despair and hope. But the present disappointment combined with the anxiety of mind she had lately endured, threw her into a dangerous illness, which brought her to the brink of the grave. She was ill for many weeks, and, when she recovered, was ordered away from home, for change of air. She went to Liverpool, where some relations of her own mother's lived, and with whom she had formerly once spent a few weeks. Here she stayed the summer, and recovered her bodily health. But not her spirits; for the non-return and the silence of Richard Crawford affected her much. It was the beginning of autumn before she proceeded home, which she did alone, her friends seeing her safely to the train, in the morning, and got into a first-class carriage. "Mind you don't get flirting and run away, Millicent, now you are left all alone to yourself for three or four hours," one of them, young like herself, laughingly observed; and Millicent laughed in response, in the same jolting spirit; a hollow laugh, though she felt it to be in her own heart. She flirted, and ran away!

When the train arrived a certain station on its route, the passengers were informed that they must there await for a branch train; so they crowded, grumblingly, into the waiting-rooms. Millicent, however, made her way to a seat she espied beyond the platform, a rude bench, placed underneath a bank; and here she sat, enjoying the fine fresh air of the autumn day, and occasionally reading. The near approach of a gentleman, an impatient fellow passenger, who was strolling about, caused her to look up.

A sudden shock fell over her; she knew not what she did. The book was hastily dropped upon the bench, and she, trembling all over, took a step forward. For it was Richard Crawford.

"Richard!" she exclaimed, "is it really you? Do we meet here?"

He took her hand with a cool air; he could not avoid taking it, for she, in the impulse of the moment, laid hold of it to him, and the tone of his voice was very cold.

"You have returned from America, then," she uttered.

"I am on my way home, now, from Liverpool," he replied; "we only made the port yesterday. You look ill, Miss Crane."

"I have been very ill since you left," she murmured, "and have been all the summer in Liverpool with my relations, for change of air. I am well now."

They stood facing each other, and there was a silence. He was the first to break it, by saying a few formal words of adieu, and was about to turn away.

"Oh, but, Richard, you must hear me," she exclaimed, a terror coming over her lest they were to part again for an indefinite period without an explanation. "I have not yet had the opportunity of justifying myself to you."

"But I must tell you," she feverishly exclaimed, "I cannot let you go through life suspecting me of imprudence, or, perhaps, wickedness. Are you aware who it was I went to see in that wretched street? I don't—knowing what you did know—that you must have suspected him at the time; and that was the cause of my terror."

"You are talking riddles to me," interposed Mr. Crawford. "But I have no wish, and now no right, to be made the confidant of your private affairs. It is too late."

"Oh, yes, yes," she uttered in agitation. "I am not alluding to—the relations between ourselves; I only ask to be justified. That scilicet was my brother."

"Your brother, Millicent?" he ejaculated, staring at her.

"Yes," she said, bursting into tears, fruits of her misery, long pent up, and her present agitation. "He had disguised himself as you saw—if you did see him—in those wide, rough clothes, and the black curls and whiskers."

"Do you mean your brother Philip?" he asked, fully aroused from his displayed indifference.

"I have no other brother," she replied; "whom else should I mean? He had been in concealment ever since that dreadful affair in London, had been reduced to great straits and had come down to ask my help to ship himself off to Australia. Whilst he was hiding in that room in Port street, I was engaged in collecting together sufficient money for him. You will say, perhaps, that I ought not to have visited him; but he had no other friend in the world to cling to in his distress, and I believed that my duty—as my love—lay in going to see and comfort him."

"But, Millicent, though there is much that I do not yet understand—why did you not confide this to me?"

"First of all, your own prohibition, and secondly—"

"What prohibition?" interrupted Mr. Crawford. "What are you talking of?"

Millicent, thinking his memory extraordinarily oblivious, proceeded to recapitulate what passed the night they first received news of Philip's guilt. She repeated—for she remembered—the very words used by Mrs. Crane.

"Mrs. Crane purposely deceived you!" he exclaimed. "She never mentioned the subject to me. I assure you, Millicent, that until this moment, I did not know but what your brother was still in his situation in London."

"Then what must you have thought of me?" groaned Millicent; "of my stolen visits to that undesirable street, and that strange sailor?"

"No matter, now, what I thought. You were deeply to blame, Millicent; you ought not to have deceived me."

"Oh, Richard, if I might have told you! You do not know how I longed to do so—though I believed you could not have failed to have a suspicion of the true, secret. And Philip feared that you, in your high sense of probity and honor, might deem it incumbent on you to betray him to justice. Would you have done so, Richard?"

"No," said Mr. Crawford. "I would have

helped him away—to get the disgrace of his conduct far from you."

"That day, when you came up, as I was reading the note in the street, which he, in his disguise, had put in my hands, I should have told all, Richard, for I was greatly in need of an adviser, but for the prohibition so falsely imposed upon me by Mrs. Crane."

"Mrs. Crane has much to answer for," he returned, a strange expression of bitter regret arising to his quivering lips. "She has parted us forever, Millicent."

"You do not—you will never think well of me again?" she faltered.

"Yes I shall," he said, "I shall think of you again, and always as the best woman who has ever crossed my path in life who was, and still ought to be, the dearest. But that must not be—I am a married man, Millicent."

"They had been standing close to the bench, neither having sat; but now Millicent sank down upon it. In spite of her efforts to retain calmness, in his presence at this announcement, she felt the color forsake her parted lips, and her frame began to shake as if she had the ague."

"I thought you were irrevocably lost to me," proceeded Mr. Crawford, "and my feelings towards you were a compound of rage and bitterness. In New York I met with a young lady, the daughter of one of our correspondents there, who took my fancy—not my heart, Millicent, that had died out with you. Partly in the indulgence of my admiration, partly to gratify the exasperation I felt toward you, I married her, and have brought her home; to the home that was to have been yours. She is with me here to-day."

Millicent stood up again. She strove still for calmness, though she knew that life's sunshine was gone forever. The bell was ringing for the passengers to take their places, and she offered her hand, in farewell, to Mr. Crawford.

"Am I justified in your heart?" she asked.

"Yes. Better, though, for that heart, that you had not been, for it has lodged a regret in it that will never pass away. God bless you, Millicent," he whispered, as he wrung her hand in his—"God bless you, my dearest, and render your future destiny a happy one—happier than mine will be!"

He turned away to the platform, and Millicent slowly followed. She saw him bring out a lady, young and very handsome, from the waiting room, place her in a carriage, and follow her in. Millicent found her way into another. As the train moved slowly past the station, Millicent saw her book lying on the beach. She had forgotten it, so it was lost. Lost! what mattered that, or any other loss, to a heart, sick as hers was, with its excess of anguish?

And so it is, in this world. That the commission of one crime will entail a wide field of consequence, more than, at the time, can be suspected will pertain to it. When Philip Crane lapsed into guilt, to stop up the fruit of his reckless extravagance, he little thought that he was involving the life's happiness of one who was dearer to him than even his folly—his sister Millicent.

THE CROPS.—The papers in various quarters of the country are giving good accounts of the prospects of the coming crops. The season is backward, but that is said to be very favorable to the wheat, which was sown in immense quantities last fall. In Ohio the wheat is splendid, but the grass is yet rather thin. Fruit was a great deal injured in the West. Peaches there will be none, but a very abundant yield of apples is expected. In New York State the wheat is in good condition, though backward. Barley and oats are likely to do better than corn this season. It is now too early in the season to say what will be the yield of corn, for it depends mainly on the weather in July, August and September. Should it be favorable in June, and in the months named, this country will have unprecedented quantities of breadstuff on hand next autumn. Fruit in New York State will be abundant. In New Jersey, in low lands, the wheat has suffered severely in some counties, but in the highlands it promises a fine crop. In Pennsylvania the general accounts are that there is a present prospect of a large crop of wheat. The high prices of wheat last year caused the farmers, from Maine to California, to sow largely of this cereal. Accounts from all parts of New Jersey agree in stating that the prospects of a large yield of peaches were never better than at present.

ANOTHER STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.—There was quite an excitement in town on Saturday, about a horse which had been stolen from a Dutchman who lives in Centre County. The history of this stolen horse, as near as we could learn, is as follows: The horse was stolen by RITTER from this Dutchman, and sold to Henry Loop, who sold to Jocky John Smith, he was then sold to a man named Bonham, he sold him to David Ford, and was then bought by Horace Stowell, in part payment for a farm which he sold to him, and he has had the horse in his possession ever since. The horse was stolen from this man about two years ago, who had not seen or heard anything of him until last Saturday, when he found him in possession of Mr. Stowell, who was drawing lumber with him from his saw mill. The Dutchman took the horse from the wagon, and brought him to town, where he was taken possession of by Sheriff GREGG. The Dutchman not being able to prove his property, and anxious to take his horse home with him, gave bonds for the value of the horse, and departed with his property. The horse was bought in good faith by Mr. Stowell, and he was not willing to give him up without looking into the matter, so that he could secure himself for what he paid for him, which we think he will do.—*Elmira Republican.*

QUEEN VICTORIA COMING TO AMERICA.—The London Correspondent of the Toronto (Canada) Globe states that a report is quite current in England, to the effect that the Queen has some thought of paying a visit during the coming summer, to her loyal province of Canada. So far has the rumor gained ground that several of the London newspapers are discussing the propriety of the step, and advise the Queen to make the journey by all means.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, met in Erie on Thursday last, to consider the subject of accepting the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, restoring the rights and privileges of the Company. The act was of course accepted, and we learn from the Erie papers, that it was resolved to appoint engineers to survey the route of the Pittsburg and Erie road, which, by the provisions of the late act, the Erie and North East Company, are to assist in building.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, May 25, 1856.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for... \$5 00 16 copies for... \$12 00 10 copies for... 8 00 20 copies for... 15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

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MOSEY may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

The subscriptions of a number of our subscribers will with the present volume—June 7th. We trust we shall not part company with them, but must adhere strictly to our terms. Those wishing the paper continued may enclose \$1 by mail, at our risk.

AN IMPORTANT MANIFESTO.

The Soft State Convention of New-York, which elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, to ensure the admission of those delegates, passed resolutions as ultra pro-slavery and dough-face as the most rabid slavery-extensionist could demand. When it is recollected that the Softs of the State of New-York are mostly composed of the old Baruburner party of 1848, which uniformly and zealously opposed the extension of slavery, the recency and apostasy seemed almost too monstrous for belief. To be sure, the Convention was mostly made up of, and entirely controlled by, officials created by the present National Administration, whose stultification is not so much to be wondered at, while it has been claimed that the mass of the party were grossly misrepresented by their action, and would take the first opportunity to dissent from the opinion of the Convention.

There have been premonitory symptoms that this shameful desertion of principle was confined to the post-masters and tide-waiters of PIERCE'S creation—and we hail with much pleasure the appearance of an address just published addressed to the "Radical Democracy of New-York," and signed by many of the leading Softs who refuse to acquiesce in the sentiments of the Convention, or to bow down to the Moloch of Slavery. It is a clear and truthful exposition of the doctrines always held and promulgated by the Radical democracy of that State, and breathes the spirit of determination and devotion to principle throughout.

Among the names appended to this address, are those of very many men who have been distinguished as Democrats, and have held important offices. We observe in Chemung county, the names of Sheriff GREGG, G. W. MASON, editor of the *Elmira Gazette*, A. S. THURSTON, a candidate for a State office on the Soft ticket last fall, N. W. GARDNER, and others.

This paper will attract much attention, and operate to procure the rejection of the Soft delegates at Cincinnati. But its most beneficial effect will be to rescue the reputation of its signers, and the masses of the Soft party generally, from the odium and contempt which their leaders so justly merit and so abundantly receive.

The appointment of WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Wilkes-Barre, as President Judge of the new district formed out of Wyoming, Columbia and Sullivan, has given great offense to the editor of the *Tunkhannock North Branch Democrat*. It appears that the district was intended to benefit Mr. LITTLE, of that place, and to the editor of the *Democrat*, "it seems a little strange that no town but Wilkes-Barre can furnish suitable material for Judges and Congressmen."

The editor, who was a member of the last Legislature, also intimates that the act as passed was not to take effect until after election; but by some unskilled work, was altered to go into operation on the first of June.

The friends of Mr. LITTLE say they will not have matter forestalled by the appointment, and give notice of their intention to press Mr. L. at the election.

COMPOST FOR POTATOES.—A successful agriculturist requests us, as a favor to farmers, to publish the following compost, which he has applied to potatoes with the most beneficial result:

Take one bushel ashes, half bushel plaster, one peck of lime, and two quarts of salt, mix thoroughly; drop a small handful into the hill before the potatoes are covered, and a small quantity upon the hill when covered.

THREE MAIL BAGS BURNED.—On Tuesday the 12th inst., three mail-bags were destroyed by fire on the Catawissa Railroad, and two or three others were damaged. Those entirely burned contained the letters and papers mailed at Williamsport, Lewisburg and Danville, for Philadelphia, and is thought the number of letters lost exceeds four hundred. The first discovery of the fire in the mail car was as the train approached Mainville, below Cattawissa. The Agent, Mr. Hougawout, had occasion to go into one of the passenger cars, and when he returned, some ten minutes afterwards, the car was burning vigorously. How the fire occurred, was a mystery. The train was hurried on to the nearest water-station, where the fire was extinguished. In attempting to save the mail bags, the Agent's hands were burned in a shocking manner.

PENNSYLVANIA AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania American State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 13th inst., sitting with closed doors. Sixty delegates were present, who chose Mr. Edie as President. The "twelfth-section" wing of the party predominated. Ex-Governor Johnston and Gen. Small were among the delegates. Gen. Small offered resolutions ratifying the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson; denouncing the administration for repealing the compromise of 1850; condemning the Kansas and Nebraska act, &c. Governor Johnston offered a substitute approving the action of the delegates who retired from the Philadelphia convention, and calling a convention to meet at New-York on the 12th of June. After debate the substitute was rejected and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 33 to 22. Governor Johnston and fourteen other Edie delegates retired.—Edie moved a re-consideration to give Mr. Fillmore time to get right on the Missouri question—rejected. The union State ticket was then ratified. Adjourned sine die.

The Edie delegates held a public meeting and prepared an address to the people of the State.

APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. POLLOCK has appointed WARREN W. WOODWARD, of Wilkes-Barre, President Judge of the new Judicial District composed of the counties of Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan; ROBERT PARKE, an Associate Judge for Chester county; JOHN W. BORN, an Associate Judge for Fulton county; JAMES COVERT, Coroner of Northumberland county; JAMES P. BROWN, Sealer of Weights and Measures for Westmoreland county; BENJAMIN MORAN, of London, England, Commissioner of Deeds for the United Kingdom, under the act of the last Legislature; and DR. JOHN CURWEN, of Dauphin, Dr. R. R. REED, of Washington, and Hon. S. A. PERVLANCE, of Butler, Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

BILLS APPROVED.—Governor POLLOCK approved the general appropriation bill on Tuesday the 12th inst. He has also approved the supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia, and the act relative to libels. Several important bills are still in the hands of the Governor, unsigned. Among them are the following:—The act incorporating the Stroudsburg bank, the claim bill, and the bill requiring all Savings institutions to pay out none other than the notes of specie paying Pennsylvania banks.

About 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Dupont's Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Del., blew up with a tremendous shock, that was felt for many miles. The destruction was terrible. Four of the buildings were completely blown to pieces, and three of the workmen employed at the time were instantly killed.—The explosion created an intense excitement in Wilmington and over a considerable tract of surrounding country.

LELIDA; or, the young pilot of the Belle Creole; by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, author of "Ernest Linwood," "Courtship and Marriage," etc., complete in one volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar, or in two volumes, paper cover for seventy-five cents. The above named work is in press, and will be ready for sale on the 31st of this month, by T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, who always excels in the elegance with which he issues his works. This is said to be one of Mrs. Hentz's most popular works, and like all her writings, intensely interesting.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—Two little boys, aged 5 and 7 years, sons of Mr. SAMUEL COX, of Bedford county, some two or three weeks since, strayed away from home, and were lost in the woods. The neighbors, by hundreds and thousands, searched for them day and night for two weeks, without success. The Bedford Inquirer, of Friday, says:—"We stop the Press, to announce that the children of Mr. Cox were found yesterday, both dead."

NO U. S. SENATOR YET FROM CALIFORNIA.—The California Legislature agreed, by joint resolution, to dissolve on the 21st April. In the House a joint resolution was adopted to go in joint Convention to elect a U. S. Senator, but it was lost in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 15, so that the election is certainly defeated for this session.

HON. JOHN G. MILLER, member of Congress from the Fifth district of Missouri, died at his residence in St. Louis, on Sunday the 10th inst.

THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The Sullivan County Democrat in announcing the separation of that County from the district of Judge WILMOT, takes occasion to pay Judge W. a very high complement. The *Democrat* says:—

"Our readers will remember that we stated some time since, that the Legislature had framed a new Judicial District, composed of the counties of Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming, which we understand will be organized about the first of June, and over which it is probable that the Executive will appoint WARREN J. WOODWARD, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, as the President Judge. This being the case, we shall have to dispense with the official service of our present excellent President Judge—Hon. DAVID WILMOT—after the next session of our Court. Judge WILMOT's official services will then be confined to Bradford and Susquehanna counties.

We deeply regret that Judge WILMOT is to leave us. As a man, he has many warm and fervent friends in this County; and as a Judge, the impartial manner in which he has administered the laws, has won for him the confidence and esteem of all. We hope his successor may prove worthy of his position."

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1856.

E. A. Sarton, by his next friend, *Wm. R. Sarton vs. John Taylor*.—This case which was being tried when we went to press last week, the jury rendered verdict for plaintiff of \$10.

Wm. & G. H. Watkins for plaintiff, and *Baird, Adams & D'A. Overton* for defence.

The following Deeds were then acknowledged in open Court:—

Deed to U. Mercur and E. W. Baird for a tract of land in Rome, containing 100 by 90 feet, sold as the property of Judson Holcomb—consideration, \$60.

Deed to O. D. Bartlett for a lot of land situated in Wysox, containing 124 acres, sold as the property of T. W. & W. E. Woodburn, consideration, \$811.00

Deed to Robert Covell and Edward Covell for the interest of Geo. Dunham in a tract of land in South Creek, containing 630 acres and 153 perches, sold as the property of said Dunham—consideration, \$8,525 00.

Deed to James McCabe for two lots of land in Rome, one of which contains 8 acres, and the other 5 acres and 46 perches, sold as the property of James X. Ingalls, for \$30 first lot, \$15 second lot.

Deed to John M'Kean for a tract of land in Springfield, containing about 8 acres, sold as the property of Samuel Faulkner—consideration, \$50.

Deed to Daniel F. Pomeroy for a piece of parcel of land situate in Granville, containing about 50 acres, sold as the property of Henry Ayres—consideration, \$7.

Deed to Alfred Hicks for a tract of land in Litchfield, containing about 80 acres, sold as the property of Allen Baldwin—consideration, \$10.

Deed to J. E. Piollet for a tract of land situate in Wysox, containing 22 acres and 119 perches, sold as the property of J. L. Woodburn—consideration, \$137.

Deed to Harvey M'Alpine for a lot of land in Ulster, containing about one acre, sold as the property of G. J. Walker—consideration, \$25.

Deed to Nathaniel C. Harris for a lot of land situate in Albany, containing 3 1/2 acres, sold as the property of J. L. Quimby, consideration, \$25.00.

Deed to N. C. Harris for a lot of land situate in Smithfield, containing 63 acres, sold as the property of Henry Quick, for \$240.

Deed to J. R. Ingersoll et al, for a lot of land in Ridgely and South Creek, containing 82 acres, sold as the property of James Giggee, for \$50.

Deed to Samuel Hutchinson and Henry G. Reeve, for seven lots of land in Rome, sold as the property of Judson Holcomb, for \$3291.

Deed to O. P. Lyon for a lot of land in Monroe, containing 76 acres, sold as the property of Wm. Kelch, for \$5.

Deed to James H. Webb for a lot of land in Ridgely, containing 50 acres, sold as the property of Theodoris Larson, for \$3.

Deed to J. E. Caulfield for a tract of land in Litchfield, containing one acre, sold as the property of Allen Baldwin, for \$110.

Deed to Christian Heverly for a lot of land in Albany, containing 126 acres, sold as the property of John Reed, for \$25.

Isaac Shepard, Executor of Job Shepard vs. Welles & Harris.—Claim upon a promissory note. The jury find a judgment for plaintiff of \$170 04.

Henry Crammond vs. Charles Droke.—Action in ejectment. Jury, under direction of the Court, find for the plaintiff.

John E. Goodrich vs. Jacob G. Rockwell.—Action brought upon promissory note. Judgment for plaintiff for \$760 60.

The Township of Franklin vs. Jeremiah Myers.—Action brought to recover from the defendant the amount recovered by the Commonwealth from Franklin Township, for the support of defendant's wife, while in the State Lunatic Hospital. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$199 91.

Edwin Lewis a Lunatic.—The jury in this case, find Edwin Lewis to be a Lunatic, and the Court appoint Elisha Lewis committee of said lunatic.

"The Odd Fellows Hall Association of the Borough of Towanda."—The Court grant the charter of incorporation.

A divorce from the bonds of matrimony was granted to Harriet P. Newton, and also to Hulda Miller.

Sarah L. Fitch vs. O. P. Ballard.—This was an action brought for the performance of an alleged agreement with plaintiff. The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged by the Court Saturday afternoon.

Baird, Adams & D'A. Overton for plaintiff, *Elwell & Mercur* for defence.

Com. vs. Priscilla Johnson (colored).—The defendant plead guilty to the charge of larceny. Court sentenced her to the House of Refuge.

The steamer *Empire City* arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday with two weeks' later intelligence from California, and later news from Central America. She brings \$2,000,000 in gold. The principal feature of the news is the Indian war raging in Oregon and Washington territories with fearful fury. Several fights had occurred, in which the whites were victorious. Col. Buchanan had gained a victory on Rogue river, but a body of regulars had been defeated at another point by the Indians. The red men have brought increased forces into the field. From Central America there is a report of the recapture of Schlesinger.

We deeply regret that Judge WILMOT is to leave us. As a man, he has many warm and fervent friends in this County; and as a Judge, the impartial manner in which he has administered the laws, has won for him the confidence and esteem of all. We hope his successor may prove worthy of his position."

The City Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., was destroyed by fire on Thursday, and several of the inmates burned to death.

Judge GALBRAITH, of Erie, in the course of his charge to the Grand Jury, on the 5th, made some very forcible and sensible remarks with regard to the outrages recently committed in that city, and pressed upon the attention of the jury the necessity and propriety of prompt action to put a stop to such acts, and to bring the perpetrators to justice. Judge GALBRAITH remarked that the Liquor Law did not require the court to grant any licenses for the sale of liquor, and intimated that there would probably be no licenses granted in the district.

The steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool, 3d inst., arrived at New York Thursday night. The British Parliament had adjourned. The debate on the motion of Mr. Whiteside, for a vote of censure against the Government for the fall of Kars, was pressed to a division, but the motion was lost, the majority against it being 127. Cotton was lower, and Breadstuffs had advanced. Consols were quoted at 62 3/8.

Progress of Border-Ruffian Outrages.

St. Louis, Monday, May 19, 1856. Advice from Kansas to the 14th instant state that about one thousand men have responded to the proclamation of the United States Marshal, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Leecom, their avowed purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the Territorial laws. It is said that there are about fifteen hundred men in Lawrence, thoroughly armed with Sharp's rifles, and having two pieces of artillery in their possession. They have erected breastworks, and given notice that they will resist all attempts at arrest.

Judge Fane of Georgia has been appointed Sheriff until Jones is able to resume the duties of the office. Jones is reported as convalescent, and is expected soon to be out. Fane, it is rumored, has been shot at twice while in the discharge of his official duties.

The requisition of Gov. Shannon upon the authorities of Missouri for the return of Robinson was placed in the hands of United States Marshal Donaldson and Deputies Preston and Wallace. They left Kansas for Lexington on Wednesday last.

Mr. Brown, editor of *The Herald of Freedom*, was arrested while endeavoring to escape from the Territory.

Ex-Governor Reeder has fled, but his capture is considered certain.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1856.

The Crampton Clayton dispute arrests public attention for the time. It appears to be the turning point of the controversy in regard to the Central American question. If Mr. Crampton's statement be true, there is no ground for any objection on our part, to the British assertion of a right, under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the Bay Islands.

Mr. Crampton states in a letter to Lord Clarendon that Mr. Clayton had, at various times, in conversation with him, stated that Ruatan was as much a British possession as Jamaica.

The letter produced great surprise at the Capitol, for the statement is so much at variance with the declarations and arguments of Mr. Clayton in the Senate for three successive sessions, that he could not, unless under mental aberration, have held such conversations with Mr. Crampton as he describes.

On the other hand, there can be little doubt that Mr. Crampton's letter is genuine. It purports to be taken from the Blue Book, which is the official record of diplomatic documents. There is no more room to doubt the genuineness of this than of other letters on the same subject which are taken from the same record.

Mr. Clayton, in the Senate, this week, read the letter and declared the statement to be unqualifiedly untrue, and appealed to facts and circumstances in support of his assertion. A conversation which he held with Mr. Crampton about the end of February last, at which Mr. Crittenlen was present, did not, as related by the two Senators, go to sustain, but to contradict Mr. Crampton's statement.

It was remarked by Mr. Clayton that if the letter was not genuine, then his declaration respecting it would do that gentleman no harm. Mr. Crampton will, no doubt, soon state whether the letter is genuine or not.

Now that the ultimatum of the British government is received, it remains for the President either to act or to diplomate and temporize until the end of his term, and turn the difficulty over to his successor.

The Crampton version of Mr. Clayton's position will, no doubt, save Lord Palmerston's administration. He has sustained three defeats in the House of Commons, and one in the Lords, and was in danger of another upon the enlistment question and the Central American subject.

The President communicated to Congress to-day various documents, and a message upon the subject of Central American affairs. The President is evidently relieving himself of embarrassment upon this and other questions—Congress recently sent him for approval a bill for deepening the flats over the channel of St. Clair river, Michigan, and a bill for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi. In this way the North and the South are apparently combined upon a subject of great public interest. An earnest inquiry is raised—Will he affix his signature to these measures?

The formal reception of Padre Viji, the Minister from Nicaragua, took place yesterday at half past three. The minister was advised, in advance, that he would be received as soon as he presented his credentials. He was kindly received by Mr. Marey, and by him presented in the usual manner, when the customary speeches were delivered.