THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ALTERATION OF THE DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON

Interesting Debate on the Nebraska Bill.

SPEECHES FROM MR. BENTON AND MIKE WALSH.

Another All-Night Session.

UNITED STATES SENATORS ELECTED IN CONNECTICUT

THE SOUTHERN MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

THE POSITION OF MR. DOUGLAS—THE DEBATE ON NEBRASKA IN THE HOUSE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1854.

Senator Douglas unequivocally denies that he has made the arrangement reported in some newspapers, or any other, with Hon. Mr. Cutting, or anybody, respecting the Nebraska bill. He goes for the bill proposed by Mr. Richardson in the House, being the Senate bill without Mr. Clayton's provision disfranchising all residents of foreign birth not fully naturalized. The debate in the House is continued to-night, and will probably be kept up till two o'clock, when the House will take a recess till seven or eight. Not more than one-third of the members are in attendance, and but few spectators. Mr. Wheeler made a very creditable speech, and Mr. Walsh also spoke with effect; but Col. Benton in some remarks, for which he borrowed fifteen minutes of Mr. Knox, excited the greatest attention.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1854.

THE DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.

Mr. COOPER (whig) of Pa., laid on the table, to have it printed, a substitute for the bill suspending the collection of duties on railroad iron. It proposes that after its passage a duty of $12 per ton shall be levied on all imported railroad iron, the price of which, at the place of manufacture, shall be $40 per ton.

Sec. 2. Provides that when railroad iron shall, at the place of manufacture, command a higher price than $40 per ton, the duty thereon shall be reduced dollar for dollar, according to its first cost, so as to keep an aggregate of the original cost and duty always at $52 per ton. When the first cost is $52 per ton all duty ceases. The price of the iron at the place of manufacture to be ascertained by sworn appraisers.

Sec. 3. Provides, That when the price of railroad iron, at the place of manufacture, shall fall below $40 per ton, the duty shall be increased dollar for dollar per ton.

Sec. 4. Provides for the appointment of two appraisers, who are, monthly or quarterly, to ascertain the price of railroad iron at the place of manufacture, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is to give notice to the collectors, who shall levy duty accordingly.

Sec. 5. Makes it obligatory on the Secretary of the Treasury to publish the report of these appraisers in the papers of the principal cities.

Sec. 6. Prescribes the oath of the appraisers, and fixes their salary at $2,000 each.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill regulating the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the Eastern district of Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

Mr. DODGE (dem.) of Iowa, reported a bill establishing an additional land district in Florida, which was taken up and passed.

RECOMPENSE TO THE RESCUERS OF THE WINCHESTER'S PASSENGERS AND CREW.

Mr SLIDELL (dem.) of La., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of making some suitable acknowledgment to the captain and crew of the steamship Washington, for the rescue of the passengers and crew of the ship Winchester; and also of making some permanent provision for recompensing the crew who [illegible] passengers and crews of American vessels. Adopted.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., hoped the Indian Appropriation bill would be taken up.

Mr. PRATT, (whig,) of Md., objected.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

Was taken up.

The first bill, for the relief of W. G. Ridgeley, one of the Maryland cases for tobacco destroyed by the British during the last war, was voted on, and resulted in, ayes, 19; nays 9—no quorum.

The yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed by 25 to 12.

EXTENSION OF A PATENT FOR A THRESHING MACHINE.

The bill extending the patent for the threshing machine of Hiram More and John Hascall, was debated until two o'clock and then postponed.

A short executive session followed.

Adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1854.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Mr. WHEELER, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a memorial from several hundred citizens of New York, against the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

MEDALS FOR PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

Mr. DAWSON, (dem.) of Penn., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the propriety of establishing a medal department in the United States Mint, and distributing bronze copies of medals commemorative of patriotic services, among the several States.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. CHURCHILL, (dem.) of Tenn., advocated the bill. When the South has an opportunity to place herself in the position of the original States, he regretted to see four or six Southern men coming up with the abolitionists and free soilers, and taking a stand against the repeal of the Missouri line, because, forsooth, it will agitate the country; and because, forsooth, it has existed for thirty-four years. But during that time, under this geographical expedient, there has been nothing but trouble and turmoil in attempting to establish the line of latitude, instead of fixing the principle of the right of people to govern themselves in their own way, without Congressional intervention.

Mr. DEAN, (dem.) of N. Y., said, that since the introduction of this bill, which so intensely excited the country, he had not engaged in the discussion as to the propriety of passing it, or as to its effect. But as the debate was now about to close, he desired to express his views. Representing, as he did, the home of the late James Talimadge, who, in 1818, in this House, first moved the Missouri restriction, and the birth-place and burial of Smith Thompson, to whom, as a member of the Cabinet, President Monroe gave a written opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise, and representing a constituency who are almost unanimously in favor of all the compromises, he should be false to himself and his district, and to all the cherished principles of his life, did he not only oppose, but resist with every means in his power, by every legislative expedient, the passage of this bill. It was not called for by the exigency in public affairs. It was not demanded by any considerable body of the people. It would open afresh a sectional controversy, which more than all others ought to be avoided. The events of last week had aroused the deepest feelings of the North against this measure, and produced an agitation fearful in its character. Whence the necessity for thus arousing public indignation? He wished to say in yielding his opposition to the resolution to terminate debate, he did not yield his opposition to the bill, which was one not only to be opposed but resisted by all parliamentary tactics of which the opponents are capable, for the reason that no member here was elected for the purpose of disturbing the Missouri compromise. He sugested that the House abandon this bill for the present—go on with public business, and submit this question for the decision of the people. If they want it repealed, they will return representatives who will do it. This was what he offered as a compromise. He believed there were but three persons in the Nebraska and Kansas Territories besides the government officers. Why not make three territorial governments—one for each—that severally, they may be "monarch of all they survey?" If any one bill is to be passed, strike out the compromise repeal, and he would consent to scatter squatter sovereignty all over it. If you repeal the Missouri compromise, it will be restored to the statute book, for the North will send representatives here who will be heard. Leave the repeal of the Missouri compromise out of any bill you may pass, and let the people decide their own institutions for themselves. This is popular sovereignty. Ay, more—constitutional sovereignty, which ought to be maintained.

Mr. WHEELER, (dem.) of N. Y., said a stern duty to himself and his constituents compelled him to address the committee, for the purpose of giving the reasons which control his votes on the bill under consideration. When the bill was first introduced in the Senate he was predisposed in its favor, and so expressed himself to his friend. As the bill began to attract the attention of the country, and petition after petition against its passage was laid on your table—when the men of the South rose in their places and conjured their brethren to maintain in its integrity the faith plighted to the North, then he felt the necessity of a more thorough examination; having made it, he came to the conviction he never could give his support to this bill without doing violence to his oath and conscience. He believed in the sanctity of compromises, in their maintenance in all their length, breadth, height and depth, as the only conservation of the union of these States; and believing this he could never sanction by his vote, either directly or indirectly, a repeal of the compromise of 1820. He believed the compromise measures of 1850 assume and affirm those of 1820; and that they do not clash or interfere with one another; and the man or men who dare assert that they are inconsistent, libel the good men of those trying crises that gave them birth. The avowal of such sentiments in the campaign of 1852 would have committed them to the rack of public opinion until there was not a whole bone in their bodies. He did not believe that this bill carried out the doctrine of non intervention, inasmuch as it takes from the people, the source of all power, the right to choose their own officers, and makes their legislation subject to the revision of the creatures of the federal executive. He believed in the language of the last Baltimore Convention expressed on the subject of slavery, and emphatically in the last resolve—that the democratic party will resist all attempts, in Congress or out of Congress, to agitate the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. Elected upon this platform, he could not, and would not, stultify himself by giving this bill his vote. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not oppose this bill because it is an administration measure; he was controlled by holier and lofttier motives. He was controlled by the oath he took before entering on his duties, and the dictates of conscience. These were influences before which Presidents sink into insignificance, and Cabinets become as nothing. Did he believe this measure right, and that the bill would give lasting peace to the country. Did he believe it carried out the doctrine of non-intervention and the right of self-government, and that the repeal of the Missouri compromise would not be affirmative intervention by legislating slavery into territory now free. Before God, who is his judge, he would vote for it—he would give it a hearty support—the threats of political death could not intimidate him—the frowns of his constituents would not awe him. The fact of its being an administration measure, would not swerve him from his duty. If right, he would support it although fifty recreant Presidents, and as many imbecile cabinets stood at its back. If his conscience approved it, in the language of the immortal Jackson, "No earthly power could drive him from his position; for he believed he would be standing upon the eternal principles of justice." He came into political life upon the compromises of 1850, he supported them as a measure of adjustment between the North and the South foremost and ever, early and late, in good and bad repute, in prosperity and adversity he upheld the compromise measure of 1850. He had proclaimed their sanctity; he venerated them as the savior of our country from an impending and awful ruin, and with the same feelings, actuated by the same motives, believing in the saving efficacy of 1820, he would uphold it so long as God gives him strength. If it falls, he must; he would wish no more glorious fate than to go down in defence of the compromises of the constitution, on which the Union is based, and without which the Union cannot exist. Such a fate he courted. He was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. WARD, (dem.) of N. Y., said, if he had consulted his wishes he would have contented himself with remaining silent. He did not mean to make a speech in vindication of his course, which was known, not only to the people of his own district, but throughout the country. His life had not been one of idle professions, but one of performances. Every act of his life proved the sincerity of his motives. His constituents had asked for no pledges, but relied on his past life. The people of his district knew him, and he believed they knew the worst side before they learned the other. (Laughter. Members gathered round him.) This matter had been thoroughly discussed, and therefore he could throw no new light upon it. He cared not for the terms on which the Missouri act was passed; it was enough for him to know it was a gross violation of the constitution. The constitutional convention was the place for compromises; there compromises began and ended; it was the cradle and the grave of compromises. The constitution is a compact between sovereign States; no tactic nor cowardly assent by Congress can make a violation binding upon us. The course pursued by the opponents of the bill was known throughout the land. The hurried and imperious manner the bill was sent to the Committee of the whole State and Union under pressure of previous question, without opportunity to say one word in reply or ask a single question, caused an exultation of federalists and abolitionists over the supposed defeat of the bill. But what a change has come over the spirit of those men when they saw it rescued from the oblivion to which many thought it was consigned, what was their course of action? Here we sat for thirty-six hours. This may have been a subject of very deep regret to some gentlemen; but to him, who had gone through so many trials, it was a source of infinite amusement. He had had cake shop and Catherine Market tests, seeing who could sit up longest or latest. They had been told of the thunder tones which had reached here against this bill. It had better been said penny whistles. The noise came from those who opposed the annexation of Texas, the opponents of every struggle of the democracy on its onward march. The agitation now comes from the same source—the gingerbread and Peter Funk agitators—a thousand of whom could not revolutionize a barber shop or an oyster house. (Laughter.) [illegible] meetings, without respect to party, they see the ends of parties who hate the success of the democratic party. He had been the worst treated man of any on this floor by the administration; there was not a single friend of his who had not been outraged by this administration; but if other men were disposed to gratify their hostility by striking the sacred and venerated principles of democracy, he had neither the courage nor baseness to do so. It seemed like firing a ship's magazine, with five hundred men on board, among whom are your purest friends, for the purpose of reaching the commander, to whom you are opposed. The position he now occupied is the one he always occupied. He claimed to represent the national democracy. He stood now where he stood in '48, and sustained the principle of self-government set forth in the Nicholson letter. He stood with that self-sacrificing patriot, Daniel S Dickinson, whom he eloquently eulogised. He had not this year set his foot on the threshold of the President's house. He read in a newspaper, the other day, of a poor woman who stood on the steps of the Magdalen Asylum, in England; but she was refused admittance because she was not qualified—and, for himself, he was not admitted into the White House, because he had not passed through all the degrading and debasing course of political prostitution. He asked no favors of the administration. No relative of his had ever held a public office; he would rather follow them to the grave. The administration has but two years and ten months to serve; but the principles of democracy are as immutable as the laws which govern God's universe—at least so he trusted.

After further remarks, Mr. MORRISON, (dem.) of New Hampshire, said the democracy of New Hampshire are ready to yield to every part of the country what is due; but while he knew he was a citizen of this republic, he knew and felt that he was, too, a citizen of that State. The man who proves false to one section of the Union, will, when ambition and interest lead the way, prove false to the other. He was not opposed to the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, but was adverse to repeal the Missouri compromise. It was not the right of people to govern themselves, which was in fact contended for by the South; but the right to govern slavers, and control slavery as a municipal and domestic corporation.

Mr. KNOX, (whig) of Illinois, obtained the floor, but gave way to

Mr. BENTON, (dem.) of Mo., who commented on part of the speech of Mr. Seward, of Georgia, saying the whole of Kansas is adapted to slave labor, to the great staples, hemp and tobacco, and that within two hours ride there is a larger slaveholder than Roanoke ever saw. In his opinion there was a great movement pending. He was not, however, in the confidence of anybody, and therefore must grope his way in the twilight for the purpose of guessing. He looked to contemporaneous events, and found about the time this bill was introduced that Mr. Gadsden went to Mexico as American Minister. What are State secrets here locked up are street talk in Mexico. It is reported that Mr. Gadsden offered $50,000,000 for a broadside of Mexican territory, enough to make five or six great States. This failed, but he has gone back. Santa Anna is pinched at present, and Gadsden may have better luck this time. Supposing this Territory acquired, slavery will rush in, and then we will have the principle of non intervention, and the cry will be to Congress, "hands off." He had to say this scheme was no stranger to him. It was an old acquaintance. He knew it in '46 and '48. It is reported that Mr. Soule has been authorised to offer $250,000,000 for Cuba, and if he cannot get it, to kick up a muss. He saw the two branches to this scheme. There may be others with which he was not as yet acquainted. But he had enough to stand on at present.

A question arose as to whether the time occupied by Mr. Benton should be deducted from Mr. Knox's hour. The Chairman decided it should.

Mr. KNOX.—I am happy to yield to the gentleman, whose remarks were of more importance than anything I could say. (Applause.)

The Committee took a recess at half past four until six o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. EVERHART, (whig) of Pa., seeing no opportunity to obtain the floor, got permission to write out and print a Nebraska speech.

Mr. BENSON, (whig) of Me., opposed the bill.

Mr. KNOX contended that, so far from the measures of 1850 rendering the Missouri compromise inoperative, they endorsed and reaffirmed it.

Messrs. HAMILTON, GOODE and DUNHAM spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. PRATT against it.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. CASKIE, (dem.) of Va., is now speaking against the bill.

The House will probably be in session all night, and as the speakers present no new features, we think it unnecessary to wait longer.

Railroad Convention at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 19, 1854.

A general convention of the officers of railroad companies between New York and Montgomery, Alabama, was held here to-day. Nineteen railroad companies from all parts of the country were represented.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that the companies represented would not submit, under any circumstances, to the terms of compensation for carrying the mails indicated by the Post Office Department in the bill now before Congress, and providing for the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress on the subject.

The convention adjourned *sine die*.

From Boston.

THE SMUGGLERS—A RETIRING EDITOR.

BOSTON, May 19, 1854.

Solomon Cohen, charged with smuggling watches and jewelry on the last passage of the steamship Canada, was examined to-day, before Commissioner Loring, and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

John S. Sleeper, for twenty years editor of the Boston Evening Journal, closes his connection with that paper to-day, on account of declining health.

Election of United States Senators in Connecticut.

SUCCESSFUL COALITION OF WHIGGERY AND ABOLITIONISM.

NEW HAVEN, May 19, 1854.

Francis Gillette, (free soil whig,) for the short term, and Lafayette S. Foster, (whig,) for the long term, were this morning elected United States Senators from Connecticut.

In the House the vote stood:—

Gillette	109	R. S. Baldwin	5
Chapman	92	Thomas B. Butler	1
John Cotton	66	Blanks	3
Samuel Ingham	3		

The blanks being thrown out, Mr. Gillette was elected.

The democrats left their candidate and voted for Chapman.

For the long term Lafayette S. Foster, of Norwich, has 129 out of 219 votes.

In the Senate Gillette had 1 majority and Foster 3.

Religious Meetings.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL.

BUFFALO, May 19, 1854.

In the morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly the standing committees were announced. Among the members of the committee on bills and overtures are Drs. Young, Musgrave, McMastin, Silliman, and Judge Fine.

Official information was received of the organization of new Presbyteries in Mississippi, Kentucky, Pittsburg, and Texas.

Overtures on systematic benevolence were referred, after a long debate, to a special committee of five.

The treasurer's and other reports were received.

A communication from the General Assembly of Ireland was received, in which slavery is bitterly denounced.

Papers from the Presbytery of New York were received relative to Rev. Thomas Longman.

The afternoon was fixed for hearing delegates from corresponding bodies.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY—NEW SCHOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1854.

The Presbyterian Assembly, (new school) voted to-day to meet next year at St. Louis, Rev. Dr. Spear was appointed to preach upon home missions, and Rev. Dr. Patterson his alternate.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1854.

The Episcopal Convention has adjourned *sine die*.

A Steamer on Fire.

DUMBIRE, May 19, 1854.

We have just discovered a large steamer on fire, at about four miles distant from shore at this point. If we should learn her name or procure any further particulars we shall send it on.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day were 6,500 bales, middling being quoted at 7¾c. The stock on hand here is 292,000 bales. The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports is 471,000 bales. Corn is dull, at 56c. Mess pork sells at $12 50. Flour is a trifle lower; sales of Ohio at $7. Fair sugar is at 3¾c; molasses, 14c. Freights—Cotton is taken for Liverpool, at ⅝d. Exchange on New York (sight) is at one-half per cent prem. Rice is at 4½c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17, 1854.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 7,000 bales, with a steady market. Freights to Liverpool fifteen-sixteenths of a penny.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1854.

The Atlantic's news came to hand last night, and has depressed our market for cotton, prices this morning being quoted ½c. lower. Flour is unchanged. Corn has declined to 54c. Fair sugar is at 3¾c; and molasses, 13½c. Sales of Rio coffee at 10c. Freights are firm.

Marine Affairs.

LARGE NUMBER OF SHIPS AND EMIGRANTS ARRIVED.

Our harbor presented a beautiful spectacle yesterday morning. From the cupola of the Revenue barge office at Whitehall, as far as the eye could take in, the waters of the upper and lower bays, the North and East rivers from the Palisades to Williamsburg, could be seen countless sails of inward and outward bound vessels. The morning being almost calm, those vessels that were not slowly working with the ebb tide, had their sails hanging loose in the sun, drying. These, interspersed with numerous steamers, from the noble Europa in size to the juvenile Edwin Griffen, gave an excitement to the scene pleasing to the beholder. The recent heavy fogs have had the effect to gather together a large number of vessels. [illegible] the fresh breeze of yesterday from all, 73 sail—1 man-of-war, 1 steamship, 29 ships, 17 barks, 14 brigs, and 11 schooners—about 65 of which were from foreign ports. During the day, 12,471 immigrants were brought in to the Quarantine, from the following ports:—

LIVERPOOL.

J. A. Westervelt	440	Isaac Wright	535
Continent	548	Lucy Thompson	874
West Point	440	Enterprise	301
America	444	Progress	757
Liverpool	653	Hartford	25
New World	748	Geo. Washington	35
Empire	700	New Hampshire	37

HAVRE.

Mercury	540	Charles Hill	409
Advance	760		

GREENOCK.

Marmion	35

LIMERICK.

John Muir	100

ANTWERP.

W. A. Cooper	271	Vulture	270
Corinthian	426	Duchess d'Brabant	192

PLYMOUTH (E.)

Margaret Ann	260

HAMBURG.

Hudson	217	Rheine	205
Oldenberg	245		

BREMEN.

Adele	337	Fred'k Gross	180
Bremen	418	Anna	208
Stedinger	330	Rio Plate	96
Copernicus	145	Peter	116
Total number			12,471

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. S. R. Malory, U. S. Senator, from Florida; Commodore Glynn, U. S. Navy; Gen. Carzeneau, Mexico; Sir Cussackroney, London; Hon. Francis Hincks, member of Provincial Parliament, and Hon. George Pemberton, Quebec; Capt Anderson, Wm. Keal, John P. Callender, John Herrepath, Lewis Burke, A. H. Hunt, London; J. T. Cochran, Pittsburg; A. H. Hunter, Henry Ledger, H. T. Preston, Liverpool—were among the arrivals yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Gen. Manuel Caballas, late President of Mexico; Col. Wm. V. Boulanlow, Cincinnati; Hon. A. Sanderman, Wisconsin; E. R. Wilkinson, Alabama—were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. H. McAllister, Georgia; J. Manny, Massachusetts; Samuel Wheeler, New Orleans; Geo. W. Ross, Col. Vanderpool, Georgia; Thos. Colwell, Memphis; Capt. Cullum, U. S. Army—arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, and suite; Capt. Hamilton, and Mr. Oliphant, Europa; Col. and Mrs. Bruce, Quebec; J. B. Kilbourn and lady, Boston—arrived yesterday at the Clarendon.

Hon. Samuel Beardsley, Utica; Hon. Thomas Nelson, and Sir Robert Nevins, Cape of Good Hope; Mr. W. P. Bradley and lady, South Carolina; Dr. Elmse, Africa; Capt. Taylor, Arkansas; Mr. L. E. West, Key West; Mr. Boreland, Boston—arrived yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

A. Richardson, Baltimore; Ed. Claxton, Ohio; Horatio Hill, Milwaukie; W. D. Huddleston and lady, Saratoga; Col. Messenger and family, Saratoga; Charles Knapp, Pittsburg; Major Drinker and family, Pennsylvania; H. R. Mygatt, Kentucky; R. L. Jones, Washington; A. Watts, Chillicothe, O; S. A. Belden, Texas; Thomas Maxwell, Kingston; D. Howell, Wisconsin; W. C. Carson, Sheffield, Eng.; A. Duffould, Louisville; Capt. Behone, ship G. F. Patten; R. S. Stebbins, Tennessee; B. B. Haxall, Richmond, Va.; D. Boyden, Jr., Washington; S. H. Alden Milwaukie—were among the arrivals yesterday at the Astor House.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in steamship Europa—Hon J Ferrier and lady, Mrs Feroan and two children, Miss Feroan and maid servant, Mr Hamel and lady, Miss Pemberton, Miss Snell, Miss Langton, Mr Davidson, Master Davidson and two ladies, Sir C P Rony and lady, Capt Comer, Mr Lodge, Mr Langton, H Burton, B Ingham, R Young, Mr Edmondstone, T Scott, Mr Anderson, A Hunt, A Eygden, C Scott, Mr Fugati, Mr Cellender, Mrs Lapidge and child, Capt Hamilton, Mr Oliphant, Miss Scott, Mrs Langdon, Mr C Pemberton, Master Osborne, Mr Carr Osborne, Mr Wadsworth, W Johnston, H Johnstone, Mr Ferrier, C J Phillips, C Hanbury, H Bender and lady, Prof N Porter, Mr Keal, G Foster, A S Hincks, W Cusack and lady, W Bray, J L Ramee, Mr Watts, Lord Elgin and two servants, Hon J Hincks and lady, Mr Cochran, E Barringer, Mr Strauss, W Wood, Mr Herepath, L Banks, W Doubleday, S Barber, J Herts, Miss A Ranch, Mrs Fowler, Mrs H Forbes, J Jones, V McAuley, Mr Fox, Mr Brandas, P Aspal, Mr Warmouth, J Butler, Master Butler, Mr Malam, Rev Mr Scully, Miss J D Hincks, B Hincks—total 87.

From New Orleans and Havana, in steamship Crescent City—Capt W F Barry, USA, lady and child, Capt S D Carpenter, USA, and child, Mrs E Chapman, child and servant, Mrs S B Holabird, Miss Holabird, Miss Carpenter, Robert Turner, W St J E Parker and servant, J B Ceballos, ex-President of Mexico, Lieut J H Wheelock, USA, Capt B Sallisbury, Capt James Wheeler, Capt J H Nasan, J H Filmore, J Macarty, Count M Cardenas y Cardenas, lady, four children and three servants, Mr J Brenen and lady, Mrs S M Lucas, H Hopkins and lady, Mrs A Hill, two children and servant, J Pac and lady, H Bonnabell, lady, four children and servant, H Bonnabell, Miss C Bonnabell, Mrs Swan and child, Mrs C Goslenhoffer, Madame Barelli, Madame Weber, Mrs A Peters, Mrs E Ferris, Mrs Farmer, Mrs Parker, Mrs T McLellan, Mrs J Lucine, Miss K M Griffen, L Ponzilli, W Price, J D Clifford, F Ganier, J M Field, L Hayden, N Proctor, J A Redner, Mrs J E Ormonde, D Pray, C L Rice, S Floyd, W Poole, J M Drew, J Sanchez, A Fisher, C Alexander, Robert Conrad, S Boudet, J Calero, J A Rodrigues, C J Yturalde, E Guiterar, lady and two children, M Arrigunaga and lady, Mrs S Kobe, and one hundred others.

From London and Portsmouth, in the ship London—R Groning, Mrs E Nichols and three children, Mrs M Walton, S H Low, C Spencer, Mrs E Byrns, Mr J Edwards, Miss Lucy Stevens.

From London, in ship Hendrik Hudson—J L Nichol, lady and servant, Rev J Ayres, lady and four children, Miss Mary Ayres, E Wetford, lady and two children, E Wetford, Jr, Dr J Jenkins, S P Lofty, T Harper.

From San Francisco, in ship Bald Eagle—Mrs Lucom [illegible]

Trial of the Hoboken Hotel Keepers for Sunday Liquor Selling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—HUDSON COUNTY.

Before Judge Griffiths.

MAY 19.—The trial of nine of the principal hotel keepers in Hoboken, for selling intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, was commenced yesterday at Bergen, Hudson county, N. J. These trials, implicating as they do the proprietors of the largest and most respectable hotels in the place, seem likely to create an unprecedented excitement in this flourishing township. Yesterday the court house at Bergen was crowded to excess by residents and strangers, and the deepest interest was expressed in the proceedings.

The origin of the affair has been previously alluded to in the HERALD, and the true causes which led to these indictments will undoubtedly appear in the evidence as adduced in the course of the trials, which seem likely to occupy a week or ten days, and perhaps more.

The following are the names of the gentlemen indicted:—Abraham Barker, of the Atlantic Hotel; Charles T. Perry, of the Otto Cottage; Mr. D'Yvernois, of the Hotel Napoleon; Francis Baumer, of the Baumer Hotel; John Ireland, of the Washington Hotel; Francis Schneider, of the Vauxhall Garden; Joseph Speiss, Herman Luhrs, and Jacob F. Oakley.

A large class of the citizens of Hoboken are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. Ward, constable of the township, who has been foremost in procuring indictments against these defendants. Prints intended to caricature this individual, are posted up in most of the hotels of the place, and appear to excite a good deal of merriment.

The Presiding Judge of the Hudson County Court of Sessions this term is Judge Griffiths, who occupied the bench yesterday, together with Judges Thomas and Hill.

The case of Abraham Barker, of the Atlantic, was the first case called. The District Attorney conducted the case for the prosecution, and Messrs. Scudder, Boyd, Littell, and Miller, appeared for the defence. The following jurors were empannelled in this case:—

Marsden Parks,	Benj. O. Edge,
Thos. Welwood,	Andrew Engle,
C. C. Van Riper,	Ebenezer Sandford, Jr.,
James Gibson,	John Williams,
Jonathan J. Durand,	Wm. S. Ogden,
J. Welsh,	David C. Dyer.

The District Attorney briefly opened the case for the prosecution. There would be no attempt to prove that the house of Mr. Barker was disorderly or improper in the slightest degree. On the contrary, he would admit that it was kept in a quiet, orderly and respectable manner. In the language of the indictment, defendant was charged with having sold intoxicating liquor on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, contrary to the laws of the State. There were two witnesses named in the indictment, who, he should prove, had on Sunday, the 30th of April, drank and paid for liquor at the Atlantic Hotel. He should rely for conviction upon summoning witnesses to prove that defendant was openly violating the State law on that day by so doing.

The first witness called was—

George W. Petty, sworn—I know Stephen Hinds; know defendant; know his place, the Atlantic Hotel; was in there on Sunday, the 20th of April; there were several other people there at the time; found a bar there; Clayton, Brooks, Haines and Paxton were with me; the people inside were dealing out liquors of all kinds; I called for some on that occasion and got some; Mr. Hinds did also; I got port wine; Hinds called for brandy and water, I think; I did not know Mr. Barker then, and did not recollect him, but did so afterwards; Hinds paid for the liquor; back of the bar were intoxicating liquors of all kinds; Paxton drank at the time also; this was about half past three in the afternoon; this Atlantic Hotel is situated next to the ferry.

Cross examined.—Reside in New York city; have resided there a year next July; reside at No. 3 Columbia street; formerly resided in Connecticut; my business is that of tool-making; have worked as a journeyman for Mr. William Cutter; have followed no other business since I have been in New York; I don't work constantly; am sometimes absent, but not more than a day; usually stay home during these days.

Q. Do you spend your evenings at home? A. I don't wish to answer that question.

Q. What is your reason for staying home one or two days in the week? A. Don't wish to answer; since I have lived in New York have come to Hoboken some half a dozen times; have known Clayton for some time; they are not engaged in the same business that I am; see them in the evening, and sometimes in the daytime; met them at a private house in Grand street; Captain Young resides there; have met them there frequently, sometimes one and sometimes others; there is no lodge meeting there; have met these men in the daytime at that house, and in the evening; I saw them there to-day; have seen one there when I was not engaged in any business; there is no bar there; when we came over to Hoboken there was an understanding that we should come over to see the sights on that day; we met at no particular place, the same boat we came over in; we went into a street; we came in Hinds called for brandy and water he was near the counter; I was so near him that I could not get any nearer; I was immediately by him; heard him ask for something to drink; I believe he asked for brandy and water; I saw him receive brandy and sugar and water; I know it was brandy because Hinds said so; that is the only way I know it; Hinds paid for the liquor; don't know what he gave him; there were a good many persons in there; the change that he got back might have been three shillings; it was silver; don't know if Mr. Barker was there or not; came to Hoboken at the request of the friends I have mentioned; there was no arrangement previous to that day.

Q. Did any other person, except Clayton, Brooks, Haines and Paxton, request you to go? A. No.

Q. Did any person residing in the State of New Jersey request you to come? A. No.

Q. Had you any other inducement to go to Hoboken on that day except the arrangement between you and those persons? A. No.

Q. When you left your house on the morning of the 30th of April, had you thought of coming to Hoboken? A. I had.

Q. Had you at any time previous to that day thought of going to Hoboken for the purpose for which you went on that day? A. I had not; met Captain Young and Mr. Paxton, and proposed to come over for pleasure; when I made the proposition in Grand street I might have had an idea of going to Mr. Barker's to get something to drink, and might not; Captain Young proposed going in there to get a drink.

Here a slight delay occurred in the witness's testimony. Judge Griffith said he had been handed a copy of the NEW YORK HERALD, containing a very singular announcement in its advertising columns, which he proceeded to read. The advertisement is as follows:—

Law and Order.—The friends of law and order of Hoboken wish to meet their friends of law and order of Jersey City and Hudson county, at the court house, Bergen, at ten o'clock, on this morning. Freemen and free drinkers, arouse and vindicate your rights from informers from New York.

FRIENDS OF HOBOKEN.

The Court said the existence of any such feeling in reference to this matter was very much to be deprecated. Such a state of sentiment as that evinced by the announcement in question was disgraceful.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Brooks, here rose in his seat, and said, since he had entered the house on Monday morning, he and others had been followed about, and that he had been insulted before he got out of the court room. He had been repeatedly insulted, and felt called upon to appeal to the court for protection.

The Judge said, with a good deal of warmth, that the witness should have the protection of the court. If it was deemed necessary he would send officers with all the witnesses for the prosecution; and, if that wouldn't do, there was military enough in the county.

Here a squabble arose between counsel that continued for some ten or fifteen minutes, amid repeated cries of "Sit down!" "order!" &c.

Witness proceeded—Paxton also made a proposition to go into the hotel and take a drink; that was the only place proposed to go to; I don't recollect the language they used; didn't think of going there till I was on the steamboat; was in Hoboken from three to half past five o'clock; met Mr. Ward in Hoboken; met Mr. Ward in the street; I knew him by sight; I believe I saw him in New York.

Q. When was that? A. On Sunday; on the 30th of April.

Q. Did he suggest going to Hoboken? A. No.

Q. Were these other gentlemen with you? A. Some of them were with me.

Q. Was Hinds with you? A. Yes.

Q. And still you say that Mr. Ward said nothing of going to Hobcken? A. Yes.

Q. What did Mr. Ward say to you that made you make up your mind fully to go to Hoboken? A. I appeal to to the court whether I am to answer that question.

The District Attorney objected to the question.

The court said it would be better to ask witness if he went to Hoboken, induced by anything held out by Ward?

Witness—I did.

Q. What were those inducements? A. The beautiful scenery. (Great laughter and confusion.)

Q. Were there no other inducements? A. No.

Q. But you had been to Hoboken before, and had seen this scenery, hadn't you? A. Yes; but the snow was on the ground. (Renewed laughter.)

Q. Did you not testify that you had been here several times during your residence in New York? A. Yes.

Q. Were those visits always when the snow was on the ground? A. I went once last summer.

One of the jurors rose and said, the jury were getting impatient and hoped another witness could be put upon the stand.

Q. Did he offer you any pecuniary inducement to come over here? A. No.

Q. Have you received since that day any money, or before, for coming over here? A. No.

Q. Were you before the Grand Jury? A. No.

Q. Have you been promised any money for coming over here? A. Yes.

Q. By whom? A. By my own conscience and the good wishes of the respectable people in Hoboken. (Laughter.)

Jeremiah Brooks, sworn—Reside in New York; know where the Atlantic Hotel is situated; was in its bar room on the the 30th of April last; was there with Petty, Hines, and others; there were persons behind the bar serving customers; they were serving them in obedience to the calls made upon them; there were calls for liquor; heard Hines call for brandy; it was served to him as brandy; saw him pay for it; Petty and the others drank at the time; know Mr. Barker, the defendant; did not see him at the time; the doors were open; heard several persons call for intoxicating liquors, which were served; heard brandy called for by two persons and port wine by a third; cannot be mistaken in saying that Hines called for brandy and paid for it; have no ill will toward Mr. Barker.

Cross examined.—Was subpoenaed by Mr. Ward; reside in Essex street, New York, at No. 105; I drank nothing at the Atlantic Hotel; saw Mr. Ward on Saturday the day, previous; he asked me to come over, and I went; went into a place where I saw one female while in Hoboken; I called for brandy; did not drink it; did not pay for it.

Q. Why didn't you drink it? (Question objected to and not pressed.) Mr. Ward met me at the Essex street Market, on that Saturday; did not know him previous to that; am not certain whether I spoke to him first or he to me; on that Sunday I met a woman in a lager bier shop; called for some brandy, and she said she did not sell it on Sunday; don't know the woman's name or place; Mr. Hines is in New York I suppose; don't know whether he was before the Grand Jury; I came here last Monday; was not subpoenaed; don't know if I met Mr. Petty on that Sunday at Grand street or at his place of residence; think I met him at the ferry; don't think there was any conversation about Mr. Ward; Mr. Ward asked me to come over; met Mr. Ward on Sunday; have not been offered any inducement to come over; my business is mercantile; place of business is in Cortlandt street, New York.

Robert Gilchrist, clerk of the city, sworn—Barker, the defendant, is keeper of the Atlantic