

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Account of the Arrival at Odessa.

FURTHER ACCESSIONS TO THE COALITION.

Nothing Important from the Seat of War.

STRINGENCY IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

COTTON DULL—ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

By the printing telegraph—OFFICE 21 WALL STREET.

HALIFAX, May 24, 1854. The royal mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 13th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 8:15 for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday evening.

The report of the ship Balauda as to the steamship seen on the 21st April, received by the Franklin, is repeated, but with this important addition:—The steamer was headed north, but altered her course to the Balauda, and immediately disappeared. The Balauda steered to the spot, and saw large quantities of biscuits and boxes. When the steamer was first seen a bark was alongside of her, but the latter altered away south; and, as no one was seen on board the steamer, it is surmised that the bark may have saved the passengers.

The Bank of England on the 11th instant raised the rate of discount to 5 1/2 per cent, and on the same day the Bank of France reduced the rate to four per cent. Since February the Bank of France has increased four millions in the Bank of France and decreased the same amount in the Bank of England.

The weather in England had been very favorable for agricultural purposes. The Collins steamship Arctic arrived out at Liverpool at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The Black Sea.

PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA. Full accounts are now to hand of the bombardment of Odessa. As surmised, the affair was far from decisive, being mere destruction without result. The British accounts report the attacking force as the English steamers Farnose, Terrible, Tiger, Distribution, Furious; French steamers Mogador, Vauban, Escartacs, and Canton; also, detachments of English rocket boats. The mode of attack was the steamer continued for twelve hours to sail round in a circle of half a mile in diameter, 2,000 yards distant from the batteries, and each steamer fired five or six times, the rockets being continued for twenty-four pound rockets to set the town and shipping on fire. The steamers also threw red-hot shot. The Russians fought with extreme bravery, replying to the fire of the ships. Towards night, the battery becoming untenable, it was abandoned, though regular and at length, the shipping in the rear being on fire, and was silenced. During the action, red-hot shot from the steamer Terrible blew up the Russian magazines on the Imperial Esplanade, and silenced a formidable battery. Three Russian frigates in the harbor took fire and burned to the water's edge, also two smaller ships, and two ships of war building. The rockets also set the lower part of the city on fire, and it burned for two days.

Three of the attacking steamers were disabled, and the Russian ships were not on fire, but it was extinguished. The British estimates of the loss of the British fleet were as follows: killed, 20; wounded, 20; British ships estimated to be lost, 20; British ships estimated to be lost, 20.

The British Admiral, after the action, sent a circular to the fleet stating that he had inflicted retribution on the Russians for firing on a flag of truce.

The Russian accounts look like the truth as the British steamer Furious approached Odessa. Two guns, without ball, were fired from the batteries, and the Furious ordered not to approach nearer. The steamer thereupon stopped, and sent a boat ashore with a flag of truce. The boat was respected, and allowed to land at the wharf, when it was sent back to the Furious with the information that the British Consul had left. The Furious however, again got up steam, and approached near Odessa as if to surround the batteries fired on the ship, and on the boat with the flag of truce, and on the 24th, three of the allied steamers came to Odessa to demand an explanation. General Osten Sacken expressed in writing his surprise that the allied Admirals should imagine that the Russian ships were fired at the flag of truce, and a declaration of war was issued, and the British refused to deliver up the shipping in the harbor, as demanded by the Admirals. Accordingly the bombardment took place.

It was reported that, for the present, the Admirals had abandoned the intention of attacking St. Stephen.

The Latest. Negotiations for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sweden and the Allied Powers, are said to have progressed as favorably that they are on the point of being concluded.

It is also confidently stated in Paris that Spain, Portugal, and Prussia, are willing to join the Western Powers, and if successful, will be a business limited. However has declared against letters of marque. The Paris Monitor announces that Austria is about to do the same.

The Arch-bishop, Yessup, with 1,000 followers, has embarked for Turkey.

Forty-five English merchantmen have been captured in the Black Sea.

A small French boat has proposed an exchange of prisoners. A new French boat of two hundred and fifty miles from the coast of the British Islands.

The correspondent of the London Times, at Landskrona, Sweden, writes, on the 4th of May, that the frigate Amphion, Capt. King, was reported ashore in the vicinity of Revel, and a declaration of war was issued, and the British refused to deliver up the shipping in the harbor, as demanded by the Admirals. Accordingly the bombardment took place.

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HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE MINISTER FROM HONDURAS.

THE ASPECT OF CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.

A Special Commissioner to Proceed to Madrid.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN THE SENATE ON THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.

By the printing telegraph—OFFICE 21 WALL STREET.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1854. The special envoy from Honduras, the special mission of GENERAL BARRUNDIA—OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1854. Mr. Barrundia, the special envoy from the republic of Honduras to the United States, has arrived in this city.

The announcement in the Herald of the arrival of General Barrundia from Honduras in Mobile, on his way to Washington, charged with a mission involving nothing less than the annexation of that republic to the United States, has created quite a stir here, notwithstanding the all-absorbing agitation and excitement on the Nebraska question. It is said that the Ministers of France and England hurried breathlessly to the Department of State, to know if such was the fact. They both seem to think that the United States will precisely what England and France would be sure to do under the same circumstances, viz: settle up all little affairs on this side of the Atlantic while Europe is occupied at home. What comfort these worthy envoys may have obtained from Mr. Marcy, does not appear. But if it is any consolation to them to know that Mr. Barrundia does not come charged with annexation, they may lay the union to their hearts' content. His mission is the simple one of opening intimate treaty relations between Honduras and this country, such as shall adequately express the excellent disposition which the people of that republic, the strength of liberal principles, have always entertained towards the United States and its institutions.

That relations which are now opened may ripen into a union, is not impossible; but it will only be when the people of both countries shall be convinced that it will tend to their mutual interests. When this period arrives, as free and sovereign States, they are competent to decide what course of conduct they shall pursue, without in any way consulting the wishes or prejudices of alien and foreign powers.

The Clayton and Bulwer treaty binds both England and the United States from "acquiring dominion or exercising sovereignty" in Central America—a provision unconstitutional and absurd, for the treaty-making power is not competent to impose such a restriction on the country; but, nevertheless, it is one to which the United States has, in good faith, adhered. England, on the other hand, has not only continued to exercise her unquestioned dominion over a large part of Central America, but has asserted and established unqualified dominion over the important islands belonging to Honduras, and commanding the gulf of the same name. I refer to the seizure of Rutilan and its dependencies, and their organization as a colony of Great Britain, under the denomination of the "Bay Islands."

Now, if England does not abandon these islands, and restore them to their rightful owner, the United States will be justified in any act of extension and annexation in those countries which may be desired or sought by the governments established there. And ultimately, I have no doubt the alternative will be presented to Great Britain, in terms equivalent to these—"Abandon your piratical seizures in Central America, and observe your stipulations with us, or we will at once comply with the wishes of the Central American States, and take them under our protection as integral parts of the United States. If you do not assent to this offer, it will be due to English aggression and bad faith, for the British government will have no one to blame for the result except herself. She is forcing Central America to take refuge in our arms.

There are some items of political news from Central America of considerable importance. The State of San Salvador, the people of which are essentially liberal, were last year betrayed into the reactionary policy of Guatemala by a treacherous executive. An election which has since been held has resulted in a return to her old line of policy, and a restoration of cordiality between her government and that of Honduras.

The first report of this change will doubtless be the removal of her present minister in Washington, Dr. Don Felipe Molina. This will be acceptable to him, as he is already charged with the heavy responsibilities of Envoy and Plenipotentiary from the important States of Costa Rica and Guatemala.

The war of Guatemala on Honduras does not prosper. An invasion was attempted by a refugee from Honduras (a notorious man, now in Guatemala service), named Guardiola, on the 17th of April; but it proved a miserable failure, and Guardiola came near being assassinated by his own followers. He fled back to Guatemala on the 23d of the same month. Various pronouncements which were to have taken place in certain parts of Honduras at the same time with the invasion, were equally miserable failures. The result has been to strengthen the actual government, which confines itself entirely to the mediation, having long ago accepted, in good faith, the mediation of Nicaragua and San Salvador.

THE FISHERY AND RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES—POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

We understand that the "project" of treaty upon Mr. Marcy and Mr. Crampton, and sent to England some months since, embraces, not only a settlement of the Fishery question, but also reciprocal trade with the British North American Colonies to a limited extent, namely—All the natural products of each country, with the exception of coal, tobacco and sugar. As regards coal, it is understood that article will be inserted, Lumber, breadstuffs, fish and cattle, are to be free of duty. The British government has acquiesced in the project, provided the colonies affected agree to it also. Newfoundland, it is said, objects on the ground that all the advantages are on the side of Canada, while the Lower Provinces receive no equivalent for giving up the fisheries.

It will be remembered that upon several occasions a bill for reciprocal trade, similar to the above provision of the project of the treaty, failed to receive the assent of Congress, and, therefore, the idea now is to avoid bringing before the representatives of the people, and by a stretch of the executive power accomplish the measure. The last administration declined to encroach upon the legislative functions of the government, and it was supposed Mr. Pierce would be equally cautious of pursuing a policy which looked like a centralization of power in the hands of the Executive.

Southern Senators will probably regard the measure with some jealousy, and especially the exclusion of their natural products—sugar and tobacco. We would not be surprised to find, if the treaty goes in its present form, that some of the representatives of the people, and by a stretch of the executive power accomplish the measure. The last administration declined to encroach upon the legislative functions of the government, and it was supposed Mr. Pierce would be equally cautious of pursuing a policy which looked like a centralization of power in the hands of the Executive.

THE ATTITUDE OF SPAIN—A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO PROCEED TO MADRID—THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE SENATE, ETC.

Although nothing definite has transpired as to the despatches just received from Mr. Soule, it is known that the despatches state that the Spanish government has declined to acquiesce in the peremptory demands made upon them, until at least they can hear from Cuba.

Meantime, it has been proposed in the Cabinet, and Mr. Marcy has spoken of it to prominent gentlemen here, to send a special commissioner to Spain to assist Mr. Soule in bringing about an amicable settlement of the difficulties if possible. Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, are spoken of in this connection.

It is supposed that the positions formerly held by these gentlemen will be brought to their appointment—the one as Vice-President and the other Speaker of the House. At the same time it is designed to send a special commissioner to New Orleans, especially directed at the filibuster movement going on at New Orleans.

The rationale of these proceedings is that they will show the world that the United States did not precipitate matters, and that, if a war must result, Spain will be clearly placed in the wrong. We, of course, cannot say whether the Cabinet will ultimately decide upon this course. We merely chronicle the fact that such is their present intention.

But will not the country consider it a considerable lacking down from the demands first made upon Spain. Mr. Soule was instructed to make a peremptory demand for instant satisfaction, under a threat, at all events, in plain and strong terms, and our government is now in a position to be considered as a special commissioner to proceed to Madrid.

waives the urgency of the demand, and sends a special commission, to smooth the matter over.

For the credit of the United States we hope the matter will not take this humiliating course.

There is no doubt but that the Senate will acquiesce in the House amendment to the Nebraska bill, striking out the Clayton amendment. Some Southern Senators who voted for the amendment originally will change their votes, whilst others are prepared to change them if necessary, rather than hazard the bill in any way. It will not go back to the House. The vote will probably take place to-morrow.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT—THE NEBRASKA BILL—PART OF THE BRITISH MINISTER—THE COLLIER, ETC.

Justice McLean gave the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Cruise v. Williams, appellants vs. the United States, it being an appeal from the decision of the United States District Court for California. The decision, as rendered by Judge McLean, reverses the decision of the Circuit Court, and remands the case with leave to amend the proceedings relative to jurisdiction and other matters deemed necessary. The judgment of the Circuit Court of Ohio, in the case of Cruise v. Williams, was affirmed by the Supreme Court, with costs and interest. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Roger Taney.

George W. Seale, Esq., of Massachusetts, was to-day admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court.

The Nebraska bill, as amended by the House, will again come up to the Senate to-morrow. It is understood that the friends of the bill will give full latitude to the final debate.

Very extensive and complete arrangements for observing the eclipse of the Sun on Friday, have been made in the city of New York. The arrangements are such as to enable the public to witness the phenomenon in all its grandeur. The observations of the Coast Survey now extend from Maine to the western part of Texas, and along the Pacific coast as far as California.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 24, 1854.

PETITION FOR SHIP CANAL AT NIAGARA—THE NEBRASKA BILL. Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., presented numerous memorials in favor of a ship canal at Niagara Falls.

Also ten remonstrances against the Nebraska bill, including one from 105 Methodist clergymen, and from 433 clergymen of Michigan.

AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA. Mr. BENJAMIN, (whig) of Ia., presented resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the subject of the Africanization of Cuba.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he agreed with every word in the resolutions. Though not desiring to become a party to the while the people of Louisiana were so divided, he respected that the Senator from Delaware had denied the existence of facts going to show the Africanization of Cuba was really the design of the Spanish authorities. When the subject came before the Senate, he had no doubt but he could clearly substantiate the fact that the United States had a right to demand the Africanization of Cuba.

Mr. CLAYTON, (whig) of Pa., asked if the Senator was to understand as saying he could exhibit facts showing that the United States had a right to demand the Africanization of Cuba.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he did not suppose he would be able to make a mathematical demonstration of the fact, but he did not think it necessary to do so. He was not in a prejudicial mind that such a scheme is now in progress, and was to be carried into operation at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. CLAYTON said he did not think the Senator would be able to substantiate any such thing. Every day's intelligence, and the more and more he considered it, he was more and more convinced that the project of Africanization was a mere device to get rid of the slave population of Cuba, and to give the territory to the United States.

Mr. GWIN, (dem.) of Cal., said he knew the fact that the Spanish authorities threatened, and were determined to carry out the project of Africanization of Cuba, for the extermination of the other race.

Mr. GWIN again repeated that he supposed that the distinguished and honorable Senator from Delaware would persist in his denial of the fact of facts in Cuba, which had been declared to be correct by several Senators, and which he had seen in the newspapers.

Mr. GWIN said he would not be deterred by the threats of the Spanish authorities, and would continue to press the subject until he had secured the Africanization of Cuba.

Mr. CLAYTON said that when a Senator as distinguished as the one just said uttered statements with such confidence, he would be sure to be believed, and he would naturally proceed. He was not at all surprised that the Senator from Delaware would not be deterred by the threats of the Spanish authorities, and would continue to press the subject until he had secured the Africanization of Cuba.

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