THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6481. MORNING EDITION—TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

E TRIUMPH OF THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

ssage of the Bill by 109 to 100 Votes.

THE COUP D'ETAT OF THE MAJORITY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

e Revolutionary Resolutions of Connecticut in the Senate.

e Slave Trade and American Consuls.

RD ELGIN AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OUTHERN COTTON MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

E NEBRASKA BILL—COURSE OF MR. CUTTING—ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN—THE FISHERY QUESTION—IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1854—9 P. M.

The tactics which we stated this morning would be opted by the friends of the bill, have been carried out th eminent success, every factious motion made by e opposition rendering the bill still stronger. Mr. tting will join Messrs. Walbridge and Walsh in voting r it. Your reporter will, doubtless, send you full par ulars of the exciting scenes.

Lord Elgin, the Governor General of Canada, arrived the National Hotel in this city this evening. His visit probably connected with the fishery negotiations. Of urse, there is nothing in the rumor that he comes as a ediator with regard to Spain. No propositions on that bject would be listened to from him.

An important case was decided in the Supreme Court is morning—Cruiz Ceruates vs. United States. It was n appeal from the District Court of California. In this ading land case the Supreme Court decided that the nited States had, by manifest error in their manner of nducting the appeal, lost all right to have the decision the Commissioners reviewed. So the claimant gets e land. The same point will secure the title of Col. remont to the Mariposa estate, and many other im ortant claims.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1854.

RESIGNATION OF MR. EVERETT.

The CHAIR presented a letter from Mr. Everett, notify ng the Senate that he had sent to the Governor of Mas achusetts his resignation as Senator, to take effect from he 30th of June next.

ONNECTICUT ANTI-NEBRASKA RESOLUTIONS—WARM DEBATE.

Mr. SMITH, (whig) of Conn., presented resolutions of he Legislature of Connecticut, on the subject of the Nebraska bill, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, &c. he resolutions were read.

Mr. CASS, (dem..) of Michigan—I hope that those resolutions, when put into plain English, do not mean another Hartford convention?

Mr. WELLER, (dem.,) of California—They come pretty near it.

Mr. SMITH—I apprehend there is nothing in the resolutions that calls for the remark which the Senator from Michigan has seen fit to make to the Senate. But whether the resolutions mean another Hartford convention or not, one thing is certain—and the honorable Senator may rely upon it—that these resolutions express the sentiments of the people of the State of Connecticut by an overwhelming majority; and I tell the Senator, further, that they express the sentiments of a large majority of the democratic party of the State of Connecticut. They passed the Senate of our State with only one vote in the negative; and there were, I believe, only some forty or fifty negative votes in the House. The honorable Senator may, if he pleases, stigmatize the sentiments contained in the resolutions as sentiments emanating from a Hartford convention. They are the sentiments of the freemen of Connecticut; and I believe they will turn out to be the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of Michigan.

Mr. CASS.—I heard all this kind of denunciation forty years ago, and with as much violence and emphasis as can be used here, and I heard the Hartford convention defended as a rightful act. That to which I wish to call attention was a declaration in these resolutions that they would not submit to the law of the land when passed; and thinking I perceived something of that sort in the resolution, I was impelled to ask whether there was to be a new Hartford convention. As to what the honorable Senator from Connecticut says in respect to the feelings of a majority of the people of the State of Connecticut, I know nothing about it. I have no right to contradict; but I know that if a law be passed under the government, which is constitutional, and I trust we assume to pass no other, the people of the State of Connecticut will submit to it. With respect to opinion of the people, I thank the Senator for being sentinel there; but I believe I know their opinion as well as he does. I believe the people of the State of Michigan will sustain their representatives when those representatives carry through a great constitutional principle, which secures to American citizens, wherever they are, the right of self-government. This principle of self-government has been reprobated, and I do not know but that reproach has been cast on me for using the term squatter sovereignty, as applied to it. That was no term of mine; it was a term used by the eminent and deceased Calhoun, as a reproach cast upon those who put forward the declaration that you should bring California into the Union upon the principle of the right of men to govern themselves. But what was the ground which I took, and which others took? I maintain, also, that not having provided a government for the people of California for two years, they were entitled, by all the laws of God and man, to govern themselves. That we call the right of self-government, and there was the origin of the phrase. Of course I mean self-government within the principles of the constitution. That was all we maintained: that is what we maintain now. I believe the American people will forever stand up for that principle which carried their fathers through the Revolution, and which has given them the most blessed government on the face of the globe.

Mr. SMITH—I leave the Senate to decide who it is that has commenced denunciation of this subject. Did not the honorable Senator from Michigan rise in his place and stigmatize these resolutions as emanating from a spirit which he supposes to have been an unpatriotic and an odious spirit?—the spirit of the Hartford Convention. Sir, whether right or wrong, I do not hesitate to say that these resolutions contain the opinions and sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of the State of Connecticut, of all parties. I should do injustice to the democratic party of that State, if I did not say that they are utterly opposed to a repeal of the Missouri compromise; and in this particular they have been most fairly and ably represented in the other wing of this capitol, the whole delegation being democratic, and three of the members from the State voting in opposition, and but one in its favor. It became that Senator, then, to rise in his place and stigmatize his own political friends in Connecticut as being actuated by views and entertaining sentiments corresponding with those which are supposed to have been entertained by the members of the Hartford Convention. But I should like to ask the Senator whether he has at all times maintained the ground which he now assumes on this subject, and which he has endeavored to maintain, I admit, with a great deal of ability. It so happened that I travelled with the Senator in the railroad cars at the close of the session of 1846, after the Wilmot proviso, as it is called, had been introduced into the House of Representatives, and with my own ears I heard the honorable Senator say that if it had not been for John Davis, he would have voted for the Wilmot proviso. He not only said so, but he proclaimed it again and again. Was that an emanation of the spirit of the Hartford convention, when the Senator said publicly throughout the North, that if it had not been for John Davis, every Senator from the free States would have voted for the Wilmot proviso? It is notorious that the honorable Senator in the Northern section avowed himself in favor of that proposition, but for some reason or other he saw fit to change his views upon that subject. I am not about to reproach him with inconsistencies, but when I introduce respectful resolutions which have been passed by the Legislature of my State, sustained by all parties, and adopted by, a very large and overpowering vote, I will not sit here quietly and hear the Senator stigmatize the people of my State, when it is well known that he himself was for the Wilmot proviso, originally, and would have voted for it if he had had an opportunity to do so, when it was first introduced to the consideration of the Senate. I know very well the ground which the Senator has since taken, and I know very well that he has changed his views. This is a free country, and he has a right to change his opinions; but he must pardon the people of Connecticut if they have a little more stability on this and other questions than the Senator himself has. He must pardon them if they have not whiffled quite as much, if they have not been sometimes for and sometimes against the Wilmot proviso. They are a people who are in the habit of of adhering with permanence to their opinions when once formed and once expressed. I did not expect to be drawn into a controversy on this or any other subject. I presented these resolutions. They are drawn up in respectful language. They do not assail the motives of Senators. They make no attack upon the motives of the Senator from Michigan, although he was one day for the Wilmot proviso, and the next against it. I do not call in question the patriotism or rectitude of the Senator, but I will not stand here in silence and hear the motives of the legislature of my State impeached. I came back here to occupy my seat for three brief days, and I expected to be permitted to occupy it without being drawn into a controversy on this or any other subject; but I will say to the Senator from Michigan that I am ready for a controversy with him if he chooses to raise one with me in regard to this or any other matter. The sentiments advanced in these resolutions are the honest opinions of the people of my State. They are my honest opinions, and I will maintain them with proper respect for the Senator and for the majority of this body. I will maintain them as long as God suffers me to live.

Mr. CASS—I hope I may be allowed to express the hope that the Senator will employ the rest of his three days more profitably. (Laughter.) My position with respect to the Wilmot proviso I have declared over and over again. It is not a new matter, but the Senator has given it an importance to which it is not entitled. I have explained the whole matter long ago. I have stated that when the Wilmot proviso was first started, had I voted I should have voted in favor of it. But then the subject had not been considered or discussed. No man had looked into it. It seemed to be a question of liberty or slavery alone. But when the subject came to be discussed, and the very first time it was discussed, and when I gave a vote upon it, the first was against it; and it was a vote by which I hazarded my political station at home, and tendered my resignation by it. It doesnot always do to seek in our own breast for the motives of action of others. We frequently do each other great injustice by doing so. The position of the Senator is very extraordinary. I do not understand it at all. He says I at one time would favor the Wilmot proviso, and that I am now denouncing the people of his State for pursuing the same course. Not at all. I have not said one word to-day in favor of or against the Wilmot proviso. I do not denounce anybody for being in favor of it. It is a vision of his own imagination. But I object to such threats as are contained in these papers, for talk of it, and explain it, and expound it, as you please, there is a threat in that paper. That is what I was talking of. It is a threat that they will not submit to the law of the land—not that they are to give up their opinions—not that they are satisfied with their representatives—nothing against it; but that if the measure is allowed to be passed, and become a law of the land, they do not mean to submit to it. I have no objection to the vote of Senators for or against the Wilmot proviso. I drew a parallel between that and another act which was denounced—an act of war. During the progress of the war it was denounced. I do not wish to go into that matter; but we know that a convention was held during that war. The circumstances are known to the whole country, and I need not repeat them. I will only say that I trust the same spirit will never again appear in the United States.

Mr. SMITH—I deny that there is any threat in these resolutions, or anything in the shape of a threat.

Mr. CASS—A threat that they will not obey the law of the land?

Mr. SMITH—They say they will not consent to it. I will not consent to it, and I say to the Senator that a very large majority of the people of the Union in the Northern States are opposed to it, but is that saying that we are going to involve this country in a civil war, that we are about to take up arms against Congress? Not at all, sir. They will oppose it politically, they will oppose it constitutionally, they will oppose it through the efforts of their representatives in the two houses of Congress. That is all that there is in the resolution. There is nothing in it in the shape of a threat.

The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

RE-ORGANIZING THE NAVY.

Mr. MALLORY, (dem.) of Fla., gave notice he would at an early day, move to take up the bill re-organizing the navy.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT CINCINNATI.

Mr. CHASE, (free soil) of Ohio, offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of a marine hospital in Cincinnati. Adopted.

STEAM VESSELS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. STUART, (dem.) of Mich., offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of providing steam vessels for the service on the upper lakes. Adopted.

THE CASE OF DR. KING.

A message was received from the President, communicating copies of correspondence relative to arrest, &c., of Dr. King, at Athens, in 1852. Referred and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN CONSULS AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. CLAYTON, (whig) of Del., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such restrictions upon the power of American Consuls, residing in the Spanish West India Islands to issue sea letters on the transfer of American vessels in those Islands as will prevent the abuse of the American flag in protecting persons engaged in the African slave trade.

Mr. CLAYTON said that since '32, the slave trade had fearfully increased in Cuba. Previous to that time, it had been almost exclusively in Brazil. During the past and present year, thousands of negroes had been brought from both the east and the west coasts of Africa to Cuba. The trade had been principally carried on in American vessels with American captains and crews, and thus abusing and disgracing our flag. This fact had attracted the attention of the civilized world. Good men at the South as well as the North, deplored this infernal trade, and would go as far as men of the North, to break it up. These vessels, all built in the United States, carried out cargoes to Havana, and were sold, the captain being nominally the greatest owner. Instead of returning to the United States, for a new register, they give up the old one and receive from the American Consul what is called a sea letter, which is practically a new register. With a new cargo of empty casks and the vessel properly fitted, the captain sails for the east coast of Africa. His sea letters protect him from search by British or French cruisers, and the chances are but one in a thousand that he is captured before he takes his complement of Africans, and on his return to Cuba. The facility which these sea letters afford to vessels to engage in this traffic requires attention. Senators from Louisiana and Florida had addressed the Senate on former occasions concerning the supposed design of Spain to Africanize Cuba. The speech of the Senator from Louisiana had made a deep impression on his mind. Since then he had given the subject his attention, and from present information before him, he was forced now to doubt the correctness of the judgment to which the Senator had arrived. At all events, if Cuba be Africanized, it will be done by means of American vessels and American crews, for no other nation affords the same facilities, for selling ships in foreign ports, and not by consent or encouragement from the Spanish or Cuban authorities. We had the *Diario* of Havana, of late date, in which were several decrees of the Captain-General. One of them required a registration of all slaves in Cuba, with a view of ascertaining if any additions had been made to their number from abroad, in violation of existing treaties. The agents of the government, in their searches, easily detected the recently imported African from those raised on the island. What was the duty of the officers? These negroes were free. Though kidnapped, they had never been slaves, and were wholly unacquainted with the Spanish language. The authorities treated them as free, but, for their own preservation, bound them out as apprentices one year. This, doubtless, was a case spoken of by the Senator from Louisiana, where the Captain-General took one of the apprentices himself.

Mr. SLIDELL, (dem.) of La., said he had not referred to the setting free or binding out as apprentices those who had been found upon the island in violation of treaties, but had referred to the direct means contemplated by the Spanish government to secure a large importation of barbarian Africans, not as slaves, but as apprentices. He had shown that by regulations for their transportation to Cuba, four negros were allowed to be brought to each ton of the vessel. Such means, he had shown, was a revival of the slave trade in all its horrors.

Mr. CLAYTON still thought the Senator was mistaken. In the Havana paper of the 12th was a decree providing for the importation into Cuba of free laborers, consisting of Spaniards, Chinese, Coolies, and Indians, from Yucatan: but not one word was said respecting Africans. He would deplore any effort to Africanize Cuba as much as any one. He knew no calamity which could befall Cuba so great as that. No act could be conceived more suicidal for Spain herself. The United States had offered $100,000,000 for Cuba. Spain owes England $80,000,000. He did not believe the philanthropy of Spain or England would throw aside this sum merely, to emancipate slaves in Cuba. Cuba was the market for flour and some other products of old Spain. The fact that the agriculturists of Spain had a monopoly in the trade with Cuba of flour, was one of the greatest obstacles to any cession by Spain of Cuba. This interest was all powerful in Spain. No administration could stand a day who would favor any proposition to destroy the monopoly of trade with Cuba. This interest from the same motive would resist the Africanization of Cuba. He believed there was nothing further from the intention of the Spanish government than to emancipate the slaves in Cuba, which would result in the immediate loss to her of the island.

Mr. WELLER objected to this discussion of a matter now pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations, particularly by members of that committee. He knew it had been the practice in the Senate to introduce resolutions for the purpose of hanging speeches on them, but he thought it a practice more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Mr. MALLORY said he knew it would be highly adverse to the interest of Spain to Africanize Cuba. He then explained the great commercial importance Cuba was to Spain. He looked upon Spain as preparing for a state of things which she would produce in Cuba the moment when she should find herself unable to retain it. He said the African slave trade could not be carried on in Cuba without the knowledge of the authorities. The annual mortality among slaves was so great in Cuba, that had not the number been constantly augmented by importation, the slave population would have died out long since.

Mr. CLAYTON said that for making his speech on a resolution, he had many precedents. He hoped and believed that Cuba would at some time be annexed to the United States, in some manner, but when that would or ought to take place, he could not say. He did not see any occasion for this government, at this time, to interfere to secure it. He had heard it said that Spain would emancipate the slaves in Cuba to prevent the United States from taking the island by violence. He had heard it openly stated, by the late Spanish Minister, Calderon, that in the event of the United States attempting to take Cuba by violence, Spain would declare the slaves free. But the Spanish Minister did not deny the possibility that Cuba would ultimately become a part of the United States. Resolution adopted.

CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE.

Mr. HAMLIN, (dem.) of Me., presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maine in favor of cheap ocean postage; in favor of reciprocal trade with British Northwestern Provinces; in favor of paying the French spoliation claims; in favor of repeal of duties on sugar and molasses; and the abolition of spirit rations in the navy. All referred.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up. An amendment, to pay the Creek Indians half a million of dollars, for land taken from them by General Jackson, during the war of 1812, was debated. The bill was finally postponed.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1854.

PRAYER OF THE CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN, Chaplain, delivered the following prayer:—

Oh thou high and mighty ruler of the universe, we implore thy blessing to rest upon this House, as it is about to enter upon one of the most arduous and memorable struggles this country has ever known. Help every member to keep cool, calm and self-possessed, remembering the angry man gives his adversary the advantage; and that enraged pride compromits his truest interests. Assist every man to co-operate with their Speaker and Chairman in preserving order, recollecting the eyes of the country are fixed on this House; and the deep interests of the country are involved in the deliberations of this Congress. May every man dare to do his duty, and abide the issue of his conscientious convictions; we pray, through Jesus Christ: Amen.

POSTAL SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. McDOUGAL, (dem.) of Cal., reported from the Committee on Post Office, a bill making provision for postal service in California, and in Oregon and Washington Territories.

THE CONNECTICUT ANTI NEBRASKA RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PRATT, (dem.) of Conn, presented resolutions from the Connecticut Legislature against the Nebraska bill.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (dem.) of Ill., moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of going into Committee of Whole on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. WHEELER, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish this House with copies of all documents and correspondence in his possession, or under his control, in relation to the alleged aggressions of the authorities of the kingdom of Greece, or the authorities of Athens, in that kingdom, upon the rights of Dr King, formerly the American consul; and of the communications from Athens, or elsewhere, in relation thereto.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (dem.) of N. C., objected.

Mr. WHEELER moved a suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER decided that the question on Mr. Richardson's motion must be put first.

Mr. DEAN, (dem.) of N. Y., demanded the yeas and nays.

The question was decided in the affirmative—105 against 70. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill, Mr. Olds in the chair.

Mr. STEPHENS, (whig) of Ga.—I move to strike out the enacting clause. I do this to cut off all amendments, and to have the bill reported to the House and voted upon. (Sensation and expressions of surprise.) In defence of this motion I quote the 119th rule:—"A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have the precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection." Now, let the committee strike out the enacting clause of this bill, and let it thus be reported to the House and have no further amendments. When we get into the House the question will be on agreeing to the report. The friends of the bill will not vote down the motion—then we will have the bill to vote on.

VOICES—"That's it"—"Good"—"Go ahead."

It will then be in order for the chairman of the Committee on Territories to move his substitute as an amendment, which all of us want to vote on. The friends of the bill, standing together, will be brought to vote directly on the measure; in this way we will get rid of continuous motions to amend. I make this motion because it is time we were voting on the bill. Its friends and enemies have discussed it in the Senate, in the House, and throughout the country. The mind of every man, I doubt not, is made up—already we have had motions to amend the important features.

Mr. GIDDINGS, (abolition) of Ohio, interrupted the gentleman, raising the question that his motion was not in order, because they could not go back to the enacting clause of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN overruled his point, saying the rule was specially adapted for that purpose.

Mr. HIBBARD, (dem.) of N. H.—No doubt of that. Does the gentleman contemplate that, if his motion prevail, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) shall move, and the House order the previous question to be put?

Mr. STEPHENS—It is to bring the House to vote directly on Mr. Richardson's substitute, and it is the object of the friends of the bill to have a vote immediately, and then go on and attend to other business.

Mr. CHANDLER, (whig) of Pa.—This is one of those motions which allows five minutes for defence?

The CHAIRMAN—It is.

Mr. CHANDLER—I express my regret at this wicked——

Mr. DEAN here interrupted with a point of order, which the Chairman overruled.

Mr. CHANDLER resumed—I merely rose to protest solemnly against this extraordinary gag, to be applied to the passage of this bill, and to say, while it is possible a majority may thus ride roughshod over——

Mr. PRESTON, (whig) of Ky., (interrupting)—I exceedingly dislike, but must rise to a question of order. The proposition is not debateable. (Much excitement and confusion during these proceedings.)

Mr. CHANDLER resumed. I am satisfied that any one of the majority must dislike to raise such a question—it must be painful to start a point of this kind here, whatever ruling may be made on the question of order. The minority have stood before the House on the constitution of the country, and the rules which the House has solemnly adopted for its regulation and government. While they have stood up against the efforts of those who have proved a growing majority—while they have read day by day in the organs of this administration, not merely invitations to come over against us, but intimations that, while they were in the opposition, they were losing their influence in the executive department; and while we have thus seen ourselves threatened, if not wasted, by insiduous attacks, we—the minority—have not resorted to any mode of defeating the bill which is not recognized by the constitution of the country, and by the rules of the House. But the orders are violated—

Mr. ORR, (dem.) of S. C., rose and said something, lost in vociferous cries of "Order."

Mr. CHANDLER—I am satisfied the order indicated is not contemplated by the rules. Having driven the minority from five minute debates, they are deprived of that shelter.

Mr. WASHBURN, (whig) of Me., referred to the note to 119th rule, as quoted by Stephens, to show the practice of the House was contrary to what that gentleman proposed. The rights of the minority were thus to be violated. (Loud calls to order.)

The CHAIRMAN decided the motion to strike out in order. Does the gentleman take an appeal?

Mr. WASHBURN—No; but I wished to show what the practice of the House is.

Mr. ROGERS, (whig) of N. C.—I desire to state to the House, and those with whom I have been acting, I desire to introduce an amendment to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN—Will the committee permit the gentleman to make a statement? (Deafening cries of "No, No.")

Mr. ROGERS—It is not only due to myself but my constituents, who expect me to introduce an amendment: I mean that which is known as the Clayton amendment in the Senate bill.

Mr. DICKINSON, (whig) of Mass., likewise wished to offer an amendment, but both requests were objected to.

Mr. DEAN moved the committee rise. Negatived, 82 against 104.

The affirmative vote on striking out the enacting clause of the bill was taken amid great excitement, during which

Mr. DEAN said:—Let the minority refuse to vote, and thus leave the House without a quorum—oppose tyranny by revolution.

Messrs. FARLEY, (dem.) of Me., and SAGE, (whig) of N. Y., severally cried out to the same effect, and were loudly called to order.

The CHAIRMAN declared the question carried, the minority not having voted.

Cries of "Count the other side"—"Question, question."

The CHAIRMAN said:—Those in the negative will now pass between the tellers.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (free soil) of Ohio—About one will pass through, and he suited his action to the words; however, twenty-one others followed his example.

The vote was announced—103 against 22, so the enacting clause was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the committee rose—yeas 101, noes only 2—the minority generally refusing to vote.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair, when

Mr. OLDS reported to the House the action of the committee.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., moved that the bill and amendment be laid on the table.

Mr. DEAN raised a question that less than a quorum of the committee could not rise and report, as in this case.

The SPEAKER said he had no official knowledge of the fact.

Mr. DEAN moved that the House adjourn, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. HAMILTON raised a point of order, saying that Mr. Dean did not move for that purpose, but for a question of order.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of R. I., called Mr. Hamilton to order.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that he had recognized Mr. Richardson as entitled to the floor.

Mr. HUGHES, (dem.) of N. Y., raised a point of order as to the correctness of the decision of the Committee of the Whole on the bill.

The SPEAKER decided that it was right according to the 119th rule.

Mr. MEACHAM, (whig) of Vt., rose to a question of privilege, in effect that they had a right to five minute speeches on amendments to the bill, from which they had been cut off by the overpowering majority.

The SPEAKER said he could not decide as to the proceedings in committee, except to determine whether the report was according to the rule, and he thought it was.

Mr. MEACHAM—Having been deprived of our right in committee, we should go back and determine our right.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I move the previous question on the report from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., renewed his motion to lay the bill and amendment on the table.

Mr. PRINGLE, (dem) of N. Y., moved that the House adjourn till Wednesday. Negatived, 68 against 136.

Mr. MORGAN, (whig) of Va., moved unsuccessfully to adjourn till Thursday.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to have a resolution read for information.

Mr. RICHARDSON and others objected.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved a suspension of the rules, that he might offer a resolution.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. WALSH raised a question of order, that the rules of the House are established for the purpose of facilitating, not retarding the business.

Various other motions were made to adjourn, &c., and voted down by yeas and nays.

Mr. WALSH, (dem.) of N. Y., renewed the point of order submitted by him before, as follows:—That the rules of this House, and of all other legislative bodies, are enacted for the express purpose of facilitating and not retarding the public business, and that all motions made, such as the present, and sundry previous motions, have evidently been made with the sole and unconcealed object of embarrassing and preventing the legitimate action of the House, and are clearly and unquestionably out of order; and for these reasons—that the whole theory of our government is based upon the right of the majority to govern, fairly, and not despotically, &c.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I object to the reading of any argument.

Mr. WALSH—I withdraw the argument, as the gentleman can't stand it. (Laughter.)

The conclusion of the point of order was as follows:—"That the majority, during the whole discussion of the question now at issue, have already acted with a liberality and forbearance unparalleled, and that any further extension of it, while subversive of the public interest, would tend to establish a precedent which would enable any captious minority to entirely control the legislation of the country."

Additional motions to adjourn, appeals from the decision of the Chair, &c., were severally voted on by yeas and nays, the minority thus fighting the majority.

SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.

The question was taken on Mr. Washburn's (of Me.) motion to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 92, nays 112.

The question recurring on seconding the demand for the previous question.

Mr. PENNINGTON, (whig) of N. J., moved that the House adjourn. Negatived.

Impatient cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. CAMPBELL—I appeal to the gentleman from Illinois to withdraw his demand for the previous question until I can make a suggestion relative to this bill. (Cries of "No, no"—"Question," by the friends of the measure.)

Mr. RICHARDSON—The appeal is in vain. I decline to withdraw.

VOICES—"That's right"—"Hold on."

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put—Yeas 117, nays 94.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

Mr. SAGE moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—85 against 121.

The question was taken on agreeing to the report from the Committee of the Whole, striking out the enacting clause of the bill. Negatived—yeas 97, nays 117.

HALF PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved his substitute for the bill, (being the same as the Senate bill, with the exception of Mr. Clayton's amendment,) and moved the previous question.

Vociferous cries of "Question," "Question."

Mr. DEAN called for the reading of the substitute, saying that neither this nor the House bill has yet been read.

The CLERK commenced reading, when

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., said—The gentleman who called for the reading being without the bar, I move that the further reading be dispensed with.

Mr. DEAN (jumping within the bar) replied—The gentleman is alongside of the gentleman from Tennessee now. (Laughter.)

The reading occupied an hour.

Mr. EDGERTON, (dem.) of Ohio, raised a point of order, that as the substitute contains an appropriation for the salaries of governors, &c., it must be first discussed in Committee of the Whole, according to one of the rules relating to taxation or charge on the Treasury.

The SPEAKER overruled the point, on the ground that the original bill had been discussed.

The main question was ordered to be put—yeas 116; nays 90.

Mr. Richardson's substitute was then agreed to—yeas 115; nays 96.

The question was stated on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. MILLSON, (dem.) of Va., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negatived—Yeas 100, nays 114.

At half-past ten Mr. MATTESON, (whig) of Ohio, made an unsuccessful motion to adjourn.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Yeas 112, nays 99.

[While this vote was being taken, Lord Elgin was holding a reception in the lobby—many members being introduced to him.]

The bill was read a third time, and, at 11 o'clock, was passed by a vote of—yeas 113, nays 100, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie. Jas. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Bailey, Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caruthers, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, Cumming, Cutting, Davis of Ind., Dawson, Disney, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, Elliott of Ky., English, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Harris of Ala., Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindley, Macdonald, McDougall, McNair, Maxwell, May, Miller of Mo., Miller of Ind., Olds, Oliver of Mo., Packer, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Smyth, Snodgrass, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Straub, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, Witte, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa., Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Davis of R. I., Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmands, Eliot of Mass., Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Harlan of Ohio, Harlan of Indiana, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Heister, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones of New York, Kittredge, Knox, Lindsley of Ohio, Lyon, McCulloch, Mace, Matteson, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Miller, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, Ritchie, Ritchie, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Smith of N. Y., Stevens, Stratton, Stuart of Ohio, Taylor, of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, Washburne, Washburn, Jr., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Wheeler, Yates.

Applause in the galleries and on the floor, accompanied by hissing.

The SPEAKER rapped for order.

Mr. RICHARDSON hoped order would be preserved, and moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. LETCHER, (dem.) of Va., moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order.

Mr. LETCHER appealed.

The Chair was sustained. Yeas 99, nays 80.

Mr. Richardson's motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table was agreed to, and at half-past 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

From Boston.

THANKS VOTED TO THE RESCUERS OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF THE SHIP WINCHESTER—A "KNOW-NOTHING" ALDERMAN ELECTED—FATAL ACCIDENT.

A meeting of merchants was held in the Exchange Reading Room to-day, relative to the recent rescue of lives from disasters at sea. B. A. Gould called the meeting to order. Thomas B. Curtis was chosen Chairman, and Alpheus Hardy Secretary.

Mr. Curtis stated the immediate object of the meeting was to consider the noble conduct of Capt. Fitch, of the steamer Washington, and other shipmasters who gave their assistance in saving the lives of the passengers, officers, and crew of the ship Winchester. Mr. C. read a letter from New York stating what had already been done in that city.

Mr. Geo. R. Sampson offered resolutions to the effect that the officers of the vessels named have the warmest thanks of the mercantile community for their noble and successful exertions, and urging upon Congress the duty of establishing a fund to indemnify for all pecuniary loss in such cases, and to give the meritorious officers government medals for their services.

After some remarks by Messrs. Sampson, John H. Pearson, and others, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Abel B. Munroe was to-day elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Aldermen by over 1,200 majority. He was the candidate of the know-nothings.

Cyrus Lothrop, proprietor of the Hopewell Manufacturing Company, in Taunton, and a well-known citizen—aged seventy years—was killed on Saturday, by being thrown from his carriage.

Further from Texas.

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1853.

New Orleans papers of last Tuesday are to hand. Galveston dates of the 13th inst., had been received. An extra of the San Antonio *Ledger* of the 8th, states that a government train had been attacked near Fort Ewell, by Indians, and five teamsters killed. The Indians also took several teamsters prisoners, stole all the mules, and destroyed the wagons and contents, valued at $30,000.

The bodies of the dead teamsters had been recovered, and parties of riflemen sent in pursuit of the Indians.

Surgeon Steiner was still in the hands of the civil authorities, and the court martial would probably adjourn without attempting his trial.

Disasters on the Lakes.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GARDEN CITY ON LAKE HURON—THE PROPELLER KENT.

BUFFALO, May 22, 1854.

The steamer Garden City has been wrecked on Lake Huron, having run ashore. The passengers and crew were all saved. She was a new boat, of medium size, owned by Bidwell, Banta & Co., of Buffalo, and, with the exception of her machinery and furniture, which will be saved, is a total loss.

The cargo of the propeller Kent, previously reported destroyed by fire, was valued at from $200,000 to $300,000.

Religious Intelligence.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (NEW SCHOOL).

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1854.

The Presbyterian General Assembly received, this morning, and discussed the report of the Doctrinal Tract Committee, and heard statements respecting a plan of a Presbyterian house of publication to be located in Philadelphia. An animated debate has been going on all day upon the subject of the validity of Papish Baptism. Drs. Beman, Brainard, and others made able speeches. There is both a majority and a minority report under discussion—the former was written by Dr. Hatfield, of New York, and the latter by Professor Smith of Union Seminary.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (OLD SCHOOL).

FOURTH DAY.

BUFFALO, May 22, 1854.

A letter was received from French Presbyterians, in which it stated that the church in France has suffered much from the intrigues of Catholic bishops and priests, and were oppressed by those in high places. They ask that delegates be sent from the American Assembly to attend the next meeting in Paris.

The Report of the Board of Foreign Missions was read. The principal feature is a want of aid in the Missions. The whole collection for the year was $173,009, and the balance in the treasury was $1,200.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1854.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this morning, the Board of Directors submitted a report relative to the purchase of the main line, stating that $3,000,000 would be required for the removal and repairs of the road and canal, and they estimate the total value at only $7,000,000. The report takes ground against the purchase at the rate of $10,000,000, specified as the minimum price in the act of the Legislature. The report was referred to a committee of the stockholders to report upon two weeks hence.

A report was also read from a committee appointed to visit Chicago relative to the application of the Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads for the endorsement of their bonds for half a million each. The report recommends the aid, but the Board of Directors adopted a resolution that, in the absence of authority given by the Legislature, and in the present financial difficulties of the country, the measure was inexpedient at the present time.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day were 8,500 bales, at 7½c. for middling. The week's business foots up 36,000 bales. The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports is now 46[illegible] bales. Flour is dull. Corn has somewhat recovered, and sells at 55c. a 58c. The stock of Rio coffee on hand is 42,000 bags. Freights are firm.

CHARLESTON, May 19, 1854.

The sales of Cotton during the week have been 4,000 bales, at a slight decline on all qualities, more particularly the middling and lower descriptions, which are quoted fully ⅛c. down. Good to fair middling is at 9⅛c. a 9½c., and fair at 9⅝c. Rice—The better grades are wanted, but the lower grades are neglected and drooping. The quotations are 3⅜c. a 3⅝c. Receipts of the week, 1,300 tierces. The receipts of cotton during the week have been 5,250 bales, and the stock on hand is 37,550 bales.

Speeches in Congress on the Nebraska-Kansas Bill.

[From the Washington Sentinel, May 21.]

It may be of interest to learn that upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight set speeches have been made in both branches of Congress on this subject. Of those, twenty-eight were delivered in the Senate, and one hundred in the House of Representatives.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who participated in the debate in the

SENATE.—For Senate Bill—Messrs. Badger, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, Norris, Pettit, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, and Weller—17.

Against the Bill—Messrs. Bell, Chase, Cooper, Everett, Fessenden, Houston, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade and Clayton, (who, however, is in favor of the repeal of the Missouri compromise)—11.

The following are the names of the gentlemen in the House of Representatives who made speeches on the bill pending other questions:—

HOUSE.—For the Senate Bill—Messrs J. C. Allen, of Illinois; Barksdale, of Mississippi; Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Bridges, of Pennsylvania; Brooks, of South Carolina; Caruthers, of Missouri; Clingman, of North Carolina; Ewing, of Kentucky; Faulkner, of Virginia; Keitt, of South Carolina; Macdonald, of Maine; Preston, of Kentucky; Smith, of Tennessee; Stephens, of Georgia; and Wright, of Pennsylvania—15.

Against the Senate Bill—Messrs. Chandler, of Pennsylvania; Cullom, of Tennessee; Fenton, of New York; Franklin, of Maryland; Hunt, of Louisiana; Mace, of Indiana; Cutting, of New York; Matteson, of New York; Meacham, of Vermont; Millson, of Virginia; Nichols, of Ohio; Norton, of Illinois; Gerrit Smith, of New York; Washburn, of Illinois; Washburn, of Maine; and Yates—16.

During the last two weeks the following named gentlemen have expressed their views on the Nebraska-Kansas question, pending the consideration of the House bill and the substitute of Colonel Richardson, being the same as the Senate bill, substantially, with the exception of the "Clayton amendment."

HOUSE.—For the Bill—Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia; Barry, Churchwell, Cox, Dowdell, Elliott, of Kentucky; English, Hamilton, Hibbard, Ingersoll, Maxwell, Miller, of Missouri; Oliver, of Missouri; Ready, Seward, Straub, Taylor of New York; Tweed, Walsh, Zollicoffer, Hamilton, Goode, Dunham, Caskie, Greenwood, Stanton of Tennessee; Henn Witte, Chastain, and Richardson—30.

Against the Bill—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Bennett, Benton Carpenter, Cullom, Davis of Rhode Island, Dean, Eliot of Massachusetts, Etheridge, Flagler, Giddings, Grow, Harris of Mississippi, Harrison, Hughes, Knox, Lyon, Mayall, Parker, Peckham, Perkins, Sapp, Simons, Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tennessee, Upham, Wade, Walley, Wentworth of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Pratt, Pringle, Drum, Seymour, Harlan of Ohio, Goodrich, Edmonds, Pennington—39.

We foot up as follows:—Speeches for the principle of the bill in the Senate, 17; in the House, 45; total, 62. Speeches against the bill in the Senate, 11; in the House, 55; total, 76.

Besides the speeches actually delivered, Messrs. Bliss, Cook, Everhart, Sage, Howe, Stuart of Ohio, and other gentlemen (at least twelve in all) obtained permission to publish their speeches, not having been successful in their efforts to obtain the floor to deliver them.

We trust that there will be no charge hereafter that there has not been free discussion on this important question.

Affairs in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1854.

Fishing Treaty Project Agreed Upon—Its submission to the Colonies—A Convention to Consider it—Reciprocity of Trade.

A project of a treaty for the adjustment of the fishing question and the establishment of reciprocity of trade between the United States and the British North American colonies was agreed upon, recently, by Mr. Marcy and the British minister, Mr. Crampton, and submitted to the British government. The project was assented to by the British government, upon the condition of its acceptance by the colonies whose interests are to be affected by it.

A convention of delegates from the several colonies is about to be held, for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the proposition. The delegates are men of standing and ability. There can be no doubt that Canada will assent to the measure, but the fishing provinces having little interest in reciprocal trade, may interpose objections to it. An agent of the U. S. has held interviews with the colonial authorities on the subject, and made such explanations as will probably promote the acceptance of the project.

The conclusion of the proposed treaty will greatly promote the fishing and navigating interests, and also the commerce of the United States, and prevent the possibility of the occurrence of any future difficulty between Great Britain and the United States in reference to colonial matters. Besides, it will greatly encourage the American policy of expansion.

Marine Affairs.

THE WRECKED VESSELS AT SQUAN BEACH.

The ship Montezuma lays as per last accounts, full of water. The William Layton has been off the beach about one length, and it is confidently anticipated she will be got off at high water to-morrow morning or evening. Lighters are alongside. The Bremen bark Coriolan was got off this morning, without any serious damage, and was towed up to the city by the steamtug Achilles.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

FIRE.—Shortly before eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable on Pacific street, near Hicks, owned by James H. Miller, and occupied by Mr. Parks, whence the flames spread to an adjoining blacksmith shop, owned by George A. Patchem, and occupied by Moore & Murphy. The wind being strong from the westward, the houses to the leeward were soon wrapped in flames. Those on Pacific street were two story frame, and were occupied by Patrick Lochery and a number of families, widow Doyle and two or three families, and by Michael Thompson, who kept a grocery and liquor store. These dwellings, with the blacksmith shop and stable, all on Pacific street, were destroyed. Two buildings on Hicks street, occupied as grocery stores by Edward Malley and Thomas Brady, were considerably damaged. The other occupants were Charles Allord, Martin Moore, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Horan, Patrick Murray, Michael Kettley, and several more families, all of whom were turned out, and some had a narrow escape. The flames were stayed, however, before the buildings were greatly damaged, but the goods and furniture much injured by removal. The houses of Henry Forbell and David Eastgate, on Hicks street, are also somewhat damaged. The houses on Pacific street were, with one exception, owned by James A. Miller. His loss will amount to about $5,000; understood to be insured. The losses sustained by the occupants will amount to as much more, mostly uninsured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Supreme Court—General Term.

Before Hon. Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

MAY 22.—*Admissions to the Bar.*—Messrs. William E. Robinson and James Eschwege were this day duly admitted to practise as attorneys and counsellors at law in the Supreme Court and all the other courts of this State.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 68, 46, 45, 38, 53, 57, 28, 82, 70, 74, 19, 52.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos 1, 2, 12, 29, 34, 117, 40, 41, 43, 44, 21½, 23, 25, 132.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Regular Trial Term.—Nos. 681, 6[illegible], 973, 1,137, 1,155, 1,203, 85, 591, 1,219, 1,225, 1,229, 1,231, 1,233, 1,225, 1,237, 1,239, 1,241, 1,247, 1,251, 1,253, 1,255, 27, 211, 87, 349, 461, 477, 633, 1,0[illegible], 769, 107.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Special Trial Term.—Nos. 408, 864, 894, 900, 346, 464, 190, 192, 924, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 950.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

Special Mission of Lord Elgin to Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Special Messenger from Madrid for Washington.

No Authentic News of Importance from the Seat of War.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

"The Privateer Grapeshot."

SUPPOSED TIDINGS OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Franklin, J. A. Wotton, commander, from Havre and Cowes, with mails, passengers, and merchandise, arrived off Sandy Hook at about ten o'clock yesterday morning.

She left Cowes at 8 o'clock P. M., on the 10th of May, and arrived at her wharf at New York, at noon yesterday, making the passage in eleven days and ten hours. From lat. 45 to 47, lon. 44 to 49, the Franklin passed large quantities of icebergs, and was, consequently, delayed about eighteen hours on her passage. She brings 130 passengers.

Among the passengers is Senor de Cueto, Minister from the Court of Spain to the United States; also, Mr. Warren Winslow, a special bearer of despatches from the American Minister at Madrid to the government at Washington.

The Arctic had not been telegraphed at the time our last telegraphic despatch was sent from Liverpool.

The British and North American mail steamer America, from Boston and Halifax, reached the Mersey at 10 P. M. of the 8th inst.

The United States mail steamer Hermann, Capt. Higgins, arrived at Cowes roads at midnight of the 6th. She went up to Southampton the following day, to coal, land passengers, specie, &c., and sailed for Bremen at daybreak on the 8th.

Our thanks are due to Mr. J. C. Kane, purser of the Franklin, for late news.

The news by this steamer contains many details of an interesting and important character. We receive fuller and more detailed particulars of the bombardment of Odessa, the Russian version of which is given in the German papers, and the French government has also published the despatches received on the subject from Admiral Hamelin. Although over a fortnight had elapsed since the attack had taken place, yet no despatches from Admiral Dundas had been received by the British government. These were impatiently expected, and would, when received, be likely to contain full and authentic particulars of the engagement.

The London *Morning Post* contains the following announcement:—

We have reason to believe that the Earl of Elgin is charged with a special mission to the government of the United States, in reference to questions arising out of the present war. For this purpose his lordship will proceed to Washington, on his return to his government of Canada.

The allied fleets were cruising in the neighborhood of the Russian stronghold.

It had been telegraphed through Vienna that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 28th of April. This news was not generally believed to be true, but it was thought that the two admirals had drawn the fire of the shore and strand batteries at Sebastopol, for the purpose of testing their range, &c., preparatory to more serious operations.

The Russian fleet is reported to have come out of Sebastopol.

The British government is fitting out a small but effective naval division for operations in the White Sea and against Archangel.

Marshal Paskiewitsch declares that Little Wallachia has been evacuated solely from strategetic reasons, and that the Russians will soon return to Krajova. Great Wallachia, it is now said, is not to be evacuated.

The Turks advanced from Kalefat to Krajova on the 1[illegible] inst., and it is rumored that the Russians intend to evacuate the whole of Bulgaria.

Three ships, conveying Greek volunteers, have been sunk by a French steamer near Salonica.

The Austrian troops have entered the territory of Montenegro.

We learn from Paris that the Emperor has decided on the formation of two camps, one of one hundred thousand men near St. Omer, and the other of fifty thousand men near Marseilles.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Sultan is seriously indisposed.

Austria has presented fresh terms to Russia, which if declined, she will then join England and France in opposition to the Czar.

The London *Herald* of the 9th, affirms in a telegraphic despatch from its special correspondent on the Baltic, that on the 5th May the British steam frigate Leopard bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Plumridge, came in Stockholm with news that the Russian fleet was com[illegible] out of Helsingfors. The commander-in-chief insta[illegible] signalled the English fleet, and made ready for sea.

The Paris Bourse rose on the receipt of the repor[illegible] t that Denmark and Sweden had joined the Western Pow[illegible] rers.

The following is a copy of a telegraphic despa[illegible] tch put on board the Franklin as she was leaving Cowes, by Mr. J. R. Croskey, United States Consul at Southamp[illegible] ton, who received it from Messrs. Richardson Brothers, of Liverpool:—

LIVERPOOL, May 10—10 30 A. M.

The following is a telegraphic answer from Cork:—Only to-day saw the Captain of the Baldaur; Apr[illegible] il 21, lat. 45 30, lon. 32 54, two miles distant observ[illegible] ed a steamer, hull and tunnel black, inside drab, paddle boxes yellow; foremast, fore and topsail yard; nothing on mainmast; great beam; strong list to port; no pe[illegible] ople; no smoke; heading north; altered towards Baldaur; steered there; saw biscuits and boxes, when observed that a bark was alongside, which steered southward. If no other steamer is missing, we think this is the City of Glasgow. It was a likely place, making from the ice to the Azores; the masts and spars likely used for fire wood, and the bark steering for the Azores, as the stea[illegible] er, being then fifty days out, would be short of provisi[illegible] ons. The spot is only about 400 miles from the Azores, a[illegible] nd due south was the course. We are telegraphing fo[illegible] r further information. On consideration, we think all, o[illegible] r nearly all, are saved.

To SAMUEL SMITH, Liverpool a[illegible] nd Philadelphia Steamship Company, Philadelphia.

It was positively asserted in Vienna, on the 4th inst., that an Austrian loan of 30,0[illegible] 00,000 had been concluded at Frankfort, but there is r[illegible] eason for doubting the correctness of the statement.

The London *Times* of the 9th inst. gives the following, which probably quieted the apprehensions of the people:—

According to advice[illegible] s received by the America, the clipper ship Grapesh[illegible] ot, reported to have captured a French vessel in the Channel, was lying on the 10th ult. at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Our [illegible] London Correspondence.

LONDON, May 9, 1854.

The Bombard[illegible] nt of Odessa—The Baltic—Public Feeling in Sweden—Constantinople—Reported Illness of the Sultan—Dis[illegible] greement Between the French Envoy and the Porte—Arrival of Lord Raglan—Greece—Asia—Two New F[illegible] rench Camps—Demonstration against Prussia—The German Powers—Poland.

Of[illegible] icial details of the bombardment of Odessa have now be[illegible] n received. The telegraphic report that a landing had been attempted by the marines and defeated, is contradicted. No such attempt was made. The loss of the allied squadrons is given at eight killed and eighteen wounded. The whole of the batteries at Odessa have been destroyed, the town and warehouses spared. The combined fleets had sailed for Sebastopol to blockade or attack that fortress.

Nothing has as yet taken place in the Baltic. You must take any report of the contrary as false. Sw