Our Cuban Correspondence.

HAVANA, May 15, 1854.

Vice-Regal Amusements—A Spanish Bull Bait—Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before—Arrival of Two French Vessels of War—Exultation of the Spanish Officials—French Intervention, and the Necessity of Speedy Action on the part of our Government.

Yesterday being Sunday, we indulged ourselves in the luxury of a bull baiting, in company with the rest of the dignity of Cuba. The Marquis Pezuela and lady, full of loveliness and charms for every one that comes within her mesmeric circle, were giving sanction by their presence to the scenes of scientific or artistic butchery that were being enacted for the amusement of the rabble below them.

We cannot say here that the diversion is not refined, and consistent with the exquisite delicacy of female sentiment and taste, when the "upper" one of our social state lends her sweet countenance to the exhibition. Three horse skeletons were killed by the infuriated bulls; one *picadore* was badly hurt, and one bull, christened the "Yankee," for his disinclination to fight, was graciously permitted to escape by vice-regal clemency, with a rope about his neck; and others—by my computation, five—were duly administered upon with the sword of the "principal knife," and their agony of the death moment duly smiled over by those whose hearts are filled with love, and the charity that covers a multitude of sins—and that have them to cover. One bull, among the pleasing varieties catered for our amusement, was beset by eight dogs of the mastiff-bull stock, making a scene unequalled in my recollection; and when the agony of the poor brute had been sufficiently enjoyed by the other brutes, on a signal from the superior brute master of ceremonies near the vice-regal box, he was consigned to the knife of a gyro, who took five thrusts to accomplish the *recherche* butchery. Two others, after a tournament season with the "picadores," on the bone racks of what had been horses in their day, were tormented with artificial fire preparations, thrust about the neck and head, fizzing and exploding very much after the fashion of Mr. Soulé's diplomacy at Madrid, but with more noise, as the detonations were quite of the revolver volume. Two had more simple treatment, with the ordinary torments of the ornamented arrows stuck about the neck of the beasts, until public expectation and enjoyment were satisfied, when they were killed at the usual signal, and without any more lingering process by youths unpractised in their delicate profession—and with cheers, and "well done" to the good and faithful servants of our pleasure, we retired with the most holy and Christian sentiments warming our hearts and elevating our minds, in preparation for *oracion*—the evening office of prayer and thanks for the delightfulness of the day—of which the scene just passed, being the most bloody, was therefore the most acceptable, in due process of our religious experience and cultivation of the pure sentiments of our holy Catholic faith.

I do not propose going again to this receptacle of iniquity, made respectable "by being shone" upon by the loveliest purity of our society, as I feel that it calls into too active exercise the bad features of my good nature.

The premonition of French interference with our Cuban affairs was given yesterday by the appearance in the offing of Havana of two French vessels of war—a frigate and steamer—which entered port at 2 o'clock P. M.—the frigate Iphigenia, and the war steamer Octeon. Going up the harbor, the frigate got out of the track and touched her keel to the ground, just opposite the vice-imperial palace. She was got off in the course of an hour by stretching a hawser to a friendly Yankee chain—always ready to assist the distressed.

The official part of the population are in ecstacies, and the allies are greeted with more powder, although the article of good quality is scarce; yet our neighbors—the "barbarians of the north"—will pour in a supply in a few days, so that Spanish and negro chivalry will have no excuse for not having a good fight when the time comes, for which they have been so long waiting with anxiety to display the unimpaired elasticity of Toledo steel, and the proof of their manhood, their bulwarks and their metal, in vindication of national honor and the maintenance of national glory in the west, where the last thread is broken.

The steamer Black Warrior entered port last evening, but was not visited. She will leave so early this morning that I should not send this by her were it not my duty to advise you of the French display about being made in behalf of the "integrity of Cuba." The people are generally pleased, under the belief that the United States will not wait for evidence as to the intentions of the three Powers, until the island is actually in possession of the negroes, and under the imperial sway of one who led the amnesty procession the other day.

The time has come for action, if Mr. Pierce intends it—for, although the Queen and the Queen-mother have two or three times partially assented to the projects of Mr. Soulé, they have been broken up by exterior jealousy of the King's friend or the ministry, and the same results have followed ministerial conclusions, from the obstinacy of the royal will, until denial of all concession, is determined to sink or swim with Cuba—to lose or win—while the palace amusements and palace feasting go on as usual. My last advices were accompanied by our commercial condition and reports of markets, since which I find nothing new to note. Our health continues good; April and May are generally our worst months for strangers, but we have none sick now. Our fair Mirror will leave on the Isabel for Charleston, where she will be heard from in her own playful, and yet critical, style, and God speed her home. She has given comfort but no TROUBLE.

HAVANA, May 18, 1854.

Ingenious Devices on the Part of the Spanish Government to Raise the Wind—The New Capitation Tax upon Slaves—The Provisions of the Law Analyzed—Destination of the Enormous Sums that will be Produced by the Tax—Effect of the Arrival of the French Men of War.

My last, per Black Warrior, was hurried to a close by the steam of the steamer, as she was under way almost when my servant got on board with the package, and I am not quite certain that it has not gone as food for the fishes, as I got a very equivocal report of the expedition from the "Asiatic," for the first time trusted with such *negligé* responsibility. But, as Maj. General Bennett Riley would say, if he still wore a "yellow sash" in these diggings, what I have once said in twenty-seven pages or less, I cannot repeat, although you may not get it. By the way, I hope there is a good quantity of that same honest manhood and soldiership left in your country, for the material for yellow and red sashes is abundant about here, and the promises of our gallant chief, if they hold good beyond the utterance, are that there shall be glory enough to divide for those who can cut the *pesuelo*—the warp that he has knotted; but I am very much of the opinion that, if let alone, as my same servant always says, (I like to give authority,) it will cut itself. The threads are bound too strong to the loom, and are altogether too hardly twisted, so that the filling will fall, and the cloth of his fabric will fall to pieces before he can get his tailor's shears to work upon it to cut out the demi-royal vestments that are to wed him to an eternity of fame—in black. Well, the name has an honest and honorable attachment in a weaver's establishment, and may yet be endowed with good things for memory to dwell upon, if he can get out of his present predicament.

The Queen was lavish in birth of "royal orders" on the 22d of March, which will hereafter be celebrated in Spanish almanacs as the wonderful day of her labor, or that of her Sartorius ministry. In these things, I presume the duties are joint, as well as advisory. The last order appeared on the 16th, when the good people of Cuba thought the government of Madrid had run out of material, but they are as inexhaustible as the man in the tub—always "a few more left of the same sort." The date I have given; the object is "to raise the wind," that another fund may accrue, with irresponsible agents, for the use of the royal family. As in all such cases, the purpose assigned is ostensibly for some beneficent object, or to promote the agricultural interests of the community, but which is so involved in conditions that cannot obtain, that wanting the power or disposition under the structure of the law, the funds will of course return to the dust from whence they sprung—that is, "to our royal chest, to wait our royal bidding, to satisfy our royal wants."

This law provides taxation for all slaves in the cities or towns of Cuba, or otherwise, not occupied in labor upon plantations, at a most exorbitant rate. A man owning one slave pays two dollars; if he has two, three dollars; three, four dollars; in the same computation and upperment until fifteen is counted, and after that number eight dollars for each over and above said number. Formerly, all owners of slaves paid one dollar capitation tax; this, though confined to the males, (the women being free from taxation,) will increase the amount of taxes from this property several hundred per cent, and very shortly produce an enormous revenue.

It is stated most gravely, and the formula for procedure given with rude minuteness, that the funds so divided are to be deposited in the royal chest, and at the close of the year, or at a period that may be subsequently determined, the whole amount is to be divided into three equal parcels, which are to be given as awards—as you devote your fair premiums for the best horse, cow or hog—as follows, as nearly as I can recollect, not having the royal financial schedule before me:—The first, to the proprietor of an estate having over fifty negroes, who shall have the greatest number of legitimate or legitimatized children born upon his property, in *pro rata* proportion to his stock; the second, to the proprietor who has a greater number of negroes than the first named, and in proportion as before, shall show the smallest percentage of loss by death; and third, an equal portion is to be assigned to such proprietor with a still superior number of male negroes who has a larger quantity of females, and in the same proportion, exceeding all competitors. The difficulties in execution of this ordinance are apparent at a glance. In the first place, the aggregate of funds in our royal chest, if honestly counted out, that will be obtained from this source will be too enormous so to divide—it would be a dishonest application of funds drawn from other industry for the advantage of the planter, for which there would be no equivalent return—it will force holders of negro property occupied in the ordinary trades and business of our cities and towns to sell their negroes to the planters; while the proportions to be obtained, as stated in the law, can never be defined or calculated with certainty to enable a distribution to be made by the judges appointed, presided over by the richest intelligence of the age, the Marquis de Pezuela. The principal objection which will first attract the discriminating intelligence of the Queen and her royal Ma, will be the quantity which some sudden State necessity will require them to borrow, leaving the dividend to wait a future accumulation, as has been the case with some half-dozen other beneficent projects.

I believe the royal wants have not drawn upon the funds raised by voluntary subscription under the admonition of Canedo's orders for a statue of the Queen; but the sum has been too insignificant to look after. The statue will be finished by and bye; and it is said by competent judges to be a very excellent work, and when the head is finished it will find a very appropriate pedestal, which is also in process of execution. The arrival of our allies we acknowledge in the papers, with "unanimous satisfaction of the whole community," and we no longer fear Black Warriors or Yankee.

TROUBLE.

HAVANA, May 22, 1854.

More Details respecting the Bull Fight—"Our French Allies"—Five Yankee Bulls show the White Feather—Delight of the Spectators—Feminine Nerve—News from Mexico by the Spiritual Telegraph—Arrival of Two fresh Cargoes of Negroes—The Ayuntamiento Veto on the Apprentice Scheme—News from Madrid respecting the Difficulties with the United States.

Immediately after my last, by the Empire City, via New Orleans, I was compelled to go to Matanzas and Cardenas, and as I could not telegraph myself down, I took the tardier rails, so that I only returned yesterday, but just in season to be in for all the display which we have been making with our French naval friends.

The temple of "Apis" had been decorated with the intertwining banners of the "three nations," and the officers of the French vessels of war in our port were invited to be present at the "feast of soul" prepared for them by their host and most charming hostess. The Captain General and the Viscount Admiral Duquesne, the Marquesa, and an aid-de-camp filled the State carriage, followed by the palace hack with articles of less degree, and a troop of demi-royal "lanceros" as escort to the temple, where they were bound to worship—not precisely after the manner of the Egyptians, but, with far less refinement, after the vitiated customs of the Phœnicians, or in conformity with Spanish-taste and Spanish refinement in these days. The entertainment was democratic, too, opened to the rank and file of the squadron. A delegation of about a hundred warrant and petty officers were met by a party of the Queen's soldiers, and escorted to the bull pens from the Admiralty wharf. The assemblage in the vast arena might have embraced five or six thousand persons, and, aside from the disgusting performance that we there witnessed, the spectacle was imposing and full of interest.

The dress even of the most refined and elegant gentlemen is in consonance with the amusement, and may be fairly classed as vulgar. If a black coat, hat, or other evidence of being well dressed, is perceived by the crowd, the person so conspicuous is singled out for remark, and in every way possible, by calls, hisses of the serpent, &c., from the throng, from which he can get no release. He is annoyed until he throws away hat, and determines that hereafter he will conform to the divine will of the butchers. The dress of the arena of "Apis" for gentlemen is the checked or white linen coat, vest and pants to correspond, Panama straw hat, cravat of yellow, red, plaid, or other fancy, save blue, which is at present an interdicted and contraband color. On examination of the festoons and barber-pole twists round the columns, I did not perceive the flag of the United States, nor was there much taste displayed in the ornamental arrangements generally. Five "Yankee bulls," that would not be roused from their phlegmatic state for the gratification of the *tri-yate* congregation of dignity, were led from the field ingloriously, and saved the privilege of death. Eight bulls were slain, after the usual trial of their temper with fire, steel, and dogs. The company, in the delirium of their enjoyment, encored the dog scene, so that two beasts were catered for their appetites in the second act of the bull-pen tragedy.

The music, by a black band, was good to fill the space between the acts—perfectly harmonious with the occasion—and, I should suppose, was extracted from the "Bull Opera,"! If there is such a composition in existence. I have observed a very partially bearded face that is always peering over the chair of the marquesa, having the most interesting points of attraction in his view, while discoursing with amateur intelligence of the things below. He seems a favored man, and is the son of one, it is said, who has been familiar with the favors of royalty; so he is in opportune practice for the parasite vocation of his life.

I saw one of your country women in a box prepared for her, that she might not leave Cuba without seeing this spectacle; which shows more graphically than any other given amusement, certain traits that belong more to Spanish character than any other that I have been familiar with. She was evidently disgusted, and was compelled to draw upon all her nerve for the endurance of the scene, which she did very becomingly, and without attracting observation, but of the one who was there to scrutinize the observers. She will "Mirror" the picture, and make an evening less dull for some of your New York readers, possibly. She leaves us this morning in the steamer Isabel, to rest two weeks in Charleston, then to hurry forward to the waiting friends of her home in improved health.

The result of the evening's amusement, I am informed by the *picadores* of the company, are eight bulls, five horns, one dog, and last and least, one man not quite killed; but there are some hopes that he will not live, so that the fever of public expectation may be justified in this, the most remarkable baiting of the season, and all but regal in ministry for the occasion.

We have news from Mexico, by our independent spiritual telegraph, that Santa Anna has been cut off from his capital by Alvarez; but as our conductor is a new beginner in the transmission, we think there must be some mistake, especially as we read a few days since in the *Diario*, that the whole country was quiet, and all the factious had been dispersed, captured, or hung.

We have had two more large cargoes of negroes landed in safety, and distributed, one on the south and one on the north side, notwithstanding the sincerity and the vigilance of the Captain-General. The "Ayuntamiento" have vetoed the proposition of the Captain-General, to introduce apprentices from Africa; have refused unanimously to give their consent to the proposition; assigning as reason for declining to do so, "that it will serve to increase too rapidly the colored population; besides, as these laborers are freed on expiration of service, it will have a tendency to impair discipline and subordination among the slaves, who will not understand when they should be free, while they are harnessed in chains for servitude of life. The remedy that sleeps in the Vice-regal mind they are not aware of—of repeating contracts as long as the life of the subject may be worth the money.

I have seen a letter from Madrid from a very distinguished gentleman, who has access to all information before the ministry, which says—"Mr. Soulé is giving us a great deal of trouble, but, notwithstanding, we have strong grounds for belief that we will be able to settle the difficulty with the United States amicably." I have been applied to by a gentleman of a good deal of place to have the goodness to ferret out who your correspondent is that has been giving the government so much TROUBLE.

HAVANA, May 22, 1854.

Projected Decree Authorizing the Intermarriage of the Black and White Races—Text of the New Capitation Tax—Its Probable Effect in the Island—Banquet at the Palace in Honor of Admiral Duquesne—Blunders of the Telegraph—The Black Warrior Affair.

A report which has been in very general circulation here, that an "order" was to be issued authorizing intermarriages between the white and black races, although it has caused considerable excitement, I have hitherto suffered to pass by as the idle wind—as one of those silly stories which are so commonly put in circulation here without any authentic foundation.

Having, however, ascertained that it is more than probable that such an "order" will soon be issued, as also the cause of it, which may possibly excite some surprise, I feel justified in sending it to the NEW YORK HERALD as authentic information. And, first, for the cause of this intended monstrosity:—The Archbishop of Cuba is understood to be a pompous, fussy gentleman, who is partial to travelling to various estates in his diocese in quite a patriarchal style; and having witnessed a vast deal of immorality on some of these plantations, such as black and colored damsels living in a state of concubinage with white men, he determined to put an end to the evil by requiring all such couples either "to separate, or to enter into matrimony." The gentlemen were not willing to lose their companions, and the law's provisions prevented the union, by marriage, of the two races. Upon this latter circumstance being pointed out to the Archbishop, his Reverence proceeded to prove that such a law was unscriptural, and that, as a good Christian, the Captain General was bound to repeal it, and to substitute another authorizing the marriage of blacks and whites. The "confessor" of the Captain General was accordingly required to exert his influence with his Excellency to effect the required alteration in the law of the land; and, although the ordinance has not yet appeared in the official *Gazette*, yet I believe I may safely affirm that it has been drawn up, and is at this moment in the portfolio of the political secretary. The blacks and colored gentry, already aware of this intended ordinance, bear themselves more independently and impertinently than before; they no longer give the inside of the narrow pavements of this city to the white lady or gentleman so willingly as they formerly did, and if anything betokens the forthcoming emancipation, it is the altered demeanor of the black and colored races.

A far more important subject, at least to the slave owners resident in the cities, towns and villages of this island, is the recent imposition of a heavy capitation tax upon all non-predial slaves, by a royal decree, published here on the 16th instant, of the articles of which the following is a translation:—

Article 1. A capitation tax shall be paid on all slaves not employed in agriculture on estates, with the exception of the stipulations that shall be hereafter made.

Art. 2. The owners of slaves compelled to pay capitation tax, shall annually pay, instead of the royal order of 19th July, 1841, as follows: Two dollars for the first slave, three dollars for the second, four dollars for the third, and increasing a dollar upon each slave, up to fifteen slaves; and one dollar over for all slaves above fifteen in number, eight dollars each per annum shall be paid.

Art. 3. The capitation tax shall not be paid for women or for children under 12 years of age.

Art. 4. For married slaves living with their wives, having children living, only two dollars for each man is to be paid; but if they have four children, then no tax will be required to be paid for such slaves, no matter what number of such slaves there may be.

Art. 5. The capitation tax shall be paid each year by the proprietors of the slaves, in four equal instalments, one always in advance.

Art. 6. The money, the product of this capitation tax, is to go to the royal private chest, to be divided annually in three premiums. The first one to be adjudicated to the proprietor of more than fifty slaves, who had in proportion to the number brought up within the year the greatest number of children belonging to those slaves; the second premium to be adjudicated to the proprietor who has the greatest number of slaves, and who has lost the fewest by death in proportion to the number during the same period; and the third premium to be adjudicated to the proprietor who has the greatest number of male slaves, and who produces the greatest number in proportion at the time of presentation.

Art. 7. The adjudication of these premiums shall take place on the 19th day of November, in each year, by a Junta, composed of the Captain-General, the Regent, the Prior of the Tribunal Comercio, some merchants, to be named by these authorities, amongst them two of the principal merchants; and it is left to the Captain-General, as Civil Superintendent of the Royal Exchequer, to adopt all requisite measures he may consider necessary for the carrying out this project.

Art. 8. The Captain-General is authorized by his faculty to appoint all civil governors or superintendents of the treasury, to adopt all necessary measures, according to royal approbation.

Art. 9. The Junta de Fomento will remit to the political secretary all the antecedent documents relating to the capitation tax, that have been suppressed in 1841, to be preserved, and to remit to the royal chest all productions relative to the same.

Art. 10. The treasury duty on slaves sold from the publication of this "royal order" will not be paid when they are sold from the city to be employed in agriculture, when the sale is proved to be so.

Art. 11. The Captain General will adopt all requisite measures to prevent all slaves being bought, without paying duties on account of their employment in agriculture.

Art. 12. Double treasury duties shall be paid for each slave employed in agriculture that is sold to serve or live in the city.

Art. 13. The proprietor who commits a fraud, with the intent of eluding the payment of the treasury duties, in those cases where he ought to pay them according to this decree, and who is found out, shall pay double the sum, notwithstanding the other responsibilities to which he may be liable, either civil or criminal.

Art. 14 For the slaves under fourteen years of age that are sold, there shall be paid only half treasury duties.

Art. 15. There shall be no treasury duties payable—firstly, for sales of slaves that are married and who are disposed of under the arrangements published in the regulations for good government for the year 1842, provided proof is given of the celebration of their matrimony; secondly, for sales of legitimate slave children, or for sales of those legitimized, born after the publication of this decree in this island, when they are taken from the dominions of their owners in whose bands they were born.

(Signed) THE MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA

Havana, May 16, 1854.

If this royal order does not produce rebellion or revolution I know not what will. Unpopular with the planters the Marquis de la Pezuela has already rendered himself, and this "royal decree" will cause him to be equally, if not more so, with the other inhabitants of unfortunate Cuba.

Generally speaking this "royal decree" is considered as a mere cloak for a something yet more evil. I heard a respectable gentleman offer to bet ten thousand dollars that a second adjudication of the three premiums would never take place, but that total emancipation would take place before November 1855, and that this was a scheme to "bleed" the inhabitants of the cities and towns under a false pretence. Of this I scarcely dare trust myself to write; it is possible, nay more than possible, that within the hour my papers may be seized and I placed in "durance vile," although I am unconscious of having committed any offence beyond the too honest expression of my feelings and opinions on one or two occasions, but "God and my right" is my motto, and I fear not the mighty Marquis, with all his powers of persecution and tyranny. I am not a subject owing allegiance to Spain.

His ally, the French Admiral, the Compte Duquesne, arrived here in a fine frigate, the Iphigenia, on the 4th instant, accompanied by a miserable looking steamer, the Octeon, as a tender. The admiral landed under a salute from the guns of his own vessel next day, but was received by a guard of honor on the wharf. On the 18th inst. the French admiral was honored by the Captain-General with a grand reception, quite after the style of royalty, and in the evening there was a dinner party at the palace, at which amongst others, were present, the French admiral and the captains of the French vessels of war, the English and French Consuls-General, the captain of the English brig of war Espeigle, and various others of the upper ten. There were two military bands stationed that evening in front of the palace, which discoursed most eloquent music until a late hour. At about half-past one A. M., the French admiral was noticed wending his way to the wharf, having evidently partaken of something more potent than "Catalan wine."

A bragging paragraph appeared a few days since in the *Diario de la Marina*, in which it was pompously heralded forth, that during the month of April the Electric Telegraph in this island had delivered 657 messages, with a total of 11,259 words; the greatest number of messages in one day amounted to 44, containing 736 words. A vast deal to brag about is it not? It is, however, not stated that a little while ago a merchant in Matanzas, perceiving that an article, of which he had a heavy stock, was scarce, and had taken a sudden rise in price in this market, telegraphed to his correspondents here to sell a certain quantity at the current rates. The telegraph people understood the message in the inverse sense, and gave it as directions "to buy" the quantity mentioned, which was done on the instant, lest the article should still further increase in price, and thus through the carelessness or stupidity of some of the telegraph operators, the Matanzas merchant had an increase to his stock (already too large) of an article forced upon him, which has since decreased in price, and upon which he must sustain a heavy loss; but of these "little errors," no public notice is taken here. We all wait with impatience here to know what further action will be taken by the government of the United States in relation to the Black Warrior affair. Were the principal ports of this island blockaded but for a single month, we should hear these brave Spaniards crying *peccavimus*.

Mr. Savage, the Secretary of the United States Consulate here, proceeds in this steamer to the United States, for the benefit of his health. He proceeds via Charleston, direct to Washington.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY AT CLEVELAND—There was taken from the counter of the Canal Bank of this city yesterday afternoon, $4,500. The pile contained $20,000, but the thief being a modest person, or perhaps a little hurried, only took one quarter of it. The money was a mixture of about one-third Canal Bank notes, balance mostly New England, viz:—City Bank, New Haven; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford; Mercantile, Hartford, new notes, with the letter O in blue on right end; Westfield Bank; Stock Bank, Bennington; and a few Wheeling and Akron Branch Bank notes. A reward of one thousand dollars will be paid for return of the money and thief, or five hundred dollars for either alone, and a proportionate amount for any part of the money, and we are informed by the bank officers that they expect to get it. There is no suspicion who the thief is, and the coolness of the operation in broad daylight, during banking hours, must call out the admiration of the most adept in bank robbery. The crow-bar law could not be more effectual, and we recommend this fellow as a valuable servant for the locofoco party in the enforcement of their plunder law.—*Cleveland Herald, May 20.*

Personal Intelligence.

During the present short recess of Congress, the President, accompanied only by Mrs. Pierce, will take a trip to some one of those agreeable places of resort which have made the banks of the Potomac quite classic, particularly in the eyes of politicians. He will be absent about three or four days.

The names of the following persons were recorded yesterday, at the Reading Room, Merchants' Exchange:—Senor Martin de Pennuzu, Paris; Mr. G. Withers, Honolulu; Mr. Thos. Clark, Demerara; Mr. B. Bendinen, San Francisco; Capt. Smith, late of the transport steamboat Routh, San Juan de Nicaragua.

Among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas, yesterday, were His Excellency Gov. Wm. H. Ross, Delaware; Hon. Wm. Preston, Kentucky; Hon. Caleb Lyon, Lyonsdale; Hon. I. F. Dowdell, Alabama; Hon. H. Hibbard, New Hampshire; Dr. D. Tilden, Sandusky city; Judge Scholey, Baltimore; C. J. Helm, Esq., St. Thomas, West Indies; L. Louguemare, St. Louis; George R. Robinson, Milwaukie; Hon. Wm. L. Helfenstein, Pennsylvania.

W. G. Meenes, Manchester, N. H; J. Rockwell, N. Y.; Hon. W. A. Barstow, Wisconsin; J. Trafen, Albany; T. B. Carter, Chicago; R. Kirnay, do.; A. B. Babcock, Utica; P. S. Oliver, N. Y.; Hon. P. B. Horan, Aurora; D. Putnam; Captain A. Oldney, N. Y.; M. D. Ogden, Chicago; C. H. Pabney, Providence, R. I.; A. Duffield, N. Y.; Capt. Lang, Boston, were amongst the arrivals, yesterday, at the Astor House.

Rev. J. W. B. Beck, Coburg, Canada; E. Howe, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Col. E. Wyman, Philadelphia; R. F. Cooper, Esq., Cooperstown, N. Y., were among the arrivals at the Cooper House yesterday.

J. W. Hale, Boston; J. B. Lombard, Washington; Miss Lane, do.; Miss Barker, do.; Thomas Dick, New York; John Woodward, St. John, N.B., were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the Prescott House.

Of the large number of one hundred and ninety-two passengers that sailed by the steamer Atlantic, yesterday, eighty-four were from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ARRIVALS.

From Charleston, steamship Southerner—Miss Moore, Miss A. Emmett, Mrs Ross, Mrs Wm Barnwell, Mrs Moore, Mrs L. A Maynard and Son, Mrs Bullen and three children, Capt Tucker, Capt Hodgkins, W H Ewan, J N Frazer, E G Knowlton, A Fredenburg, John, George, S G Pierce, L Morris, Master L Morris, J R Burke, J M Wightman, W M Whiting, J W Grayden, J A Emmett, Jas Macbeth, J E Greaness, G M Holland, B W Barnwell, J S Barnwell, H M Branch, W H Whitten, Jules Louis Heu, Charles Heu, Mr Cranston, J K Gagle, J H Masterson, and thirty in the steerage.

From St Barts, in schr M M Freeman—H G Anable, R Dinsey and three children.

DEPARTURES.

For Liverpool in the steamship Atlantic—Mr and Mrs Wm E Evans, two children and nurse; Miss Adams, Mr and Mrs W Ashurst, Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs D Urquhart, New Orleans; Mr and Mrs J F Dustan, New York; J B Allison, E W Clark and lady, Miss H O Clark, Miss Fanny Clark, J J Clark, Mr and Mrs Ashune, child and servant, London; Mr and Mrs Parmlee, two misses Parmlee and child, Geo Bradebs, J W Zellnger, Mr Euler, Geo W Bebee, Jr, B A Mitchell, Mrs H A Walton and Mrs M W Turnbull, Scotland; W S Bilmouth and Henry Bilmouth, Philadelphia; Mr Blackburn, Jr, C W Blackburn, Liverpool; Mrs and Miss Moching, Mr and Mrs S P Duncan, Mr and Mrs B M Sherman Miss A S Hayes, Miss J Sherman, Mr and Mrs Ahrenfeldt Miss Ahrenfeldt, Miss Lippman, R G Darden, N Y; C W Taylor, Mr and Mrs Harlet, N Orleans; J A Constant, N Y; Gen Paul Anderson, C G Spanza, Cin; Mr and Mrs Goodman N Y; Dr Brown, St Louis; B D Finby Balt; Dr Embury, Jr, N Y; A Brooks; H F Brantly, Alabama; Mr Pito Velino, Consul de S M le roi de Savivre sur l'ile de Cuba; Mr James Cocker, Liverpool, Mr Da Tetra and lady; Mr P R Wickoff and two Masters Smith, of Mobile; Misses Wyckoff Miss Goffe, Mrs B Smith, Mrs G Fair, Ala; Br Milligan, Mr G Guth, Mons Jules Fernier, B Barney, Mrs Armstrong, Mrs and Mrs A M Barclay, Mr Haughwout and son H Barnard, Hartford; Mr Bingly, N York; Mr Hodgson and friend, Charleston; Mr and Mrs Binns, Mr Nathan, S M Steuart, Jas Bag and W Warneck, Ky; A Barret, Va; B Baney, Jr, Louis Lyons, Montreal; Mr Wright and Mr Winter, Mr Toulman, Mobile; Mr A Lobfer and Mr M Pangas Hart; Mr A G Cummins, Philad; Mr A Tiffany and W Fox, Jr; Mr E V Hody; Tenor and deputation G Switzerland; Mr R Higgins and H Bell, New York; Mrs Hador and Miss Tuthill, N Y; Mr C Street, NY; M R Bell, A Rumsey, R C McCormick, Jr, N Y; W D Glinn, Jacob G Morris, Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs Lopez, Mr and Mrs Dominguez, N Dominguez, Dr A Atkinson, Jas Steele, F Laning and son, G Diodati, N Y; Major S Beale, Boston; J W Cobb and lady, Mr Morris, Mr Hickody, Tenor deputation G Switzerland; Mr Dickson, N Y; Mr Goodhead, N Y; Mr and Mrs J G Gaines, N Y; Mr and Mrs Lyman; Mr Anson Baker, N Y; Mr P M Lydig and P M Lydig, Jr; Mr J E Maxwell, P H Foley; Mr Jones, N Y; Miss Phelps and Miss S Bond, Mr Phelps, child and servant, Mr and Mrs Bond, Mr and Mrs J N Phelps, Lieut J C Bond, N Y; Mr E Miguel, Mr Parker, Mr J B Williamson, St Louis; Mr M Arriaga, and lady; Mr J G Gutierra and friend, Mr W R Barber; Messrs P J Perry, N Y; W H Mason and J A Pierce, Mrs R J Cordova, 2 children and nurse; Mrs Capt Howe; Mrs Chrystie, Spicker, St Louis; W Price, Theo Schonn and friend; Mr E B Buchanan, Maryland, Consul to La Rochelle; Thos Young, Cal; John C Brown, N Y; S Thomson, C Mitchie, St Louis; J Lewis Mason, N Y; A Barbier, E J Spring, do; Thos Burchard, Cal; Mrs Dean and child, Canada; J R Smith. Total, 192.

For Savannah, in steamship Alabama—F Germond, Radcliffe Van Wagener, J H Bates, James Meyer, C L Martinas, C A Peabody, E W Hodges, A Davis, Wm A Kinnily, D A Jewell, W H Halsey, L E Storms, W O Carpenter, A Davis, Jr, Miss Sanger, Miss Sanger, Miss W A Moore, John M Swooper, J H Berrien, Jane Lindsey, and 17 steerage.

For Havana and New Orleans, in steamship Crescent City—Mrs Broad, Mrs Brower and svt, Mrs Hinkley and svt, Francis Ray, A Rodiguez, M Maldonada, J B Peck, D K Schroeder, J M Tegno, T Armend, Rosinda Green and 2 children, George Schart, M Hewlett, J Myland, J Calgoda, A Freer, Juan Newell, A Algar's, S Cordero, J Y Bartia, T Garcia, E Maurin, W Merinda, W Lyon, A Loutrel, and others in steerage.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.—A colored man, named Abraham Freeman, was found by the police in the Ninth avenue, on Saturday, in a helpless condition He was conveyed to the station-house, where he died soon after. Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "death by disease of the heart" was rendered.

DEATH BY CHOLERA.—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest on board the steamboat Raritan, lying at the foot of Vestry street, on the body of Barnet Williams, aged forty years, a native of Pennsylvania, whose death was produced by an attack of spasmodic cholera. The deceased was a hand employed on board said boat. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A BUILDING.—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital, on the body of Jacob Courts, a carpenter, who was engaged yesterday at work on the building No. 425 Broad street. He was working on the fifth story, near the well hole, and accidentally missing his footing, fell through the hatchway to the ground floor. The unfortunate man was taken up insensible, and conveyed forthwith to the Hospital, where he expired in about two hours. The deceased has a wife and family residing in Twenty-ninth street. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered by the jury.

Married.

At Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 25, by the Rev. Mr. Cassidy, Mr. EDWARD C. HADDOCK, of Belfast, Ireland, to Miss ELIZA H. KENNEY, of Carrickfergus, Ireland.

Died.

JOSEPH K. BARR, printer, of consumption, aged 50 years, 4 months and 26 days.

His friends, and those of his sons, James H. and Geo. A. J. Barr, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Division street, to-morrow afternoon, at half past two o'clock.

On Saturday, May 27, after a long illness, Mrs. ANN ADDAMS, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her son, David B. Addams, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 108 Laurens street.

Peekskill papers please copy.

On Thursday, May 25, GEORGE W. GILBERT, aged 37 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Jefferson Lodge No. 46, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at two o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of William H. Halsey, No. 172 East Twenty-sixth street. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Thursday, May 25, NATHAN BUNCE, aged 48 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Arcturus Lodge No. 274, F. and A. M., and the masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at ten o'clock this morning, from his late residence, No. 102 Sixth street, Williamsburg.

On Friday, May 26, HUGH MCCOLLUM, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Brooklyn City Lodge No. 6, A. F. A., and the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at two o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 97 Bridge street, Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

On Thursday, May 25, CHARLES B. BURTON, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Francis Bos, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 483 Greenwich street, this afternoon, at half past one o'clock, without further invitation.

On Saturday morning, May 27, CHARLES GUEYER, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, corner of First avenue and Sixth street, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

On Saturday morning, May 27, JAMES MILBURN, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the glassmakers of Jersey City and Brooklyn, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Bedlow and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, this afternoon, at four o'clock.

On Saturday, May 27, Mr. GEORGE H. KRIEBS, aged 38 years and 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 75 West street, corner of Carlisle street.

On Thursday, May 25, MICHAEL BUTLER, of the parish of Newin, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 70 years, a resident of this city for the last 22 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Thomas Britt, John Keeffe, Bartholomew Clune, Michael Ryan, and Patrick O'Brien, are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 238 Delancey street, this afternoon, at two o'clock.

On Saturday, May 27, after a short illness, HENRY, infant son of Wm. and Margaret Halladay, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from No. 100½ Bowery. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Saturday, May 27, MARIA LOUISE COOT, aged 4 years, 7 months and 8 days, youngest daughter of Henry E. and Sarah C. Cook.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 104 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

At Portchester, Westchester county, on Friday, May 26, at the residence of his brother, GEORGE W., son of the late Barnet Romer, aged 26 years.

On Saturday, May 27, the wife of Joseph M. Scott.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Hudson, North Bergen, New Jersey, this afternoon, at five o'clock.

In Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, April 27, of consumption, JOSEPH W. BALDWIN, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Thompson, also members of United States Lodge, No. 207, F. and A. M., and members of United States Lodge No. 388, I. O. of O. F., also members of Hatters' Benevolant Association, and the fraternities in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 107 Forsyth street.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 33	MOON SETS	9 22
SUN SETS	7 22	HIGH WATER	10 10

Port of New York, May 27, 1854.

CLEARED.

Steamship Crescent City, Windle, New Orleans, M O Roberts.
Steamship Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.
Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S L Mitchill & Co.
Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship Onward, Lane, Qu