

Know-Nothings in Virginia—said niggers were but one remove from monkeys, and acquitted himself generally in the finest style of negro-driving.

Gen. Wilson replied with admirable coolness and full frankness. He said he was the last man to shrink at blows or abroad from the frank avowal of his opinions, and he was the last man on earth to submit to dictation and threats. The gentleman from Virginia charged him with insidious burlesquing a speech in the Tremont Temple and striking him down in Virginia. He did not know the man. He now inquired, and he should like to see it, and Massachusetts will stand by that speech. An effort had been made in Virginia to strike him down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be stricken down there by the slave-plower of Virginia. He conceded the right of the States to settle their own domestic affairs. He stood by the State's rights doctrine of Virginia in 1799. Massachusetts had just asserted her own sovereign powers. She flung back with defiant arm all assaults, come from South or North. He was for the abolition of Slavery in the District and in the Territories; for the restoration of freedom in Kansas-Nebraska; for covering the National Government from all connection with Slavery. This was the only national position, and no one can carry the Free States like a tornado; but if Northern men wavered, all was lost at the North, and the South goes for the winning party. He went for the Union. So did his State. They responded to the sentiment of Andrew Jackson—the Union must be preserved. And they mean that Liberty shall be preserved at any cost. He was for peace but he did not shrink from war, personal or political if necessary to vindicate his opinions. He told the South that the North would outvote them on these questions and that they would submit. We have submitted, and your turn is now to come. Ours is the future—yours the past.

The speech of Gen. Wilson was received with much attention and made a deep impression. It has cleared the air and Massachusetts and Gen. Wilson are more respected to-night than at any time before this week. Many Southern gentlemen came to him after he closed and congratulated him. The debate will be resumed to-morrow unless the South chooses it off. Massachusetts is ready—she has several more speeches in reserve.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 6—P.M. The Know-Nothing Convention had not organized up to the adjournment this afternoon. The session thus far have been merely preliminary.

The report that Barker was to be slaughtered for Governor Gardner has no foundation. The substitution of the latter for the former has not been thought of.

The Convention will probably organize to-morrow if it does not succeed in doing so at the session this evening.

THE SHAKSPEARE DUEL.

HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR—LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We have received from a well-informed source some further particulars as to the origin of the difficulty at the Shakspeare Club which led to the departure of the parties concerned for the purpose of fighting a duel, as noticed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. We are assured that the report that Mr. Breckenridge, one of the principals, (we no longer hesitate to give the full name, since they have been published in another journal), was intoxicated when he made the offensive remarks was altogether incorrect. The particulars of the quarrel, as we have them from good authority, are as follows:

One of the rules of the Shakspeare Club allows members to introduce gentlemen from abroad to the privileges of the Club, the person introduced receiving a card indorsed by some members of the Managing Committee; but this is not allowed in the case of gentlemen belonging to the City. Nevertheless Mr. Leavenworth, as we are told, was in the habit of violating this rule, and of bringing persons into the Club rooms who he considered to be strangers. This had often been noticed by members of the Club, but no action had been taken until last Friday evening, when Mr. Leavenworth brought with him a person, who not only belongs in town, but who was objectionable to several gentlemen of the Club. Two members of the Governing Committee accordingly inquired of Mr. Leavenworth whether the person in question had a card authorizing him as a stranger to enter the Club rooms, and were answered that he had not. Hereupon they informed him that the person must withdraw, to which he replied defiantly that he should not. After a few words, however, they went to the person and requested him to leave the house, which he did, and there the matter ended so far as the Committee was concerned.

It was taken up however by Mr. Breckenridge, who by the way is from Kentucky and the son of the distinguished member of the last Congress, who came forward and addressed Mr. L. in a rather pointed and offensive manner, to the effect that he had not paid his dues and was not a member of the club. Hereupon Mr. Breckenridge first proceeded to inquire of a member of the Committee if such was the case; and receiving from him a reply that he had not examined the books, but that he supposed him to be a member; he (Leavenworth) at once returned to Breckenridge, and said, "The remark you just made concerning me is false!"—or words to that effect. By way of rejoinder, Breckenridge took a glove from the hand of Mr. Middleton, who was sitting near him, and who afterward became his second, and struck Leavenworth across the face. The blow of course was a slight one, the intention being not to inflict injury but an insult.

Some words were then exchanged of an ante-duel nature, ending with each party naming his second. Mr. Middleton on the part of Mr. Breckenridge, and Mr. James M. Pendleton on the part of Mr. Leavenworth. Between these gentlemen a correspondence was duly opened and continued through Saturday, Sunday and Monday morning, when it was finally arranged that the belligerent party should leave on Monday afternoon for the field of honor.

At 10 o'clock last evening our reporter had an interview with two of the members of the Shakspeare Club. He learned from them that the only intelligence relative to the duel was a statement made by a gentleman not connected with the Club to the effect that the parties had fought in Canada, and that Mr. Leavenworth had been severely and Mr. Breckenridge slightly wounded. Upon what authority the gentleman made the statement was not known.

Rumors as to the result were numerous last evening, one of which stated that Leavenworth had been killed. The statement given above, however, is regarded by the friends of the parties to be the most reliable.

SHOW OF BABIES.

The attendance at the Baby Show was far greater yesterday than on the day of opening. From a ground floor to the roof was crammed with living masses, all anxious to see Barnum's last. The antiquated celebrities Albino, the Beard-d Woman, the Dwarf and the Giants were promoted to an elevated berth on the top of the building, but the everlasting tide rose and rose until the press was greater there than anywhere else.

To one accustomed to make his way through crowds at primary meetings and in Tammany Hall, this crowd, feminine to a great extent as it was, offered a curious contrast. But though on this occasion the crowd was most plentiful in itself, yet the curious spectator was constantly reminded by punches of elbows and parrots that all is not happiness below. The elbows, we must in all honesty say, were of a decided angularity—regular Yankee elbows, whittled out sharp. Probably three-fourths of all the sensations experienced by the twelve thousand visitors yesterday reminded them of their own cars or of other people's elbows. The crowd was so great at 11

o'clock that the ticket office had to be closed, and for nearly an hour and a half a constant throng of ladies and gentlemen was pressing around the entrance.

Moisture was predominant everywhere. Babies less than one year old, the specialty of yesterday, were met. Twins and triplets were most abundant, and spectators were suffused with the dew of anything but the loveliness. Adown the cheeks of blushing dames roamed and ortund trickled prosperous rivulets. The face of Barnum the illustrious inventor of so much glory was—strange to say—affected like other and more susceptible faces. Pickpockets were plenty. Quite a number of watches were missing and any amount of jewelry.

The PRIZE BABY who took the \$100 premium was the center of attraction. He and his delighted mother sat on an elevated platform under a crimson canopy. The little Charles Orlando Scott has very prominent cheeks and rosy and brilliant black eyes. His mouth is a general subject of commendation, and his form is very well developed. He thinks it is nice to sit there, but does not like to kiss people much. He plays a little bamboo very diligently when his fingers are not engaged on dental explorations. The public manifest more interest in his age than in anything else; his mother has to say that he is four years old; a great many times in an hour. The first circle consist of those who are within hearing of the mother, and they think he is the finest baby they ever saw. The second circle, who are a little further off, cannot see for the life of them why that baby should have taken the prize. A lantern-glass follow with a baby in his arms said to his wife, "Well now, he never ought to have taken a prize; there's no knock in that child at all." A very verdant-looking personage, gifted with a squeaking voice, steps up to her and asks, "Is that the prize-baby, ma'am?" "Yes, he is." "I never saw a boy that looked so intellectual. Look at that mouth!" Mrs. Scott, you may be termed the flosses of the day. When was the prize awarded, ma'am? "Yesterday afternoon," she replied somewhat impatiently. "I suppose you were apprized of it by telegraph, ma'am?" squeaked out the insufferable lady, still persisting in his good intentions. Reporters left to see a sapient citizen point to the elephant and say to his country friend, "Here's the rhinoceros." Several ladies thought they had better-looking babies at home; and of all the exhibitors, only one, the hydroptic mother, expressed herself satisfied with the award. One of the fat girls wondered "what he got the prize for; he 'isn't very stout." Such a throned personage continued upon the platform that a policeman had to be stationed there to keep it clear. But why should not people get upon the platform? They had paid their money to be as inquisitive and to indulge in as many touching demonstrations as they liked.

Several old ladies stood for an hour or two at the foot of the first staircase "waiting for the crowd to 'come down.'"

The weather was quite warm enough for jokes, and a young lady said to her gallant: "I had thought I don't know that I would have come here with you. Previous conversation more easily imagined than described."

Two well-dressed ladies had a disagreement which they settled as well as they could with their feet, the crowd being too dense to allow of a sparring exhibition.

Sensible lady said: "They act just like crazy folks, 'tis an actual fact!"

A scrap of the conversation of Mrs. Owen of the triplets is preserved. She is speaking to an acquaintance. "It's a straight road, right up Crosby-st; you can't miss it; there's five houses together—five brick houses. How's your folks?" It is not likely that her friend will have any difficulty in finding her.

Mr. Nunkey of Sing-Sing exhibits a baby six months old which weighs not quite six pounds. At 9 days old it weighed 1 pound and 14 ounces.

Mrs. Maynard of Williamsburg exhibits a boy, with such a beautiful shower of golden hair falling over his blue dress, that everybody thought he was a girl. His legs were very finely formed, though somewhat slender.

Babies generally were very tired long before 3 o'clock. Those who could speak were anxious to get their hats and those who could not speak could cry. There has however been a much smaller amount of baby-music than was anticipated, babies generally being thoroughly impressed with the importance of the having well now if ever in their lives. Three prizes were awarded yesterday to babies less than one year old.

The first of \$50 was given to Peter Alexander Blake of New Lots, Long Island, a young gentleman eleven months old yesterday. His mother Elizabeth has had five children before; she is 30 years old, while her husband Nicholas is 60. She lived on ordinary diet for the year previous to his birth; took moderate exercise out and indoors on level land; his birth was regular, and it has been washed moderately in cold water.

The second premium of \$15 was decided by lot between Nos. 28 and 26. The fate and not the judges awarded it to Henry Clay Bolster Shannon, No. 23 West Forty-first-st. He is ten months old to-day. His father is 40; his mother 31. She has had one child before, and the scientific developments generally in her case are quite similar to those in the case of Mrs. Blake.

The third prize of \$10 was given to No. 56. The name of the child is unknown as yet to the judges. It will be noticed that the prizes, so far, have been awarded to boys; perhaps the employment of masculine judges would have produced a different result.

These poor children have to be submitted to the same brutalities to-day and again to-morrow to gratify the same curiosity in other twelve thousands. The very few who are beautiful will have to be touched by hands that touch only to pollute, and to be kissed by lips heavy with poison. The sacred mysteries of life must be laid bare to the gaze of the careless to gratify a morbid or an idle curiosity, and to put \$2,500 a day into the pockets of the great Manager.

The additional attraction is provided of a police force sufficient to keep people out after the Museum is comfortably filled.

DESCENT UPON GAMBLING-HOUSES.

In accordance with an order issued by the Mayor, the Reserved Corps of Police made a descent last evening upon four of the most noted gambling halls in the City, and arrested the proprietors thereof with several of their customers besides securing as booty the implements of the profession.

By a preconcerted plan between the various squads in the Reserved Corps, the following houses were entered at exactly at 10 o'clock. The plan of operations and results were as follows:

Sergeant Johnson with the squad under his command proceeded to the gambling-house No. 351 Broadway, supposed to be kept by Joseph Hall. One of the officers rang at the door-bell, which was speedily opened by a colored man, who inquired through a lattice-door what was wanted. The officer inquired if Mr. Hall was in, when the man replied that he lived below; but thinking the officer was a customer opened the lattice-door.

At this moment the rest of the squad came up, and pushing open the door went up stairs, where they found several persons engaged around the table. Mr. Hardly, the dealer, asked the party to be seated, thinking that they intended playing.

One of the players, a down-town merchant, recognized one of the officers, although he and his companions were attired in citizen's dress; yet at first he did not appear to suspect anything out of the way. The playing continued and betting ran high, when after a little time the merchant began to manifest a feeling of uneasiness and a peculiar twitching of his hand showed him to be quiverous. He finally threw up his hand and about the same time several "Stars" began to twinkle and the Sergeant of the squad displayed his hand.

The officers then arrested the following persons who

were in the place at the time—James Hardly, Jacob Diggins, Theo. Christy, Mr. Murray, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Barkley. Previous however to the arrest the keeper of the bank commenced setting up, but finding himself less than sent out the colored man to get it.

These parties were taken to the Eighth Ward Station-House. The police secured on tally-board, faro-box, and about 500 ivory checks or "chips" used for gambling purposes, and marked with various amounts from 20 cents to \$50.

Sergeant Bursted with the squad under his command made a descent upon the gambling-house of Pat Hearn, No. 587 Broadway, but at the time operations had not been commenced.

The officers however arrested Henry, John Hebberry, George W. Beers, and Stewart Douglas, whom they found on the premises, and took them to the Eighth Ward Station-House, where they were detained with the others for an examination, which will take place to-day before the Mayor.

Sergeant Murphy with his squad made a descent upon the regular "skinning den," No. 118 West Broadway, known as the Usher House, kept by John N. Briggs, but the hour being rather early operations had not been commenced.

The officers apprehended Briggs and took him to the Fifth Ward Station-House, where he was locked up for examination. The police secured in this den five decks of cards, one double-dealing box, one faro-board and other articles.

Sergt. Conroy with the squad under his command entered the House No. 40 Lispenard-st, but operations had not been commenced at the time.

William E. Allen, the proprietor of the house, was arrested and taken to the Fifth Ward Station-House. Everything appeared to be quiet in this house and nothing was found.

The cases of the parties arrested will be heard in the Mayor's Office to-day.

There are several other similar places to the above in Lispenard-st, which much need official visitations. The greatest rowdies and most desperate villains in New-York are nightly to be found lurking about those Lispenard-st. dens.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON. The United States Mail steamship Washington, from Bremen on May 28, arrived here last evening. The news she brings has been anticipated by the arrival of the Africa at Halifax, but the following extracts from our files of European journals will be found highly interesting.

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT. CHANGES IN THE ARMY. In the House of Lords on the 19th ult., Lord Palmerston explained the changes in the army proposed to be made in the administration of the affairs of the East.

He was proposed, in the first place, to do away with the Master-General and the Board of Ordnance altogether, and to place the management of the department under the supreme direction of the Secretary of State for War, under whom would be appointed a chief military officer, to be a member of the House of Commons, and whose duty it would be to move, in the combined estimate, the whole annual expenditure of the army, and to be responsible for all returns connected with the civil administration of that branch of the department.

Under this scheme all the heads of departments would be detached from the War Office, and the Director-General of Ordnance, the Director-General of Artillery, and others, would continue to exist, to discharge their several duties as civil officers.

Mr. Keble observed that Lord Palmerston had not stated any circumstances had happened which placed the question in a different position from that in which it stood when the motion was made, and he urged Mr. Gibson to bring it on, because the people had not confidence in the Government, and they were anxious for a peace at any price.

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Mr. Herbert. Lord Palmerston had not stated any circumstances that could guide the conduct of the House at that moment, or afford a reason for the expression of the state of affairs, except that while there was life there was hope. He had placed upon the table records of the negotiations which had been undertaken by his colleague under instructions which were acknowledged to have been executed. When the whole country was in expectation of a Russian declaration of war, he had been discussing, by some mysterious process as rapid and unexpected as the electric telegraph, without any communication of particulars or any suggestion that there was a fair chance of the negotiations being renewed with the prospect of a happy result, by a vague declaration he expected that the House would be suddenly arrested. The House and the country ought to have at least a declaration that was clear and explicit.

Lord Palmerston maintained that the course he had taken was uniform and consistent. When called upon to do so, he laid upon the table the most correct and the most able opinion upon the subject, and he conducted with the greatest ability by Lord J. Russell, and if they had not resulted in the object the Allies had in view an honorable peace, the fault was not with his Majesty's Government, or with any ally of the Emperor of the French, or with our ally, in a certain degree, the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. Disraeli said that he (Lord Palmerston) ought to have come down with a message from the Queen. The answer he then made was, that he would not shut the door against the possible renewal of negotiations. He said then, and he repeated now, that he did not renounce all hope of a satisfactory result, but that he was not prepared to meet it. He said that Mr. Gibson must use his own discretion; he had thought the discussion would be attended with public inconvenience, but it was not for him to dictate to members. Mr. Gibson had a right to give notice of his motion, and he was not prepared to meet it.

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seconded by Gen. Bazaine, de la Motteuzorgue and Rivet, and Lieut. Col. Rault, Major of the trenches. At 10 o'clock on the night of the 1st, at the moment when a very bright moonlight enabled a movement to be made in order, the troops formed into two columns and marched to the front. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The center column, under Gen. de la Motteuzorgue, whose name has already figured in the most honorable manner in the operations of the siege, was composed of two battalions of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The 9th, marching in support of the 46th, rushed in its turn on the enemy, and gave brilliant proofs of valor under the orders of its Colonel, de Bregout. The right column, formed of one company of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The enemy, driven from every part, and pursued at the point of the bayonet, abandoned the work and retired in disorder, leaving the trenches and a quantity of arms in our possession. The loss of the Russians was very considerable. We took possession of the nine hand-meters which had been placed in position.

As soon as the work was occupied the engineers commenced operations to turn the parapet in order to secure the position from the fire of the town and to render it a communication with our parallel in the rear. These works were executed in the manner agreed on beforehand, but under such a fire of artillery as certainly never proceeded from the Russian lines. The officers of engineers, under the command of Lieut. Col. de la Motteuzorgue, showed a coolness, an energy and a skill which are the admiration of all. They were seconded with the greatest devotedness by the sub-officers, the sappers and the workmen of the different corps, among whom those of the 14th regiment of infantry were specially pointed out to us.

Secretly had the Russians anticipated the place when the violent cannonade which I have above alluded to commenced from every point of the fortifications. The workmen, the troops and the trenches in the rear, received a complete storm of projectiles of every kind; but our artillery, skillfully directed by Gen. Leboeuf, opened a fire from such batteries as could be brought to bear on the enemy. The work was thus continued until daylight, when the enemy's work was definitively in our possession.

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st a Russian column of 3,000 men made a sudden sortie from the work which we had taken from them, and the defenses of which were still in an imperfect state. It was guarded by two companies of the 31st regiment of the foreign legion, one company of the 43d, a work battalion of the 46th, and a still weaker one of the 5th. During the day, had suffered severely in the combat of the preceding night. The assaults commenced by a sharp fire of musketry, and some of the most daring of them scaled the parapet and threw themselves into the work, where they were killed or taken prisoner.

While the foreign legion, which remained on duty during the day, had suffered severely in the combat of the preceding night, the assaults commenced by a sharp fire of musketry, and some of the most daring of them scaled the parapet and threw themselves into the work, where they were killed or taken prisoner.

The artillery of the place supported the assaults by a continued fire, but our batteries opened in their turn, and in the end prevailed over the fire of the enemy. At length after several vain and fruitless assaults, they retired, leaving the ground covered with their dead. This brilliant affair confirmed our possession of the work. Our losses in the 24 hours amounted to 11 officers killed, among whom, in addition to Col. Viot, was Commandant Julien of the 46th, an officer who we had in the 10th, and another who was killed in the 14th. A short suspension of hostilities, the conditions of which were previously agreed on between the Gen. Count Osten-Sacken the Governor of Sevastopol and myself took place yesterday in order to bury the dead.

This double combat of which I now furnish you with the details, is characterized in the most satisfactory and honorable manner, by the qualities of ardor and impetuosity which are peculiar to our troops. Never did they give more striking proofs of courage. I say particularly grateful to the general and military authorities for the direction of these brilliant affairs, particularly to Gen. de Sallas, who, under the orders of Gen. Pelissier, prepared during the day with much skill and precision the operation which he executed in the night.

This success has advanced us at one bound 150 yards toward the Central Bastion, and has produced a great influence on the spirit of the two armies. The sanitary state of the troops is excellent; their energy is unequalled; their situation is perfect in every respect, and they are well supplied with everything.—ACCEPT, &c. CASABERT.

FORCES FOR THE CRIMEA.

Correspondence of The London Times. MARELLI, 25th May 17, 1855. One hundred and thirty of the battering train ordered to be shipped for the Crimea are collected at the artillery ground near the port of the Joliette. They consist of heavy cannon and howitzers. A telegraphic dispatch has further commanded that 25,000 iron ball cartridges be forthwith dispatched to the army before Sevastopol, being 250 rounds for the heavy guns, and 250,000 for the completion of the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of ships, although the dock is crowded with transports chartered by the Government. The following vessels are now loading for the Crimea: The French war steam corvette Gorgone; the British steamers, the American Steamship, New-York, of Glasgow; the American Gunboat, New-York, of Wiesbaden; the American Gunboat, New-York, of Wiesbaden; the American